THE GRAIN GUIDE GROWERS GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

December 1, 1915

\$ 150 per Year



THE FIRST SNOWFALL

Christmas Aumber



what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with

Advertisers in The Guide good service to you and

are in position to give your family. The Guide

satisfying qualities.

will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

GOOD FOR PRESENTS

If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buy-

The Best Tractor on the Market

is the one that performs its work best, lasts longest, and is sold at a price equitable with its value.

Marshall Oil Tractors

answer these requirements, as they are the only Tractors that have consistently stood up to continuous hard work. They are built to work hard and to last. The best material only is put into a Marshall Tractor. Every part is carefully made and fitted into place by competent

> THEY ARE BUILT TO A STANDARD NOT ASSEMBLED FOR A SALE

Marshall Tractors may cost a little more than most trac-tors. They're worth a whole lot more when put in service. The difference in price is soon made up in the service ren-dered. Don't let a few dollars stand in your way when you are getting something good—something that is sure to prove a profit producer the year round.

Made in Two Sizes:

16 Draw Bar H.P., 30-35 Brake H.P.

32 Draw Bar H.P., 60-70 Brake H.P.

The Marshall Oil Tractors are made in Great Britain, by the largest manufacturers of agricultural engines in the Empire. THIS COMPANY IS NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY COMBINE. Quality and efficiency is our aim. YOU PAY FOR QUALITY AND YOU GET SATISFACTION. We would like to tell you all about our Tractors, ourselves, and our methods of selling. Give us the opportunity. You will be under no obligation to make a purchase. But we have something interesting. Do not pass it by.

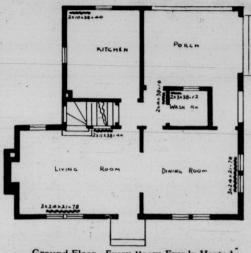
MARSHALL, SONS & Co. (Canada) LTD.

SASKATOON

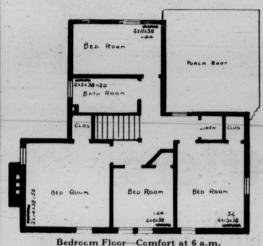
SASK.

Telegrams: Marshalls, Engineers, Saskatoon

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating



Ground Floor-Every Kocm Evenly Heated



Guarantees "solid comfort" every hour of the 24, every day of the winter. Guarantees as much heat, or as little heat, and of the right kind as you need, or the weather demands, and at the lowest cost. Thousands of farmers throughout the West will endorse these statements

"Guide" House Plan No. 5 only needs Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating to Make it Perfect

The "heart of the home" lies in the heating system. Without proper heat you can't keep your health, your hired help drifts away, the boys and girls want to leave for the city as quickly as they can.

Now study the two plans at the left for a minute. They show the Gurney-Oxford System of radiators recommended for "Guide" plan No. 5. These are all connected up with the Gurney-Oxford Boiler (generally put in the cellar) and the hot water is kept

in constant circulation, filling every room with a natural, summer-like warmth that doesn't dry out the air. You don't need a "water system." Put a few buckets of water into the pipes, etc., in the fall and the same water lasts all through until the spring.

The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer," a patented and exclusive draft-controlling device, enables you or your boy or girl to regulate the heat to suit a change in the temperature outside.

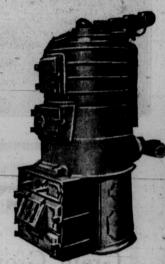
The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, the pipes, valves and the radiators needed for these plans are specially priced at \$360 F.O.B. Winnipeg. At this price the equipment can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. The freight and the simple work of installation will be extra.

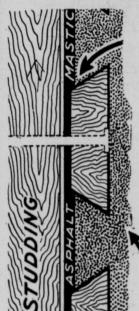
We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves of all the best types and will gladly see that you get prices on any heating system. Your home can be equipped as it stands if you are not going to build. to build.
Our new illustrated booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," tells all about the Gurney-Oxford Hot-Water Heating System. Write to us today for a copy.



Gurney North-West Foundry Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG

Metals Limited, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge





Finish Your House Inside with Bishopric Lath Board Outside with Stucco on **Bishopric** Stucco Board

No sheathing lumber is required. Use Lath Board inside the studding and Stucco Board outside. Apply good Cement Stucco outside and you will have a better home at less expense than with other materials.

For the "Guide" House

shown on page 16, Stucco Board for the outside would cost \$71.65; Lath Board for inside walls, partitions and ceilings, \$156.03,

delivered anywhere east of Regina or Saskatoon. Prices on points farther west quoted on application.

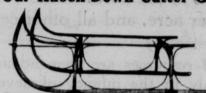
We guarantee to save you 25 per cent. on your outside walls over any other material which will give you equal results. Write for full particulars and big illustrated book showing houses built in Canada of Bishopric Products.

Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited

529 Bank Street - OTTAWA, Ont.

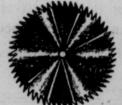
Change Your Buggy Into a Cutter

Our Knock Down Cutter Gear is Just What You Need



Use Our Runner Attachments and Leave Your Gear on Your Buggy Best and Most Handy Runner on the Market





Cordwood Saw Blades

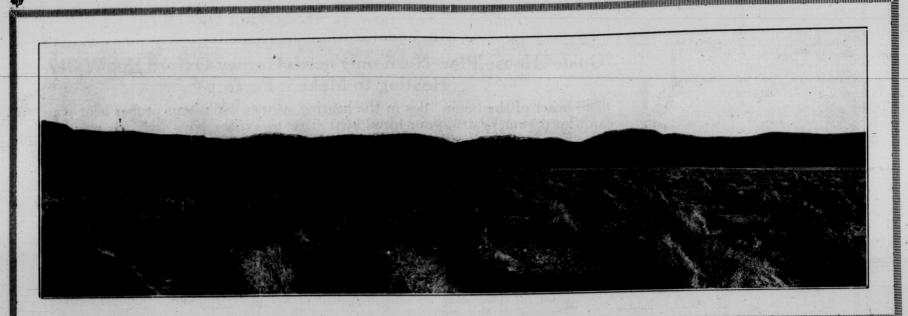
SEND US YOUR ORDER TO-DAY

JOHN F. McGEE CO.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Province of Alberta





Free Land for Settlers

Grain Growers will note that Alberta has produced crops this year that have shown not only big yields but tremendous yields, yields that find very few parallels in the history of wheat growing on the American Continent. Fifty and sixty bushels per acre are quite common, and in not a few localities seventy, and even eighty bushels per acre are vouched for. Nor are these phenomenal yields restricted to any one portion of the province, but may be found all the way from Fort Vermilion in the north to the 49th parallel of latitude. Oats and barley exceed one hundred bushels per acre, and all other cereals yield in proportion.

ALBERTA'S natural resources are tremendous in variety and scope. Lands, timber, minerals and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for economical progress.

Demonstration Farms and Agricultural Education

Free Provincial Schools of Agriculture are now available for settlers. These provide special opportunities for observing the best methods of farming operations and obtaining both technical and practical agricultural information.

Railroads and Telephones

Three Transcontinental Railroads now traverse the Province of Alberta. In addition, branch lines of these are distributed in every direction throughout the settled portions, while at the present moment new lines are vigorously pressing forward into undeveloped districts, which are being rapidly opened up.

Alberta was the first Province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system, which now serves about 28 000 subscribers.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS, Department of Agriculture

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

我是我是我是我是我是我是我是我们我们我们我们我们我们就是我们我们就会就会就们就们我们就会就是我们我们就会我们

The Canadian Northern

NOW SERVES ALL

the important towns and cities in

CANADA

Christmas, 1896, witnessed the completion of a hundred miles of line. Nineteen years later sees this multiplied one hundred times in an endeavor to keep pace with the transportation needs of the country.

As a Granger Road

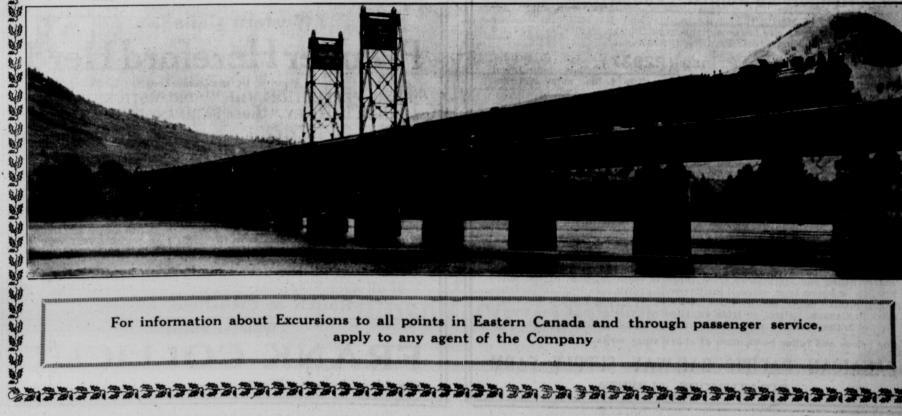
The Canadian Northern developed large fertile areas of the Prairie Provinces that had hitherto been unproductive, and created shipping points and market centres for all the territory opened by its lines.

The Transcontinental System

gives the farmers of the West means of transportation and communication that will necessarily benefit them and bring together the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. It gives Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers an easy grade route to market their products through Atlantic ports. To Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan an easy grade to the waters of the Pacific at Vancouver.

A Practical Demonstration

of the utility of the road, which has the lowest gradient of any line crossing the Rocky Mountains, was given when recently a train consisting of a quarter of a mile of heavy passenger cars was hauled across the summit of the Mountains at express speed by one medium-sized engine.



For information about Excursions to all points in Eastern Canada and through passenger service,

A. L. Dollar's Clydesdales

Big New Importation

Just Arrived from

Scotland



20 Clydesdale Stallions

Including some of the finest representatives of this noble breed ever offered in Canada

I HAVE RECEIVED MY LATEST SHIPMENT OF 20 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND. THESE HORSES HAVE ALL BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR THEIR EXCELLENT BREEDING AND INDIVIDUAL MERIT. THEY ARE ALL YOUNG—COMING THREE TO COMING SIX YEARS—AND ARE COLTS FROM SUCH FAMOUS HORSES AS:—

'Champion Scotland Yet' - 'Scotland's Choice' 'Bonnie Scotland' - 'Scotland's Spendour' 'Proud Edward' 'Knocknin'

SCOTLAND'S SPENDOUR" IS INCLUDED IN THE SHIPMENT. ALL THE HORSES ARRIVED IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AFTER A RECORD TRIP OF 18 DAYS, AND ARE READY FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE.

IN ADDITION TO THE NEW IMPORTATIONS I HAVE 10 STALLIONS OF SIMILAR BREEDING AND ALL PROVEN

WRITE OR CALL. INQUIRIES INVITED AND PROMPTLY ANSWERED

A. L. DOLLAR

High River, Alta.

The J. C. Drewry Estate

GLEN RANCH

Percherons

Holsteins

Pure bred Registered

Our herds are too large, and we will dispose of

Head of Percherons 20
Head of Holsteins

ALL AGES-BOTH SEXES

All by private sale. Terms if required. An inspection of our stock will be of value to you. It pays to breed to the best.

THE J. C. DREWRY ESTATE

Glen Ranch, COWLEY, Alta.

Holsteins and Berkshires

HOLSTEINS

Five choicely bred bulls from two to fourteen months old from officially tested dams, and by some of the best sires of the breed in Canada, described as follows:-

Hengerveld Mechthilde Prince (24942). dam, Julip Hengerveld (12691), official record 18083 lbs. milk, 639 lbs. butter fat in 365 days; sire, Duke Wayne Mechthilde 2nd (15746), whose dam Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, has a Record of Performance at 2 years of 16714 lbs. milk and 846.25 lbs. butter.

Max Hengerveld Pontiac (23998). Age, 9 months, dam, Max (26-141), Record of Merit: 1657.3 lbs. milk, 77.04 lbs. butter in 30 days at 4 years of age; sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs (7332), a son of the great King of the Pontiacs (39037).

Hengerveld Teake Prince (22937). Age, 10 months, dam, Sadie Jewel Teake (19578), Record of Performance: 10911 lbs. milk, 371 lbs. fat at 2 years; sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs (7332).

Duke Ormsby Pietertje (22079). Age, 13 months, dam, Princess Vida Pietertje (22237), in Record of Performance this year with 16300 lbs. milk as a two-year-old; sire, Ormsby Duke (12108), a son of Sir Admiral Ormsby (4171).

Danforth Ormsby (22913). Age, 14 months, dam not yet officially tested; sire, Maple Hill Danforth (15721), a son of Choicest Canary (8196) from Evergreen, March 2nd (10345).

These bulls are qualified by breeding and individual merit to head any herd. They are being priced very reasonably

BERKSHIRES

Thirty boars and sixty sows from three to eight months, of the noted English or bacon type, strong, thrifty, well-grown pigs from large, long-sided, prolific dams, and by three of the most typical English Berkshire sires in Canada. Pairs or trios supplied not related, and sows bred to farrow in the Spring. Shipments to any point in Western Canada.

For prices and fuller particulars of above stock write-

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUPPLY FARM STRATHMORE, ALBERTA



Western Canada's

Premier Hereford Herd

"BEAU PERFECTION 11th," "DRUMSTICKS," "GOV-ERNOR HADLEY," and "FAIRFAX PERFECTION"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd header. All are in the best breeding condition. None pampered. All stock is kept on the range all the year round. Can supply stock

Ranch at Crossfield, Alberta

Write or Phone

636 11th Avenue West

CALGARY, Alta.

A Pink Notice

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this 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 Manag Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Advertising Rates

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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.

Trade with C. S. Judson UO. By Catalog

DIRECT TO YOU ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Here is the place and now is the time to buy your labor-saving equipment and farm supplies

at a great saving, we have literally smashed prices on every kind of modern labor-saving devices for the farmer, as well as on farm necessities, and our method of selling direct to you allows you to keep the middleman's profits in your pocket where they belong. Each and every article offered in this advertisement is guaranteed to be first class in every particular, and it is guaranteed to be the equal of that offered by the most reputable concerns in the world. The conditions of our guarantee are so broad in their nature that you cannot help but realize the truth of our offer to be convinced that we deal with you on the square. We give you the opportunity to buy from us in the open with every possible doubt removed. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT OR WRITE FOR CATALOG OF INFORMATION.

Trade with C. S. Judson Co. By Catalog



Complete Pump, \$5.00

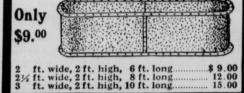
Ratchet head, 1½-in. pipe, 3½-in. cylinder, revolving top, complete for 7 ft. well, \$5.00; for 20 ft. well, \$7.00; for 30 ft. well, \$9.00. This is just a sample of the splendid pump values we give. Our catalog sent free on request, or write us and give us depth of well and we will advise you best style of pump to buy.

Cordwood Circular Saws

and ready for

for use, size of mandrel hole, 13% in. 22-in. saw \$4.60 28-in. saw \$6.75 24-in. saw 5.00 30 in. saw 7.50 26-in. saw 6.00 Four foot saw mandrels with balance wheel and boxes only \$11.00. Send us your order to-day.

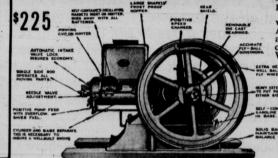
Round Tube Top Stock Tank





Rubber Belting, 2 in. 8c., 3 in. 12c., 4 in. 18c., 5 in., 22c., 6 in. 25c. per foot. Leather Belting, 2 in. 20c., 3 in. 30c., 4 in. 48c., 5 in. 60c., 6 in. 72c. per foot. Canvas Belting, 2 in. 10c., 3 in. 15c., 4 in. 17c., 5 in. 20c., 6 in. 25c. per foot. Endless Thresher Belts, Canvas, 120 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, \$42.50 15f ft. x 7 in. x 5 ply, \$45.00; 150 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, \$45.00; 150 ft. x 8 in. x 5 ply, \$45.00 yellow Jacket Suction Hose, \$10.00 per 25 ft. length.

THE ENGINE YOU WANT



You cannot buy as good an Engine for Less Money nor a better one at any Price

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

No matter what your needs we can save you a lot of money. All sizes, I to 30 H.P., stationary, portable, hoisting, grain crushing and sawing outfits.

Write to-day for free catalog of money-saving prices and full description.

A Big Engine with a guaranteed brake H.P. of over 8 H.P., and we sell it for only \$225.00 complete with self-contained magneto. Does away with all batteries. Our engine has every feature thatmakes an engine give years of hard and steady service.

The Canada Power Washer complete with ball-bearing, reversible wringer, 5 years guarantee, sold on a 30 days approval test is the washer you want. Thousands in daily use giving perfect satisfaction. Our price only \$21.50. Only \$65.00 for the Handy out fit complete.

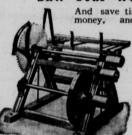
Send for Free Catalog

Your Copy is waiting

Slip The Belt on Your Engine — No More Hard Work

Cream

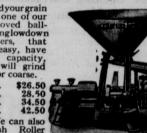
Saw Your Wood



And save time, coal and money, and you can also saw your neighbor's wood and soon earnthe cost of the saw. 26-in. pole saw frame with saw blade, saws saw frame with saw blade, saws poles cord

6-in. 8-in. 10-in. 12-in. wood; price, We can als furnish Rolle crushers. \$27.00

Save 14 of Every Dollar



Brass Trimmed Team Harness, \$37.50

A harness with quality in every strap. Bridles ¼-in. long check reins, 1-in. lines, 3-ply ring traces, 1½-in. steel brass ball top hames, martingales and breast straps 1½-in. Order this harness or write for special harness catalog and see our full line and low prices.

High Grade Fencing Per Rod, 20c.



A complete stock of all heights of Woven Wire Fencing for every purpose. Send for catalog to-day.

Hardware Catalog FREE

Wholesale prices on blacksmith tools, carpenter tools, grindstones, wheelbarrows, dairy supplies, farm hardware. Send for catalog to day and convince yourself.

Shares Are guaranteed to be as good material, and in many cases they are better than the original. We have on hand all the best numbers for leading makes of plows. Always give size and number of share when ordering. 12-in. \$2.50.

Big Value Feed



Cookers

JUDSON LIMITED WINNIPEG

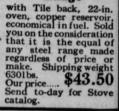
FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

CANADA

Finished Plow



A High Grade Range



Corrugated Steel Roofing 3 1/4c p. sq. ft. Send us your specifications, tell us the kind of building and size, we will quote you freight prepaid prices and guarantee to save you money. Estimates given free on siding, steel shingles, eaves trough and fittings.

"Red Star" Flint Surfaced Ready Roofing

\$1.00 per roll of 108 sq. ft. A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience neces-sary; full directions go with each roll.

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





See how it lights the whole room — Lamp in use is the Aladdin Table Lamp (101-A)

We'll loan you this lamp 10 days if you'll just send the coupon

Send no money—we prepay charges and even pay return express after the 10 days if you want to send it back. We will stand all the expense. You don't send us a penny,

Big Money Being Made

"A year ago my wife ordered a sample Aladdin lamp. We were so much pleased with the wonderful white light and saving of oil that we began taking orders. Out of eight calls I sold six. Then ordered in four dozen lots and sold five lamps a day. My patrons all say they are fine after using them a year."—H. B. Stewart, Hitchcock.

\$2000 in Two Winters

During Spare Time
Charlie Conrad, a farmer
who made this record,
writes: "It is a pleasure to
sell the Aladdin. It makes
good on all your claims and
it is easy to convince people
that it is the best lamp on
the market.

that it is the best lamp on the market.

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half.
"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20, I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

"Disposed of 34 Lamps Out of 31 Calls."

Out of 31 Calls."
That is what a live-wire agent wrote us. He made \$200 a month. Another agent who ordered over 200 Aladdins in 30 days, says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I ever had and I have done agency work for 10 years."

New Man Sold Eight First Day

"I received your sample lamp March 6, tried it that night and the next day took orders for eight lamps."— Wm. Hoffer.

"Sold 800 on Trial Not One Returned"
Here's what this agent
writes: "I have sold over 800
Aladdin Lamps the past
year and a half, requesting
every buyer to return the
lamp to me at any time they
preferred their money back.
I have never had a lamp
returned."

Sold \$98 Worth in 2
Days—New Man
"The lamps came in yeserday and allare delivered. Very customer is perfectly attisfied. They go now—no alking necessary. I sold \$98 worth of lamps Mon. and Tues."—B. L. Belsha.

you don't obligate yourself — you just agree to use this lamp ten days in your home to prove at our risk and expense how the Aladdin makes your lamps look like candles - how it lights every nook and corner of your room - how it beats electric, gasoline, acetylene light—how it burns without odor, noise or smoke—and SAVES ONE-HALF ON OIL. Sounds awfully good, doesn't it? Find out at our risk that what we claim isn't half strong enough.

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon of Coal Oil

You get between two and three times as much light, et you save half your coal oil bill with the Aladdin. This is a proved fact—not a claim.

Government and Leading Universities Tested the Aladdin

The thorough tests of these great institutions show the Aladdin gives nearly three times as much light as the best round wick, open flame lamp, with half the oil—show that the quality of Aladdin light excels even the Tungsten electric light.

No Experience Needed

"I have had no experience as an agent, but have no bother selling the Aladdin in following your plan of leaving lamps on trial. One day I left 8 lamps on trial and intwo days went back and sold 5 out of the 8." — Fred Skeels, Wausson

College Expenses
Paid

Banish Eye Strain—Save Children's Eyes

Physicians say steady, white, bright light is best. The University tests prove Aladdin illumination is nearest to daylight. Yet for you to get this wonderful lamp is economy. Pays for itself in oil it saves.

\$1000 in Gold for a Lamp Equal to Aladdin

To the person showing us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin—we'll pay \$1,000 in gold. Write for circular giving details of this great challenge offer. If there was any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin, would we dare invite such comparison?

\$100 to \$300 Per Month

Being Made by Men with Rigs or Autos Delivering Aladdin Lamps

on our easy trial plan. Every home wants and needs this wonderful light, that from half the usual amount of oil produces the brightest, mellowest light obtainable. To sell the Aladdin is a simple matter of getting the light into people's hands. After a trial nobody wants to go back to old feeble lighting methods.

No Experience Needed-Look What This Farmer Did

N R, Christensen wrote: "Sold over \$1,000 worth of Aladdins in 3 mos. When I come back a second time to my territory I am received with pleasure and an increase of orders."

No Money Required; We Furnish Capital

Without experience, yes even without capital, you can make a big success by placing the Aladdin on trial and collecting the money. If you haven't capital we will help you with our liberal credit plan. If you have the desire to make money and are energetic and honest, nothing can stop you form mak-

ing a big thing with the Aladdin. Hundreds of men are making \$100 to \$300 a month. So can you.

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

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer people who are interested in the Aladdin. Be the first and get, free, the Aladdin which we loan you for 10 days for showing to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. You can easily do this. We'll tell you the whole plan when you write, also arrange our 10 days' loan of the lamp to you. Don't wait. Send the coupon—fill it out right now. Send to nearest office.

Here's Whata Few of the 3,000,000 Users Say about the Aladdin

"I received lamp No. 101 as per order and I feel just like going out behind the house and kicking myself for two hours for not having one years ago. Whenever I buy another lamp it will be an Aladdin."—A. C. GOUGH, Chester.

Better than Installed

Systems
"I cannot understand why people should go to the expense of putting in gas-making outfits and piping their homes at a cost of \$100 or more, when they can get a better light with the Aladdin Mantle Lamp."—E. D. BRISCIE, R. 17, Sandy Hook.
"I have a Plant

"I have a—Plant installed which cost me over \$100, and since purchasing your lamp I do not use it. Your lamp is certainly a peach."—G. W. LONG, San Louis,

Other Lamps Look Dim Beside Aladdin

"My other lamps, a—also a—, that we use in the kitchen look worse than thirty cents. I would not believe there was such a difference and the only way to find out is to use the Aladdin along with the other style of lights."—F. F. DENNIS, Edgewater.

Easy to Read Any-

Easy to Read Anywhere in Room
"I am 85 years old and
would have to get the paper close to the lamp, but
for Aladdin. I can sit in
any place in the room and
read newspaper print
without any trouble."

ALEX McKAY, Monmouth

\$25 Wouldn't Buy It "I am so well pleased with the lamp that if I could not get another, \$25 wouldn't touch it."—W.T. ROZELL, Portland.

A Great Invention

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 1st, 1915

CHRISTMAS

Once again the Christmas season is approaching and thruout the world preparations are being made to celebrate the great Christian festival. With half the world engaged in the greatest war of history, with sons, husbands and brothers fighting on distant battlefields, it is difficult to enter into the true spirit of Christmas and to speak of "Peace on earth and good will among men." But present conditions in Europe should serve as a powerful lesson to us that the great principles of Christian love and brotherhood must be practiced between nation and nation as well as between man and man if we are to live in peace and if the tragic happenings of the past sixteen months are not to be repeated.

The coming Christmas will find the great majority of the people of the West enjoying much greater material comfort than was possible a year ago. The bountiful harvest and good prices will permit the fitting celebration of Christmas in many homes where want and distress were unwelcome visitors a year ago. But the real enjoyment of Christmas does not depend upon the sumptuousness of the Christmas dinner, the size of the Christmas tree nor the value of the gifts received. Christmas is the season in which we can realize more than at any other time the truth which Jesus spoke when He said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is in giving and forgiving that the true joy of Christmas is experienced. And the joy of giving does not depend on the amount of money expended. It rests upon the thought and the love that go with the gift, and if we give our friendship and our kindly sympathy to someone who is lonely, that may be a greater and more blessed gift than anything made of gold or silver.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

We are fortunate in being able to give to our readers in this issue a report of the boys' and girls' club work in the State of Minnesota. This is probably the most important movement for the betterment of agriculture and the improvement of rural life that is now spreading over the continent. A splendid start has been made in the province of Manitoba, but in many of the states to the south the work has been brought up to a very high standard of perfection. The Federal Government at Washington is the moving spirit of the boys' and girls' club work, but the state and county governments are lending their hearty co-operation. This club work in con-nection with the school garden and school fair, and the state fairs, have supplied the long felt want for something that will interest the boys and girls on the farm, show them the real dignity of agriculture and make them more contented with farm life. The club movement has also proven that the boys and the girls can teach their elders a great deal about farming. In several of the states to the south the average yield of corn per acre has been nearly doubled since the advent of boys' and girls' clubs and a similar influence has been felt as a result of the other club work. It has also been demonstrated that those boys and girls who excel in the production of various farm crops, canning of farm products or in bread making have been stimulated in their work in the ordinary common school subjects. The school garden, the home garden and the boys' and girls' clubs are revolutionizing rural education and opening the way for agricultural instruction of the very best kind. The boys' and girls' club proposition has been tested sufficiently in the United States to prove its absolute success and Western Canada affords a splendid field for its development. There are great possibilities for increasing production

in this country thru better farming and there is a great need for better social life and better facilities for rural education. The club movement will stimulate all these improvements. In addition, the work of the clubs develops the business ability of the boys and girls in the marketing of their products. It also gives them the advantage of being able to write in good English and keep records and accounts of the work they have done. In the ordinary agricultural instruction that is given outside of the agricultural college, it is mostly farm men and farm women already in middle life who are reached. In the club work it is boys and girls from ten to seventeen years of age who are reached, and consequently the benefit of their education remains with the country for a much longer period. We believe that when this movement spreads thruout the prairie provinces it will be found, as it has in the United States, to supply some of the long felt needs of our rural communities.

SEED SELECTION

After a very strenuous season's work, Seager Wheeler has once more taken time to write another article for The Guide, this time on seed selection. Since seed selection has been one of the chief methods thru which it has been possible for him to so successfully improve his grain, both as regards quality, uniformity and yield and thus to become the world's champion wheat grower, this article should be particularly interesting and valuable to every grain grower. A system is outlined which may be easily followed by every farmer and there should not be one farm in Western Canada next year on which no provision as suggested is made for selecting improved seed grain for the following year's crop. Altho the methods suggested can be best put into practice just when the grain is reaching maturity and for that reason most of the information contained will have to be made use of next summer seed selection is a subject which requires a good deal of thought and patient application and plans must be carefully laid in advance by all good farmers so that it can be included in the scheme of next year's work. If every farmer would take time this winter to thoroughly clean and test for germination enough grain to sow every acre which he has in proper condition for crop next year, a great deal of the uncertainty which usually attends the development of the crop would be quite unnecessary.

FREE WHEAT WON'T HURT RAILROADS

Some of the politicians who are opposed to free wheat have stated that they are against opening the United States market to Canadian farmers because it would send all our wheat south and leave the tracks of the three Canadian transcontinental railways to become mere streaks of rust. That would of course be serious, if it were true, but W. B. Lanigan, an important and well informed official of the C.P.R., says it is not so. In the Manitoba Free Press of November 24 was the following;—

WILL EQUALIZE PRICES

Lanigan Says Free Wheat Will Not Affect C.P.R.
Free wheat would have no effect on the amount of hauling done by the C.P.R., according to W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager. Mr. Lanigan explained his statement by saying that free wheat would equalize the prices in Canada and in the United States. Then there would be little or no incentive to ship grain south.

Both the United States and Canada have a surplus group which they expert and it would be

Both the United States and Canada have a surplus crop which they export and it would be cheaper to haul by way of Canada than by way of the United States. It would be the railways hauling out of North Dakota that would have to reduce their rates, said Mr. Lanigan. Otherwise the North Dakota farmers would ship by way of

the C.P.R. as the rate would be cheaper that way to Fort William than it is over the U.S. lines to Duluth.

The farmers are entitled to an open, unrestricted market for their wheat irrespective of the effect on railroad earnings, but no one would wish to see the transportation systems of the country bankrupt. Mr. Lanigan's assurance that the railroads will not suffer from free wheat, in which he confirms the opinion often expressed in The Guide, will therefore be welcome to the farmers as well as to those who consider the payment of large dividends by railway companies and other big corporations as the true sign of a country's prosperity. Mr. Lanigan's statement should have a good deal of weight with the government and should help to secure the benefits of free wheat for the Canadian farmers.

STOOKER COMPANY HAS ASSIGNED

All those farmers who have had dealings with the Hammond Stooker Company will be interested to know that the company has assigned to the official assignees in Winnipeg. What the result of this action will be it is not possible yet to know, but no doubt a statement will be forthcoming from the assignees in the near future. In the last few weeks we have received a considerable volume of correspondence from farmers all over the West in regard to the Hammond Stooker Company and also the National Grain Stooker Company. Judging from this correspondence a very large number of farmers have been victimized by these two companies. Thousands and thousands of dollars worth of stock have been sold on the understanding that stookers would be provided, but we have yet to learn of any farmer receiving from either of these companies a stooker that would stook, and a stooker that will not stook is of no use to any farmer. Farmers in Western Canada have been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past few years by promoters who have taken advantage of the general desire on the part of the farmers to get better machinery and improve their methods of tillage and production. It is about time that this method of plundering was brought to a close. We have placed this matter, as we stated previously, before the Attorney-General of Manitoba and have urged him to investigate the affairs of these two companies. Whether it is possible to secure any restitution to the farmers who have been victimized we cannot say, but if there has been deliberate wrongdoing it should be punished in the interest of the farmers and also as a warning to others who might be inclined to take the farmers' money without giving an adequate return.

NONSENSE FROM THE NEWS

In a recent issue of the Toronto News appeared this statement;—

"The Free Traders are unable this season to pull a poor mouth on behalf of the Western agriculturists. The crop has moved to market as rapidly as could be desired, and the Minister of Finance has enabled the growers to raise funds on the security of grain still in their granaries. Those who have sold have got excellent prices and quotations are on a parity with those ruling in United States markets. The government has been subjected to much groundless abuse over the marketing of this crop and the chances are that the partisan animosity of those who have made the attacks are as obvious to the average grain grower as to anyone else."

This is the kind of stuff in which The News specializes, and we suppose there are a certain number of its readers who believe it. No person has in any way endeavored to belittle the fact that the farmers this year have had a good big crop and so far have secured a good price for it. The News is endeavoring to

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make party capital out of this fact. The only thought or desire which seems to animate The News is party politics. We would like to ask The News what credit is coming to the Dominion Government for either the big crop or the prices. The government has done nothing whatever to have ocean freights and lake freights brought down to a reasonable level. The government has not raised a finger to get the advantages of the American market, where prices have averaged very much higher than in Winnipeg. If the Minister of Finance has enabled the grain growers to raise money on the security of grain in their own granaries we are not aware of it. So far as we have been able to find out none of the banks have taken advantage of the additional facilities provided by the Minister of Finance and we have not yet been able to find one single case in this country where any bank has loaned money to a farmer on the security of the grain on his own farm. If The News or anybody else will give us further information on this point we shall be glad to publish it and give full credit where credit is due. Our reports from the country are, with few exceptions, that banks are not lending money to farmers any more freely than in the past, nor at any lower rates of interest, altho farmers' deposits are climbing very rapidly in Western banks. If the Toronto News or anybody else has any facts contrary to this to give us we shall be delighted to publish them.

HOW CANADA CAN HELP

A great recruiting campaign which has been accepted by all parties as the last opportunity of the voluntary system to demonstrate its ability to provide the men required for the army is now in progress in Great Britain. Under the aggressive leadership of Lord Derby and with the hearty co-operation of all sections, even including the strongest conscriptionists, the campaign appears likely to be such a great

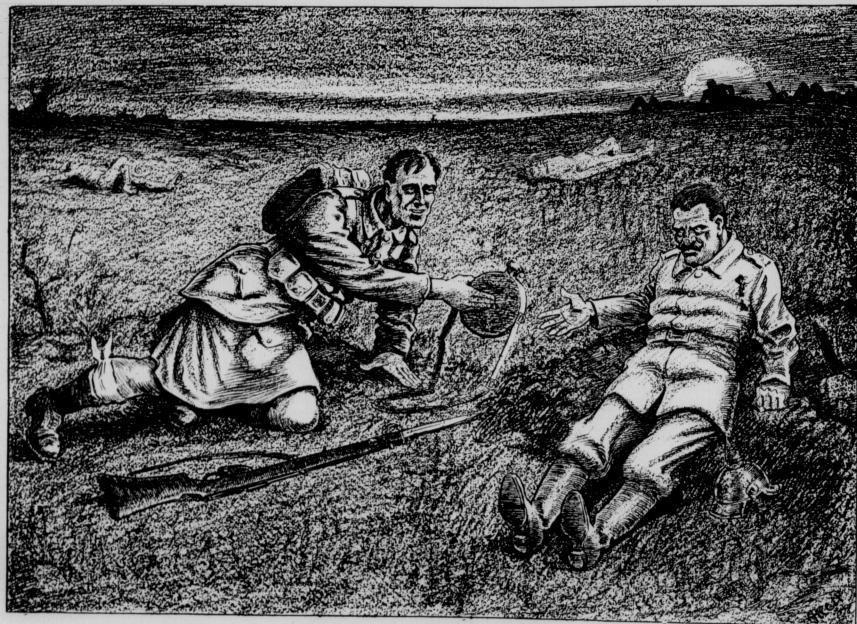
success as to put an end to all talk of compulsory military service in Britain. A national register secured some months ago and containing the names of all men of military age is being used, and every suitable man has received a letter from Lord Derby and will be personally canvassed and asked to enlist. Certain classes of men, however, are not allowed or not encouraged to enlist, because it is considered that they are serving their country better by remaining at their present work. These include munition workers, men engaged in agriculture and those employed in manufacturing for export. The inclusion in the list of men not to be accepted for the army of those engaged in the export trade is significant. It means that the British government would rather have a man making goods to sell abroad than fighting in the trenches. The reason of course is that every cargo of goods exported helps to restore the balance of trade and tends to stabilize the rate of exchange. In other words, when the British manufacturers export their goods to this continent they enable the government to import munitions of war from the United States and Canada in exchange. It is clear, therefore, that we in Canada can help Great Britain in a very practical way in this crisis by buying more British goods. We cannot do so at present without paying very high prices because of the high tariff. The most patriotic thing the Canadian Parliament can do at its next session is to totally abolish the duty on all British goods entering Canada. In so-doing it will not only help the cause of the Allies, but will also confer a great benefit upon the people of Canada in reducing the cost of warm woollen cloth ng and a thousand other things that we need in every day life.

ECONOMY AND WASTE

Altho the national debt of Canada is increasing at the rate of something like \$3,000,-

000 a week and an increased rate of taxation is failing to produce revenue sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Dominion, there does not seem to be any attempt on the part of the Dominion Government to control expenditure. Private individuals and business concerns are practicing the strictest economy in order to adjust themselves to reduced income and even those few fortunate ones whose resources have not been affected by the war are seeing the wisdom of thrift. The government, however, goes on borrowing money and spending it merrily just as if it was free of interest and would never have to be paid back. A comparatively small matter, but an instance of the way the public money is being squandered is the fact which we have on the authority of the Canadian Courier and other Eastern journals that members of the Dominion Civil Service who have gone to the front as officers or have been transferred from certain departments at Ottawa to the military staffs, such as censors, pay clerks and various other non-combatant posts, are being paid two salaries. It is distinctly unfair that the Dominion government should pay some officers double the salary received by others of equal rank, and it is not exactly honest to pay men for work they do not do just because it is the taxpayers' money that they get.

Don't forget when you are licking one of these war stamps which must be placed on every letter that it is not war tax at all. Not one cent of it is used for war purposes. It all goes into the general revenue to pay running expenses. The money to conduct the war is being borrowed and future generations will be forced to repay it. If we had a Finance Minister who would follow the example of Great Britain a considerable portion of the war burden would be paid every year, instead of placing it all on the future. There is plenty of money in Canada today if the Finance Minister would go after it properly.



CHRISTMAS EVE, "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

Palestine in the First Century and Canada in the Twentieth

A Christmas Study

BY REV. SALEM GOLDWORTH BLAND, D.D.

Perfect parallels are never found in human history. No situation is ever precisely reproduced. There is a movement that may be compared to the course of a tacking ship or to the spiral ascent of an aeroplane, but the illustration that is always inadequate and misleading is that of a pendulum swinging in unprogressive activity from side to side. Yet a parallelism in various degrees often suggests itself and always has its significance. It may, then, be worth while to see if there is not more than a slight resemblance between the situation in Palestine when Jesus was growing up to manhood and the situation in Canada today.

I. In Palestine the national spirit was suffering, and it is suffering in Canada today. In Palestine the national spirit was suffering from repression from without. It was writhing under the heavy heel of the Romans. Some measure of autonomy was enjoyed by Galilee under the rule of Herod Antipas, one of the puppet kings thru whom it was the policy of Rome to veil her real authority. But in Judaea and Samaria her iron rule was undisguised. A Roman governor resided in Jerusalem. The venerated temple was overlooked by a contemptuous Roman garrison. Such national life as existed was in division and subjection.

In Canada, too, the national spirit is only smouldering. It has never burst into a blaze. Little fitful jets of flame are all that has been seen as yet. There is race pride and local pride, but no blaze of Canadian nationalism. Canadians are English and Scotch and Irish and American and of a dozen other nationalities. Canada has not yet attained self-consciousness. She is only reaching towards it as climbing plants reach out for a support. Why should there be a Canada? What contribution is she making to the world's civilization? What is the Canadian ideal? Such questions as these seem strange and bewildering to most Canadians. A passion for Canada other than what the wild creature feels for its nest or its hole-a passion such as English feel for England and French for France and Germans for Germany, has not yet flamed out in

The heroism of Canadians at Ypres and Festubert has touched a common chord of admiration and pride, but to find and keep her national unity Canada needs an inspiration more general and more abiding. She needs a great universal unifying and inspiring ideal. She will never come to nationhood till the varied and

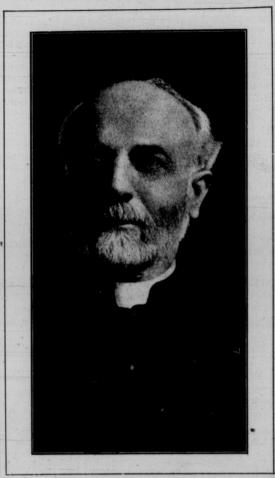
even mutually repellant elements of her life have become fused thru a mighty national enthusiasm.

A Common Discontent

II. In both countries we find restiveness under a sense of oppression. The Roman taxation of Palestine was heavy and marked by frequent arbitrariness and fraud. No class was so detested as the tax gatherers, and the Baptist's counsels to the tax gatherers and the soldiers and the noble pledge of the regenerated Zacchaeus would indicate that there were grounds for the detestation.

In Canada the situation has not been seen as clearly as it was seen in Palestine. Canadians are more magnanimous or less intelligent than the Jews of old. The men who plunder Canadians are not detested. They enjoy a wide popularity. Church and state unite to honor them. Yet the sense of oppression, the largely blind and dumb, spreads and deepens. Men are beginning to see that the producer is systematically plundered, that the capitalist class is enriched at the expense of the proletariat. The average wealth of Canada should be high. In no country, probably, is there a population of such industry and intelligence dwelling amid natural resources proportionately so great. Yet life for the majority of Canadians is the struggle for a bare livelihood. In none of the countries making such comparisons has the cost of living during the ten or fifteen years before the war increased in so high a percentage as in Canada. From 1900 to 1912 the cost of living rose in Britain 15 per cent., in the United States 38 per cent., in Canada 51 per cent.

The increased production of gold is, no doubt, responsible for this rise in a measure, but that cause affects all countries alike and does not account for the special rise in Canada. The fact is that the working people of Canada, whether landed or landless, have been robbed by the land speculator and by a very small but very wealthy and powerful class of protected manufacturers, promoters, financiers and railway directors. These men control both the political parties and possess great influence in the churches. Many of these men are of special ability; some of them have a genius for organization and leadership. They sometimes exhibit considerable public spirit and genuine philanthropic activity. Some of them render great services to Canada, as undoubtedly the Roman government did



REV. S. G. BLAND, D.D.

Dr. Bland is well known to the organized farmers by his stirring speeches at the annual conventions. His great passion for Christian democracy, his fearless and outspoken denunciation of oppression have marked him as one of the leaders of the new spirit of the West. His Christmas message will, we feel sure, be an inspiration to the readers of The Guide.—The Editor.

in Palestine, but, like that government, they claim a disproportionate and excessive reward. Too often in their very services the public interest is secondary to the private interest, and so these men in whose abilities and achievements Canadians would like to take pride, become a menace to the commonwealth.

Religion Does Not Satisfy

III. In both countries we find the prevalent religion failing to meet the situation.

Religion in Judaea had suffered no apparent eclipse. The temple ceremonies were carried on with their wonted impressiveness. The accredited teachers of religion and that class which made its chief business to fulfil meticulously all the requirements of the divine law enjoyed general and conspicuous respect. But while daily the smoke of costly sacrifice ascended and the white-robed Levites chanted and the silver trumpets sounded and every Sabbath in innumerable synagogues the Scriptures were read, the great note of the prophets and the psalmists was silent—the protest against injustice and the oppression of the poor, the insistence upon mercy, the call to the inner worship of humble and contrite hearts. Religion had withered into ceremonialism and traditionalism. It was no longer spontaneous, vital, authoritative, ethical. It had become the reverential care of a mummied corpse.

So in Canada today the prevalent religion has become largely an end in itself. Many churches are almost absorbed in self-maintenance. To gather and hold a congregation financially adequate is the objective most in mind. Considerations of expediency—the appeal to the crowd, the effect on important individuals, affect the message. The prophets are not lacking, but they are neither so numerous nor so reckless as prophets should be. The trumpet note is rarer in the pulpit than it has been in the great ages of the pulpit—the note of pity and protest, and Christ-like passion, the whole-souled condemnation of respectable and legal sins, the absolutely fearless call to repentance.

Among those who most love and value the church there is a widespread feeling of weariness and futility. Religion does not seem so vital, so pungent, so commanding, so crowd-arresting, so divinely glorious as it should be. The ecclesiastical engineer and the scribe are too much in evidence.

Yearning for the Kingdom

IV. And yet in both lands we find the same significant and inestimable factor—a great yearning for the kingdom of God. In Palestine in the days of our Lord the Messianic hope, one of the noblest products of what we may call with a measure of justice either the Hebrew genius or the inspiration of God, had ripened into an eager expectation. The intensity of the darkness seemed to herald the dawn. Men felt that God had not forgotten His people; the Deliverer was at hand. In many, perhaps most, this expectation took a worldly form. The supreme good was the shattering of the Roman yoke and the exaltation of Israel to the Roman's place. Power and wealth made up this Messianic hope. But in multitudes of hearts the yearning rose to a higher plane. It was a yearning not for power but for remission of sins, not for the overthrow of foreign rule merely, but that Israel "being delivered out of the hand of her enemies should serve God without fear in holiness and righteousness." It was such hearts as these who have been happily called "the special seed plot of Christianity." Devout, humble, honest, they were looking for "the consolation of Israel." These it was among the crowds who went into the wilderness to hear the Baptist or pressed around Jesus beside the Sea of Galilee who were not dazzled by visions of power and splendor. Among these Jesus found his little band of chosen disciples and apostles.

And who can be blind to the discontent and yearning in Canada today? This discontent may be, as in Palestine nineteen centuries ago, too deeply tinged with materialistic ideals. The selfishness of the oppressor may beget an answering selfishness in the oppressed. But, after all, selfish envy is a very minor element in it. Canada today is not what Palestine was. Nineteen Christian centuries have not left the world as they found it. The church has not done all she might have done; she may still be lagging; but she has done much. The story of Jesus cannot be told without changing one's standards and ideals with an almost physical compulsion. This discontent in Canada today is at bottom a profoundly Christian discontent. It is not the poor and the disinherited only who dream of a city of God, where none shall lack the opportunity of joyous work, nor working lack a just reward. It is the heart of the rich that is often smitten with compunction and misgiving.

Dec

Uncle Sam's Young Farmers

Remarkable Story of the work accomplished by Boys and Girls in the State of Minnesota

By T. A. Erickson, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work



Three thousand five hundred-boys of Minnesota are growing from one to five acres each of corn, doing their best to use the best methods for producing high yields at low cost. Eighty counties of the eighty-six are represented. One thousand boys and girls are each grow-ing an eighth of an acre of a standard variety of potatoes,

warren Simpson, a crippie boy of Da.

Warren Simpson, a crippie boy of Da.

kota County, Minn., who raised 100
bushels of corn on his club acre.

be done with one pig, or a litter of pigs, in making the swine industry a paying proposition on the farm. Two thousand junior farmers have gardens varying in size from a few square feetfor the ten-year-olds up to the regular club garden of one-eighth of an acre for those from twelve to

for the ten-year-olds up to the regular club garden of one-eighth of an acre for those from twelve to eighteen years, growing a few standard vegetables, providing their own homes with a supply of fresh vegetables, selling what they can and then canning the surplus for the market or for winter use in their own homes. Twenty-five hundred girls from sixty counties have vied with each other for eight months to see who could become the most proficient who could become the most proficient in the art of bread-making. Forty boys in Wabasha and Sibley counties are in a "Calf Contest," with the object to show who can produce the best calf in the most profitable way. Several hundred rural schools of the state have conducted "Egg-Laying" and "Poultry Growing" contests with splendid results. Alfalfa growing has been a club project in a few counties. During 1915 there were in the state seven hundred regularly organized boys' and girls' clubs, with officers, constitution and plans of work for who could become the most proficient constitution and plans of work for carrying on some special club project.

Club Work at State Fairs

The Minnesota State Fair each year appropriates \$1,500 for special prizes and free trips for champions in the club work, besides giving the cham-pion corn club boy from each county

in the state a free trip and entertainment for the entire fair week. At the 1915 fair, the boy or girl having the champion pig from each of thirty-eight counties showed this pig; 150 boys each showed their best ten ears of corn, a club boy, Joe Hahn, from Lyon County, winning championship his ten ears, in competition with the entire state, adults included. Seventy girls who were county champions in the bread-making work had free trips to the fair, where they took part in the final breadmaking contest; seventy boys and girls, representing the winners in garden and canning work, were given

the trip and took part in the final canning contest. The boys are all taken care of together as a boys'

camp, while the girls form the girls camp.

This in a nutshell tells the story of the effort Minnesota is making to show her boys and girls that farming is worth while and that country life is full of interest and that the country home is a place where life may be

at its best.

The big lesson that farming pays is being proven by our club boys and girls. One of the leading agricultural men of Minnesota, when asked to make a conservative estimate of what the boys' corn work meant to the state in dollars and cents, said: "It has increased the value of our corn crop at least \$1,000,000".

Well Organized Plan

The purpose of the boys' and girls' club work is:—
1.—To interest the boys and girls in farm life and help them realize the wonderful opportunities of the

-To teach them better methods in agriculture

and home-making.
3.—To establish in boys and girls habits of thrift and industry, by teaching them how to prevent waste in home, garden and field.

4.—To develop leadership in country life.

5.—To connect the school and the home.

The forces thru which this work is carried on are:—
1.—School. A big effort has been made to reorganize the rural school so as to have it lead into the

3.—Bankers and business men. Bankers and business men co-operate by furnishing money for the

ness men co-operate by furnishing money for the prizes and general expenses.

4.—County agricultural associations. The county agricultural associations co-operate by having special departments for club work at their annual fairs. More than twenty fairs held canning contests or demonstrations in connection with their fairs. This feature has proven one of the best additions to the county fair programs. A majority of our county feature has proven one of the best additions to the county fair programs. A majority of our county fairs have special departments for boys' and girls' club projects, and about \$14,000 were given in cash and special prizes to the boys in the corn contest in 1915 by the county fairs, business men's associations, farmers' clubs and others interested.

Garden and Canning Work

During the last two years a special effort has been made to organize garden and canning clubs with splendid success. In 1915 more than 2,000 boys and girls had home gardens, varying in size from a square rod up to one-eighth of an acre. The plan is to make the garden large enough to be a "job" worth while. The club members are urged to plant a few standard vegetables which may be used for the home table or sold on the market. The special feature of this is the learning how to can surplus and waste products the learning how to can surplus and waste products thru the "cold pack" method and the use of small home canners. The method is so simple and effectual that children of ten or eleven years learn how to successfully can the vegetables they grow. The steps in the cold pack method are as fol-

1.—Blanching or scalding the fruit or vegetables from one to fifteen minutes, varying with different products. Ripe tomatoes would require one minute, while sweet corn would take fifteen minutes. take fifteen minutes.

2.—From the hot dip the product is plunged in cold water.
3.—The product is now prepared and packed cold in jars or tin cans.

For fruits, pour a hot syrup over product, while for vegetables use a teaspoonful of salt to each quart and

pour over hot water. 5.—Seal tin cans or partially seal glass jars and place in canner to process or sterilize.

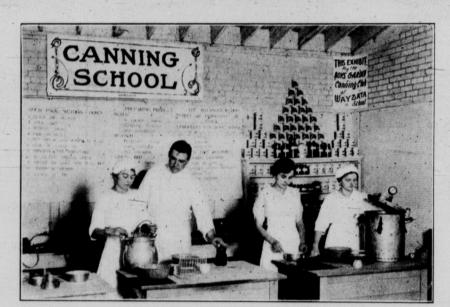
6.—The processing takes from five to one hundred and eighty minutes; peas, beans and the more difficult vegetables requiring the longer time.

7.—When this process is finished, and and invertee to text.

seal and invert to test.

A great many communities have had garden and canning clubs. Hennepin County, under the direction of Prof. E. C. Magill, local agriculturalist, a club of ten boys from eleven to sixteen years of age each

eleven to sixteen years of age each grew gardens of one-eighth of an acre, learned the art of canning and have canned over 1,000 quarts of vegetables grown by themselves, placing their surplus products on the market. These boys have learned how to put their products in tin cans and use the 4-H brand label, with the name of club and member. Their last job was canning sweet corn on the ear. Ten ears were packed in a gallon tin can and put on the market extension. packed in a gallon tin can and put on the market at 50 cents. Every can the boys put on the market was sold at this price and the demand was for "more."



Anna Raasch, champion canning girl of Minnesota. Anna is 14 years old, and won against seventy champions at the state fair.

best of country life, instead of away from it. Consolidated schools are helping. The county superintendent is county leader of club work. One hundred and fifty high and graded schools have agriculture and home economics. The high school agricultural teacher and fifty high and graded schools have agriculture and home economics. The high school agricultural teacher spends half of his time in extension work with his strongest effort with the juniors.

2.—Farmers' clubs. Minnesota has more than 900

farmers' clubs and many of these have a junior club, whose members take up the club projects.



An exhibit from the boys' and girls' clubs from four schools, at Nelson, Minn.



Champion Girls' Breadmaking Club of Minnesota for 1915. Anna Raasch is president of this club.



winner in the Calf Club, of Sib ley County, Minn.

These boys have learned a great many valuable lessons, have had a good time and have made a good sum of money for their varieties work.

At Maple Lake eighteen girls from twelve to eighteen years of age organized a Tomato Club, grew a home garden of tomatoes, provided their homes with fresh tomatoes, sold a large quantity and canned the rest.

Their exhibit of tomatoes in glass jars and tin cans at the county fair was one of the special features. At Benson, in Swift County, a club of ten members made from \$50 to \$4 each on their garden work. In Yellow Medicine County twenty-five girls were enrolled in a Tomato Club with such excellent results that the

school is making this a special feature.

In Beltrami County the county superintendent of schools, William B. Stewart, organized twenty-five of schools, William B. Stewart, organized twenty-five of these clubs, bought two home canning outfits and loaned them to the clubs during the summer. Each club selected a team to represent the club at the county canning contest which was held in connection with the county fair at Bemidji. The winning team canned vegetables at the rate of ninety-five quarts per day and won a \$12 canning outfit for its club. The clubs had an exhibit of 100 jars of different kinds of vegetables put up by these young canners. These are only a few of the many interesting stories which may be told of this work.

At the Minnesota State Fair, held in September, seventy girls and boys, representing clubs from sixty counties, took part in a state canning contest during

seventy girls and boys, representing clubs from sixty counties, took part in a state canning contest during the entire week. These boys and girls were club champions, winning a free trip to the fair as their special prize. Anna Raasch, a fourteen year old girl, who is president of the club in the Alberta Consolidated School, was declared state champion and won \$25 in gold, besides her free trip.

For the canning work, small canners, either manufactured or homemade, are recommended. Very serviceable home-made canners made riceable home-made canners made from new garbage cans, fifty-pound lard cans or wash boilers are being used by many club members, while a great many have provided them-selves with the manufactured outfit, which costs all the way from \$3.50 up

The Potato Clubs

For Northern Minnesota a oneeighth of an acre potato growing contest has been the special project. In order to standardize the seed and market potatoes, the work has been limited to two standard types, the Rural New Yorker and Green Mountain. In most counties the seed was

tain. In most counties the seed was provided by the county, schools or business men's associations. More than 1,000 boys and girls are taking part in this project this year. The final exhibit of the best peck of potatoes by each club member will be held at Bemidji early in December when the prizes and honors will also be awarded. The Northern Minnesota Development Association is providing the funds, giving \$300 for the final exhibit. ed. The Northern Minnesota Development Association is providing the funds, giving \$300 for the final exhibit alone. This boys' and girls' potato exhibit will be the special feature for the big annual meeting of the association. A traveller thru Northern Minnesota during 1915 would have found one of these potato demonstration plots on a large number of farms jealously taken care of by these young farmers of ten to eighteen years. A large part of the best potatoes grown this way will be sold as seed under the 4-H brand. brand.

The Basis of Awards

In all these club projects the basis on which prizes, credits and honors are awarded are the following points:—

1.—Yield or quantity produced.

2.—Economy of production.
3.—Quality of product.
4.—Report of work and story,
"How I Made My Crop."

Each club member is checked up by the local leader, which may be a far-mer, the local teacher or anyone interested. The best from each county are re-checked by the state leader and his assistants. Awards either in the way of prizes or honors are emphasized in this junior work. Altho cash prizes are often given, pure bred stock, farm implements and premiums of a progressive nature are encouraged. Each year the state champions are sent on a free trip to the capital city, Washington, where they are given an audience by President Wilson and in every way possible entertained and instructed.

Corn Shows and School Fairs

Boys' corn shows and club fairs, where the best club products are shown, are a special feature of this

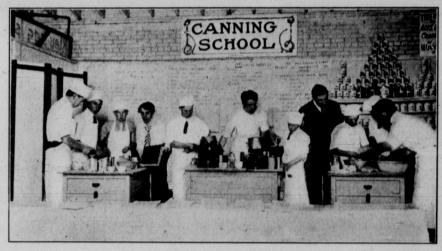
work. In Douglas County the schools of each township unite for holding a fair at which boys and girls who have taken up club work show their best corn, potatoes, garden products, canned vegetables and fruits. The program consists of talks, explaining judging of products, judging contests, bread-making and canning demonstrations and contests in rope work. In Traverse County the boys in the acre-yield corn contest each husked their entire acre and showed the yield at Wheaton in the annual boys' corn show. In 1914 twenty-five loads were lined up on Main Street. In Rice County, where thirty boys and girls took part in the pig contest, they all met at Blooming Prairie on October 22 for an annual club festival. One part of the program was a banquet given them by the business men. Prizes were awarded and plans made for next year.

The East Grand Forks Club

Getting the boys and girls to work together in groups made a strong feature of the work. We have some is made a strong feature of the work. We have some splendid illustrations of results. At East Grand Forks splendid illustrations of results. At East Grand Forks two counties south of the Canadian line fifty-seven boys organized into a Corn Club in 1914. Forty-two of them finished with an average of seventy bushels an acre. The club sold two hundred bushels of seed corn under the 4-H label at \$4 per bushel. This boys' club captured \$1,000 worth in prizes during the year. The captured \$1,000 worth in prizes during the year. The president is a fifteen year old boy, John Croy, who has made a record an older farmer might well be proud of, growing ninety-one bushels of corn on his club acre; but the best part is that these boys have learned how to work together, in perfect team work. We believe that this club has the best record of any junior club

in the country.

In 1914 the state champion in the corn contest,
Roy Holverson, made a record of 115.7 bushels of
dry corn, while Toga Anderson reported the poorest
yield, or only seventeen bushels. He showed his corn,
sent complete report and story, because as he said,
"Indon't want to be a quitter."



Wayzata Boys' Canning Club, Hennepin County, Minn., the champion boys' canning club of the state. HOW I GREW MY PIG

HOW I GREW MY PIG
By Esther McGhee, Beltram County, Minnesota
My pig, "Erick the Red," was born on March 19
and weighed twenty-two pounds on the 1st of May,
the date from which his feed record began. He is a
grand Duroc-Jersey, which I chose because of its
hardiness and early maturing qualities. At first I fed
him five times a day with two pounds of milk and two
ounces of shorts at each feeding for almost a month.
Then I added more milk and shorts, also some bran.
From May 31 until the 2nd of June I fed him milk
from a fresh cow which did not cost anything. I gave
him slops from the home and three pounds of shorts
a week. Once in a while I gave salt with his other
food. I pulled weeds, radishes and lettuce for him,
which he was always glad to get. He was also fed
corn, potato peelings and small potatoes, but he did



Boys' judging contest at Forest Lake, Minn. One way to create a real interest in livesteck.



Gordon McCourt, with his grand champion, "Chester White," at the Minnesota State Fair. Gordon won from 400 contestants.

not care for potatoes very much unless they were

He had a large crate which was used when he was weighed. When it was placed in his pen with a little corn in it he would walk into the crate and was weighed

without any trouble.

I weighed him on the 29th of June and he weighed seventy-two pounds. On the 7th of July he weighed eighty-two pounds and on the 20th of July he weighed ninety-seven pounds. From this date he was fed two pounds of corn each day and he gained over a pound

a day.

"Eric the Red" has always been free from sickness and vermin. He has a movable pen which is moved often to keep him clean. On August 27 my pig was weighed for the state contest. He weighed one hundred and fifty-five pounds. He has gained one hundred and thirty-three pounds since the 1st of May. The total cost for his food and pasture was four dollars and ninety cents. His value at seven and one-half cents per pound is eleven dollars and sixty-two cents. The profit is six dollars and seventy-two cents.

The profit is six dollars and seventy-two cents.

Altho the one-eighth of an acre of corn which I raised for my pig was well cared for, it did not do well on account of the late and early frosts and the cold and yet weether.

and the cold and wet weather.

I have learned many things, however, about the raising of my pig and of my corn which will be of use to me in the future.

GIRLS' BREAD CLUB

The 1915 Girls' Bread Club of The 1915 Girls' Bread Club of Windom was organized with two definite views in the mind of each member; first, to put up the prize winning girl of the state; and second, to become better bread bakers. We have succeeded very well so far. We have put up the prize winning girl Gea Erpstead of the county, and have certainly, every one, become better bread bakers.

There were sixteen members in our

bread bakers.

There were sixteen members in our club; the motto was, "Be Better Bread Bakers," shortened to "B.B.B.B." on a club pin, which was a tiny head of wheat with four B's and the date engraved on it.

We held meetings every two weeks, two of the girls entertaining. After our business meeting, which was presided over by a president, we spent the time in making merry. Light refreshments, served afterwards, were prepared by the girls who entertained.

Our colors were golden brown and cream, the brown representing the crust of a loaf of bread and the cream the interior.

the interior.

Our yell was:-

Our yell was:—
"We are, we are, the four big B's!
We can bake bread, bread to please.
Bread so white, with crust so brown,
That would catch the best man in Windom town."
At the close of school the club was reorganized with renewed interest. We hope to do as well in the future as we have in the past, and to make Windom stand the highest in regard to its girl bread makers.

FUTURE WORK

In his latest message to the club girls of Minnesota Prof. Erickson says:
"Our girls have made a splendid record this year. Twenty-five hundred have done their best to become good have done their best to become good bread-makers and a large number have had splendid gardens, while many have learned how to can what they couldn't use fresh.
"The bread-making will be continued

"The bread-making will be continued as a club project for the coming year, on the same plan as last year. The garden and canning work will be the new club project. We hope every girl who has been enrolled this year will again take part next year. Send in your enrollment as soon as you can. Organize a club in your school if possible. The county champions in these projects will again be given a free trip to the State Fair as members of the 1916 Girls' Camp. Let every girl try to do something worth while the coming year. Remember our the coming year. Remember our motto, "To Make the Best, Better."



The Foundation of Agriculture

"No Agrarian Community can deposit its Eggs in one basket and prosper permanently."

By Jas. E. Poole, Union Stockyards, Chicago

At Marmath, N.D., a week or so ago a train of thirty cars of stock cattle was halted to feed and water in compliance with United States government requirements, and an Easterner, not wholly ignorant of livestock matters, commented on the illogical direction of the movement.

"You are evidently not posted on what is happening hereabouts," responded Chas. Long, manager of the railroad feeding station at Marmath. "This is a weekly occurrence with us. During the past sixty days approximately 300 cars of stock cattle, destined for Montana points have unloaded here to feed and traffic has been heavy over other routes. Montana is getting back into the cattle business.

No more valid reason why Western Canada should at least diversify by establishing a livestock industry can be advanced than the mere fact that Montana has adopted that policy. Alberta and Saskatchewan are as well adapted by nature to the production of beef and mutton as Montana or the Dakotas. And these states are not alone in the rehabilitation campaign. Colorado, which never participated in the liquidation frenzy of the past two decades, has averted commercial depression recently by the fact that it had cattle to

market. Texas had cattle money when cotton was unsalable and California this year has sent grass beef by the train load to Missouri River markets that realized ready money when fruit had no staple value. The potato industry in Idaho and Colorado is badly crippled, but wherever wool and mutton is raised money is easy and little complaint has been heard regarding business conditions. The crop of sheep and wool sent to market this year by such states as Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon saved the day in a financial sense. Fruit raisers were on the verge of bankruptcy, or actually in its vortex, while the sheepman had money sticking out of his pockets. In

Montana the wheat crop has subsided. While the new settler lacks the funds necessary to found herds and flocks, wherever he is able to erect a hay stack and has a little summer range he can invariably secure a few stock cattle or cows, as under new conditions a calf at weaning time is worth \$30 to \$35 per head to the cornbelt feeder, and a cow capable of a stunt of that nature annually can be depended on to pay interest and board, and the progeny of that cow will always find a ready market.

The Great Pastoral Region

Draw a line north and south across the map of North America at the longitude of Omaha and



Feed lot of J. L. Cook, Newdale, Man.

Winnipeg and you will have no difficulty in realizing the principle will be recognized that the domestic what the future of the cattle and sheep industries must be. East of that line, both in Canada and the United States, are located 75 per cent. of the meat consumers of both countries. Making liberal allowance for possible imports and local farm production east of the Missouri River and the Great Lakes, this vast and annually increasing population would be without meat ten months of the year but for the contribution of the great pastoral region of the West. It is true that the grain rasing area sends an enormous quantity of fat beef and mutton to market, but these cattle and sheep are merely finished in transit. Primarily they were Western products. If Texas, Colorado and, Montana did not replenish cornbelt feed lots corn would be a drug on the market and the West is responsible primarily for 80 per cent. of the mutton that goes into consumption. The West has been designed by nature as a breeding and maturing ground for these domestic animals and in speculating in the future of the livestock industry this fact must be kept in the foreground.

Excessive cost of transportation is the bane of Western agriculture. It has practically put the Col-

animals deserve a place in farm or ranch economy. Forage Plants are Wealth Producers The wealth of the Western country is to be found not in wheat, but in its capacity to produce the forage plants. On a recent trip to Western Kansas the writer

was surprised at the progress made in this sphere. Ten years ago farmers on the Great Plains were content with one wheat crop to three plantings and "Bleeding Kansas" was a byword. When two seasons of drouth happened in succession the country went out of the livestock business automatically, as without food or water it was necessary to gather cattle and sheep with the stockyards as the only haven. But a new agriculture has changed all this. Kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass and alfalfa have effected a revolution that has been climaxed by the pit silo. In that region roughage is stored away in huge subterranean pits that cost a mere fraction of the value of even a stave silo. Therein can be accumulated the wealth of feed produced in fat years to tide over the lean. Experience shows that by this method roughage can be preserved half a decade without deterioration. It is

a revolution that is redeeming the plains region lying between the base of the mountains and the 100th meridian, a vast area over which grain production is a mere gamble. No area on this mundane sphere is capable of such roughage production as what is popularly termed the Northwest. This embraces a vast region bounded on the south by a line running east and west at the latitude of Milwaukee and on the north by approximately the main Saskatchewan. Livestock produced in this part of North America is far superior to that of the central and southern regions. The Canadian cattle that reach cornbelt feeders from pastures west of the Red River

are highly prized. In the language of the handler they are "good doers." A southern bred steer lacks scale and the desirable capacity to make good use of the feed he consumes. The average cornbelt feeder will pay a premium for a Montana or Alberta bred steer in confidence that his money has been well placed. And in the matter of health the Northwest enjoys a distinct advantage. Mortality among herds and flocks in the past has been due largely to the wasteful method of rustling cattle that was inseparable from the open range system of grazing. How wasteful it was may be inferred from the fact that between 1886 and 1898

Continued on Page 41

A corn belt feed lot

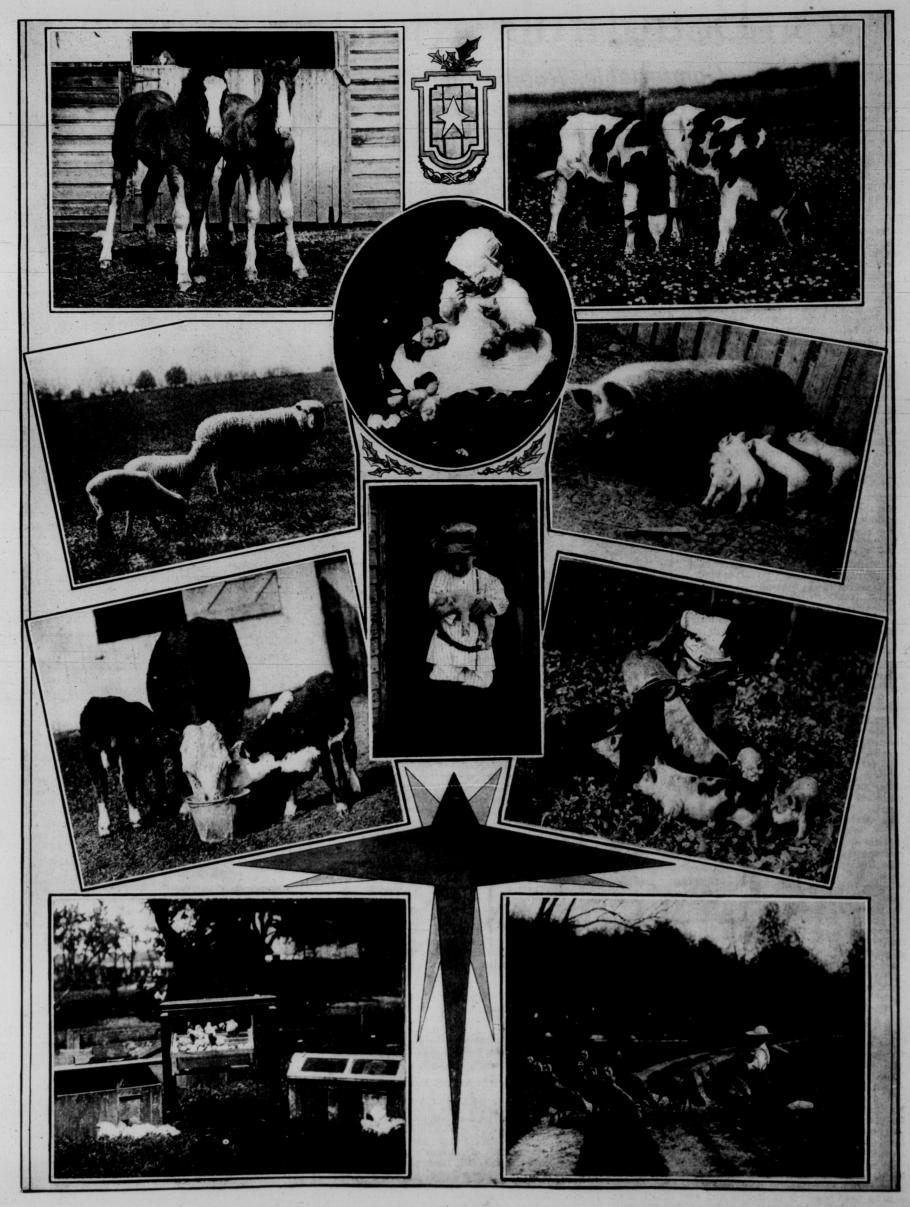


Alberta cattle on the Chicago market. Note their thick, deep bodied beef type and prime condition

orado and Idaho potato grower out of business and is responsible in no small measure for the unprofitable condition of the Pacific Coast fruit industry. The lemon grower in San Diego county, California, has discovered that he is permanently handicapped in his effort to compete with Sicilian products. Likewise the Idaho barley raiser has had occasion to realize that the most profitable market channel for his grain is thru the feed lot. Montana is already disillusionized in the matter of wheat, acknowledging that it was a rainbow of the most elusive variety. Therefore all over the Western country interest and confidence in livestock is returning and the production of beef and mutton will in a few years become the stoutest prop under the agrarian fabric.

Dairying Important

Nor is dairying to be ignored in this rehabilitation process. A ton of grain or roughage can be reduced to such volume by the milk pail route as to effectively nullify the transportation handicap. There are localities where dairying can be carried on to maximum advantage, others where beef herds will make the most economical return and still others that are best adapted for sheep grazing. No general admonition is applicable. Some men are naturally adapted to sheep raising and it has been truly said that no one unendowed with cattle sense ought to put his money into a herd, but



YOUNG LIFE

Beautiful Country Home

Comfortable, Roomy and Good to Look upon

When shown the illustration of Guide House No. 5 the city person invariably says, "Is that a farm house?" the implication being that it is too attractive to be a farm house. What does a farmer want with an imposing front entrance and a spacious back porch, to say nothing of the living room fireplace? The whole tenor of his thoughts is evidently to the effect that the farmer is not interested in and will not pay for the farmer is not interested in and will not pay for

a beautiful home.

He is quite wrong, of course. The difficulty is that farmers are very rarely offered a choice of attractive homes which are adapted to farm conditions. Since The Guide has undertaken to plan beautiful homes which shall be suited to country life there has been abundent proof that farmers appreciate the service.

which shall be suited to country life there has been abundant proof that farmers appreciate the service.

Guide House No. 5 is a very good example of this different type of farm house. It has again the back entrance which permits the guest, who comes to the back door, to be taken into the front of the house. without being ushered thru the kitchen. without being ushered thru the kitchen. It will also be noted that the view from the back door is into the dining room, which makes a very pleasant impression upon enterng the house. To the left of the back entrance is a wash room, where the farmer and his help can wash up and leave their dust expects without interfering with dusty smocks without interfering with the housewife in the kitchen. It was expected in planning this house that many of the meals would be eaten in the kitchen in order to save the housewife steps. If the home builder wishes, a door could be placed in the kitchen where the window looks out kitchen where the window looks out onto the porch and meals served out of doors in the hot weather. It is large enough in size to be made a most delightful out-door living room. If the view stable-ward is not attractive, vines might be planted at the back of the porch which will give it added coolness without making it stuffy. The front rooms of this house

are particularly charming and will be found to be especially delightful for entertaining friends and neighbors in large numbers, as

they can be thrown into one.

Upstairs there are four fair sized bedrooms and a bath room, which is ample accommodation for quite a large family.

The best of it is that this house, which is so pleasing in its exterior design and so well planned for use and confect can be built at an approximate sect of \$2.500. comfort, can be built at an approximate cost of \$3,500. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the conditions which have tended to cripple the lumber industry have made it

possible for the West-ern farmer to build himself a home at a fairer price than has obtained these many

The Architect's Description

The ability of the average layman to de-cide from paper sketches and drawings whether the plan and design for the house he wants is just right or not, is very often of a negligible quantity and it is only after a great deal of study that he is finally enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to his wants.

house that is illustrated in this number of The Guide, and one of these is the position of the main porch. This you will notice is at the rear of the house where the women can use it for their washing and baking and where it can be made into an outdoor sitting room True it is connected with the dining room as well, but it is especially arranged for the women. Instead of the usual front porch the main entry is satisfied with an open terrace and the front door protected by a hood to keep off the rain and snow. The living room can be made to simply exude comfort and when simply furnished, with a log fire in the fireplace and soft curtains on the windows, it will be a great attraction that will induce the farmer to venture out on a cold night. The dining room opens out from the living room with a set of double doors so that the two rooms can be used together if desired and also direct connection with the kitchen is had by way of the rear The wash up room is added, and when kitchen of generous proportions is considered there will be very little down stairs left to desire.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN-

Upstairs across the front of the house are three good

sized bedrooms and over the kitchen wing is another bedroom and the bath room. There is a good sized linen closet off the main hall where all the winter furs

and blankets can find a summer home.

This house is better built of siding at least 6 inches deep with 6 inch corner boards and open eaves and shingled roof, or if desired metal or prepared roofing may be used, tho the cost will be higher. Paint the walls cream with a trim about three or four shades darker and stain the roof golden brown. Stain the soffits of the eaves also. Build the chimney of rough brick laid about four courses to 12 inches and rake out the joints. Ceilings 9 feet downstairs and 8 feet 6 inches upstairs. Hot air, hot water or steam (the two latter at higher cost), and don't be afraid to spend a few dollars on a good furnace, then when you get



GUIDE HOUSE PLAN No. 5

thru you will have a comfortable home that should not cost you more than \$3,500.

An Autumn Tinted Room

Because autumn is so fresh in our memories and because also there is no lovelier time of year than the autumn, the scheme of decoration for house No. 5 will be in autumn tints. Late last September the writer went for a drive along the bank of the Red River and the glory of that color scheme has abided with her to this day. The basis of it

was olive green and, what the artist calls the high lights, were orange and red, and the whole effect was restful and joyful beyond belief.

As this house is so furnished with windows that east is the only direction in which it could be faced so as not to have an abundance of sunlight in the living room and dining room it is safe to choose as dark a color as olive green. It should be noted here that olive green is the only green that is warm in tone and that it makes an agreeable foundation for pictures and

The living room and dining room will have their walls

tinted alike then, in olive

There are one or two rather unusual features in the suse that is illustrated in this number of The Guide, and one of these is the position of the main porch. This you will notice is at the rear of the house where e women can use it for their washing and baking the contraction of the suse that is illustrated in this number of The Guide, and one of these is the position of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will notice is at the rear of the house where e women can use it for their washing and baking the contraction of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will notice is at the rear of the house where e women can use it for their washing and baking the contraction of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will notice is at the rear of the house where the contraction of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will notice is at the rear of the house where the rear of the position of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The contraction of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The position of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The position of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch. The position of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch is you will not contract the rear of the position of the main porch is you will not contract the position of the main porch is you will not contract the position of the positi be in the olive green tone, a shade deeper than the

walls, with a border or tiny pattern in brown, gold and reddish tints.

Furnishings in Green and Gold

The windows should have inside curtains of cream scrim and over-curtains of gold and green madras, or f preferred the cream curtains can be omitted and the madras used alone.

A warm fumed oak dining room suite should be selected for the dining room and big comfortable red willow chairs for the living room. These chairs can be bought at from five to nine dollars, making them really as inexpensive furniture as one can buy. They should be fitted with cushions in bright orange and dull reddish tones, and on the table beside the fireplace

there should be a reading lamp in plain brown with a bright orange shade. Inside window boxes might be made by the man of the house to fit each pair of front windows, and filled with bright scarlet geraniums they would add at least fifty per cent. to the charm of the rooms. The paint used for the walls could be used to paint the boxes.

This house again offers a splendid

could be used to paint the boxes.

This house again offers a splendid opportunity for the book lover to make a delightful home for his or her books, by building in shelves at either end of the mantle, and the lively colors of their bindings will, incidentally, help greatly in the furnishing of the room. If the housewife happens to be possessed of one of those old fashioned brass kettles which used to be a part of the kitchen equipused to be a part of the kitchen equip-ment, let her bring it into the living room and use it as a receptacle for grate fuel, or a brass tray in the dining room will be found to have the same decorative value.

Colored Prints for Walls

In pictures, richly colored prints in orange and brick red shades with gold mats and frames should be selected, and there are many of these to be had in the quite inexpensive copies of

famous pictures.

The hall, wash room and kitchen down stairs should have the same brown wood work, but soft buff walls instead of the green.

The small front room upstairs with the three windows could be furnished effectively in blue and white, by leaving the walls uncolored and using a blue rug and blue and white curtains so the window, the wood work being white enamely of course. A white enamel bed, a mahogany dresser and a willow arm chair would be sufficient furniture for this room.

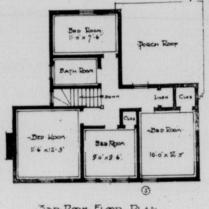
The other three bedrooms would be pretty finished in the buff like the downstairs rooms, with different colored curtains at the windows and different rugs to give the necessary varia-

You will have noticed the stress laid on de-tails in describing this color scheme and perhaps be inclined to think it overdone, but indeed it would be im-possible to over-emphasize this point. It is a quite common occurrence to find rooms which are perfeetly harmonious, but

moral courage to pack off to the attic or the store room those ornaments which are out of harmony with the color scheme of her living room, the much-flowered vases and the ugly mugs or the gaudy pictures which her friends have bestowed upon her from time to time. Better to have the room too bare than to have it messed up with ornaments which jangle.

Having disposed ruthlessly of the things that clash,

the builder of this home should plan to add to the living room and dining room, slowly and thoughtfully, the things that lift it up out of the commonplace copper red jars and orange cushions and brass fittings for the fireplace. The very greatest care should be exercised in choosing these bits of color for they must be in nature's scale of orange and reds, not the dress-maker's. In order to preserve an accurate guide as to the correct order of shades it would be well to fill a jar with autumn leaves of every conceivable shade and set it away in a cool place.



DED ROOM FLOOR PLAN

WORKING DRAWINGS FOR \$2.00

Many Guide readers will want to build a home like the one described on this page. To help them we will send complete working drawings and bill of materials to be used, to any address for \$2.00. These plans if procured from an architect would cost from \$20 to \$25. With these plans any experienced carpenter can erect the house and can also make any minor changes that may be desired.

Address your orders to Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Pete Crowther, Salesman

By ELMER E. FERRIS

A Matter of Big Money

"You haven't acted like yourself since that last Chicago trip, Pete, dear," said Mrs. Crowther one evening as her husband was restlessly pacing the floor. "Something is on your mind. What is it?"

"Sure, there's something on my mind," retorted Pete. "A man would be a curious gink if there wasn't anything on his mind."

"Yes, but you are feeling anxious about something. I wish you would tell me."

"Business," he responded.

"Has something gone wrong in your business?"
"No, not that. It's another line of business."

"You are not thinking of making any change, are you, Pete?" she asked in surprise.

"Not exactly; but I've been doing a lot of thinking on general principles. You remember when George Gray quit our company and went into automobiles? The first year after that he doubled his income. I met him in Chicago last week. He quit automobiles and went into a promoting business."

"What is promoting, Pete?"

"Why, some fellows will get up a scheme to start an enterprise of some kind—a mining deal or a big hotel or a manufacturing consolidation; and a promoter is a man who interests investors in it. He sells the stock. There's a whole lot of that being done these days. Gray's headquarters are in Chicago now. He took me up to his office, and say, he has got a layout for your life! He has half a dozen clerks and stenographers, and he stays in a private room and people have to send in their cards. He puts up a chest like a railway president."

"Can he afford it?" asked Mrs. Crowther.

"Sure he can. He told me that he cleaned up twenty-eight thousand dollars last year. He and his wife live in apartments at one of those big swell hotels. It made me feel like a piker."

"I don't see why it should. There is always somebody higher up. If one is in a congenial business and reasonably successful, why should he feel restless just because somebody else is doing better?"

"But, see here, Jen, when George Gray was with our house, I could sell rings around him. My sales were fifteen per cent. higher than his. If he can do a big thing like that, why should I be working my head off in the grocery business, where I can only pull down about four thousand dollars—and that's a corking good income, too, for a grocery salesman. Gray told me that I was a chump to stay in groceries, and I don't know but he's right."

"But, Pete, dear, why do we need a larger income? We save over a thousand dollars as it is."

"Oh, of course, we don't need any more just to keep comfortable; but you know as well as I do that, the way things go these days, a man amounts to just about the size of his pile. The man with the mazuma is the big noise. It's that way in business and society and the churches, and everywhere else. Why, take it in your church, Jen, who bosses the situation down there? It's old Gorham, isn't it? 'Cause why? Because he is president of the First National Bank and has got a pocket full of kopecks. Let a man have a big wad and he gets the right of way. What I'm mulling over is this: Why not get into the push and do something big, see?"

"Supposing we lived in Chicago, Pete, and you made twenty-eight thousand dollars a year, as you say George Gray does. Your standing there wouldn't be any higher than it is here on four thousand dollars,

perhaps not so high. You are considered a prosperous citizen here, and I'm sure everybody treats us nicely. We have always been contented, and you enjoy your work. I think you had better get that big money idea out of your head, Pete, dear. And here is another thing: You might not succeed so well in another line. Don't you think it is hazardous for a man to change his line of work when he is making a success where he is?"

"Oh, well, I'm not considering a proposition, but George Gray hinted at it pretty strong. He said he is going to take in a partner soon, if he can get hold of

"HE HALTED AND BURST INTO A HEARTY LAUGH."

the right man. So far as hazard is concerned, of course if a man is going to do a big thing he must take chances. But Gray's job is a salesmanship proposition. If a man can sell goods, it's as easy to sell a big thing as a small thing. Why not go in for something big while you're at it?—that's what is biting me just now."

"I don't like to hear you talk like that, Pete. You have always been so enthusiastic over your work."

A week later Pete wrote to his wife telling her about a letter he had just received from George Gray. "He says that he is going to run out to Denver in about three weeks," wrote Pete, "and he is going to take his wife along. They will stop off at our town and stay over a day. He wants me to meet him there sure. I guess he has got a proposition. It won't do any harm to find out what it is, and you can have a good visit with your old friend Miriam Gray. I will be at home on the eighteenth. They will reach there that evening."

When the evening train arrived on the eighteenth, Pete and his wife, with their automobile, met Mr. and Mrs. Gray at the station. It was evident at first glance that Pete's description of Gray's success had not been overstated. They bore every appearance of obtrusive prosperity.

"It has been seven years since we moved away from here," remarked Gray, as they started up the street; "but it looks like the same old town."

"There are lots of improvements," responded Pete. "We will take a spin around town after supper."

"My, what a poky little opera-house!" observed

Mrs. Gray; "and I remember the time when it seemed quite pretentious to me."

"It serves our purpose pretty well," smiled Mrs.

"Do you ever have real opera here?" asked Mrs. Gray. "You should hear the grand opera we have in Chicago, Jennie. We had Caruso and Tetrazzini last week. George and I went twice. It was glorious."

"No, of course we don't have anything like that," replied Mrs. Crowther. "I never pay much attention to the theatre, anyway. I am quite a home body, you know."

They were seated at the supper table when Billy burst into the room fresh from the ball game. He was dressed in his baseball suit and was covered with perspiration and dirt.

"We won the game and the championship, dad!" he shouted.
"We put it all over that Whittier team."

"Good," laughed Pete; "but you'd better go and clean up. You ought to have an appetite for supper. Billy plays first base on the high school team," he explained to Gray.

When Billy returned and took his seat at the table, Mrs. Gray was decribing the delightful rides around the Chicago parks in their new limousine. Billy was bubbling over with the details of the ball game.

"So your team won the high school championship," said Gray.

"Sure," assented Billy, as he stuffed half a roll into his mouth. "The score was seven to two. Those Whittier fellows didn't get a look-in. Say, dad, you ought to have seen Buzz Riley pitch. He fanned—"

"You know, automobiles are getting so common now," continued Mrs. Gray, "that, really, one must have a limousine. You haven't any idea, Jennie, what a—"

"The score was a tie up to the end of the fifth," cried Billy, "and then Joe Flynn lammed out a three-bagger with two men on—"

"What do those limousines cost now?" interrupted Pete, trying to appear interested in Mrs. Gray's conversation.

"We paid sixty-five hundred dollars for ours." replied she.

"And then it was my turn at the bat," resumed Billy, "and I stung it for two bags, and that put us three—"

"Of course you can buy a pretty decent one for five thousand," explained Gray, "but we decided to get something classy."

"We was six runs ahead the last half of the ninth," pursued Billy, "and then their first man up made a home run, but Buzz tightened up and struck out the next three. You ought to have heard the crowd!"

"What have you got on out at Denver?" asked Pete, turning to Gray.

"A mining and smelter deal," he replied. "If we put it thru it will be the richest thing that I've promoted yet."

"Aren't those mining propositions rather hazardous?"
"Yes, for the men that buy the stock, but not for the promoter, you bet. This is going to be a mighty attractive deal. There is a mine out there that's making good money, and another mine that isn't making anything. Then there are half a dozen prospects—holes in the ground, you know—located near the paying mine. Then there is a smelter that is paying

Continued on Page 44

The Country Homemakers

CHRISTMAS GIVING

Once upon a time Santa Claus dropped at our door a parcel. Beneath many folds of tissue paper we came upon a paper with an imposing legal seal and breaking it we read that the party of the first part having heard the party of the second part express a wish, and so on until with proper legal verbosity and ambiguity the whole story of the purchase of the gift was recounted. It was probably the wittiest Christmas message we ever received and gave quite as much pleasure as the beautiful gift which it accompanied. This so obviously wasn't the sort of giving that is planned for in the heat of the last hour before closing time.

There's no fun in possessing anything ordered with

of the last hour before closing time.

There's no fun in possessing anything ordered with a sigh and paid for with a groan. We should all be more like the young girl who set out chuckling to do her Christmas shopping, determined to do the foolishest things she could think of and who in pursuit of this purpose had a perfectly hilarious day. It is said that her purchases on this occasion, while insignificant in themselves, sent her friends into gales of laughter. At any rate she had the right idea of Christmas, that the giving part was intended to be a pleasure, not the giving part was intended to be a pleasure, not entered into with a grim-mouthed determination to see the thing thru.

CANADA BEFORE THE WAR

Many times and oft have our cousins and uncles and aunts from across the water drifted this way, paused over-night or longer and returning written a book about Canada. Miss E. B. Mitchell, the author of "Canada Before the War," has done better than most in that she spent a year or more in the Canadian West and several months on a Western farm. That even a year is not long enough to become perfectly familiar with a new country

a year is not long enough to become perfectly familiar with a new country is evident from several slips Miss Mit-chell has made in mistaking very exceptional happenings for ordinary events, as, for example, the passage in which she speaks of a woman dying of frost on the brain as if it quite frequently happened here, whereas in a long experience in this country it is the first case that has ever come to my knowledge.

Apart from such very natural errors,
Miss Mitchell has evidently brought
to her task keen powers of observation and a sincere desire to represent
industrial and social conditions faithfully and accurately. She is astounded at the poor esteem in which the business of agriculture is held in this country. Coming from a country where the landowner is the important personage in the community she is a-mazed to find that farming, the one well-established industry in Western Canada, is held almost in contempt. She points out very forcefully, too, the parasitic nature of the small towns

in the prairie country, showing that in

many instances they are not necessary to serve the farming community and are built up to further the interests of the real estate booster, for all of which the farmer eventually pays.

"Canada Before the War" will naturally be more enlightening to Miss Mitchell's own country people than to Canadians, but it is sometimes very interesting and useful to see ourselves as others see us, and cerand useful to see ourselves as others see us, and certainly there are many old country people who will find the sending of this book home to friends and relatives the easiest way of acquainting them with the main facts concerning life in Canada.

POOR KIDDIES

These delicious days of soft loose snow are making the lives of our little city tolk very difficult. Of course they take to snow-balling as the sparks fly upward, and of course some grouchy adult pops in between the contesting parties and utters maledictions when a badly-aimed ball hits him plump between the shoulder blades. It is a most pathetic sight to see the anxiety on the little faces when such a tragedy occurs and still more pathetic to see the look of relief that follows if the adult should prove to be an amiable person who merely laughs and passes on.

When I remember our childhood days with the whole of the prairie for our playground, I can't help feeling that these little people are being cheated out of their heritage.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FOR MOTHERS AND OTHERS

Residents of Saskatoon and Regina are so accustomed to having the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. in their midst that they take them almost as a matter of course, thereby proving the truth of the old saying, "Familiarity breeds contempt." But while we will hope city dwellers hardly go that far—this is written more for those living in country districts—if farmers' wives, their sisters or their daughters only knew what delightful houses the Y.W.C.A.s are to stay in many

more of them would be induced to take a well deserved holiday. Prairie life, altho delightful, is just a weeny bit monotonous sometimes, and the looking forward to and looking back on a week's visit to the city would help lighten the burden of those hot summer days with their multifarious duties when feeding the

help lighten the burden of those hot summer days with their multifarious duties, when feeding the chickens, seeing that the pigs get enough to eat, wrestling with refractory calves, fixing up the children's lunches, and trying hard to keep the weeds under, taxes the mother's health and, let it be whispered, her temper, too, to an alarming extent.

"Ah," but you will say, "it wouldn't do me any good to go away like that; why I don't know anybody there." Why, my dear friend, that is the very best of it. You don't need to know anyone, you will feel so much at home at the Y.W., and it will do you all the good in the world to get away from, not only your own worries, but also those of your friends and neighbors.

"But," you say, "I do not know what part of the city it is in." There you go again, just like a woman, meeting trouble half way. Why the very first thing you see when you get off the train is a young lady standing on her jacket. Supposing you arrive say about five standing on the platform with Y.W.C.A. in large letters on her jacket. Supposing you arrive say about five o'clock, she will take you in hand right away, look after your luggage for you (don't bring much, it is only a nuisance) and bring you straight to the house. It is a beautiful house and so cosy and comfortable. By the time you have had a wash up it will probably be time for supper, and it should make you feel ten years younger to see the bright faces of the girls at the different tables, with here and there a motherly looking woman, evidently, like yourself, on a holiday visit. After supper it is a treat to simply walk up and down



Ukrainian giris, former university students in Vienna, and now Austrian soldiers. One has been decorated for galiantry.

the streets and look in the shop windows or pay a visit to the moving picture shows or something similar. Back again to a large airy bedroom, deliciously clean sheets, electric light, steam heat and all the rest of it. And then think of the luxury of awakening in the morning and no chores to do and the double luxury of a

ing and no chores to do and the double luxury of a lovely bath (after making shift with the wash tub for so long), best of all, to sit down to a hot breakfast nicely served without any effort of our own.

After breakfast, a round of the shops, a long, long ride in the street cars, a visit perhaps to the university. Anyone coming in from the country should certainly put a few hours in there, and try, if possible, to get some pure bred stock, even if it be only a smart young cockerel to improve the poultry department.

But perhaps the very best of all is a Sunday in the city. The quiet restfulness of the Y.W. is never more apparent than on the Sunday, and to be able to go to

apparent than on the Sunday, and to be able to go to church three times in one day and that without any trouble about hitching up or suddenly discovering you are out of gasoline is certainly delightful. You should try and include a Thursday, too, as on Thursday afternoon and evening they have the weet the Vernal afternoon and evening they have the use of the Young Men's gymnasium and swimming pool, and to see fifty or sixty young girls in their gym. suits playing basket ball or disporting themselves in the swimming pool, almost as if they were at a fashionable seaside resort, is a sight never to be forgotten. So do all you hard-worked country mothers who can possibly get away from home a few days (and remember you would have to take a few days off if you were ill, and a couple of visits from the doctor would just about pay for a visit here) come to Saskatoon or Regina and stay at the Y.W. while you are here. It will enlarge your ideas and give you a broader outlook on life and you will have something to think about and talk about will have something to think about during the long winter days that are coming.

F. E. S.

FARM LIFE NOT PERMANENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—As a constant reader of The Guide I am much interested in all its departments and read with delight anything that pertains to subjects of practical utility. The Country Homemakers especially appeals to me, altho I suppose I shall be accused of trespassing upon the exclusive domain of the ladies were I to pose as an authority on any of the subjects discussed therein. Thruout my business career it has been my duty and privilege to pay many visits to farm and country homes, and I am bound to admit that with some notable exceptions the great majority lacked the essentials to a pleasant and happy home life. It often seemed strange to me that in many places having beautiful natural surroundings no attempt was made to take advantage of these in order to enhance the appearance of the home. In this Western Canada of ours I sometimes think we display too much of the Nomadic instincts of the Bedouin of the Desert, in the lack of that appearance of permanency which pervades many of our country It is as tho we said we are here for today only trying to mine a fortune for ourselves from the soil and when we have accomplished that we will move some place else and then give more attention to the attractiveness of our homes. These conditions ought not to prevail, for with the modern improve-ments and conveniences now at hand the farm home can be equipped and made as comfortable as any in town, with the added advantage of escape from the heavy taxation which usually accompanies the intro-duction of these improvements. In many cases any-thing seems to be good enough for the farm and conditions are tolerated there that would not be allowed for an instant were the same family living in town. Some allowance has, of course, to be made for the different class of work to be carried on on the farm, but still the ideal place for the ideal home is on the

farm, from which some of the best and greatest men the world has pro-duced have come, men who owed their qualities of manly self-reliance to the influences surrounding their

early days.

I have read with interest the letters of "Discouraged" and others. My sympathies go out to many poor despondent women on our prairie lands who drudge away from year to year without much thanks for their labor of love, but I think that total prohibition of the liquor traffic will prohibition of the liquor traffic will remedy the greatest proportion of their troubles. Some of the letters written were delightful and came from women who would make home happy no matter where they were; women who make the best of everything and recognize the fact that there are just as many men who are driven to the verge of desperation by slatternly and extravagant wives as slatternly and extravagant wives as there are wives driven to despondency by inconsiderate husbands. I have not much sympathy for women of the

Mary N. stamp.
I like the philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch when she says: "Matrimony's like everything else, you get out of it about what you put into it. If you always have a good word and a good meal ready you needn't worry

about the rest. With best wishes for your success in your efforts for the betterment of social conditions in our rural communities

SCRIBO.

MARRIAGE AS ONE MAKES IT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I still read the Country Homemakers page with interest. I do not agree with Mary Nicolaeff that marriage is slavery. Marriage is as you make it to a great extent. There are cases where men are to blame for discontent in the home and lots of cases where women are to blame. I think if wives can not write good about their husbands they had better not write at all. I wonder if the husbands of some of the writers know what is said of them? It surely wouldn't make any happier homes.

A MOTHER OF EIGHT.

WOMEN'S WAY

Aunt Chloe knows a good deal about matrimony She has had three husbands. She wears in her brooch, on state occasions, the hair of the first two. In answer to inquiry about the third, she spoke thus:

You've got to have three husbands, 'fore you gets yo' fair av'rige. My fust was terrible thin. My second was terrible fat. Men run that way. Allus one thing or the other. Either terrible drinkers, or don't drink at all. Either terrible workers, or don't work at all. Either terrible tempers, or no tempers at all. Don't see how us women folks stands 'em. Men's upnesses and downnesses has wore me out."

"But," we urged, "you started to tell about your we urged, "you started to tell about your

third husband. third husband."
"Him? Oh, I jes natchully got a divorce from him.
He was jes' so plain av'rige. He wasn't one thing or
the other. Couldn't stand him any longer, he was so
ordinary."—The Delineator.

Seed Selection

How to increase the yield and bring about a great improvement in the quality of all farm crops

By Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Saskatchewan



The importance of seed selection is scarcely sufficiently realized by the majority of farmers. While experimentalists on government farms, agricultural colleges and like institutions, and an occasional individual farmer, are doing a very important work along seed selection lines, farmers in general are content to sow whatever grain they happen to have left over. If the yield is not-what > was expected, well, blame the weather or anything else rather than the real cause,

which lies with themselves. With a little consideration it will be seen that seed selection has a direct bearing on the prosperity and welfare of every agricultural community, and indirectly upon the wellbeing of the world at large.

All cultivated crops and plants originated from

the wild forms, and these were, and still are being, improved by selection. Western rye grass, so largely grown over the west, originated by selection from the native grass. Red Fife wheat also originated from a single plant and became the standard variety for many years, is still largely grown and has become famous as a hard red wheat. Marquis wheat, practically unknown a few short years ago, and now grown over a large area of this northern continent, spreading from British Columbia and the far north well down into the southern states, also originated from a single selection. Other hybrid wheats, such as Preston, Stanley, Huron and some others are of recent introduction from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. Prelude and Pioneer are replacing some of the later maturing varieties. O. A. C. barley, No. 21, is well

known as a high yielding sort, and a great number of other varieties which are being introduced and largely grown passed thru some form of selection.

It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Many sorts that were largely grown in the past are losing place to others more suitable and adaptable to our

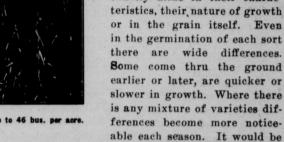
conditions, but no improvement can be made without some form of selection. Unless seed selection were continued and practiced every season in some form or other the crops we grow would degenerate and very soon fall below the present standard, leading to a decrease in yield and quality. This would naturally come about by such a great admixture of the different varieties that the identity and purity of each would be lost. Fortunately, a few individuals and the different government institutions are constantly improving and maintaining seed purity by careful selection, so that each variety of grain may be kept at as high a standard as possible.

The Need for Selection

There is an absolute need for more work of this kind. Take Marquis wheat, for instance. This wheat was sent out just a few years ago in a pure state in very small parcels. Farmer Smith was sent a small parcel, probably a pound or two, for trial. Not recognizing the true value of this small lot of seed or realizing that it was produced at a cost of much labor, time and patience, he puts the seed in by the time Farmer Robinson gets some from the others it is hard to tell what sort it really is. It is rare to see a pure field of Marquis wheat at the present time, and this mixture of varieties leads to decreased yields, because there is no uniformity of growth and maturity.

To realize the great importance of sowing pure seed it will be well to consider the characteristics of a few varieties of grain grown at the present time. Red Fife a few years ago was the leading sort grown, well known for its splendid milling qualities. It had some undesirable qualities in maturing too late in many districts and being liable to be frosted or frozen, and a tendency to shatter-the grain when ripe. Preston, Stanley, Huron, Percy and some other hybrid sorts were introduced, and were largely grown because of their earlier maturing qualities, but they all lacked the high milling qualities of Red Fife. Quite recently Marquis was introduced, and rapidly came into favor in preference to other sorts, as it matured fairly early and was equal to Red Fife in milling qualities. Prelude and Pioneer are still more recent introductions.

Consequently, with this number of different varieties, it is to be expected that it would lead to a mixture of the different sorts and tend towards a lowering of the standard and decrease in yield. This will easily be understood where there are mixtures of early and late sorts, red and white wheats, bearded and beardless kinds, differences in length and strength of straw, and size and shape of the grain. There is no uniformity in the ripening of the crops or the threshed grain. No two varieties are exactly alike in their characteristics, their nature of growth or in the grain itself. Even in the germination of each sort there are wide differences. Some come thru the ground earlier or later, are quicker or slower in growth. Where there is any mixture of varieties differences become more notice-



more profitable to grow, in a pure state, one of the inferior sorts than any mixture of varieties.

Selection may be done in several ways. One is by selecting out a portion of the field-one of the better parts that ripen uniformly-and isolating it

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some corner of the farm and threshes it after the

general crop of some other sort that he has grown,

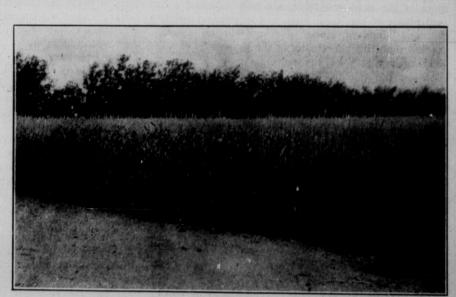
and consequently the seed is not so pure as before

he seeded it. Farmer Brown hears of this new

wheat, and obtains from Smith a small lot for trial.

Another season Farmer Jones wants some, too, and

Multiplying field of 1915 wheat. Kitchener variety, originated on the farm by selection. Note upright habit of growth and uniformity of crop.



Hand selected seed plot of Seager Wheeler's Kitchener wheat. Yield 80 bushels per of rain. Note remarks in article regarding large heads on the outside of plots.

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Consider the Sheep

Almost every farm in Western Canada today would be distinctly benefited by an investment in a few sheep

BY J. McCAIG

Sheep keeping has not yet made for itself a well established place in relation to general farm enterprises in Western Canada, for the reason in the first place that in the open prairie areas the dominant interest is still grain growing, and in the brushy and timbered parts of the provinces, coyotes have proved a universal menace and discouragement to sheep raising. In both areas the cost of close fencing has also been a drawback. Sheep are less necessary than larger stock. Power stock comes first, a few cows are necessary for family needs, but sheep are regarded as a humble class of stock in relation to the big enterprises that attract people and that are made possible by the comparatively low price of land. Sheep are commonly used, however, to eat off the natural grasses in the early stages of settlement of semi-arid areas, and on such areas as these, namely, those under the direct influence of the chinook, sheep have been kept in considerable numbers. This, however, is only a transitional phase in the use of land. The permanent aspect of sheep keeping has relation to mixed farming enterprises and it is only in relation to such enterprises that progress can be registered.

Government Encouragement

Recently considerable attention has been given by both federal and provincial departments of agriculture to the development of sheep husbandry. The Dominion livestock branch has issued a useful body of literature for free distribution dealing with sheep. Co-operative marketing of wool has been carried on in the three prairie provinces, in some cases managed by the provincial government, in others by the Dominion government, acting in cooperation with breeders' associations, but generally at least with graders furnished by the livestock branch at Ottawa. This branch has likewise been furnishing pure bred rams as well as males of other kinds of stock to local associations organized to take advantage of such provision. Ram sales are held in all the provinces, usually under the management of breeders' associations, but with the encouragement and assistance of local government departments. At all the agricultural schools and colleges, as well as at institutes and short course schools, considerable emphasis is given to this branch of stock

Apart from the advantage to the person who makes livestock raising the crown of his work and the advantage from having a variety of interests and sources of revenue on the farm, there is an advantage peculiar to having small stock on the farm. Quick-maturing stock is the most profitable, not only in relation to individuals of the same kind, but in relation to the different kinds of stock. The quicker an animal reaches maturity the greater is the proportion of the food used that goes to secure increase in weight. Slow-growing animals, on the other hand, use a large proportion of the total food consumed in maintenance rather than gain. In this respect sheep surpass cattle



An Alberta grade flock

and perhaps also swine. The market fixes the maturity period for swine at six or seven months and for lambs at from five to seven months. On the range much of the surplus is sold as yearling wethers, but on the farms the surplus is disposed of as lambs.

Benefits Peculiar to Sheep

The outstanding argument in favor of sheep is that they furn into a highly valuable and wholesome commodity a class of foods otherwise of little use on the farm. This consists of such foods as weeds about the yards, lanes and fences, on the summerfallow and stubbles; weedy hay and coarse fodder such as pea straw, weed seeds and tailings. Sheep are about the only animals to which it is safe to feed weed seeds. Sheep conserve fertility. They distribute their droppings evenly on the land or otherwise on the higher knolls where they bed down and where the washing away of fertility commonly takes place. They pack the soil of summerfallows of lands in need of consolidation and tramp their droppings into it. They mature quickly, give two crops a year and furnish wholesome fresh meat in conveniently small carcasses. The operations connected with sheep keeping are simple and do not involve much labor or choring. The housing of sheep does not demand large capital outlay. Sheep essentially stand for the economical

local butchers won't buy half fat merino ewes at all. There can't be any money in sheep at this rate. Exit big sheep operator. He won't have any more truck with stock that dies without a cause. Then there is the fellow that started with fifteen sows and "allowed" to increase it to a hundred the second season. But this is another story.

Sheep a Side Line on the Farm

There isn't really any department of farm undertaking in the get-rich-quick class. Farming is a work of home-making and conservation of soil resources. It is a composite business or scheme made up of interknitting and complementary interests. The essence of good farming is the growing of large quantities of feed cheaply and the concentration of the whole of this into highly valuable and precious commodities. Ten or fifteen sheep make a big enough flock to begin with on the ordinary quarter section. Fencing must be good. Sheep are fully as bad as hogs with weak fencing. Too many sheep are hard on pasture and should not be run with dairy cattle except in very small numbers. Their use should be figured in relation to weed destruction on summerfallows and other places. They should be maintained on the unmarketable grain such as tailings and weed seeds. They should be counted on to supply fresh meat for the household and some cash revenue from wool or

from the sale of surplus wether lambs or ewes. It is really in these humble uses such as concentrating the odd foods of the farm, conserving fertility and cleaning the farm, supplementing revenue in a small way and introducing variety into the meat diet of the family that the profit from sheep keeping comes. It is easy to increase the size of the enterprise if the situation and tastes of the farmer favor it as sheep increase rapidly. The essence of

success in sheep raising is the securing of quick growth. Sheep are dual purpose animals, but vary widely. On new, unsettled prairie areas where sheep are run in large bands, merinos and merino grades are favored on account of their good herding and travelling qualities. This throws considerable emphasis on wool. On the farms, on the other hand, the special wool sheep are not considered profitable. They have poor fleshing qualities, mature slowly, do not kill out a heavy percentage of dressed mutton and are not of very high quality. The English breeds of sheep, on the other hand, mature early at good weights, kill out well and give a high quality of mutton.

Good farm sheep are not always easy to get and the range sheep have to be drawn upon for stocking the farms. As the rancher commonly uses mutton rams on his range ewes it is often possible to get range ewes with a couple of crosses of mutton blood, which makes them three-quarter mutton blood and saves four years of grading up on the farm. They will not be as large as farm sheep, but on liberal feed will raise good lambs.

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Oxford sheep. A medium wooled type.



Shrop h're ewes and lambs. There is room for some sheep on every farm

and profitable aspect of mixed farming. While sheep will make more profitable use of rough land and scant pastures than other stock will, they are really suited best to intensive and varied farm enterprises involving good cultivation. Many people have the idea that sheep are suited only to poor or waste lands. In the old country the tenant farmer does not think it possible to pay the rent on expensive lands without keeping sheep. It is on cultivated farms that they yield their best profits.

Going into Sheep

The beginner commonly is satisfied with grade sheep or has to be satisfied with them, and it is generally better to learn the adaptations of a breed to the kind of place a person has with a small inexpensive flock than with a large one or with highly improved sheep. There is no premium on poor management or poor judgment in the sheep business any more than there is in cattle or horse raising. The livestock interests of the West frequently suffer from the quick changes made by capitalist farmers and by the temptation to do something big. A man going into horses or cattle always wants a "bunch" or into sheep, a "band." A farmer sometimes comes to a decision to go into sheep. A rancher sees him coming and loads him up with a couple of hundred merino crosses that are always a dollar a head too high at any price. The farmer has a big straw pile and some over-ripe timothy hay, no alfalfa or well cured mixed native hay, no succulent feed, and believes that oats are suitable only for horses, and everybody knows that sheep will do alright without water. Indigestion gets fifteen per cent., a dozen die lambing, the rest bring thru about sixty per cent. in lambs, they clip five pounds instead of seven, wool is low that particular year and the

SHAREHOLDERS AND MEMBERS

Dear Sir:-Please advise how we should handle subscriptions during coming year.

As a trading association all trading members automatically become members of the Association. Does this mean that we shall remit 50 cents each out of the trading profits to Central on these members or do we collect \$1.00 each independent of other considerations for subscription.

We anticipate having the following classes in our numbers next year:—
Shareholder, trading; shareholder, non-trading; non-shareholder member, trading; non-shareholder member, non-trading;

E. J. P. ROBINSON,

Sec'y Leask Assn.
Sec'y Leask Local:—I have your interesting favor of the 6th. You state that, "As a trading association all trading members automatically become members of the Association," and you ask me what this means. It is not in my power to tell you this for the reason that I am not acquainted with the by-law under which you make trading members automatically members of the Association. I can therefore answer your questions only as they relate themselves to the Central

Leask Grain Growers' Association as an incorporated body is a separate entity from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The incorporated local is legally a part of that body only if it has passed the enclosed affiliation by-laws and has been accepted by the Central executive of the Association as an affiliated local. I desire to make this perfectly clear to you. Incorporation makes you an independent body irrespective of whatever your name may be and to keep you legally within the provincial organization you must pass these by-laws and notify the Central that you have done so.

Under the constitution of the Association you will have to pay to the Central 50 cents for each of your members whether shareholders or not. The Central has no control in the case of an incorporated

control in the case of an incorporated local as to how it shall collect this 50 cents from its members. The incorporated local will deal with that problem in any way that it sees fit, but personally I should strongly recommend to every incorporated local that the membership fee be collected from all members. The by-law itself provides that the payment of the fee required under the constitution of the Association shall be a condition of membership for non-shareholders in the incorporated local. You will report to the Central the names of all your members whether shareholders or not and you will be entitled to representation in the convention of the Association on the basis of the membership reported by you, whether the fees have been paid or not, your body being, of course, responsible to the Central for fees on all members reported. Trusting that this may make

the matter plain to you.

The following are the by-laws necessary for an incorporated Association to pass to constitute it a part of the propass to constitute it a part of the provincial movement, to give it a voice in the business and government of the Central and to share in the profits of the Central: By-law No.... This Association shall affiliate with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and pay to its Central Secretary fifty cents each pen annum for its members except such as

are Life Members thereof.

y-law No..... Non-shareholders may By-law No.... Non-shareholders may become members of the Association as provided in Section 4, sub-section 4 of the Constitution of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Nonshareholder members may vote on all questions not affecting the trading capital of the Association.

Trusting that this may make the matter

plain to you. CENTRAL SECRETARY.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS The following has been decided upon for district conventions, giving the district, director, post office, date and

place:—

2, M. P. Roddy, Rouleau, Dec. 7, Weyburn; 3, G. E. Noggle, Lampman, Dec. 8, Estevan; 11, Thos. Sales, Langham, Dec. 8 and 9, North Battleford; 5, J. W., Easton, Moosomin, Dec. 10, Maryfield; 6, F. M. Redman, Grenfell, Dec. 14, Indian Head; 9, J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Dec. 14 and 15, Wynyard; 10, J. L. Rooke, Togo, Dec. 17, Wadena; 12, Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, Dec. 21, Prince Albert; 7, C. O. A. Travis, Govan, Dec. 22, Melville; 8, Thorne M. Eddy, Bethune, Jan. 4, Davidson; 13, W. H.

all communications for this page should be sent

Lilwall, Wilkie, Jan. 11 and 12, Saskatoon; 1, W. H. Beesley, Belbec, to be published later; 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton, to be published later; 14, T. M. Morgan, Aquadell, to be published later; 15, Frank Burton, Vanguard, to be published later.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND **Big Cash Contributions**

Up to the present due recognition has not been given to contributors who have sent in their contributions in cash. It would be distinctly unfair to give prominence to those who have contributed to the fund in the form of grain to the exclusion of equally worthy cash contributors. I have pleasure therefore in giving below a list of those who up to the present have sent in contributions of \$40.00 or more. It will be seen that Clarence Heron, of the Key West Association, has first place with a cash contribution of \$135.00, representing the proceeds of five acres

of wheat.	
Contributor Association	Amoun
Clarence Heron, Key West	:\$135.0
Harry Whyte, Bulyea	
Stanley Rackham, Greenwood.	
James Russell, Young Co-op	
John Whyte, Bulyea	
Ava Quibell, Conquest	
J. H. Francis, Sunny South	
E. J. Wakeham	
Hugh Pick, Farmers' Cause Co	
op., Gravelbourg	
Wm. Drysdale, Conquest	
A. H. Thompson, Boharm	
T. W. Poyser, Stony Beach	
W. J. Newman, Belleplaine	
40	

"Come Again Next Year"

Nothing can be more encouraging to anyone who has in hand a scheme of such anyone who has in hand a scheme of such magnitude as this than to feel they have behind them the sincere sympathy of those on whom, after all, the success of the scheme mainly depends. That the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan as a whole are in full sympathy with this scheme has been abundantly made manifest in the course of correspondence. fest in the course of correspondence. "I am sending you my little mite; I wish it was twice as much;" "I am enclosing herewith my contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund, and if necessary come again next year." These are a fair sample of many communications received at the Central office and they make one feel that the cause is worth working for. The position up to date is as follows:—The number of acres promised is 4,640; over 16,000 bushels of grain have been actually contributed and also more than \$2,700 in cash. It will thus be seen that the fund is going to be a splendid success.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETS

A meeting of the board of directors of the Association was held at Regina, November 18 and 19.

The organization and educational work of the Association was fully dealt with and as intimated previously on this page, the re-arrangement of the province into organization districts was gone very thoroughly into. The secretary presented data fully establishing the enormous disparity in size, railway mileage, population, number of locals, etc., of the various districts according to the old division. It was the unanimous opinion of the board that the province should be rearranged into organization districts with a view to securing reasonable uniformity so that the arrangement might be permanent and that district maps of the province might be published.

The new arrangement gives the province the same number of districts as before. Old districts Nos. 5 and 6 have now become district 5 and a new district has been created south west of Saskatoon. which has been given No. 6. Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been greatly enlarged as has also district No. 8, while districts 13, 14, 15 and 16 have been much reduced

This year's district conventions must be held according to the old district boundaries and the present district directors, but because of the re-arrangement it will not be feasible for the district conventions this year to select their nominee for district director for next year

as is provided by the consitution. The delegates from the various districts according to the new boundaries will have to nominate their respective district directors at the annual convention, probably for the last time this year.

The board of directors decided definitely

on a plan for the raising of capital for the establishment of wholesale importing and distribution centres for the activities of the trading department, and a vigorous campaign for this purpose is about to be launched.

A map will be published and sent to every local showing the outline of the new organization districts in plenty of time for all to be familiar with the boundaries of the country in February aries before the annual meeting in Febru-

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Central Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT SASKATOON

At the last meeting of the board of directors the question of where the next annual convention should be held was decided. There were invitations from Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon. The secretary pointed out that it is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to hold the convention at any other point than that at which the head office is situated, but after due consideration it was decided to hold the next convention on February 15, 16 and 17 in Saskatoon.

CAR ORDER BOOK

Central Secretary:—In The Guide of November 10 you answered a query with reference to car distribution. Here is another, altho somewhat different. An answer from you would be greatly appreciated as probably similar proceedings occur at other shipping routes.

occur at other shipping points.

In the neighborhood in which the writer resides there is a farm of about two and one half sections jointly owned and farmed by a firm of three persons. Two of these reside in and are citizens of the United States. The third lives on the farm, managing and superintending the work. Every season the names of these three persons are placed on the car order book, nearly always in succession, thereby securing three cars to take out the grain from one farm notwithstanding the names of many other applicants are on the book and may have to wait some weeks for a

Is this proceeding legal? If not, what steps should be taken to protect the rights of other and smaller shippers. Three or four cars in a week or ten days is all we usually get at our shipping point

Answer:—The specific case recited by you is one involving a phase of the car distribution regulations which is capable of some abuse without the actual violation of any legal regulations. The three partners having joint ownership in grain are each entitled to sign the car order book, provided amongst them they have three or more car loads of grain for ship-ment. Nationality has no bearing on the question, nor has the fact that the grain is owned in partnership. I cannot see that the rights of smaller shippers are violated in this manner.

Instead of the three partners farming

two and one half sections of land there might be ten farmers each farming one quarter section of this land in which case the entire ten might sign the car order book and of course if they chose to do so might sign it consecutively. The car order book regulation does not purpose to might sign it consecutively. The car order book regulation does not purpose to make distribution of cars according to farms or the size of farms, but according to farmers desiring to use the cars for the shipment of their own grain. CENTRAL SECRETARY.

FOR FREE WHEAT The following is a copy of a resolu-tion passed at our last meeting on the motion of E. J. Davis, seconded by B. J. Schamahon: "Resolved, that the members of the Truax Local do hereby affirm they are in favor of the removal of existing tax, and that our grain be allowed free access to the markets of the United States."

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to Sir R. L. Borden.
A. G. RANDALL,
Sec., Truax Local.

AN EDUCATIONAL POSTER

The Grain Growers of Dunkirk, Saskatchewan, in putting out a large poster advertising a patriotic concert and dance to be held Friday, November 26, in the Dunkirk schoolhouse, have demonstrated the feasibility of coupling with this kind of advertising the loftiest of educational propaganda. At the foot of the poster is the following quotation:—

"God give us men: a time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill, Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, Men who possess opinions and a will, Men who have honor, men who will not

Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries with-out winking;

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above

the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking."



Prices SLOOP

Our Sleighs advertised in The Guide a couple of weeks ago sold so fast that our first order with the manufacturer was more than doubled, but still does not meet the demand. Now we find that it is impossible to get another supply, except at an advance in price. G.G.G. SLOOP SLEIGHS are made from selected material and properly put together. They weigh 600 lbs. and ship as second class freight.

Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg now are:

2x41x71x6 ft. 6 inches (with steel shoes)

\$27.00

21x41x71x8 ft. 6 inches (with steel shoes)

\$28.00

21x41x71x6 ft. 6 inches (with cast shoes)

\$29.00

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ld. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Branches at - REGINA, Sask. CALGARY, Alta

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OFFICERS: .-Treasurer-P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

Alberta

P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alb

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION Official Circular No. 16

The following are the amendments to the constitution to come before our eighth annual convention in January next, and in regard to which your careful consideration is requested. The changes and additions to the wording of the present constitution are in black faced type.

The following amendments are recommended by the executive committee appointed by the board of directors:

To the objects of the Association add a

clause "G" to read:

To make any business arrangements and to exercise any power of trade as the executive may deem advisable when authorized by act of the Legislature or Parliament, provided nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the executive engage directly in any commercial

Section 4 amended to read:—
"(a) The Association shall be governed



my new lew price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE

More Power For Less Money

Don't Get Fooled and of talk intended to sell you a light small bore and short stroke, high speeded hat will not stand up under the power

SEED OATS WANTED

We buy Timothy, flax and all seed grains. We want a large quantity of good seed oats. Mail large, representative samples.

GARDEN SEEDS are direct importers and carry a big

NURSERY STOCK 20,000 White Ash, 7 ft. to 10 ft. for spring delivery. Order early.

GROWERS' GUIDE

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by the annual convention, to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of the officers of the Association and of

"(b) No person shall be a member of the convention who is not a paid up member of the Association."

Section 5 (d) amended to read:—
"To elect by ballot from the officers and duly accredited delegates present at the convention, the board of directors, consisting of president and four vice-presidents, who shall be elected by the whole convention, and directors for the federal constituencies as provided by by-law. And to elect an auditor who must be a chartered accountant. All officers shall hold office till their successors are elected,

and shall be pledged to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall." Section 5 (e) amended to read:-

"To decide any new business brought before the convention by the board of directors or by any union in good standing. No resolution from any union shall be submitted to the convention unless it has been sent to the general secretary in writing on or before the 1st of December previously, properly signed by the president and secretary of the union. The date stamp on the envelope shall be final evidence as to when mailed."

NOTE—Pandora Union, No. 472, desire to amend section 5 (e) to read November 15 instead of December 1.

NOTE—Sunnyvale Union, No. 420, desire to amend section 5 (e) to read

desire to amend section 5 (e) to read September 1.

Section 9 to read:-

"The board of directors shall hold such meetings during each year as the president or any three of the directors may consider necessary. They shall appoint and fix the remuneration of a secretary and a treas-urer, who may or may not be directors, and delegate to each such duties and powers as it may see fit, not inconsistent with this constitution and by-laws, pro-vided that it shall be competent for one person to hold both of these offices.

"It shall be the duty of the board of directors to give effect to the resolutions of the convention and enlarge the organization, either by their own action or thru

the executive, or thru sub-committees appointed by the directors.

"Any vacancy on the board of directors during the year shall be filled by the directors at the next meeting of the board."

It is recommended that the last clause of this section be rescinded. The clause

"All presidents of the Association shall on retiring from their office as president, be appointed honorary presidents of the

Section 10 to have sub-section (b) added

(a) The executive of the Association shall consist of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer. They shall attend to the general current work of the Association and to such business as may be referred to them by the convention or the

board of directors.

"(b) The executive may make rules and regulations for the proper management of the Association's affairs and business as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent with this constitution, and amend or repeal the same, and may from time to time delegate such powers and duties to local boards as it may deem advisable."

Section 16 (b) amended to read 'A member can be transferred for the current year in any union he may designate, upon surrender of proper credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union, but before such credential can be issued, the member requiring same must have a receipt showing that all dues and assessments owing by him to that union have been fully paid up."

Section 18 to have sub-section (b)

"(a) A union may be organized by at least ten qualified persons applying to a union or organizer to be so organized, on receipt of which application the union or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the Association; or, not less than ten persons as aforesaid may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into a union by subscribing to this constitution, electing officers therein provided and making due report thereof to

"(b) The annual membership fee, on whatever date paid, covers the current year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and all renewals become due on the 1st of January of the next

Section 26. The last two lines amended

"In accordance with section 5 (e) such circular to be mailed not later than December 15 in each year."

NOTE—(If the Pandora Union amendment to 5 (e) is adopted, this clause in section 26 could be made to read one or two weeks earlier also, as from two to three weeks is sufficient time to have the necessary printing attended to). Section 33 amended to read:

"(a) Any union desiring to introduce any amendment to the constitution shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary not later than the 1st of December previous to the annual meeting and the secretary shall communicate same to each union by circular letter not later than December 15 of the same year.

"(b) Any amendment offered by a union to such proposed amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the convention by being sent in writing signed by the president and secretary of such union, to the secretary of the Association before the opening of the convention and after being approved by the resolution com-

"(c) Any addition or amendment to the constitution shall require a three-fifths vote of the members present at the annual meeting to pass.

Women's Section

It will also be necessary to pass some special amendments to cover the activities and work of our Women's Auxiliaries who were organized at the convention last year. At the present time members of the Women's Auxiliaries are paying the same membership fee as men, namely, \$1.00 per year, but the first clause of section 14 still stands in our constitution, and as a result some confusion has arisen. I think all will agree that in the interests of everyone concerned, the regulations under which women may become members of the U.F.A. should be standardized and the following recommendations have been passed upon and unanimously recom-mended to our convention by the pro-vincial board of directors of our Women's Auxiliaries:

Rescind the first clause of section 14, U.F.A. constitution, dealing with the admission of women to membership on family ticket.

Insert a women's section with clauses as follows:-

Women shall have the same stand-

ing in the Association as men.

2. A local unit or women's club under this section may be organized by not less than five interested persons applying to a union or organizer to be so organized. On receipt of such application, the union or organizer shall proceed to effect such organization and make due report thereof to the Association; or, not less than five persons as aforesaid may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into the local unit or women's this constitution. electing the officers therein provided for, and making due report thereof to the Association.

3. At the annual convention the women delegates may meet in the general meeting, or separately as they see fit.

Such separate meeting may be called the women's section and it shall have power to elect a board composed of such officers as it may see fit.

These are all the amendments received to date and as the time limit for sending in amendments expired on November 15, no new amendments can be accepted. Under section 33 (a) of the constitution as it stands at present, any union may submit any amendment to any of the above amendments, which must be submitted to the convention, provided that such amendment is sent in on the usual

DISTRICT DIRECTORS: Strathcona—H. G. Vickery Strome Macleod—G. W. Buchanan Cowlet Calgary-J. A. Bishop. Beddington Medicine Hat-E. E. Sparks Jenne

form, properly signed by the president and secretary of the union. Yours fraternally, P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Provincial Secretary.

PIG FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

A novel contribution to the Patriotic Fund takes the form of a registered Duroc Jersey boar belonging to S. R. Davies, Ponoka, Alta., which will be sold and the ronoka, Aita., which will be sold and the proceeds donated to this very worthy cause. The boar is two and a half years old, was bred by John Maurer, Clive, Alta., out of "Canadian Girl" by "Alexander." This is sufficient guarantee that his breeding is right. The sale will be by auction at Ponoka at 2 p.m. on Satur-day, December 4, and should be well

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

When forwarding \$40.00 membership dues a week or so ago, Geo. Rogers, secretary of Carstairs Union, No. 382, reports that owing to the extremely busy harvest season they have been unable to hold meetings for the past three months. He states that the harvest is good every-where in that district and there is still much threshing to be done.

SOCIABILITY

At a meeting of the Edson Local Union, No. 712, held on November 5, it was decided to hold, during the winter months, social evenings at the homes of fellow members in the various districts covered by our organization. The social evening during the month of December will be held at the home of J. Leyden, the N.W. quarter of 17-53-W. of 5th, on Friday evening, December 10, and all members are cordially invited. Married homesteaders will provide refreshments and bachelors are to provide candy and fruit. A collection for the Patriotic Fund will be taken up at each of these social evenings.

GRAND MEADOW DOING WELL

On November 13 we received \$6.00 membership dues from Louis Fleming, secretary of Grand Meadow Union, No. 628, who reported that the union has now forty-eight paid up members and that there is every prospect of doing good business this winter.

BUSY THRESHING

Herbert T. Wilson, secretary of Dunmore Local, No. 724, reports that for three months prior to November 6 no meetings were held owing to the busy harvest season, and on that date only eight members turned up. However, it is hoped that by the time of the next meet-ing, November 27, threshing will be over and there will be a large attendance. union has ordered two carloads of coal. Donations to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds will be asked for at the next meeting, and the secretary is trying to secure some good speakers for the occasion.

PLENTY TO DO

In reference to circular No. 14 and the articles to be written on the various matters mentioned therein, it has been decided to make this an even bigger thing than we at first proposed. The larger scope of the work will necessitate more time to prepare it and the bulk of these papers will probably not be available until after our convention. This will until after our convention. This will perhaps be an advantage rather than otherwise, since with the heavy crops and the work season running so late into the year, few of our unions have as yet resumed their regular meetings. If our unions do their work thoroughly a vast amount of work is piled up for them between now and the convention without any additional matter other than the holding of their annual meeting with consideration of reports and election of officers for their local union, and the consideration of resolutions and amendments for the annual convention, also the electing of delegates thereto.

Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PROVENCHER DISTRICT CONVEN-

The Provencher District convention, held in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, November 24, was well attended by delegates from the different branches in

that constituency.

It was moved by A. Dryden, of Union Point, seconded by Jas. Scott, of Dominion City, and carried with considerable enthusiasm, "That this convention places itself on record, unanimously endorsing the stand taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its demand on the Dominion government for immediate steps being taken to secure freen wheat and the extension of wider marketing facilities with the South."

The convention was called to organize more systematically and form new branches in the south-eastern district of Manitoba of the Grain Growers' Associations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: C. H. Gilman, Morris, president; E. E. Foley, Carey, vice-president; T. C. Buckland, Otterburne, secretary-treasurer. The election of a director to represent Provencher District on the Central board resulted in the election of T. W. Knowles, of Emerson.

The convention was favored with a very instructive address on organization by R. C. Henders, president of the association, followed by a most interesting account, by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of what the Oakville's Women's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers is accomplishing in the way of social betterment and edu-

cational features.

Mr. Henders emphasized the fact that the questions that would be discussed at the next Brandon convention, to be held on January 5, 6 and 7, were the most important in the history of the Grain Growers' movement, and would have far-reaching effects on the prosperity of every western farmer, and said it was the duty of every local association to send a full delegation to this forth-coming convention.

BRANDON DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Brandon district held a very successful district meeting on Tuesday, November 23, which was exceptionally well attended by representatives from the branches in that constituency. W. H. English, director for this constituency, was present, and addressed the meeting on the live questions of the day to the farmers. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, spoke on economic questions, co-operative buying and selling, rural credit, grading of grain, and the work of the association as outlined

for the winter season.

Mrs. English, of Harding, touched briefly on the question of farmers' wives becoming a part of the movement, and taking their share in developing the social and economic side of farm life, and showed how the association could be made helpful to the women on the

Other delegates taking part were J. Allen, of Forrest, who told of the success of their co-operative work in hand-ling carloads of coal, twine, apples, seed, etc., and maintaining a fund from the margin allowed on the handling of these commodities; John Crawford, Chater, who spoke along the same line, as did Jas. Morton, of Two Creeks, and Mr.

Butcher, of Kenton.

The "Free Wheat" question was a live topic at the meeting, and the following resolution was passed: "That this convention would strongly urge upon the Dominion government the neces sity for a prompt removal of the duty on wheat and wheat products coming from the United States, in order that similar products might enter the United States free of duty.

The matter of the grading of wheat was freely discussed, and the suggestion was made that a permanent survey bureau, similar in outline to that at Minneapolis, would amend matters.

KEYES BRANCH

The secretary of Keyes reports that they have now sixty-one paid up members for 1915. An increase in membership means a stronger organization and more activity among the members.

PILOT MOUND PATRIOTIC MEETING

The farmers in the Pilot Mound district held their meeting last week to receive the returns for the canvas of the Patriotic Acre scheme. There was a Patriotic Acre scheme. There was a good attendance, and with good speak ers a very enthusiastic meeting was J. L. Brown, who is the director of No. 2 District, presided. R. C. Henders, president of the association, was present, and gave an address, as did also the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers of the town. All spoke commending the action of the Grain Growers' Association in giving of their substance for the relief of suffering caused by the war. Over \$1,000 in value was donated between the wheat contributed and cash handed in. Some of the ladies had contributed quilts, fruit, etc., which were sold by auction, and in this way nefted a good sum.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION
The branches of the Grain Growers' Association in the new district north of Winnipeg are composed largely of homesteaders who have to depend on account of circumstances for their livelihood this winter on the sale of cord wood. Here is an opportunity for the Grain Growers of the prairie who burn wood for fuel to help their fellow Grain Growers and also help themselves in securing their winter's wood. It also affords an opportunity to manifest the true principles of co-operation. Any one wanting wood write to this office or to H. F. Danielson, district representative of the department of agriculture, Arborg P.O., Man., and have the wood shipped direct from point of shipment to destination, thus saving two local freight rates. Wood can be secured on either the C.P.R. or C.N.R.

ANOTHER STRONG ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Minto Association in remitting states:—"Enclosed find \$51.75, being your share of dues for sixty-nine members of the Minto Grain Growers' Association. Kindly send receipt in time for our annual meeting which we are having the coming week."

A SUCCESSFUL FARM LABORER

The following letter to the Central secretary from one of the "Farm Help" brought to Manitoba from the old country thru the "assisted fare" scheme of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is an illustration of the result of that movement. Out of the 250 odd laborers brought to Manitoba in this scheme the larger number of them have made good and become useful citizens, altho there

have been a few blanks.

Dear Sir:—It is more than a year now since I wrote to you and asked you to find me a job by the month and you replied giving me the advice to stay on with my conclusion. with my employer for another year. I took your advice and I am very pleased today for taking your advice, because I got on well with Mr. and Mrs. — in the two years and two months that I worked for them and now I have bought a quarter section of land for myself alongside my employer who has the other three quarters And am going thru the experience of bachelor life as I came to live ou my own place on October 10. Of course I don't feel so lonely as I thought I would and I will have to walk very steady for awhile and mind my own business and not others' business. Well, that's all I am going to say until I see how I am going to get on with my farm. If Mr. ever sends to you again for a man I hope you will give him a good one as he is a good Scotchman himself and Mrs. ——both of them can't be beat in this township. I hope to hear from you, I am,

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ENROLL ANY TIME

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE CATALOGUE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Bookkeeping

Write for particulars of my mail course of "10 LESSONS IN FARM BOOKKEEPING"

The course was written so as to be particularly adaptable to WEST-ERN FARMING. I have many letters from farmers who have taken the course recommending it very strongly. Learn how to keep your accounts by a short, concise method. You can do it easily in your spare time during the next three months. The cost of the course is very small. Write for particulars now.

Saskatoon Business Col'ege

E. A. MARSHALL, Principal SASKATOON, Sask.



Write for Catalogue W. HAWKINS, Principal, Winnipeg

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 Residential College for Boys, Girls, Young Men
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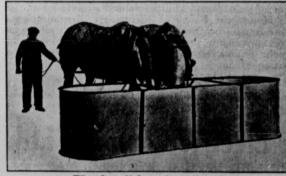
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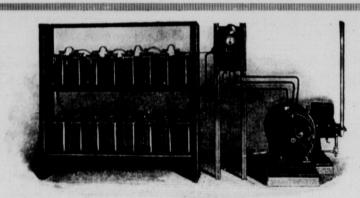
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HOME ELECTRIC PLANT

Furnishes reliable current for both light and power in House and Barn at low cost. Absolutely safe, simple and easily operated. Can be quickly and easily installed. Costs less than the cheapest automobile. Write at once for full particulars.

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61-63 ALBERT STREET, DEPT. G, WINNIPEG, MAN.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TWO SECTIONS G.G.A.

The Avonlea Club is taking up a profitable line of work as evidenced by a report from the secretary, Mrs. Holland. She states that the club members intend to co-operate with the Grain Growers Local in outlining the work for the winter. With such a step, with interesting meetings planned, concer s, plays and lectures arranged for, the community will spend a pleasant winter. Books on different interesting subjects are to be purchased and studied for discussion at the winter meetings. The club has a membership of thirty and the secretary states that the meetings continue to be very interesting. They are planning to give a support to increase the funds and incidentally provide a great amount of fun. At their October meeting Mrs. Cathro was appointed president in the place of Mrs. Huggard, who had resigned. Mrs. Drope assumed the position of director left. assumed the position of director, left vacant when Mrs. Cathro took the president's chair. "The place of the Church in the Rural Community" was the subject of the October meeting. Mrs. Drope prepared an excellent paper on

EACH TO HER OWN ABILITIES

Idaleen members are busy at Red Cross work and have decided to knit and sew work and have decided to knit and sew as suits the members individually. Mrs. Fleming was the hostess at a meeting held in September. The subject chosen for discussion was "Community Building" and was ably led by Mrs. McGregor. The need for people in rural communities to work together was emphasized, and in order that independence for farming as a profession should be created people a profession should be created people
must lose some of their superfluous
independence; they must also provide
recreation as well as remuneration.
A dainty lunch was served and the
meeting proved interesting altho many

members were absent because of the busy

DOING EXTENSIVE RED CROSS WORK

Mrs. J. H. Smith, secretary of the Caledonia W.G.G.A., writes that their club has sent a case of supplies to the Red Cross Society and has another case ready to send. Their October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Smith and was spent in discussion of Red Cross work. Mrs. Hubbs and Mrs. Gates were the mover and seconder of a resolution that the club contribute fifty dollars for the purpose of installing a bed in the Saskatchewan Hospital at the front. The club is to be congratulated upon the splendid way that they are showing their interest in the cause so dear to the hearts of all patriots.

HELPING NEEDY AT HOME

A welcome report was received from the Sunny South Women Grain Growers' who have not reported for some time. They have a membership of twenty-five, a splendid number for jolly interesting meetings. The members are interested in philanthropic work and have sent clothing to a large family that has awakened their sympathies. Miss M. Brooks, the secretary, writes that a special all day session will be arranged for in order that the members may sew for the family mentioned:

HAVE APPLIED FOR LIBRARY

Mrs. Frith, of the Success Women Grain Growers, writes that their club has applied for a circulating library. She states that they have been holding ten cent teas at their meetings in order to raise funds. Anyone who wishes to come pays ten cents and they have been able to obtain even as much as \$2.50 at a single tea. The members did not meet so frequently during the busy season, but did sewing and knitting at home for the Red Cross work that they are so deeply interested in.

CLUB PROMOTES SOCIABILITY

A pleasing report comes from the Fortune Women Grain Growers. Their secretary, Mrs. Javens, Rosetown, writes

that the meetings are a very good thing for the district, as without them the neighbor women would not see each other very often. The club enables them to get better acquainted and they feel that profit is acquired from the interesting papers read at the meetings. A recent papers read at the meetings. A recent meeting of their club was held at the home of Mrs. Balls. Eleven women were present. The topic, "Canning and Preserving," was led by Mrs. Auld. A reading was given by Mrs. McIntosh. The members are interested in the government travelling libraries and wish to obtain one. The secretary an excellent paper the provincial secretary an excellent paper by Mrs. Brookbank on "Home Nursing," which may be obtained by other clubs who are interested in the subject.

DISCUSS DISCIPLINE

Mrs. Sparrow, secretary of the Wood-lawn Women Grain Growers, reports: Our October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Thornton Turner. The president and vice-president being absent, Mrs. Mile conducted the meeting. A paper was read on "Uses and Abuses of Discipline," which gave a pleasing account of how the Montessori schools are conducted and of hints that mothers may glean from them in regard to teaching glean from them in regard to teaching thru play. A spirited discussion followed, including the relating of experiences met with in trying to impart vital truths to inquiring children. The consensus of opinion seemed to be: Tell a little of the truth as soon as children become inquisitive, a little at a time, and never an untruth, a most important matter being to be always most careful in keeping the confidence of the children. Another paper followed, given by Miss Stocking, on "Courtesy in the Home" and seemed to fit beautifully with the discussion on discipline. We were reminded that courtesy is only the outward expression of a sympathetic and understanding heart. During the social hour it was arranged to have a special Harvest Home Thanksgiving service and it was arranged that the members gather on a certain evening and decorate the school house. The meeting dispersed after the hostess had served a most appetizing lunch.

MORE YEAR BOOKS

We wish to remind our members that there are still on hand many copies for sale of the helpful Year Book of the Women's Section of the G.G.A. It contains much information that will assist in making the meetings interesting and cause the club to be the most powerful factor of community life. Copies may be obtained at five cents apiece from Erma Stocking, provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Delisle, Sask.

HAVE COMMITTEES WELL ORGANIZED

Dear Miss Stocking:—I must admit that I am somewhat dilatory in sending you a report of our August meeting, that was held at my home. Sixteen members

were present and several visitors. Reports were given by the suffrage, temperance and press committees.

The topic for the afternoon was "The Care of Children," two of the members giving papers on the subject. I am enclosing one of the papers. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the hostess.

We were unable to have a meeting in September, but our October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Love, on October 15. Because of the busy season the attendance was smaller than usual, but all the same we had a very interesting meeting. The committee for visiting the sick reported eight visits. A new committee was appointed for a further three

One of our members gave an address on the "Care of Children," which was well appreciated. A decision was made to hold our meetings in the school house during the winter months, it being more central for the members. The next meet-ing is to be devoted to business, that is, to buy co-operatively our groceries. have already sent for flour and apples. At the conclusion of the October meeting

Special Christmas Offer



This Switch is made of Choice Quality Natural Wavy Hair and can be washed in water and soap

\$10.00 Invest Your Money in Quality

Money is cheerfully refunded if goods are sent back within one week. Cut your sample of hair as close as possible to the scalp.

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

our hostess served a dainty lunch and a vote of thanks was tendered to her. EDITH TAYLOR, See'y Eyebrow W.G.G.A

Co-operative buying and selling should be in the plan of work of every club and we are pleased that Eyebrow members are aware that the business of buying will make less drain on the household funds when co-operation is resorted to. We welcome all papers sent to us and will be pleased to copy them for the use of other

RED CROSS AND LIBRARY WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Laura Women Grain Growers held their meeting in the church at Laura on November 4. Nine members were present. The president, Mrs. Jefferson, opened the meeting, and Miss F. Douglas was asked to act as secretary until the return of Miss Lobeston. Johnston.

The members decided to reserve five dollars of the proceeds of the Red Cross booth, held in connection with a fowl supper in Laura, and use that amount of money to send for cotton and yarn to be made up for the soldiers.

It was decided to consult with the

members of the men's section of the local regarding collecting money for a ward in the hospital at the front that is being established by Saskatchewan. It was decided also that a light lunch be conveiled at the combined meeting. served at the combined meeting.

It was moved that the secretary send

away the work that is now finished to the Red Cross Society and that she write to see what could be done in getting a free library.

FLORENCE DOUGLAS,
Sec'y Laura W.G.G.A.

We want more just such reports from our clubs, showing so much energy in giving comfort to the wounded manhood of our country

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Dear Miss Stocking:-Will you kindly oblige me with information about district conventions or district meetings, and whether or not we are supposed to send a delegate to that meeting. I see in the directory only two women's sections in this district and I should like to know whether it is the district meeting which the G.G. all attend or a special for women's sections and also whether we are supposed to report or not

are supposed to report or not.

I hope to bring the question of pennants before the next meeting, so that Avonlea may be represented by one at the next

convention.

The Avonlea women's section have over thirty members and scarcely a meeting passes without a new member. Our next meeting is on November 19, when we expect to listen to a good debate and music

MRS. H. M. CATHRO, Pres. Avonlea W.S.G.

District 2.

It is a matter of much encouragement to receive a letter showing so much interest in the Association apart from the work of the local club. We wish as many women's sections as possible to be represented at the district convention; firstly, because of the information that the delegates can bring back regarding the work that the Association as a whole is taking up. There are resolutions, addresses and reports given at these meetings that are of decided educative value and that tend to connect more closely the Associations in each district. Secondly, but not less in importance is the impetus that women delegates to district meetings can give to the organization work of the women's section. Delegates can impress upon the men the necessity of bringing into their locals women members and forming women's sections to bring the greatest good to their community. Keep watch for dates of the conventions and try to be present even tho you may not be sent as a delegate.

ERMA STOCKING, Sec'y.

A CORRECTION

Dear Editor:—In your issue of October 20, in the department of Farm Women's Clubs, a poem, the W.G.G.A. Slogan, was published. In the fourth verse a mistake has occurred in the printing. The word that appears as "blasted" in that verse should be "blatant." Would you kindly mention this correction and oblige. mention this correction and oblige.

Yours truly, WISETON W.G.G.A

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Gives true household service

Gold Dust really works.

GOLD DUST TWINS

In millions of homes it is today doing the hard work which is really unnecessary for human hands to do if Gold Dust is used.

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NO BETTER MADE

We are supplying the Grain Growers' Associations at very close prices. Write us for price list.

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With the "IDEAL" in the kitchen, your wife will save herself all the disagreeable part of home cooking—standing before the hot stove and constantly watching and stirring to prevent things from being burnt.

The "IDEAL" cooks and bakes everything just right without any help from the cook, beyond keeping up the fire, and will cook a whole meal over one burner, thus saving fuel.

Order an "IDEAL" for your wife's Christmas gift.

Full Information from your Local Dealer or direct from LOUIS McLAIN, 286 Princess St., Winnipeg
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN

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Make Your Christmas Gift This Year Something Useful As well as Beautiful? A Good Watch

is what we suggest. A Watch from Black's will give a lifetime of service, and the price is within your reach.

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GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES

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you get the best of materials and workmanship, plus years of experience in piano-making. Perfection of tone, design and finish is found in these master-instruments. Call at our store, look over our stock and see how our direct-from-Factory-to-Home method of selling enables you to buy the highest quality pianos and Player Pianos at very moderate prices. If you cannot call, write for our catalogue—we'll be more than pleased to send

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WINNIPEG, Man.

SHIP YOUR RS AND HIDES McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Talking Machine

Something like twenty-four years ago six people gathered about a table in a little hotel in southern Manitoba and listened ecstatically thru rubber tubes to the first commercial talking machine. The favorite selection ran something

"And the old brindled ox, that he raised from a calf,

And taught him to haw and to gee, The farmers all say is beginning to laugh Just like his old master Magee."

The whole gist of this classical selection was not gathered in one hearing, as many of the softer words were almost drowned in the rasping of the machinery, but after plugging one's ears with the little rubber bulbs as often as one could afford a nickel for the privilege, the story was gradually pieced together.

This was not the first talking machine in existence, tho it was the first to be put to commercial use. the invention of the phonograph is generally credited to Thomas Edison, it is claimed by some that the underlying principle of the phonograph, the recording of sound waves on a metal disc, was discovered some years earlier by a German scientist. However that may be, it is certain that Edison was the first to embody this principle in a machine which could be put to commercial use. Edison's own account of his experiments in this direction is interesting.

Earliest Experiments of Inventor

"I was experimenting," he say, "on an automatic method of recording telegraph messages on a disc of paper laid on a revolving platen, exactly the same as the disc talking-machine of today. The platen had a spiral groove on its surface, like the disc. Over this its surface, like the disc. was placed a circular dise of paper; an electromagnet with the embossing point connected to an arm traveled over the disc, and any signals given thru the magnets were embossed on the disc of paper. If this disc was removed from the machine and put on a similar machine provided with a contact point, the embossed record would cause the signals to be repeated into another wire. The ordinary speed of telegraphic signals is thirty-five to forty words a minute, but with this machine several hundreds words were possible.

"From my experiments on the telephone, I knew of the power of a dia-phragm to take up sound vibrations, as I had made a little toy which, when you recited loudly in the funnel, would work a pawl connected to the diaphragm, and this, engaging a ratchetwheel, served to give continuous rota-tion to a pulley. This pulley was contion to a pulley. nected by a cord to a little paper toy representing a man sawing wood. Hence, if one shouted, 'Mary had a little lamb,' etc., the paper man would start sawing wood. I reached the conclusion that if I could record the movements of the diaphragm properly, I could cause such a record to reproduce the original movements imparted to the diaphragm by the voice, and thus succeed in recording and reproducing the

From this it will be seen that the instrument which suggested the phonograph to Edison had a flat disc as have all the finest machines of today Vet from reasons of economy, when he made his first machine he used a cylinder instead of a disc, being anxious that the instrument should be within the reach of the many rather than the few. His faith in his invention was almost shaken by the complete success of the first model. He says of it:

The First Machine With Cylinder Record

"Instead of using a disc, I designed a little machine using a cylinder provided with grooves around the surface. Over this was to be placed tinfoil, which easily received and recorded the movements of the diaphragm. A sketch was made, and the piecework price, \$18, was marked on the sketch. I was in

the habit of marking the price I would pay on each sketch. If the workman lost, I would pay him regular wages; if he made more than the wages, he kept it. The workman who got the sketch was John Kruesi. I didn't have much faith that it would work accept much faith that it would work, expecting that I might possibly hear a word or so that would give hope of a future for the idea. Kruesi, when he had nearly finished it, asked what it was I told him I was going to record talking, and then have the machine talk back. He thought it absurd. ever, it was finished; the foil was put on. I then shouted, 'Mary had a little lamb,' etc. I adjusted the reproducer, and the machine reproduced it perfectly. I was never so taken aback in my life. Everybody was astonished. I was always afraid of things that worked the first time. Long experience proved there were great drawbacks found generally before they could be made commercial; but here was some-thing there was no doubt of."

Sho Spr Ium Iow hau for affic CO sal ers coi Wi Ium etc or AN

Shortly after the invention of the Edison phonograph in 1877, Sumner Tainter and Professor Alexander Bell introduced engraving on wax, and about the same time Emil Berliner conceived the idea of engraving on a flat plate instead of a cylinder. After this for many years there were two distinct types of machines, the cylinder and disc, but within the last four years the cylinder has practically fallen into dis-All the modern machines are made with discs, the only fundamental difference being in the point used in reproducing. In one type of machine a steel point is used and in the other a diamond point. Very melodious instruments are to be found in both, and each have their votaries among musi-

cal people. The early machine with the rubber tubes to carry the sound to the listener was succeeded in due time by the horn machine, which blared forth its music to all and sundry who cared to listen, and many who didn't. There was an unnatural hollowness about the sound produced by these early talking machines, which offended people with a real feeling for music. And the enunciation was very bad. In a band selection the sound blended into one great volume of noise, in which the notes produced by the different instruments were indistinguishable.

Introduction of Sounding Chamber

It is some years since the horn was superseded by the sounding chamber, which has the effect of enunciating each sound distinctly so that the different instruments comprising a band or orchestra can be followed without effort. In contradiction of the theory that good goods are always done up in small parcels, in the talking machine there is a very noticeable improvement in the tone quality as the sounding chamber is increased in size. As the whole instrument is usually enlarged proportionately with the increase in size of this part it is a pretty general rule that the larger the instrument the finer the tone production.

The gap between the soft melodious notes of the modern instrument and the rasping grind of the first machine put upon the market is hardly wider that between the selection produced on those early instruments and the numbers which are available by the owner of a talking-machine today. Farmer McGee and other crude songs, bellowed into the recorder so that none of the vibrations might be missed have had to make way for the productions of Caruso, Farrar, Gluck, McCormack, Melba, Schumann-Heink, and other artists of world-fame, who have been glad to pertuate their melodious voices thru the instrumentality of the talking machine.

Mr. Barnes—"Didn't you think that the soprano sang 'The Mistakes of My Life Have Been Many' with a good deal of pathos this evening?"

Mrs. Barnes—"There is no reason why she shouldn't she's been married that

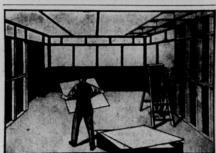
she shouldn't; she's been married three

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THE F.M.T.C. WAY **Building Next Spring?**

Should you intend building next Spring now is the time to buy your lumber. Buy while the prices are low and while the roads are good for hauling. We are now booking orders for January delivery. You cannot afford to buy lumber without first getting our DIRECT FROM MILL TO CONSUMER prices, which cut out salesmen's commissions and retailers' profits, thereby saving you a considerable amount of money. WRITE TODAY for our price list of lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, etc. Club with your neighbors and order a car of lumber. We GUARANTEE the QUALITY of our products. WRITE TODAY

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(Made in Canada)

When selecting materials for your new home. An up-to-date interior wall covering replacing lath and plaster, guaranteed sanitary and durable.

durable.

It is made from pure wood fibre, extra in thickness and can be painted, kalsomined or papered.

No waiting for busy tradesmen or lost time while plaster is drying.

Can be applied by anyone who can use a hammer. Our circulars enclosed in each bundle give full directions for applying. For sale by first class dealers everywhere.

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phones and records, plants and organs, etc., etc.
You will find our catalogue both interesting and instructive and it will prove a great money saver, especially if advantage is taken of the club rates we offer. Write for it today, we prepay all transportation charges to any part of the Dominion.

The Austen Music House

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

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

The Larger Family

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

VI.-A Farm School-Wanted or Not Wanted

J. S. Woodsworth

Last month we told of the Souris experi-

ment in community co-operation.

At the citizens' meeting at which the welfare of the boys and young men was discussed, the whole educational system came under review. One suggestion that was made—that of a farm school—is worthy of a wider discussion. A thoughtful and successful farmer declares it quite practicable so we are safe in passing it on. practicable, so we are safe in passing it on.

The conditions in and

The conditions in and about Souris are perhaps typical of our older and more prosperous English communities. A number of men who were formerly engaged in farming have either gotten tired of it or been so successful that they could efford to retire. So could afford to retire. So they have moved into town. Some are in business; some retain a financial interest in the farm. The children are growing up in town. Their parents are well-to-do and they have every opportunity. And yet many of them are lacking in ambi-tion; some are going wrong;

practically none are going back to the farm

I said they had every opportunity—everyone thinks they have. Their parents are anxious to give them a better chance than they themselves had. And yet perhaps the greatest opportunities are being denied them.

The Prairie Town

After all what is there for a boy in a prairie town? There is the school—the school with books and more books; books on abstract subjects, books that if faithfully swallowed will enable the boy to become a school teacher. What an appetite for books school teachers do securing!

appetite for books school teachers do acquire!

But every boy isn't fitted to become a school teacher any more than he is fitted to become a musician. (There, now, my school teacher's frown is half gone). What then of the ninety and nine? Some who have ambition, and whose parents can afford it, go on to the university and into the professions. At present the majority of these go into law—a lawyer being, in the West, as some one has put it, a glorified real estate agent! (There now I have made another "break"—and lawyers are more dangerous enemies than school teachers).

lawyers are more dangerous enemies than school teachers).

The boys who have ambition, but whose parents cannot afford to send them to college, find business positions in the city.

And the remainder? A few find positions about town. But in most of our prairie towns there are few business openings and few industries. The majority of the boys then drift out into life untrained and destined to swell the ranks of the unskilled or the casuals. Not a few form careless or vicious habits.

Work Wanted

The lack of organized supervised recreation is a serious problem in many of our Western towns. The pool room and the moving picture show, the street corners and the unsupervised play around livery barns are not usually very elevating in their effects. The boy should have recreation, and recreation of a higher order than the average town affords. But more than recreation, he should have work—yes, W-O-R-K. That is the greatest opportunity which the town boy is denied. Of course there are in most homes some "chores" to do, but not infrequently the parents, in their mistaken kindness, do the chores themselves. And anyway who wants to do mere chores! It is work the boy craves—real work—a man's job.

In some cities the schools are attempting to meet the work needs of city boys by introducing technical training. They have carpenter shops and machine shops and shops in which a boy can gain a practical knowledge of any one of a score of trades. In a few cities the half-time method is adopted with the older boys. Half the day is spent on books and the other half in a factory, or, more frequently,

one week is spent in school and the next week in the factory. With this arrangement one group of boys alternates with another group. Think of the advantages! The school teacher finds that the halftime boys do better work than the boys who give all their time to books. The employers pay more per hour to their half-time apprentices than to those who drudge all day long. The boys are getting an education, earning their own living while they do it, and learning a trade into the bargain! And this plan actually costs the community less than the books-and-more-books plan.

more-books plan.

But we don't want to set up machine shops in the schools of our little towns. Our little prairie towns haven't factories and don't product them. But is don't need them. But is there not an idea here which we could work out? Agriculture is, and will be, our basic industry. It

is a good industry, too, and

a profitable industry, too, and a profitable industry when the farmers have learned to "get what is coming to them"—and they will have learned this before their sons are grown up! Why then should we not train a proportion of our boys to be farmers? Why should the schools of cour country towns offer a training that

be farmers? Why should the schools of our country towns offer a training that drives away its own young people?

The need is acknowledged. How to meet the need is the problem. Agriculture cannot be taught from books. Experimental plots and school gardens are all very well, but they will not train boys to be farmers. Agricultural instructors supervising the efforts of country boys are doing excellent work. But they cannot help the particular group that we are considering.

It would not be satisfactory to apprentice school boys to farmers even under expert supervision.

expert supervision

expert supervision.

A School Farm

Why not a school-farm or rather a farm-school. It would mean a separation of the boys from their parents, but with boys of a certain age a boarding-school has many advantages. As in our Indian industrial schools, the boys would spend part of the day at their books, part in practical work under expert supervision and part in well organized recreation. The value of their work would almost pay for their board. The additional expense involved would be returned to the community many times over in the the community many times over in the

increased production and higher grade of citizenship which would inevitably follow if the plan proved at all successful.

It is interesting to note that Mayor Waugh of Winnipeg has suggested something of this kind as a solution of some of our city problems. The mayor, who is not a mere visionary, points out that this is a good business proposition. In the is a good business proposition. In the case of the city, the additional financial outlay would be balanced by the saving of the large amount which is now required to purchase a school site in the city. The mayor is confident that many city parents perplexed about the education and future of their sons would welcome such a scheme. As for the boys, the success of many reform schools shows what an attraction farm life has for a group of growing boys. growing boys.

But to return to the problem of the older boys in our little country towns. is this scheme feasible? Would it work? Is any part of it good? Would you send If not, why not? scheme would not meet the needs, what alternate scheme would you suggest? Don't give a general criticism of the educational system, but tell us what to do for that gang of boys in Souris and for the similar group in a hundred towns between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

The recent movement for the re-organization of the schools of Saskatchewan makes this discussion a timely one.

Note.-Letters on the above subject should be addressed to J. S. Woodsworth, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.—Editor. Mail Your

to the Farmers' Co-operative Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

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

You are the Judge and Jury

We allow examination before payment. The car is billed direct to you. You see and then pay.

Why We Undersell Others

We have no heavy expenses, do not have to provide dividends and earnings for an army of shareholders, but sell you direct at manufacturers' cost.

Save Your Money

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

Reference: Merchants Bank of Canada

Extends Christmas Greetings

To its many Patrons

WINNIPEG

REGINA

Profitable Investments

investment brings better returns the money spent in securing a prac-l business training. You reap the effits throughout life.

tical business training. You reap the benefits throughout life.

Courses qualifying for Bookkeepers and Stenographers. The present demand for trained office help assures those who qualify of securing paying positions.

Winter Course for farmers' sons. Arithmetic, Spelling, Penmanship, Business Letter Writing, Commercial Law, Farm Bookkeeping and Agriculture.

Courses for young ladies. Selected Business Subjects, English and Household Science or Music.

Residence Accommodation for men and women. New Ladies' Residence open for winter term.

Winter Term begins Jan. 4th. Write for fuller particulars

Business Department

REGINA COLLEGE

C. E. Walker, C.A. E. W. Stapleford, B.A.

C. E. Walker, C.A. E. W. Stapleford, B.A. Principal

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

AN OPE

A VALUABLE INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:-Insurance against loss from fire, hail and other sources is generally regarded as a wise precaution even at considerable cost. But an assurance of fair treatment in buying and selling should be much more valuable, as we are exposed to risk whenever we do business. A reliable insurance covering such risks must then be well worth securing and properly maintaining. Be-fore the advent of The Grain Growers' Grain Company we were practically at the mercy of the grain dealers and other middlemen, and their disposition was seldom kind. Since the establishment of this company against the strongest kind of opposition from these men they are inclined to be just and sometimes even generous in their deal-

ings. The cause for the change is very evident, and we plainly have the desired protection in the existence and continued operation of The Grain Growers Grain Co. They have already secured it for us in the matter of lumber, coal, twine and other articles, and it is clearly in our interest to give this company all the business it can handle that they may be enabled to extend their valuable insurance to other lines of trade. This is all we are required to do to maintain and increase the value of this insurance, and it seems strange that the managers of our company have occasionally to remind us of the fact. Thanks to The G.G.G. Company, we can now get fair service from other sources, and inducements of one kind or another are held out to persuade us to transfer our patronage to other concerns. The inducements, in any case, cannot be very large, and if we ever feel inclined to accept them we should consider the probable consequences if such practices became general and charge the slight difference to our insurance account.
We get something beside the imme-

diate service in placing business with our own company; we get nothing else from other concerns.

F. HOWELL

THE FUTURE OF THE NATION

Editor, Guide:-I wish the following part of a Globe editorial might be read by everyone. We cannot side-step the issue. We must move forward with other nations or we will imperil our very

existence as a nation.

"With commendable promptness after the prohibition of the use of vodka in Russia came the virtual prohibition of the use of absinthe in France. The free social use of alcoholic beverages connotes much besides the drunkenness; over devotion to sports, to gambling, to frivolous social functions and much else that is worse than any of these things. Economically Russia will come out of the war practically unscathed and Germany's

recovery from her losses may be alarmingly rapid if her people continue volun-tarily the self-denial now imposed on them by duress. How shall it be with the whole British Empire made up of far flung fragments scattered over every part of

the ocean?

"The answer to this question must be as wide spread as the Empire. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will have to become sober; so will the oversea dominions; so will all the crown colonies; so will all the naval stations, trading posts, police head-quarters; all the places even the minutest over which the British monarch reigns and the British government rules and the and the British government rules and the British flag waves. The penalty for con-tinued self indulgence will be the imperilment of British civilization, the forfeiture of British economic pre-eminence and the irreparable loss of British moral and political influence on the direction and political influence on the direction and rapidity of human civilization. As unprecedented as this war will be its unparalleled results. A new world in the most significant and sobering sense of that term will emerge with the coming peace and that is near enough to serve as a motive for honest self examination and resolute action."

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

FREE WHEAT AGITATION

Editor, Guide:—Now that the question of free wheat is being discussed among the farmers and the provincial directors have put the matter before our government, I believe it is now the duty of the District Associations to give the directors all the support they can as well as the local Associations.

Could not each District Association have a meeting and invite their representa-tive at Ottawa to attend and show him the people are in dead earnest and that to get free wheat would be a great boon

to the Western farmer?
Some might object to such a meeting on the ground that we were getting into politics, but if our members wished to really represent the people, I cannot see why they would n t want to meet the people and discuss such an important question as free wheat.

One of the biggest troubles in the West seems to be we only see our representatives just before election times. I would like to have some of the other secretaries' views on this subject. BEN RICHARDSON,

Sec'y-Treas. Portage la Prairie D.A. Beaver, Man,

EXPERIENCE WITH GRISTING Editor, Guide:—Just a few lines to

give you our Association's experience showing the advantages of co-operation showing the farmers of any community. The district as a whole was in need of flour. The local Association purchased a car of No. 1 Northern wheat, 1,025 bushels, and shipped it to the nearest roller mills for gristing. On returning, the car load was distributed to the farmers who had given orders on the same prinwho had given orders on the same principle as the country miller puts it out, each order for flour being supposed to carry with it about 45 per cent. in weight

of bran and shorts.

The car of wheat when gristed cost in all, delivered to the farmers, \$1,070.56.

The prices charged the farmer were \$2.35 per sack for flour, and \$1.10 per sack for bran and shorts, which leaves a con-siderable balance to be placed to the credit of the Grain Growers' account in the bank.

By way of comparison, the retail price of flour at the elevators here is \$3.30 per sack, bran \$1.30, and shorts \$1.40 per sack, or a difference on the whole 397½ sacks flour, 61½ sacks shorts and 123 sacks of bran of \$487.19.

In past years the Association here In past years the Association here has been purchasing the flour required from the milling companies by car lot or wholesale, and before taking definite action we secured prices as usual, which were as follows: Flour, 1st grade, \$3.00 per sack; bran, \$26, and shorts, \$28 per ton, which shows that we made a saving of \$367 per car under wholesale.

ing of \$367 per car under wholesale.

There is every prospect that two cars more will be required by the Association before the end of the year.

This is only one of the many articles required by the farmer that can be purchased co-operatively. I would also mention that the C.P.R. give special gristing rates on wheat to anyone wishing to ship to another point for gristing purposes and return, the rate for ship-ment and return amounting to slightly less than one way shipment.

JOHN BARLEYCORN.

Style 5



Gigantic Co-operative **Profit-Sharing Plan**

The Old Reliable Diano Bouse



Doherty Piano Co., Limited

will offer in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan only, and for a period of 30 days-November 15th to December 15th—an opportunity of a lifetime by selling direct 200 NEW

PIANOS—made in our factory at Clinton, Ont.—Canadian made—on which we are making a total saving in selling costs of \$23,500.00.

This saving is to be equally divided among 200 purchasers, and means that these 200 will each save \$117.50 by ACTING AT ONCE.

This is an Opportunity YOU Cannot Afford to Miss

By eliminating travelling expenses, dealers and commissions, and selling directly from our factory to your home, YOU are getting the full benefit of our PROFIT-SHARING PLAN which enables YOU to get one of our regular \$375.00 pianos for \$257.50.

Reasons Why YOU Should Buy Now

The magnificent crop this year has made money more plentiful and our great PROFIT-SHARING PLAN—that saves you \$117.50—makes it possible for you to get a piano. There is now no reason why you should delay any longer in giving your family a world renowned, high-class, perfect toned and finished instrument. The Ideal Christmas gift for the home. Remember these instruments are new and are identical in every respect to those selling regularly at \$375.00, and are guaranteed for ten years.

Terms of our Great Profit-Sharing Plan:

CASH This is within reach of all

About 23c per day to pay the instalments. This is not much and never will be missed and you are having the use of the piano in the meantime. There is no waiting—piano will be shipped same day as your order is received. Payments can be arranged quarterly, semi-annually or annually. This is a Genuine Sale which means HONESTY, SERVICE, SATISFACTION to Every Buyer, and is backed up by 90,000 Satisfied Customers and 40 years of Honest Merchandising.

SPECIAL NOTICE

it. This sale closes December 15th. If you act-you must act quickly.

Each purchaser has their choice of either style 5 or 10 in Mahogany, Walnut, Fumed or Polished Oak. We will give free a beautiful stool to match with each piano. There will be no charge for packing or cartage, and the purchaser of each piano is entitled to a Certificate of Scholarship for a two-years' course in music by correspondence. If you expect to buy a piano this year—next year—even

Address: Mail Order Department

Doherty Piano Co., Limited, 324 Donald St., Winnipeg



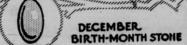
Doherty Piano Company, Limited, 324 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, list of pianos
offered at your profit-sharing sale. I saw your advertisement in The
Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide. Dec. 1 Address



Monthly

THE TURQUOISE



Add to the Joy of Christmas Morning by Giving as Your Christmas Gifts Articles of Permanent Value as well as Usefulness and Beauty

A Piece of Personal Jewellery, a Bit of Sterling Silver, or something in Silver Plate, Brass, Cut Glass or Leather

BY BUYING FROM DINGWALL'S BY MAIL YOU OBTAIN VARIETY, EXCELLENT CHOICE AND LOW PRICE.

These are the biggest advantages to be obtained in purchasing your gifts from us—our big, finely illustrated catalogue shows you thousands of dif-

ferent articles. By using it you can make using it you can make a most satisfactory choice of gifts when at leisure by your own fireside, and you can save money because, with our unusual buying facilities, we have consistently marked our goods at the lowest possible prices at which they can be sold. Profit by these three features of Dingwall service.



YOU CAN ORDER FROM THIS PAGE JUST THE SAME AS FROM A PAGE IN OUR CATALOGUE. WE PREPAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES



CHRISTMAS IS BUT THREE SHORT WEEKS AWAY-NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE SURE OF YOUR CHRISTMAS BUYING

There is always a rush of Christmas shopping—this year it has started with an unprecedented enthusiasm—but our system of immediate and careful attention to your orders, with personal attention to all



attention to all special requests, to gether with the extra stocks which we purchased in anticipation, ensure most satisfactory service to you. But we would urge you. ORDER NOW. In an unusually busy and prosperous season it will mean your greater satisfaction.

As popular as it is useful. Just the old style "Brown Betty" ware—a rich, dark brown glazed pottery—cunningly laced with a pretty design in sterling silver, deposited by a special process. The result is a combination of the quaint and the modern, blended in articles the usefulness of which makes them, either individually or as a set, most welcome gifts to any housewife, who, at frequent times, has to hospitably play the part of hostess. What a good suggestion for Christmas this three-piece set is, then!

G219-220-221. Three-piece "Brown Betty" Tea Set, of dark chocolate brown colored pottery with fine silver deposit work. Complete, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream jug.

G222. Cream or Hot Water Jug, "Brown Betty" ware with silver deposit.

\$1.50

G223. Tea Pot Stand, "Brown Betty" ware with s lver deposit.

\$1.80

Our selection of gifts for the little ones is good. G227. Child's Cup and Spoon, of fine silverplate, in lined cardboard box.....\$2.85



G226. Rebekah Pin, correct colored enamels. \$2.75





Fine Clock is a Welcome and Useful Gift Whether it be placed in parlor, living room, dining room or kitchen, a good clock always adds a touch of convenience and completeness of furnishing. It is a splendid idea for a Christmas gift for the home. Our catalogue shows a full line at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$30, but we illustrate one of particularly good value.

G225. Bedroom or Library Clock, mahogany finish, 24-hour movement, 2-inch dial. \$2.75

THE JEWEL-LERY OF THIS SEASON IS SHAT SET WITH CUNNINGLY
CARVED into
HEADS and FACES

G228. Gold Coil Brooch, diamond centre, frame at back for holding hair or small photo, 14k. \$9.00









This is Our 1916 Catalogue

Tear off and

Our Beautiful Catalogue is Free for the asking. Send for it without further delay

Jewellers and Silversmiths

WINNIPEG, Man

Mail this Coupon KINDLY SEND ME YOUR CATALOGUE

..........

THE SECTION OF SECTION

Dec



ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY GRAIN GROWERS OF THE CANADIAN WEST

Board of Farmer Directors Elected at Big Annual Meeting in November







Con over those FACTS:

representing a gradually increasing number of farmer Men such as these: shareholders (now over 16,000), have developed a business institution that has shown remarkable growth each year since it was organized in 1906, and at the same time has increased in ability to benefit Western Canadian farmers as a class.

The improvement in conditions under which farmers of the prairie provinces can sell their grain and buy their needs tells a strong story in behalf of our nine years' service

BEFORE

For years prior to the organization of The G.G.G. Co. Ltd., in 1906, farmers were obliged to sell most of their grain to line elevators and were up against a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude that often netted them much less than the real value of their

Before we began handling coal farmers were obliged to pay at least one or two dollars a ton above what it should have cost.

Before we handled binder twine farmers had to pay as much as 3 to 5 cents a pound above wholesale prices—13 or 14 cents in 1912 and 1913.

A few years ago the farmer depended upon local yards for his lumber supply, paying \$5.00 to \$15.00 per 1000 feet above

Every farmer remembers full well the high prices he was obliged to pay for all kinds of implements and farm machinery—plows around \$85.00, wagons around \$110.00, etc. Now elevator companies and commission firms each season give the impression that they are really eager to get the farmer's business and there is in most parts the keenest kind of competition when grain is offered for sale. The "take-it-orleave-it" attitude has disappeared.

To-day thousands of farmers all over the prairies get their supply direct from the mine in car lots at reasonable prices.

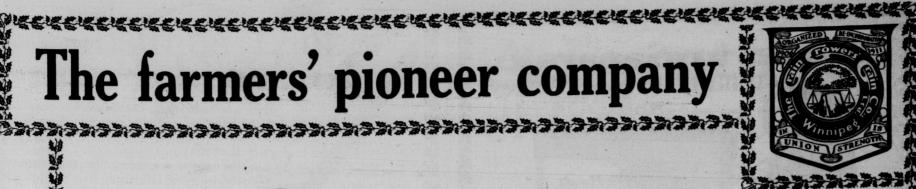
Farmers now can buy on the same basis as the local merchant. Many of them got their supply of twine for 1915 in car lots at 91/4 to 10 cents.

To-day similar or better lumber can be bought through The G.G.G. Co. Ltd. at mill prices—good dimension lumber being offered at \$16.50 and up.

To-day he can get through this Company practically any implement at 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. below former cash prices-plows around \$65.00, wagons around \$85.00, etc.

Every farmer in Western Canada has profited by these changes in conditions. Are you doing

The farmers' pioneer company





Some Reasons

Why Farmers of the West should support

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited - -

BECAUSE it has brought about conditions that mean increased returns on products sold and lower cost on commodities and implements bought.

BECAUSE by its organization and development an avenue has been opened through which they can market their grain always knowing they will get courteous treatment and all their product is worth on the world's market.

BECAUSE the continued existence and development of this Company is the best guarantee and safeguard against the unfair and intolerable conditions under which farmers were obliged to market their grain prior to its organization in 1906.

BECAUSE buying for cash means lowest possible cost, and therefore highest values on purchases-no man is called upon to pay the other fellow's bad debts.

BECAUSE farmers everywhere should identify themselves with the co-operative movement—mutual self help—each for all and all for each.

BECAUSE the work the Company has done and is doing benefits not only shareholders, but also farmers as a class.

BECAUSE that support will guarantee the continued success of a business that has been organized, financed and managed by farmers.

BECAUSE of the sacrifice made by those who pioneered this business organization of grain growers and continued the good fight against heavy odds, realizing that they owe something to posterity.

BECAUSE farmers themselves by supporting this Company retain as big share as is possible of the wealth created by their labors.

BECAUSE of the assistance given by the Company to farmers' associations to aid them in carrying on the good work of organization and education—over \$60,000 being donated in this way in the past seven years.

BECAUSE by bettering the conditions under which farmers sell their products and buy their needs it is made more easily possible for them to improve their home surroundings and make life on the farm more attractive.

BECAUSE it strengthens our resources and adds to the fighting power of the organized farmers of the Canadian West.

BECAUSE it's a duty and should be a pleasure for every farmer to support any farmers' institution that is doing good work.

BECAUSE it means money in their pocket to do so.

And there are many more sound reasons

lhe Branches at

REGINA, SASK CALGARY, ALTA FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia Read this page again carefully

BUSHER CHERCER CHERCER CHERCER CHERCER CHERCER CHERCER CHERCER

Made to Separate



This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking wild oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which we do perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper which empties into the two upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long bearded barley cannot be separated on a flat surface because it will go wherever the oats do. The grain standing on end as it does, allows the wild oats, which are thin berries, to go through the roll; barley being large and plump will not. The separation is in this way accomplished as the rolls revolve—and the result is remarkable. This machine can be purchased with or without bagger and will pay for itself in grading oats alone, even if you only intend sowing 30 acres. Mustard and wild oats are easily taken out. Because of the tumbling motion which allows the oats to get on end, the thin ill-shaped kernels are cleaned out; the nice fat plump tame oats are saved for your seed. The same applies to cleaning wheat. These machines are made in two sizes.

Special Power Attachments can be Furnished A remarkably cheap machine for the work it does. Write for Price To-day

Manufacturers of the famous Bull Dog Fanning Mill

Twin City Separator Co. Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

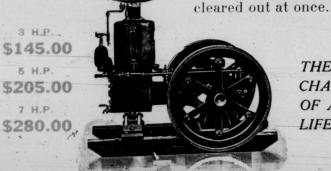
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FOR CASH ON MOST POPULAR SIZES

We must make a quick clearance, hence these reduced prices. This is an opportunity that may not come again, farmers of Western Canada! This is the chance of your lifetime. Big reductions like this would ordinarily be impossible, but we have a stock which must be

3 H.P. \$145.00 5 H.P. \$205.00 7 H.P

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THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

A WONDER WORKER

The Stickney Engine is well known in the United States and Canada. It is known as a "worker." It takes a minimum quantity of gasoline and produces a maximum of power. It is steady and built super-strong. The stock on hand at these prices will go fast.

This is your opportunity.

Write us today.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.

(WESTERN BRANCHES) Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

A Farmer

Has Given Me the Utmost Satisfaction - It is a Revelation to My Neighbors!

The Light Weight Tractor with a Big Pull

Writes:



The Universal Fills a Universal Need

We are mighty proud of this testimony. No statement could be more emphatic or more to the point. Note particularly Mr. Gunnington's concluding remarks: "I can confidently recommend it (The Universal) to any farmer contemplating purchasing a light tractor." Doesn't that sentence just carry the spark of enthusiasm and the real genuine sense of pride of ownership? It practically implies that it was one of the best business deals this gentleman ever made in his life. Now, Mr. Farmer, there is a

HERE IS THE TESTIMONIAL:

Warren, Man., November 18, 1915.

Gentlemen:—I purchased a Manitoba Universal Tractor in August, 1915, and have done my fall plowing with it. The tractor has given me the utmost satisfaction and is a revelation to my neighbors, who fully appreciate the heavy nature of the land it was put to work on. It pulled three fourteen-inch bottoms without any apparent strain, and I can confidently recommend it to any farmer contemplating purchasing a light tractor.

distinct reason for this striking outburst of praise. Behind the Universal Farm Tractor there is the name of the manufacturer, which protects you. We have a reputation to maintain. The Universal is built on scientific lines and in accordance with the best engineering principles. When we say Built, we mean it. Yer, sir! Built, not Assembled. It is the very tractor you have been looking for—the Tractor you need.

THIS IS WHAT THE UNIVERSAL LIGHT WEIGHT TRACTOR WILL DO FOR YOU

Yours truly.

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 24-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 coonsumption 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 4,500 LBS.

POWERFUL MOTOR AND MANY OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES

(Signed) C. CUNNINGTON

You will be just as proud as this man if you buy the Universal Farm Tractor. We are holding several orders for Spring delivery. It will be to your distinct advantage to write us for free literature and prices. Mail the Coupon NOW.

The Western Steel and Iron Co. Limited

WINNIPEG

MAN.

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THE MESTER WINTERSON TO THE SET OF THE SET O

I want to thank the many readers who responded so heartily to the call for aid in preparing Christmas menus and making Christmas a day of pleasure instead of one of hard work. There were menus of every description, long and short, plain and elaborate, and almost all of them remarkably good. I can assure you the judges had some task to decide on the prize winners. Many who sent excellent ideas and menus did not send enough recipes. I have so often heard people say. "Christmas is such a discountry of the sentence of the sent mas is such a disappointment. looks forward to it so, and then when it does come it is such a tiresome day." But I am sure with all the helpful hints given in these letters and menus we can avoid that, and Christmas will be as pleasant in realization as it was in anticipation. In these strenuous and sorrowful times there are many who need some special cheer this year. Let us do our share toward providing it, and I am sure we will sense the truth of the divine saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and our Christmas will indeed be a happy one. Such is the sincere wish of "The Country Cook."

First Prize Menu

This menu furnishes an almost ideal Christmas dinner, well balanced, simple and easy to prepare. It also provides a light dessert for children, a fact many of us appreciate.

The first thing to do to the Christmas dinner is to plan out a menu. This should be done some days beforehand, with pencil and paper, so that nothing may be forgotten. Let us suppose the

may be forgotten. Let us suppose the following menu to be chosen:

Clear Tomato Soup, Croutons
Roast Chicken, Dressing, Cranberry
Jelly
Mashed Potatoes Scalloped Onions
Cabbage Salad
Christmas Pudding, Lemon Sauce
Caramel Parfait
Oranges Apples Datas Nuts

Oranges Apples Dates A clear soup only is suitable for dinner, and everyone likes soup in cold weather. If one had raised turkeys one would of course use one, but it is far better to use one's own chickens than to spend good money on a turkey that would not be a bit better. Chicken pie or roast beef with Yorkshire pudding might be substituted. Mince pie may be used instead of plum pudding if preferred, but both should not be used, as it would make too heavy a meal. Some lighter dessert must be added, as children cannot eat plum pudding and many grown people cannot digest it. If the frozen dessert is thought too troublesome, a jelly could be used instead.

To prevent a rushed Christmas Day everything should be planned and written down beforehand. The Christmas pudding, mince meat and fruit cake will, of course, have been made some time in November and put away to ripen. Lighter cakes, cookies and candies can be prepared early in the week before Christmas and put away in tins. The children will love to help. The day before Christmas the chickens can be cleaned and dressed ready to put in the oven, the soup made ready to re-heat, the potatoes peeled, the onions pre-pared ready for the oven, cabbage and nuts chopped for salad, salad dressing made and parfait prepared for freezing. This leaves one free to enjoy Christmas with the children.

The parfait should be packed in ice and salt by 9 o'clock, the chickens would go into the oven by 10.30, the pudding can be put on to boil when breakfast is made, as it cannot boil too long, and if the onions and potatoes go on by 11, all will be ready for a 12 o'clock dinner.

After the pudding, everything should be taken from the table but the decorations, and the dessert put on. A dish of oranges, one of apples and one each of nuts and dates would make a simple and pleasing dessert.

A light supper should follow the Christmas dinner. Sliced ham, potato salad, cake and sauce would be simple and attractive. Here are the recipes:

Clear Tomato Soup 1 can tomatoes, a dash of red pepper, 1 pint stock, 1 tablespoon onion, 1 teaspoon salt, a dash of mace, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil all ingredients except butter for five minutes, strain, add butter and serve. The croutons are made by dicing stale bread and drying in the oven. They are passed with the soup.

Cranberry Jelly

1 quart cranberries, 1½ cups water, 2 The croutons are made by

cups sugar. Boil cranberries and water till the former burst, strain, add sugar to juice, stir till dissolved and pour into glasses. If boiled after addition of sugar it will not stiffen.

Scalloped Onions Boil onions till nearly done and slice into a baking dish with alternate layers of breadcrumbs. Dust with pepper and salt, cover with milk and bake 1 hour.

Cabbage Salad Mix together 3 cups chopped cabbage. 1 cup chopped apple, ½ cup chopped nuts, 1 chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt.

Beat 1 egg, and cook in double boiler with 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoonful each of butter and flour, 1 cup each of water and vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard, ½ teaspoon each of lemon and almond extract. When cool, mix with 1 cup whipped cream and add to the

Christmas Pudding 2 cups seeded raisins, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ nutmeg grated, 2 cups chopped suet, 2 cups currants, 5 eggs, 1½ cups breadcrumbs, ½ cup flour, 1 cup candied

Mix all together, put into greased moulds or tins and boil ten hours. Reheat when wanted. The pudding will keep for months.

Caramel Parfait 1 cup sugar, yolks of 3 eggs, ½ tea-spoon vanilla, ½ cup hot water, 2 cups

cream. Cook half the sugar without water

till it becomes a dark brown syrup. Add the hot water. Beat the yolks with the rest of the sugar, add to the caramel and cook till thick like custard. Whip the cream till stiff, fold in the custard. Pour into a wetted mould, cover with wax paper and bury in ice and salt 3 hours. and salt 3 hours.

Renown, Sask.

THIRD PRIZE MENU

MRS. O. H.

In awarding the third prize the judges chose the following simple menu, two good features of which are the cream peas and tomato salad.

I wonder what the thought of Christmas Day conjures in the mind of the majority of Canadian housekeepers. Is it a day of peace and joy, in memory of the Baby Boy born so many years ago, or of simply the day of a big dinner, of roast goose and plum pudding?

This day of all days should be joyous one for every child. How much more healthful and happy with a simple dinner, the most of which is prepared during the week before Christmas, which will not leave an attack of indigestion for the morning after. So simple that it will leave the mother time for play with the family, instead of being only tired and weary-glad the day is almost over.

I give you below an easily prepared

menu for Christmas dinner, most of which is prepared beforehand:
Roose Goose or Turkey, with Dressing.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Peas.
Cranberry Jelly. Tomato Salad. English Plum Pudding. Plain Sauce

Salted Almonds. Oranges and Grapes. Thoroughly clean and dress the fowl the day before. Boil potatoes Christmas morning; use canned peas. Make jelly and salad_some time during the week, keeping in a cool place, but not frozen, as frost separates all jellies. Make and cook the pudding any day, just reheating in a steamer when wanted. Blanch and salt almonds, for they keep fresh indefinitely. Use oranges and grapes for a centrepiece, tastefully arranged in a fruit basket.

Dressing for Fowl quart stale bread crumbs, 1 cup peeled onions, pepper, salt and poultry dressing to taste (a little butter if a turkey is used; a goose does not need the extra richness)

Creamed Peas I can peas put on the stove in a sauce-Continued on Page 34

Advantages of Education



Many people have a mistaken idea that a man or woman to be well educated must necessarily receive a college training. While a course at college is undoubtedly of great advantage and not to be lightly valued, that alone will not make a man well



educated. It is a fact that many people go thru college and manage to pass their examinations, but still they cannot be said to be well educated. The reason for this is that they have not learned the secret of all true education—the maintaining of an open, eager and inquiring attitude of mind.



Do not think, therefore, that because you have not had the advantages of a college training that you may not make yourself well educated, and do not think that you are too old to begin now to take advantage of those opportunities which you may in the



past have neglected. A great psychologist has truly said "that the moment a man ceases to add to his stock of knowledge, that moment he begins to recede mentally, whether he be 20 years old or 40 or 60." The maintaining of an inquiring attitude of mind insures mental growth. This undoubtedly accounts in a large degree for the mental powers exhibited in old age by such men as Gladstone. He never ceased to acquire all the knowledge he could get and was intensely interested in learning.

An Opportunity for Local Associations and Unions

The Guide feels that there are a large number of people who would educate themselves if they had a good selection of books within easy reach. Our local Associations and Unions have done much to uplift their community, and we feel that it would be appropriate if they would take the lead in placing within the reach of their members a library of well selected books. If your local Association has not already taken up this matter, do not fail to introduce it at your next meeting. Cut out the coupon below and fill it out with your name and address, mailing it to The Guide office. We will then send you full particulars of our plan for supplying your Association or Union with a free library, and you can bring it up at your next meeting of your local Association



Remember that this is a matter of vital importance. Do not wait for somebody else to do it. Anything that concerns the welfare of your Association is your busi-

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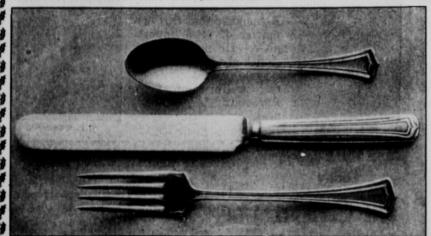
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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN. ひょういんしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅうしゅう

All New York is preparing for a skating All New York is preparing for a skating season, not on the frozen lakes and streams of the country, sheltered by the overhanging trees, but in the very heart of the busy social and shopping district, now being encroached upon by the whir and grind of the manufacturing plants, high above the busy street life at the last stop of the elevator in the Waldorf-Astoria and Biltmore whose delightful summer gardens readily lend themselves to the most healthful of all winter sports.

So. whether one skates or not, it is

So, whether one skates or not, it is skating costumes which are influencing skating costumes which are influencing the styles of the moment, and as what one wears for skating may also be worn for walking and motoring, they are interesting to all. If one is to skate cosily, one must be warmly wrapped up as to throat and securely fitted as to hat, so quite naturally small close-fitting toques take their place as the proper head covering and in their most whimsical form the grown lengthens out into a scarf which crown lengthens out into a scarf which may be wound around the throat, or the scarf is attached to the right or left side seemingly concerned only with the warming of one ear for the other ear is exposed uncovered to the frosty air.

Making Frame for Toque

The frame of these toques is the very simplest possible and by following the measurements I am going to give you, you should not have much difficulty in making one of them. The coronet, which is the straight side may be made of making one of them. The coronet, which is the straight side, may be made of willow, or if this is not procurable substitute two layers of capenet as it is sheer and light weight, buckram or tailor's canvas. Usually the coronet is three inches wide in back and gradually decreases in width toward the front to two and a half inches. This slight difference in width belos to make the hat decidedly in width helps to make the hat decidedly more becoming, and even if you prefer a higher coronet make the same comparative difference between the front and back. Cut the material for the frame with the bias at the centre back, and always keep in mind that no matter what part of a hat you are working on, the frame, brim



covering or crown, the bias should always be placed at the centre front or from the centre front to the centre back. This rule seldom varies and it simplifies the making and fitting of a hat immensely besides giving it a well-made appearance. The headsize, which is the circumference of the toque, should measure the size of the head. More depth is allowed the skating and fur toques than the velvet ones, so that the headsize may vary from twentyfive to twenty-seven inches. Lap over in the back and sew a medium weight wire around the upper and lower edge with a long back stitch and cover with a bias binding of crinoline or muslin.

Sewing on Crown Top

The next step is to sew on the crown top. An easy-fitting crown may measure ten and a half by eleven and a half inches. Many are made thirteen and a half by fourteen and a half inches like the one illustrated here, and it is drawn over on one side and finished with a tassel or one or two small balls of fur. When made of fur an inch more may be added all around as fur being more bulky than velvet or cloth requires more width and breadth

for graceful manipulations. Gather the top and sew half an inch below the upper edge of the coronet. Then cover the coronet with fur or velvet. If fur is used it must be fitted smoothly. Velvet may be either smooth or shirred. Short haired fur, such as mole, dyed muskrat, beaver, or mine relation and caraculare preferred ermine, rabbit and caracul are preferred for fur toques this year, and nearly always the coronet will be of fur and the top of



velvet or vice versa, except when imitation fur cloth is used, which being lighter is often used for the entire toque.

This same type of toque in smaller dimensions is used for young girls and children. I saw a youthful hat of this same character which had a crown top made of a bias strip of duvetyne about fifteen inches wide, one end of which was fitted around the coronet smoothly and the result of the property of the same character which the coronet smoothly and the coronet smoothly and the coronet smoothly and the stripe and every juch to shirred on the other end every inch to within about nine inches, and this shirring drawn up close and tight, ending in a tassel which overhung the side.

Many Uses for Fur That fur in small applications may be used in many ways you can see by the velvet and taffeta set pictured here. This velvet and taffeta set pictured here. This muff depicts the extremest type of the mode with the very small openings or cuffs for the hands and the narrow barrel shape. The hat is so simple with its ribbon ends wired to spread out gracefully in back and just a touch of fur on the left side. A small ermine skin or a mink could be utilized in this way and velvet or soft cloth such as duvetyne or broador soft cloth such as duvetyne or broad-cloth be used for the muff. In making new collars for your coat remember that the most fashionable ones are quite straight at the upper and lower edge and as high as you can wear them, from five to nine inches. These straight collars may be made separate and slipped on with any coat and are quite easy to make.

Christmas Dinner

Continued from Page 33

pan, when steaming hot add ½ cup sweet cream (1 cup milk and butter size of a walnut will do), pepper and salt, thicken with 1 teaspoon cornstarch mixed in a little water. Cranberry Jelly

1 pint of cranberry in a saucepan, almost covered with water; boil till soft, then mash and put thru a colander or fruit press; put on stove again and boil for ten minutes; add 1 cup sugar, boil for five minutes; then pour into a mould to set. When ready to serve turn out into a plate.

English Plum Pudding

1 cup raisins chopped, 1 cup each dates and figs, \(\frac{3}{4}\) lb. bread crumbs, \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb. flour, \(\frac{3}{4}\) lb. beef suet, 3 eggs, \(\frac{1}{2}\) nutmeg, teaspoon ginger, 2 teaspoons soda, sweet milk enough to melt all; 1 lb. citron and lemon peel if preferred. in a cloth and boil three hours.

Salted Almonds

Pour boiling water over shelled almonds, leave till they will skin easily. When all are skinned put in a pie pan with a piece of butter, size of a walnut, and a level teaspoon of salt. Heat either on top of stove or in the oven; stir till nuts are beginning to brown. Then set away to cool.

MRS. J. W. R.

Cardale, Manitoba.

The second prize article, by Mrs. M. A., Edrans, Man., will be published in a been were such and cessa of b in a been the twee bake piec fern porc bres had long cien and mar mal adv to rul

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HANDY STOR-

AGE FOR PANS

CLEAR SWEEP-

ING SPACE It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as un-der the table.

Home Breadmaking

"The Making of Bread is one of the most fascinating Studies of Cookery"

Since the dawn of history bread has been the synonym for food. Many of the earlier and cruder forms of bread were made from cereals or corn plants such as millet, rye, oats and barley, and these contain all the elements necessary for the growth of the body and in almost ideal proportions. A loaf of bread at least four thousand years old was found not long since in Egypt in a fair state of preservation; it had in a fair state of preservation; it had been made from barley. In early times the grain was pounded or ground between stones, mixed with water and baked on flat stones. An uncooked piece of dough, if left for a certain time in a warm temperature, would ferment, and make a lighter and more recovery bread hance the first leavened. porous bread, hence the first leavened bread. We know that the Israelites had leavened bread in Egypt, and also that the Chinese had leavened bread long before the time of Moses. The angient Greeks subtinated these sectors are the sectors. cient Greeks cultivated the yeast plant and during the excavating of Pompeii many loaves of bread were found much like our own. In fact the art of bread making has always kept pace with the advance of civilization.

The making of bread is one of the most fascinating studies in cookery. People have such different ideas as to just what constitutes good bread it is hard to lay down any hard and fast rules. Some like a moist crumb and ten-der crust, others a dry crumb and flinty crust, but we all agree that bread should be agreeable in taste and smell, light and porous, the bubbles of the crumb uniform in size and small and the loaf should keep in good condition for sev-

eral days. To "know your flour" is one of the first essentials in bread making, for different flours require such different treatment. Most of the flour we get in the West is made from the hard spring wheats and is very rich in gluten. Such flour absorbs a very large quantity of water and "spends well." A good bread flour is granular to the touch, will fall apart readily, even when pressed to-gether in the hand. On the other hand pastry flour, which is made mostly from winter wheat, is soft and oily to the touch and will keep its shape when pressed together in the hand.

flour is much better for cakes and pastry and for hot breads. The principal ingredients that enter into a loaf of bread are flour, yeast, salt and liquid. The liquid may be milk or water or a portion of both. Bread made with milk has a softer crust, but dries out more quickly than water bread. Water bread gives a loaf of nutty flavor but rather tough crust. Half milk and half water is crust. Half milk and half water is

quite generally used.
Yeast is a collection of living onecelled organisms that partake of nature of plant rather than animal life. With the necessary warmth, moisture and food to feed on these little cells multiply very rapidly. Too much heat kills them, they stand cold much bet-

ter, and flourish best in a temperature of from 65 to 75 degrees Fahr.

In giving recipes for bread it is impossible to give any exact measurements for liquid and flour; some flour requires so much more moisture than others. A fairly safe rule to follow is that when the flour and water are mixed in the right proportion, the dough should be of such consistency that it can be handled without flour and will not stick to the hands or the moulding

The time needed for bread making is much a matter of convenience. Many of the present day cooks declare that four or five hours is sufficient. When bread is made this way more yeast must be used. If fermentation is allowed to proceed too long, the glutinous cell walls holding the gas become weakened and the dough loses its puffy rounded appearance, and much of the good of the flour is consumed by the yeast plants.

The object of kneading the bread is four-fold, to distribute evenly the yeast plants, to give body to the dough and bring out the elasticity of the gluten, make the mixture smooth and fill it with air bubbles. The length of time

required for kneading depends much on the quantity of flour and shortening to be incorporated. A stiff, rich dough requires long kneading, from 15 to 30 minutes, and if one is fortunate enough to possess a bread mixer the labor is much shortened. Shortening added to bread retards somewhat the action of the yeast and is not at all necessary. When the bread is baked do not cover it; this destroys the crispness of the crust and makes the inside of the loaf

When compressed yeast cannot be obtained fresh it is better to use homemade yeast, which can always be had fresh and vigorous.

Potato Yeast

2 quarts of boiling water.

4 or 5 large potatoes, 1 cup of salt.
4 or 6 large potatoes, 2 cup of granulated sugar.
2 cups of yeast.
Pare and grate the potatoes into the

boiling water, cook for about five min-utes, stir in the salt and sugar, and when cooled to about 68 degrees add the yeast, let stand for 24 hours, stir-

ring as it becomes light and frothy; put in a stone or glass vessel and set in a cool place. Hop Yeast
1 dozen good sized potatoes, 1 pint

of hops, 1 teacup sugar, 1 teacup salt.

1 tablespoon ginger, 4 quarts water
and 1 or more cups of good yeast; or,
2 compressed yeast cakes.

Milk Bread

cups scalded milk.

tablespoonfuls shortening.
tablespoonfuls of sugar.
teaspoonful salt, 1 yeast cake, ½
lukewarm water, 6 or more cup-

Parker House Rolls
Scald 1 quart of sweet milk and cool until it is about milk warm. Stir in tablespoonful sugar and 1 level teaspoonful salt and a little flour; add one compressed yeast cake, which has been softened in a little water, knead in flour until it is of the consistency of bread dough. Set in a warm place to rise; when it has doubled in size put in one tablespoonful of butter, mix well and let rise again. When light roll on the board until about ½ inch thick, cut with a round cutter, press the thumb across the middle and fold like a turnover, having first brushed the edges with butter; let rise 1 hour

Swedish Rolls

One pint of scalded milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, ½ cup of lukewarm water, 3 eggs, ½ cup of butter, ½ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, flour to knead. Make a sponge and prepare the dough as for all mixtures made the dough as for all mixtures made with yeast. When ready to shape after the first rising, roll into a sheet about 1 inch thick, brush over with butter; mix 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and 2 tablespoonfuls cinnamon and 1 cup of currants, dredge the dough with the sugar and cinnamon, sprinkle with the currants, roll up like a jelly roll, cut into rounds and set on end in a pan, and when light bake about half an hour. Remove from the oven, brush the tops with yolks of egg diluted with milk or with sugar dissolved in milk; return to the oven and brown.

Coffee Cake Two cups of scalded milk, 1 cake of compressed yeast, & cup of lukewarm water, 4 eggs, 1 cup melted butter, 1 cup water, juice and grated rind of one lemon, i teaspoonful salt, blanched almonds. Soften the yeast water, add to the cooled milk flour enough to make a batter. When light and spongy add the eggs beaten without separating, the butter, lemon juice, salt and flour to make a soft dough that can be kneaded. Knead until elastic and set aside until light. When light roll out into sheets 1 inch thick and fit into pans. When again light brush over the top with white of egg and sprinkle with blanched almonds, chopped fine. Bake about half an hour. Serve with coffee or choco-

the Combing Cook.

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For Those Who Cannot Attend the Agricultural College

Manitoba farmers, their wives, sons and daughters are cordially invited to take advantage of the new and systematic Short Course which is being arranged by the Extension Service of the Manitoba Agricultural College, under direction of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Starting January 10th and continuing for four weeks, lectures and demonstrations will be given by highly qualified specialists in all branches of practical Agriculture and Home Economics. Four school will be conducted simultaneously—at Morden. Bolssevain, Neepawa and Virden. Half-fare rate have been arranged with all railways, and the Department hopes that every farmer and his family within reach will make an extra effort to take advantage of the distinct coportunity

Ac emmodations for those attending are being arranged in each town. Outside of board and ledging, there will be no expense attached to the Short Course; a small registration deposit of \$2 will be required, but will be refunded to all those who attend two-thirds of the lectures. A special effort will be made to make the trip worth while for farm women, special courses being provided at each place in Dressmaking, Cookery, Millinery and Home Nursing. There will be opportunity for social intercourse, and a very pleasant and profitable outing is assured. Lantern illustrations and interesting demonstrations will be used in connection with many of the lectures. A glance at the following partial program will indicate the comprehensive range of the subjects which will be dealt with at these Short Course Schools:—

Valuable Lectures in Many Practical Subjects

FIELD HUSBANDRY—Soil Classification; Management; Cultivation and Conservation; Crop Rotations; Seed Selection and Improvement of Varieties; Weed Identification, Control and Eradication; Forage and Fodder Crops.

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HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY—Varieties, Planting and Care of Fruits and Trees for

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FARM MECHANICS—Home Sanitation; Presented Track Sewers System Servers

FARM MECHANICS—Home Sanitation; Pneumatic Tank, Sewage System, Sewage Disposal; Heating, Ventilation; Farm Power, Electricity; Gas Engline Construction and Operation; Use of Concrete; Labor-Saving Devices, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Varieties, Their Characteristics and Adaptability: Winter Egg Production: Co-operative Marketing of Poultry and Poultry Products: Poultry Houses, Diseases.
OTHER SUBJECTS—Bee-Keeping and other subjects will be announced later, together with the names of speakers and dates.

SPECIAL A Special week's course in FARM MECHANICS will be conducted at Killarney, December 27th to December 31st, when particular attention will be given to Blacksmithing, Carpentry, Blueprint Reading and Drawing Plans for Farm Buildings.

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Marketing Poultry

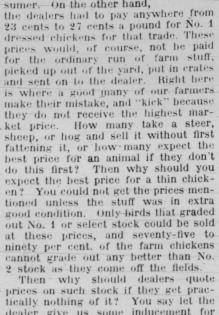
Are Farmers Getting Fair Prices for their Poultry?

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry

Manitoba Agricultural College

To decide whether farmers are getting fair prices for their poultry we have to size up conditions as we have them on the farms and then trace the product right thru from producer to consumer. The reason for taking up this question at this time is on account of a letter received a few days ago as to the apparent disparity between the market prices quoted for

poultry in various advertisements and the prices mentioned in the discussion on this page in the issue of October 20. The prices as mentioned in that article were actually paid by consumers in Winnipeg who purchased poultry for Thanksgiving. Of course, dealers did not pay these prices, because, had they done so, poultry prices would simply have been up out of sight for the consumer. On the other hand, they dealers had to pay any



Then why should dealers quote prices on such stock if they get practically nothing of it? You say let the dealer give us some inducement for putting up a better product by paying us a better price for our best chickens. The majority of reliable dealers will pay a premium on properly fattened stuff if asked about it, and there are very few dealers, when they receive a shipment of real good stock who do not give the farmer who produced it some encouragement to do it again by paying a premium. If they do not do this, the best thing to do is to quit doing business with them, as there are plenty of reliable dealers in the business who have the improvement and welfare of the poultry industry at heart that you can deal with to better satisfaction.

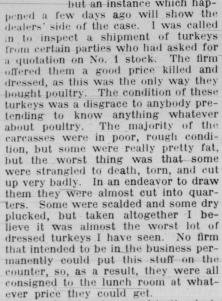
Fatten Poultry on the Farm

A further reason for the apparent wide difference in price is the fact that the prices mentioned in the article were for dressed poultry and those in the advertisements were for live poultr. But take these chickens that were sold to the retail dealers at 23 to 27 cents and trace them back to the farm. We find that they were worth about 15 to 17 cents a pound live weight and that after being fattened three weeks these chickens were improved to such an extent that they were worth this high price. Any person Any person who has ever fattened chickens successfully knows what the fattening process can accomplish, and if you place a properly finished carcass alongside of a raw unfinished one on the same counter, there are very few customers who will not choose the good carcass in preference to the poor one even at a difference of 5 to 8 cents a pound. This in itself should be an incentive both for the dealer and the farmer to fatten his poultry. Each dealer is in business for himself and it is not for us to say what his margin of profit is to be, but the class of people he is dealing with will determine largely what prices he can pay. Dealers who are doing both a wholesale and a retail business can, as a rule,

afford to pay better prices than those who are simply handling the poultry only in a wholesale way. But very few dealers can pay a fancy price for live poultry unless they take the product and finish it off and prepare it properly before selling it. The cost of doing this on a commercial scale is such that the dealer must get a considerable premium to make the work profitable.

mium to make the work profitable.

City rents, cost of feed and labor in the city are all comparatively high, and add to this the cost of the equipment which necessarily brings the cost of production up fairly high. Under farm conditions all these are low in price and all are obtained at first cost, hence we emphasize again the importance of doing all this on the farm. These points should clear up the question pretty well, but an instance which hap-



A word or two in regard to the dealers and their methods would not be out of place. I know we have a large number of reliable dealers in the poultry business who have had years of experience and who will pay full value for what they receive every time and who are satisfied to work on a reasonable margin of profit. These, as a rule, receive the bulk of the good stuff from the farms, and, in turn, are able to get and to hold the better class of trade when it comes to selling again. These are the men to deal with, firms

of experience and firms of standing. Then we have another class of firms or dealers who are simply in it for what they can get out of it. Dealers who have no thought for the industry and what makes for its improvement, but simply buy and sell poultry for what there is in it for themselves. Such dealers do more harm than good and are considered more or less of a nuisance by the more reputable class of dealers. Such dealers generally act more or less as feeders for the larger concerns since they have no regular, steady, nor recognized outlet for their products. Such being the case they naturally have to offer lower prices than the larger firms.

Milk Fed Chicken Prices

In discussing the question of prices with a number of dealers a week ago the question of milk fed poultry came Now milk fed chickens are chickens which have gone thru the process of fattening on a diet having a high percentage of milk. A chicken having milk to drink all the time is not a milk fed chicken. We like to use a combination term such as milk fed, crate fattened chickens. / This leaves no room for doubt and if the fattening period has been between two and three weeks' duration on a diet of ground feed mixed with milk and properly fed, the chickens cannot help but be high class. But to say that chickens having milk to drink once a day or even all the time are milk fed is grossly mis-

Continued on Page 38

International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first mortgages covering improved farm tands or revenue bearing city property and agree-ments of sale at a discount.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$412,400.00 707-708 Confederation Life Building. Winnipeg

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G. ROWAN Vice-President

THE MINIOTA FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, Man. M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager Licensed to transact business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Full Government Deposit with Saskatchewan Government. Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

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

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People. H. O. POWELL: General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Farmers' Policy

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN

Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent-you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and **FOREIGN CHEQUES**

RAW FURS We Pay Highest Values Write for Price List E and Shipping Tags Tierce Fur Co. Ltd We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

Making a Will

By H. J. Russell, Commercial Master of St. Johns Technical High School, Winnipeg

The following is a simple form of will which would need to be signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses:

Form of Will

"1, William Wilson, of the County of in the Province of.....declare this to be my last Will and Testament, made this

"I direct that, after payment of my just debts and expenses, my estate be

divided as follows:—
"First—To my wife, etc., etc.
"Second—To my children, etc.
"Third—To—
"Fourth—To—
"Fifth—To—
"Harviteer whereof I have be

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year first above

"William Wilson."

"Signed in the presence of

"Leslie Atkinson, "Of the.. in the Province of

Farmer; and "Edith Jackson,

in the Province of

Spinster.

If a testator cannot write, he may sign "William Wilson, X his mark," but the witnesses must then declare that the will was read over to the testator in their presence, before he attached his mark. It is not necessary in other cases for witnesses to know the provisions of a will, as they are simply required to attest the signature. The executor of a will may be a private individual or a trust com-

A few cases are now quoted in order to show the great importance of drawing a will correctly.

A man drew a will at a time when he was wealthy and made large bequests institutions, stating that the residue of his estate was to go to his widow. His estate, at the time of his death, was not large enough to pay the legacies and a compromise was effected at fifty cents on the dollar to provide an income for the widow

Another man left the sum of one dollar his "beloved wife" and the remainder of his estate to a certain religious organization. The will was successfully con-

A testator after using words which imported an absolute gift of all his property to his widow, proceeded to direct that, upon the happening of a certain contingency, after the death of his widow, the property be equally divided between two named classes of persons. As the contingency might still happen, the will

These few cases will be sufficient to show that unless the provisions of a will are sensibly drawn there is some danger of the wishes of the testator not being carried out. All irritating or exacting conditions should be avoided. Times and circumstances alter quickly and unexpectedly and it is not wise to hedge a leggery with too many conditions. The legacy with too many conditions. The appointment of trustworthy executors should do much to obviate the necessity for defining too sharply the terms under which an estate is to be perpetuated.

DEPOSITS INCREASE, LOANS REDUCED

A good indication of the beneficial effect which the marketing of the west's great crop is having on the business institutions of the country is contained in the monthly bank statement for October issued a few days ago. This shows that at the end of the month deposits in Canadian banks amounted to \$1,102,379,043. of which \$710.336,850 is in savings accounts and \$392,042,193 in current accounts. The deposits were fifty millions more than at the end of September of this year and ninety-five millions more than October, 1914. Loans in Canada were \$855,360,024, nearly two hundred and fifty millions less than the deposits and over forty-four millions less than the loans for October, 1914. Call loans outside Canada—money lent to stock speculators on the New York Stock Exchange—was \$120,681,624, nearly forty millions more than a year ago.

Farmers' Financial Directory

Adequate Life Insurance

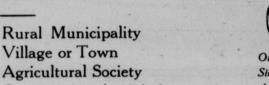
A safe, profitable investment that returns dividends in real money and in the shape of a clear conscience regarding your family's future.

In 1914 the Crown Life earned an average interest rate of nearly 7% on its whole invested funds.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts. CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO G. T. SOMERS, President.

If you want a Bond

As a Secretary-Treasurer

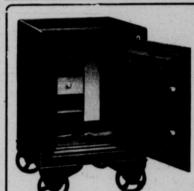


Co-operative Association Farmers' Union

Similiar Association

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company Established 1887

E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager, Calgary



SAFETY FIRST! A FARMER'S SAFE at Last

NOTE THE PRICE:

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements.—No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof. Is fitted with combination non-plokable lork and handle. Has steel with combination with lock, wooden drawer and book space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, width 14½ inches, depth 15½ inches. Finished in black with reat gold stripe. Your name lettered on without extra charge. \$10.00 Cash With Order, Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, new and second-hand. Write us today.

PRICE—DELIVERED FREE

Manitoba NOTE THE PRICE:

\$30.00

\$30.00

CANADIAN DIEBOLD SAFE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

Found In the Scrap Pile \$ \$

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers knew what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Buy new cylinders when you can have them rebored and new pistons fitted for half the cost?

Buy new cylinders when you can have them rebored and new pistons fitted for half the cost?

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost?

Not cut your machinery bill in half?

ke To Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

Farmers' Repair Work at Low Prices Our \$70,000 plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetelyne welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C North

SASKATOON, Sask.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises if your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers-advertise yourself-and we will all be successful.

Save from \$50 to \$100 on Crushing Outfits

we must reduce our surplus stock of this size and style while our plant is busy making shells. This is your opportunity to save \$50.00 to \$100.00 on a crushing outfit of from 35 to 50 bushels per hour capacity. At these prices we do not need to send travelers through the country; our customers now come to us to buy where we used to go to them to sell. This is one of the many reasons why we can offer these engines at lower prices than ever before. We shall be glad to give you the names of many owners of this machine on request.

7 H.P. Engine, with plain pulley and | Engine, with 8-inch floor grinder | and 28 feet of 6-inch 4-ply rubber

belt.

Engine, with 10-inch grinder, in-

 Brandon Price
 \$135.00
 Brandon Price
 \$170.00

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 \$150.00
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Brandon Price\$175.00 Calgary Price\$190.00

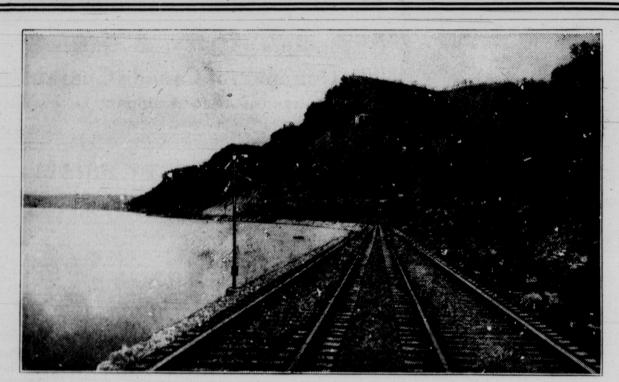
ALL PRICES CASH WITH ORDER



Buy now while you can get most use out of the outfit.

Manitoba Engines Limited

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.



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300 miles of it—along the East bank of the "Father of Waters" on the

Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line

The water-level route of easy curves, solid construction and block protection-

Minneapolis-St. Paul to Chicago

Just say "Burlington" to your ticket agent -He'll understand!

B. W. WILSON, C. P. A., 501 Notre Dame Inv. Bldg. W. M. HUGHES, T. P. A., King George Hotel Winnipeg—Phone Main 2160 Saskatoon, Sask. F. M. RUGG, N. W. P. A., C. B. & Q. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.





patterns 4 sets (3 sizes each)
Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon and
Mink. If you mention this paper
will include "FREE" 6 trapper
picture postals in 16 colors.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairying, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

INTEREST CHARGES

O. (1) If I give a lien note for machinery, interest being 8 per cent. till due and 10 per cent. after due, can holder add the 8 per cent. interest when due to face of note and collect interest at 10 per cent. thereon until paid?

(2) When taking a note for an open account, is it legal, and can one collect, if such note is made to include compound interest on the account?

(3) Can such note be made to include simple interest on the account and be legal?

—Subscriber, Sask.

A. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

A. (1) No. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

N. S. F. CHECK

N. S. F. CHECK

Q. A draws check on bank B for small amount. Holder C hands check to bank D. D presents check to A's bank for collection. Check is refused on account of not sufficient funds (less than one dollar). Bank D protests check. Sufficient money has since been deposited to meet check and parties interested notified of same. (1) Should the drawer have been notified of shortage before protest was made? (2) Who is liable for costs of protest? (3) How much may be legally charged? (4) To whom should costs be paid? (5) On whom do costs fall if drawer A refuses to pay cost of protest?

—G. T., Sask.

A. (1) No. (2) Drawer. (3) Dif-

A. (1) No. (2) Drawer. (3) Differs in each particular case. Generally about three dollars. (4) Party protesting. (5) Costs are added to note, and if drawer refuses to pay he may be sued for same.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

Q. About three years ago I bought two lots "outside" Medicine Hat. I found out after that they were only worth about half of what the agent charged, and are now of no practical value. They scared me into paying over \$200. Can I be compelled to pay for the lots?—X.Y.Z., Man.

A. The fact that lots were not worth what you agreed to pay for them does not release you from your agreement. and if you are sued on it we have no doubt that judgment would be given against you. There may be representations not mentioned in your inquiry or circumstances affecting yourself that would make it advisable not to make further payments, and we would advise you to see a solicitor before paying anything

UNSATISFACTORY MACHINERY

O. I bought a combination well-drilling machine this spring. The machine was guaranteed by the company to work, but I have been unable to get any satisfaction out of it. The company, when advised, sent their expert, but after about ten days' not work, but, apparently, turned in a work he left the machine, saying it would different report at his head office. I have notified the company asking them to take back the machine, but they do not seem inclined to do so. Can you give me any advice?—W.D.P., Man.

A. If you can prove that the facts are as stated in your letter you should succeed if you sue for breach of warranty. There is an implied warranty that the machine was reasonably fit for the purpose for which it was sold.

Marketing Poultry

using the term and misrepresenting the

product. A farmer who can put up

milk fed, crate fattened chickens of high class quality should receive three to four cents a pound more than the regular market price. The three cents will about cover his work and the cost of feed, and the extra cent should be his profit for doing this extra work. Just as sure as we are having the new laid non-fertile egg on the market today, just so sure will we have the milk fed, crate fattened chicken on the market in large numbers within the next two years. This is a branch of poultry production which is just be-ginning to open up. Education is need-

ed for both the producer and consumer. The latter, once he has had a milk fed. crate fattened chicken, will want no other, and the farmer, once he knows that this is a profitable line of produc-

tion, will produce no other.

Decem

Oh, No She liv She ro

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Then

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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

A NONSENSE SONG

Oh, Nonsense Nan was a queer little lass;

She lived in a house made of fine cut glass; She rode in a carriage of puffed pink

silk, And fed her horses on buttermilk.

One day she walked in a Nonsense wood, Where every tree wore a worsted hood; And a cow stepped up in a social way And offered Nannie some cold boiled hay.

"Sit down," said Nan, "on that nice,

soft rock,
And I'll chat with you till four o'clock." So the cow sat down, and, to Nan's sur-

prise, She took from her pocket two popcornpies!

So everything was prepared, you see, For a dear little, queer little afternoon

They chatted and laughed till the sun went down, Then Nannie went back to Nonsense

Oscar Llewelyn, in St. Nicholas.

THE DELUGE

Dear me, who would ever have thought that The Guide's picture contest would have proved so popular that we would be almost buried under the stacks of letters from little people, but

this appears in print, but those who are near at hand will still have an opportunity of writing.

The membership of The Young Can-

The membership of The Young Canada Club has grown enormously this fall, and my only regret is that we have not more space to print the interesting letters that reach this club.

And, oh, yes; about the illustrations of the club stories, they were very good for a beginning, tho not many were sent, and of those I am afraid none are clear enough to print. But the prize clear enough to print. But the prize will be awarded, and the prize winner announced in next week's issue.

DIXIE PATTON.

UNDESERVED PUNISHMENT

One fall a small patch of our grain did not get ripe, so we cut it for green feed. After it was cut and dried they were drawing it in with a sweep rake. The grain patch was in front of our house and some of the young chickens were killed with the rake. were killed with the rake.

We had a bird dog named Rover. He brought one of the dead chickens to the house, and papa thought he had killed the chicken and gave him a whipping. When they were pitching the hay into the barn they found four or five dead chickens in the hay, so they knew Rover had not killed the chicken.

DAVID SIMPSON,

Boundary Creek, Alberta, age 11.

HAS NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL This is my first letter. I can play



"The Khaki Scarf," from a painting by Talbot Hughes

every letter was very welcome, and more would have been. The response, however, has been so tremendous that it is impossible to announce the results of the contest as yet, tho we hope to be able to do so at an early date.

The story contest, the subject of which is "What Happened Yesterday," closes in less than a week from the day

the violin. My father and I play every evening. I play and papa chords. I tell you it is lovely to be able to play the violin. I can also ride horseback and drive a four-horse plow. I haul cream twelve miles to town with a team and buggy. I have three brothers and two sisters. We live on a farm and we have eighty head of horses and



From Warehouse to your Table

without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

is now packed and sold.

The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable.

The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA

As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer

For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer

Jackfish, per ib. \$0.031 Kippers, 25 ib. boxes

Pickerel, per ib. .061 Gold Eyes, per ib. ...

Whitefish, per ib. .072 Sait Herring, 20 ib. palls ...

Whole Codfish, per ib. ...

Bloaters, 25 ib. boxes 1.75 Codfish, 1 ib. bricks, per ib. ...

SPECIAL—Pickerel, cleaned and skinned, heads and tails off, all ready 20-pound lots, \$2.50

Every Farmers' Association should lay in a supply. Now is your opportunity to do this prices. Remember, your freight rates are lower from Winnipeg than any other point.

MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY. TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch), Winnipeg.

THE CONSUMERS' FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Write for tree price list and shipping tage sent to trappers and dealer BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc. 147 Woot 24th 8t. RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL





BOYS, You do

Dept. C 4

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Canadian Northern Railway

Through Passenger Service



Commencing November 21st

Standard Electric Lighted Trains

Leave WINNIPEG, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at

Leave PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12.23 a.m.

Leave DAUPHIN, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at

Leave SASKATOON, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

at 3.28 p.m. Leave EDMONTON, Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, at 8.00 a.m.

The present High-class Service to Toronto and Eastern Canada is. maintained. Tickets, Berth Reservations and full particulars from any Canadian Northern Agent

FISH! Right from Under the Ice

No. 1 White Fish . 6c. Jack Fish 3c. No. 2 White Fish . 4c. Mullett \dots $1\frac{1}{2}c$. Yellow Pike 5c. Tullibee 3c.

Prices subject to change without notice.

SUPPLYING POINTS—The Pas, Mafeking, Winnipegosis, Amaranth, Delta, St. Laurent, Oak Point, Steep Rock, Mulvihill and Fairford.

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add ten cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes

way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If hish are required in boxes add forty cents per hundred pounds.

State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express.

We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany

We Guarantee Quality and Prompt Shipments

The Armstrong Trading Company, Limited P.O. BOX 634 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

nes tail. The lovely vanity Case has coin compartments for carters, dimes and nickles, a lovely mirror, powder puff and and and card case all complete. It is simply beautiful. If you want all these costly presents send 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 loe, packages to introduce among your friends. Open your free package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They illke them so much that every one will want a package or two at once, Just one ittle! "Fairy Berry" will purify the mouth, sweeten and perfume the breath, and they are irresistibly delicious. Everybody just loves them. You'll sell them in an hour. It's notrouble at all. Then return our \$3 20 and we will at once send you your lovely big doll and handsome go-cart all complete and the beautiful Vanity Case too you can get without selling any more of our goods, by simply showing your grand doll and carriage to your friends, and getting only two of them to agents and sell our goods as you did. Write to-day girls.

Dept. V I TORONTO, ONT. 28A You'll be just as proud of as this little girl

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers-advertise yourself--and we will all be successful.

thirty-five head of cattle. I've never been a day to school yet. taught me to read and write. Mamma

LORETTA TORGERSON, Age 13. Bushton P.O., Sask.

PLEASED WITH PRIZE

Dear Dixie,—I received the pretty book you sent me for a prize. I am very much pleased with it. Daddy told me some of the stories, and he says it is very pretty. I thank you very much. think it is one of the prettiest books I have got. I must thank you again, and wish your club every success.
Yours respectfully,
HENDRIKA M. VANSON.

LIKES MEMBERSHIP PIN

Dear Dixie Patton,—Thank you very much for the Maple Leaf pin and card. I am very much interested in the Young Canada Club stories.

Nearly all the birds have gone from here now, but I heard some larks singing this morning, so perhaps they will stay with us a little longer.

Wishing every success to the Young Canada Club, I am,

Yours sincerely, WINONA PALMER.

A FRISKY HORSE

When I was a small girl my father bought a pony for us to go to school. My sister, who was very fond of horses, thought she would hitch him up to a hand sleigh and go for a ride. She got the harness on him and got him hitched to the hand sleigh, but as she did not know much about hitching horses, she did not much about hitching horses, she did not see that the traces were too short. So she started him off and the hand sleigh hit his heels and he kicked and the sleigh went up on to his back. Then he ran thru the fence and the sleigh got caught and he took the fence along with him. He did not stop till he reached the other end of the field. Then he stood there kicking at the sleigh and my sister went up and got him. When we got on his back he would lie down and roll. One day we were going to school and we were day we were going to school and we were going thru another man's yard and the horse scared and turned around and nearly upset the buggy. They all jumped out but me and a wee boy. Then he jumped out. He went down the road quite a piece, then I jumped out, and a man caught the horse and fetched him back. His name was Bobbie.

LOTTIE SIMONS. Box 112, Oxbow, Sask.

THE PIGEONS

I have been reading the Young Canada Club for five years and I thought I would write you a story about our pigeons. We have two pigeons, one of them is named Polly and the other Rosy. When we first got them they were very small and one could not fly. After we had them for a month or so they made a nest out in the stable of straw and feathers. Then Rosy laid two little eggs in it; they were white like owls' eggs. Every day while Rosy was off the nest Polly would while Rosy was off the nest Polly would get on to keep the eggs warm.

Then three weeks after they got young

They were very ugly and very big when they were born. About two weeks after I went to look at them and they had feathers just like Rosy and Polly. Every day the big pigeons would carry worms to them.
BRITA YEAGER,

Minnedosa, Man. Age 11.

MADE STUDY OF NATURE

I have studied nature quite a lot and I think that a weasel has about the easiest time of any animal.

Tho very small it is very fierce and it is not so much in danger of being killed as most animals, as a bite from it mostly means death to the animal or bird that

The weasel can travel very quickly and stealthily. It lives in a hole the same as a gopher and its way of gathering food similar to that of a gopher. It lives on grain and it also kills chickens.

In the winter the weasels are quite valuable as they are then white with black tips, known as ermine. They are quite safe most of the time as they know that most animals are afraid of them.

It is a very pretty little animal, but its looks certainly deceive as its nature is

not very pretty.

BARBARA RIGGALL,
Age 7 Eyebrow, Sask. Age 14.

ONDER

FOR CHRISTMAS
Handsome spun brass
table lamp. Finest
reading lamp in the
world. 100 candle power
light from common kerosene. Safe. Economical,
Reliable. Complete, including mantle, chimney, burner, wick, shade holder,
fount and base. Price \$5.
Extra Mantle, 30c.
Extra Chimney, 25c.
Write for Agents' Write for Agents' Proposition

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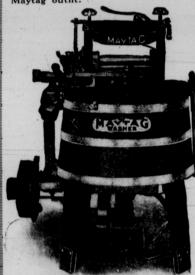
The MAYTAG COMPANY Again in the Lead

The MAYTAG Power WASHER

Complete With Engine and Wringer

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Bear in mind that the washer, the wringer and the engine are all one complete unit. Nothing complicated about it—even a ten year old girl or boy can do the washing with the Maytag outfit.



What the Maytag Washer Engine Will Do

It operates the washer and wringer. It will operate the sewing machine, churn, cream separator, food chopper, bone grinder, feed mill, silver polisher, knife grinder, pump, grindstone, fruit sprayer, shearing machine, air compressor for milking machine and any other piece of light machinery—or any group of small machines—that do not require more than ½ H.P. If you already have a small engine that can be used, you can buy the Maytag Power Washer without the engine, thereby saving that much. And if you have an electric outfit you can get the Maytag Washer equipped with electric motor.

A 3-year binding war-ranty is a good feature

ranty is a good feature
Write for Illustrated Catalogue. It is
free. Be sure and mention The Guide.

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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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The Foundation of Agriculture Continued from Page 14

many Montana herds suffered losses ranging from 25 to 60 per cent. Even under semi-domestic conditions a 10 per cent. loss would be considered excessive. The hay stack and the silo insure regeneration of the Western livestock

That the cattle baron has disappeared, never again to become a production factor, needs no demonstration. No large herds now graze on western grass, and the nomadic sheep band has entirely disappeared. Land tenure is essential to success in the sphere of livestock production. It has become a business solely adapted to the habits and resources of the rancher and the farmer. Never again will capital be invested in cattle herds and sheep flocks as during the bonanza days of the industry. This year consignments from large cattle outfits at the Chicago market have been entirely lacking, and while a few sheep raising concerns of magnitude are still in the business, their survival is due only to foresight in acquiring land. All over the so-called range states the homesteader is asserting his importance, and on him depends the future supply of cattle and sheep.

Change in Market Demands

While rehabilitation of both industries has begun, it will of necessity be a slow process. Production methods have undergone revolutionary changes during the past decade. A three-yearold steer no longer attracts buyers' attention at the market, while they ride their horses lame in a scramble to secure yearlings. Last spring graziers paid \$8.50 to \$8.70 per cwt. for their yearlings for summer grazing purposes on the Kansas City market, while heavy cattle that had been fed grain were a drug around \$8. Consumers refuse to buy heavy beef, while the light carcass sells itself. A fat baby steer or heifer weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds tops the market under new conditions and is capable of earning more money for the grower at that stage of its existence than any other. Not many years ago Texas was under the neccessity of carrying its annual increase until it had reached the two-year-old stage; now breeders down that way can contract calves for delivery at weaning time, and this year are getting \$30 to \$35 per head for the run of the crop.

The day of the scrub has gone forever. This applies with equal force to cattle or sheep. Pure-bred bulls are essential to maximum results, and the maternity side of the herd is not to be ignored. How to produce the heaviest calf at the youngest age must be the aim of the western breeder. Quality and condition are essentials. Idaho and Montana sheepmen are now spending money for rams that would have been considered extravagance very recently, and most of the cattlemen in the West are buying the best bulls available. The Idaho lamb crop this year carried more weight and fewer feeders than ever before, and the process of improvement, both as concerns cattle and sheep, has barely commenced.

The Market Situation

But what of the market? Does reasonable assurance exist that the producer will be adequately remunerated in the finality of the transaction, or has the slaughtering industry been monopolized by a combination of packers, ever acting in concert to penalize the producer? Unfortunately market conditions during the past year have raised skepticism as to the continued effectiveness of the law of supply and demand. Fundamentally, however, the market is healthy. Com-Combinations in restraint of trade, even if perfected, cannot be enduring, and in any case the position of the breeder is secure. He has two outlets, one to the eastern feeder, the other to the killer. and both present and prospective conditions warrant the prediction that the grower of cattle and sheep, in contra-distinction to the finisher, will hold the big end of the stick. It is an axiom that the profit lies in the gain, and a \$30 calf at weaning time costs the producer little but maintenance of the cow. But in the West the function of the steer, the cow and the sheep is to convert into portable and marketable form roughage that in its original condition





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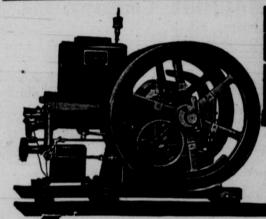
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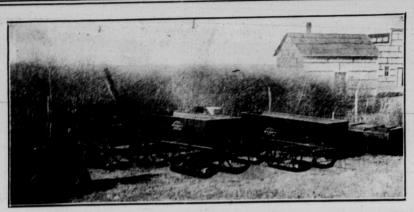
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has no stated value and costs little to produce. The livestock industry here-after will be on a farm basis, and no farmer can afford to ignore all the domestic animals in his operations.

Price Outlook Favorable

While no assurance that future markets will be remunerative can be given, all the signs indicate that return to former low prices for cattle, hogs or sheep is improbable. For many years production was largely in excess of the consumptive needs of North America, prices being determined both in Canada and the United States by the exportable value of the surplus. Today no such surplus exists, and neither country. is able to congest domestic markets save at brief intervals. Scarcity is attested by high current cost of thin cattle and sheep, which has obliterated the finishmargin of profit. Owing to the European war the hog trade has tem-porarily lost its stride, and an apparent excess of production has existed in the United States, but shortage in Canada was demonstrated early in October, when Toronto packers were under the necessity of buying and dressing hogs in Chicago to secure products to take care of their fresh meat requirements. The era of cheap livestock and meats

has passed forever. Scarcity, actual and impending, is also indicated by cost of breeding stock. Cow values have been advancing by leaps and bounds, and even on the new basis of values demand is insatiable. Half a decade back \$50 was a good price for a cow, capable of producing a calf, in Texas. When \$75 was reached a hue and cry of inflation was raised, but such cows are now selling in large bunches around \$100, and no comment is made. Similarly the cost of breeding ewes has advanced, and in many localities the market for such stock has disappeared, because none is available. If plenitude, actual or impending, existed, no such condition would be pos-

An Object Lesson For the West

There is a pointer for the whole Western Canadian grain growing region in a recent development in the eastern Dakotas. Twenty years ago wheat raisers in this region regarded their soils as inexhaustible, and ridiculed the fertility depletion theory, but experience and decreasing yields have made them wiser. Lately they have had recourse to the sheep as a restorative. Large numbers of Montana sheep and lambs are thrown into wheat stubble the moment that crop has been harvested, not for salvage purposes merely, but to deposit a layer of fertilizer. Many wheat raisers will feed these sheep well along into the winter this season. They are not mutton finishers in a primary sense, and have adopted this policy to restore ferhave adopted this policy to restore lef-tility. Five years ago Iowa was not re-garded as a factor in the sheep feeding industry, but this year it will fatten close to a million Montana, Wyoming and Idaho lambs for the express purpose of maintaining the productive capacity of corn land. Such is the demand for their western stock for this purpose that fat and thin grades are selling in a parity. Montana has marketed a crop of light lambs this year on the basis of 8½ cents per pound at Chi-cago, and if Western Canada had a similar crop it would be eligible to the same

Sheep on Every Farm

Development of a wool and mutton in-dustry in Western Canada could be easily accomplished. The sheep produces two readily-sold crops annually, wool and lambs, and it is not necessary to fatten the latter, as under new conditions they find a lucrative market for finishing purposes, and always will. Western Canada ought to carry as many sheep as Idaho, and the wealth of that state is in its flocks. Sheep on every farm should be the slogan. The cost of maintaining these flocks is infinitesmal and, as scavengers, they pay their own boards in many sections. Michigan was a veritable weed patch until the aid of the golden hoof was enlisted in the cleansing process.

That the populous East will always be dependent on the productive West for its meat supply must be apparent. Land values are high in the older sections of the continent, too high in fact to warrant expectancy of profit in

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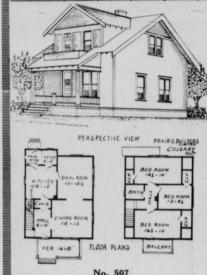
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breeding operations on a commercial scale, except in the case of hogs; yet fertility must be maintained. The condition of the Pennsylvania tobacco grower and the Iowa corn grower are identical in this respect, as both must depend on the West for stockers. But the West is independent of the whims and moods of eastern farmers, as with an abundance of roughage it can put its own cattle and sheep in beef and mutton condition.

Under new conditions far more wheat will be raised in the West on a much smaller acreage. In Southern Michigan wheat yields ran down below 15 bushels per acre when feeding was not prac-ticed; now 35 bushels is a common crop, and this year 40 bushels was frequent. By running sheep in Iowa cornfields yields have been increased 20 per cent in a single season. Eastern feeders have learned that they can fatten Western cattle and sheep when reimbursed for the feed outlay, taking manure for their profit. The cornerstone of the Western cattle and sheep industry, likewise the justification for its expansion is the constant need of the East for livestock to convert roughage into a marketable commodity.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and mouth disease at this moment constitutes a menace to the prosperity of the livestock industry in North America. Localization of this pest has been impossible in Europe and South America, and until the last sign of infection is stamped out no part of Canada or the United States can rest in security. The basis of livestock trade in America is transportation, and if a free movement of either stockers or fat livestock is rendered impossible the business will be made unprofitable by that restriction. Indifference on the matter is astounding in view of the concern aroused a few years ago on the occasion of a small outbreak in New England. As a means of preventing the spread of this plague quarantine has been a signal failure, and it is as likely to appear in California or Alberta as in Indiana, the next-door neighbor of Illinois, where the disease has so far defied the united efforts of federal and state officials to control. Everything herein contained is on the hypothesis of eradication of foot and mouth disease, otherwise investment in livestock would warrant the friends of the investor in having his head carefully examined.

No agrarian community can deposit its eggs in one basket and prosper permanently. The South with its main reliance in cotton is an example of this axiom. The danger of breakage of the entire package is always imminent. Grain and live stock raising are twin industries, and wherever this fact is recognized the producer is thrifty. It is not an alluring avenue to wealth, but those who have amassed a comfortable competence by travelling it may easily be distinguished from those who entertain and practice the opposite theory.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL My lord rides thru his palace gate. My lady sweeps along in state; The sage thinks long on many a thing, And the maiden muses on marrying; The minstrel harpeth merrily, The sailor plows the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'en fear.
But fall to each whate'er befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry-red the sword, Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word; Dame Alice worketh 'broidery well, Clerk Richard tales of love can tell; The tap-wife sells her foaming beer. Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere And courtiers ruffle, strut and shine, While pages bring the Gascon wine.

But fall to each whate'er befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles, fair and high, Wherever river runneth by; Great cities rise in every land, Great churches show the builder's hand; Great arches, monuments and towers, Fair palaces and pleasing bowers; Great work is done, be it here or there,

And well man worketh everywhere. But work or rest, whate'er befall, The farmer he must feed them all. CHARLES G. LELAND.



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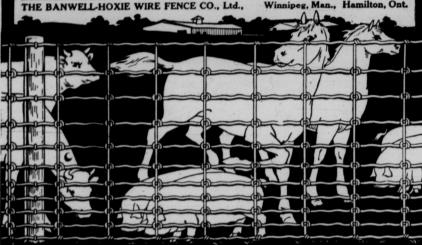
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Pete Crowther, Salesman

Continued from Page 17

well, and another smelter that is losing money, but if well handled it might do something—on paper, anyway. The idea is to group all these properties in one corporation, and capitalize it big and float the stock. You see, there's enough of a sure thing in it to make it look good, and there's a big speculation besides. A deal that has got a gambling chance for big money is what people bite at."

"Yes, but speculation will get any man if he keeps at it long enough," objected Pete.

"Certainly, it gets the speculator in time, but not the promoter, Pete. There's an element of gamble in every man. Half the people with money to invest can be persuaded to take a long chance on something big rather than to play safe and only get small returns. Year before last I put over a canning factory deal in Indiana. We combined half a dozen canning factories and capitalized them for nearly twice the inventory values, and it was a good fair thing at that—they were all going con-cerns and tolerably safe propositions. By the way, Pete, a promoter can dispose of a canning factory about as easy as a grocery salesman can sell a bill of canned goods. But I was going to say: I floated two Mexican rubber plantation schemes that same year, and, believe me, when it comes to hot air speculation a Mexican rubber plantation has got a mining deal looking like a bushel of wheat; but here's the point: it was just as easy to sell that plantation stock as it was the canning factories. Specu-

lation, don't you know."

"I should think that one objection to that business," said Pete, "is that the people you deal with don't get to be steady customers and friends.

"They don't very often, that's a fact," admitted Gray, with a grin. sold about twenty thousand dollars of that rubber stock to some members of a club that I belong to, and they've been rubbering ever since for divi-"and Gray burst into a hearty
"I've found it more congenial to attend another club since then. A man has got to keep looking up new prospects, but he don't mind that after he gets used to it. In fact, he gets to enjoy it. He can always put up more chest tackling a new party than with some one he has already dealt with. The supply will never run out, Pete. There's a sucker born every minute, you know.''

"But isn't there more satisfaction, George, in a business where you give a man the worth of his money?'

"Oh, possibly—sometimes. But the fact is, Pete, everybody is after profit. The real satisfaction in a deal depends, after all, on what you make out of it. But what is the worth of your money, anyway? If a man buys stock where there's a good gambling chance to make a big thing, isn't that chance the worth of his money? The fact is, Pete, that fifty per cent of the big business of the country is pure hazard. Men are always capitalizing the future. If they didn't, the country wouldn't grow. You take it from me, the men who are making the money are those who capitalize chances and float the stock. Schwab and Carnegie and Harriman and all that bunch, when did they begin to rake in their millions? Why, it was when they commenced to pump in the hot air. It's the same way with us small fellows. If a man sticks to merchandise, for instance. why, he has got to take small profits. The big money in the selling game is in putting over a proposition that has got more or less blue sky in it, see?"

"What proportion of your deals pan out?" asked Pete; "that is, for the fellows who buy the stock?"

"Oh, I don't know; about half, I guess."

"Don't the fellows that lose their money make a roar?"

"Sometimes. One man sued me last year. He lost eight thousand dollars, and claimed that I made false representations. He really didn't have any case; at least he couldn't have proved it, but I settled the matter. I didn't want to bother with a lawsuit. But the average man takes his medicine and charges it up to experience. There's a



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principle of law, Pete, called 'Caveat Emptor,' which means, let the buyer look out for himself; and when it comes to a deal that involves speculation, why, it's 'Caveat Emptor' for your life.' After supper Pete and his guest retired to the library for a smoke; mean-

while Mrs. Crowther and her friend engaged at conversation in the sittingroom.

"You haven't admired my diamond," said Mrs. Gray, as she held her ring out for inspection. "George paid fifteen hundred dollars for it. I scolded him for extravagance, but not very hard, I

fear. I did want a diamond."

"Yes, I noticed it," said Mrs. Crowther. "It is very beautiful, isn't it?"

"Yes. Nearly all the women in our club have diamonds, and I felt insignificant without one. You should visit our club, Jennie," and Mrs. Gray launched into an enthusiastic description of their

new club-house.
"What do the women do at their meetings?" asked Mrs. Crowther.

"'Oh, whatever they like. We played bridge much of the time this fall. Did you ever play bridge, Jennie?''

"No. I never got interested in cards."

"Perhaps you would if you should try bridge—especially when the stakes are moderately high."

"The stakes?" "Why, yes. There isn't any excitement in it without stakes."

"You don't mean to say, Miriam, that you play for money?"

"Certainly, you goosey, it is a very common thing in society now." "Why, Miriam, that is gambling!"

"Dear me, I suppose you might call it that, but it is no more gambling than playing for a prize. In both cases it's game of chance-trying to get something for nothing. So far as losing is concerned I don't see the harm, if one can afford it."
"You distress me, Miriam, dear. You

didn't do such things years ago.

"Why, really, Jennie, it all depends upon what one is accustomed to. It doesn't seem bad when all your associates do it. What would you say, I wonder, if you saw women smoking cigarettes?"

"I would think them loose characters," asserted Mrs. Crowther, warmly.
"Well, they have a smoking-room in our club where the members can smoke cigarettes, and many of them do it. The custom is spreading in all the cities

now."
"If I were you, Miriam, I wouldn't belong to such a club."

"They are among the best people in our part of the city," asserted Mrs. Gray. "Why shouldn't a woman smoke if she wishes?"

"Because tobacco is unclean, for one thing. A woman can't be as pure physically if she uses it."

"Is it any worse for a woman than for a man?"

"Yes, both physically and morally worse. A woman is more delicately and nervously organized than a man, and tobacco would injure her more. Then the public standard of purity is higher for a woman than for a man. I don't say that it ought to be, but it is, and one can't fly in the face of public opinion on a moral question without growing less moral herself. Furthermore, Miriam, the fact that men lower their own standard of personal purity is no reason

why women should lower theirs."

"That Presbyterian conscience is a dreadfully uncomfortable thing," said Mrs. Gray, with a smile. "It prevents you from enjoying life."

That evening, after their guests had retired, Pete told his wife about the proosition which Gray had made to him. "He offered me a partnership with a third interest the first year, and he guarantees eight thousand dollars."

"What did you tell him?" she asked. "Oh, I said I would think it over and let him know."

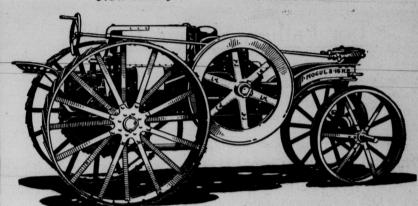
"You haven't any idea of accepting it, have you, Pete, dear?"
"Why, I am going to chew on it pretty hard," said he. "Such chances don't come along every day. Don't you like the idea?'

"No, I don't like it at all."
"Why not?"

"For one thing, I am afraid that his business isn't very honorable, and I can't help thinking that George's big

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money is a bad thing for him and Miriam both."

"Well, when you come down to brass tacks, Jen. a strictly honorable business comes pretty near being a pipe dream.''
''Isn't your business honorable,

"Why, it's as honest as any, but, believe me, there are all sorts of wrinkles."

At any rate, Pete," she interrupted, "you give people value for their money. But look at those schemes that George told about at the supper table. You wouldn't wish to do such things, would you, Pete, dear?"

"Now see here, Jen, everybody that makes big money goes into schemes like that. Take brother Gorham, now, in your church. Didn't he manage the consolidation of three candy factories last year, and water the stock about per cent., and clean up about twenty thousand dollars on the deal? And isn't he a good Presbyterian? Why, you take these Moguls that have been putting over those big trusts and cleaning up millions, aren't they Methodists and Baptists and Episcopalians till you can't rest? Aren't they the boys that come across with the fifty-thousand-dol-lar checks for missions? Sure thing!"

"I don't know about all that, Pete, but one thing I do know: If a business transaction doesn't perform a real service to society—something that people really need-it isn't honorable. Furthermore, I would dread to have you get after money the way George Gray is. Look at the change in him—the moral change-and he doesn't seem to realize it. And look at Miriam. She used to

be interested in home. She isn't the same girl at all."

"Oh, yes, she is; only she's got all the modern improvements," grinned

"Do you remember," continued Mrs. Crowther, "when George and Miriam lived here, and he travelled for your company, how they used to come over on Saturday night and take supper with us, and how you and he would discuss your business plans and experiences, and how Miriam and I would visit together about our homes and church work? What cozy, pleasant times we had! George and Miriam were interested in wholesome things in those days. Contrast that with this evening, Pete."

"Why, of course, the good old days!" cried Pete, impatiently. "You can't turn the clock back, Jen, and get away with it. People make progress, you know. George is making big money all right."

"Let me ask you this, Pete: When Billy grows up, would you wish him to have the same ideals that George Gray

"I don't know. "I don't know. Anyhow, that is something else again. You can't-"

"And yet, Pete, you are proposing those same ideals for yourself. It doesn't look right to me at all. Don't you know. dear, how you have always valued the confidence and admiration of your wife? You have always had it, too, because I have never doubted your honesty. I value that more than I do money. One heritage that I want my boy to have from his father is an honorable name."

"Why, sure, I always try to play the game square; but see here, Jen, if you think that the wholesale grocery business is so almighty upright that it leans over backward, why, you've got another guess coming. How about coal tar products and formaldehyde and copperas and the Lord knows what else in your

ever heard you intimate that the business of Dodd, Garrells & Co., wasn't honest. I don't believe—''

"Don't think that I'm knocking the house, Jen; they are one of the squarest firms in the game, but all the same-

"What you are really trying to do. Pete, is to argue yourself into believing that George Gray's business is as legi-timate and honorable as yours. I am only a woman, and I don't understand all the intricacies of business, but I can see a great moral difference between dealing in hazards, as George Gray puts it, and dealing in merchandise. I don't want to see you subjected to such temptations, Pete, dear. I just couldn't bear

Pete gazed in astonishment at the flushed face of his wife and the gathering tears in her eyes. "Why, say, this



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thing is getting on your nerves, girlie; anyone would think to hear you talk that I was planning to murder my mother-in-

"Moral suicide is almost as bad, Pete.

"Another feature of the matter, Jen, is this: I have got about as far up in the travelling game as I can get in the grocery line. If I hold my trade up to last year's mark it's about the best I can do, and here I am only 39 years old, and I've got a hunch that it's in me to do something a mighty sight bigger. Women don't understand it, I guess; but there's something inside of a fellow that compels him to go to it and put across the best he's got. May-be this proposition of Gray's is the thing and maybe it isn't. Anyhow, we haven't got to settle it tonight. I'm tired. Let's go to bed.

"I want to ask your advice about a confidential matter before you go, Pete," said Hiram Johnson, as Pete Crowther closed his order book and picked up his sample case.

"All right, uncork it. If there's anything I'm long on, it's advice."

"You know my business here has been going ahead in good shape, and I ought to build an addition on my store and increase my stock. I could use twice the room that I've got. But if I build I might as well plan to stay in this town permanently. It's a pretty good town, Pete, but rather slow. I have a chance to sell out at a mighty good figure. Now I always had an idea that some day I would move into a larger town and tackle a bigger business proposition. There was Fitzgerald that used to run a store down in the next block, and he did a good business too—you used to sell him—he sold out and went up into the mining country, you went up into the mining country, you know, and started a store, and they say he is making all kinds of money. knew that you travel up there, and I thought I would ask."

"Sure, I know that country, and I know about Fitzgerald too. I sell him his groceries up there, and he is making money all right. He has pulled down over twelve thousand dollars clear in the last three years in his business alone, and he has made some money dabbling in mines, too."

"That's just it," cried Johnson, eagerly; "and why couldn't I do the same thing?"

"You have built up a good solid business here, Hi," mused Pete.

"Yes, I have. It has been a steady thing. My inventory shows fifteen hundred dollars more than last year."

"Of course this town will never be a very big city," continued Pete. "The town is something like your business a good, moderate, growing proposition. There's a rich farming country around here. It will always be a good town. It's a pleasant place to live in, isn't it?"

"Certainly. We have good schools and churches and solid public improve-"Certainly. ments. But the town is slow, Pete, and always will be slow."

"Now, let's see about Fitzgerald," said Pete. "I know him well, and he's a friend of mine. He has been prospering, but, between you and me, Fitz has been getting nutty over mines. He doesn't stay in the store much. He leaves most of that to his partner now. The fact is, he is cracked after big money, and is getting to be the most restless cuss you ever saw. I see that the last Bradstreet report mentions these things as if they reflected a little on his credit, and Bradstreet is no bonehead. You see, Hi, the difference be-tween this country and that is the difference between agriculture and mines. One is a sure thing and the other is more or less of a speculation. That town is humming just now, and is ten times as big as this, but there is ten times as much hazard about it, too. I know Fitz, and I know you, and, believe me, you have got it all over him so far as enjoying life is concerned. Why, even if he wins out big you have got the bulge on him. The grants why? Because you are on him. 'Cause why? Because you are on solid ground, and he skates over thin ice part of the time. You take it from me, Hi, big money isn't the whole—'' Pete suddenly paused, and, thrusting his hands into his pockets, he began to pace

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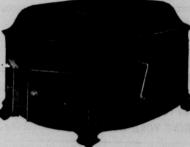
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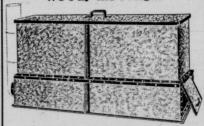
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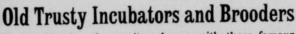
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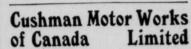
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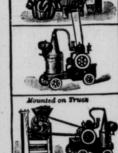
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That evening, after Pete had written up his orders, he returned to his room and began to prepare for bed, when it

suddenly occurred to him that the time for deciding upon George Gray's pro-position had come. "I've got to settle it some time," he muttered, "and here

the floor. He halted and burst into a hearty laugh. "What's the joke?" asked Johnson

"'Oh, nothing. I thought of some-thing else; but say. Hi, does that sound like good sense—what I've been giving

"Pretty darn good sense, I'll admit,"

He drew from his pocket a couple of letters which he had received that day, and carefully read them a second time. One was from Gray:

"Dear Pete:-I expected to hear from you before this. It seems to me that you ought not to hesitate a minute. Things are moving finely. That Denver scheme is a go. It ought to be good for eight thousand dollars. Believe me, Pete, the firm of Gray & Crowther will make them sit up and take notice. Let me know your decision as soon as possible. Wire me that you will accept.

The other letter was from his wife. She carefully reviewed the many good reasons, as they seemed to her, why he ought to decline the offer. "But, after all," she wrote in conclusion, "it is not with me so much a matter of reason as it is of instinct. I just feel that you would better not do it. Please don't think that I would stand in the way of your ambition, Pete, dear, but don't you remember how it has always been a theory of yours that if a man earns a larger place it will come? Don't you think you can safely continue to trust that theory? And don't you think it the wisest plan never to go into an enthe wises where there is doubt about the integrity of it? Lovingly, JENNIE.''

Pete's cigar had gone out. He chewed the end of it vigorously. He took a

photograph from his pocket and gazed at it. "You're all wool and a yard wide, girlie," said he. He opened his suit-case and took out a telegraph blank, upon which he wrote the following message to Gray:

"Ever so much obliged, old man, but its me for codfish and prunes. PETE."

He wrote a hurried note to his wife telling her of his decision, and then, ringing for the bell-boy, he sent both messages off.

The following Saturday night, after Pete had reached home and the family were seated at the supper table, Mrs. Crowther turned to Billy. "Go in and bring daddy that letter on the library table. I nearly forgot it. I always get fussed so when you come home, Pete." Pete opened and read the following let-

ter from his company: "Dear Pete: -As the end of the year approaches we are discussing that building project again. The past year has been a successful one, and it looks clear that we must provide larger facilities. We are also considering a plan to reorganize the company and turn it into a corporation. In case we do so, how would you like to get in on the ground floor and take about ten thousand dollars of stock in the new company? It seems to us, in case we build, that we should materially increase our sales force and establish a new position in the company—that of sales-manager. We should have a man in exclusive charge of the selling end, letting him act as house salesman and giving him entire charge of the sales force. It is our opinion that you are the man for that position. Of course this would involve a substantial increase in salary. Think it all over, and when you come in let us have the benefit of your ideas. We intend to confine the stock to the present members of the company, excepting that which you may take.

"Very truly, "DODD, GARRELLS & CO. "Per D."

Pete handed the letter over to his wife without comment. As she read it her eyes filled with tears.

"Now don't you see, Pete, dear," she cried, "that-" "Oh, sure," broke in Pete with a laugh. "It pays to have a Presbyterian for a wife."

Decer

TH

10 years*

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

anyining 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.

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 Mr thines 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'tit.

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 carns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a hook about the

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



FREE INSTRUCTIONS In farm blacksmithing and horse-shoeing. Learn how to repair your own wagons and farm machinery. How to shoe your own horses. Learn the secrets of tempering and harden-ing metals. Be your own blacksmith.

SAVE MONEY FROM THE START Write now and secure special direct-from-foundry prices on a forge and all necessary tools for practical work. Just the chance farmers are looking for.

LIBERAL DELIVERY OFFER We Pay Freight Ontario and East and as far as Winnipeg West.

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Hamilton, Canada

YOUR Fall Killing

your hides or sell them to anyone at half their worth. We want your hides and will pay you full market value. We will pay 14c. per lb. for Frozen Hides. We also buy Raw Furs. Write us for our new price list, sent free to any address.

NORTH WEST HIDE & FUR CO. LTD.

278 Rupert Avenue Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Palestine in the First Century and Canada in the Twentieth

Continued from Page 11

Criticism of the present social order is becoming increasingly explicit and outspoken. While in the business of production this age has reached high efficiency, in the business of distribution it is seen to be stupid and unjust. The noblest souls are revolting against competition as the final law of industry and commerce. They are asking if it is a law of the nature of men as well as of that of wolves and foxes that if they live they shall live at the expense of another's suffering. So far Christianity seems to have made the competition even fiercer. The present world war is only a fiercer but less ignoble form of an unending struggle. It is not only the commercial and industrial conditions against which men are revolting. The political life of Christian countries is being recognized as profoundly un-Christian. In Canada this feeling is especially acute. It is not speaking too strongly to say that there is widespread and deep disgust and shame in Canada today over her political lifethe ferocity and unscrupulousness and corruption of that unending civil war we call government by party; the wasteful and maggot-breeding patronage system; the oppressive and unequal methods of taxation; the tolerance of private monopoly; the sluggishness in conserving and developing the natural resources of the country in the interresources of the country in the interests of the nation; the almost complete failure to secure for the public service the first-rate executive ability which private corporations secure, sometimes in the public disservice.

It was when "the fulness of the time" had come in Palestine and in the world that the divine Deliverer appeared. Another crisis has come. The world situation calls for a new manifestation of the Redeemer. And probably nowhere in the world is the urgency greater than in Canada. Our industrial and commercial life is probably as much disfigured by sordidness and sharp practice as any other English-speaking land. Our political life, it may confidently be affirmed, is the lowest of all English-speaking lands, the most corrupt, the most partisan, the most sordid, the most destitute of moral idealism, the most indifferent to the idealism, the most indifferent to the well-being of the masses. Yet probably no other English-speaking land sur-passes Canada in general intelligence, kindliness, and respect for law and re-

A House Divided Canada is a house divided against

itself. She must either suppress her soul or reconstruct her business and political systems. The issue is growing clear. It is the interests of the whole against the interests of the few. It is the square deal versus privilege. is brotherhood against the new feudalism in which the barons are replaced by financial magnates, castles by mono-polies, and armed retainers by govern-

ments hired by campaign funds.
Only the leader is lacking, and with such an issue the leader will not long remain undisclosed. Somewhere in Canada today probably is the man who will be to Canada what Moses was to the Hebrews, what the Gracchi sought to be to Rome, what Lloyd George is to Britain. Like the Gracchi and like Moses this coming tribune of the people may come from the ranks of the oppressors. Some child of wealth and privilege may shatter the fortresses of the new feudalism as Cromwell's cannon shattered the castles of the old. It is a captivating and not a fantastic hope. But as far as can be seen, the following of the new leader and the main strength of the attack on injus tice and oppression will be found in the farmers and the artisans of Canada, a good proportion of the younger professional and business men, and the ministers of the Christian faith who are living in their own world and not in the world of their grandparents.

Pre-eminent among these allies will be the grain growers of the west. On no class does the injustice of the present order press more heavily. No class, if united, has such political power. Humanly speaking, it is they who must win for Canada her true and glorious





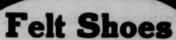
Price List and let us prove to you that we actually pay more than any other house for Fine Fox, Mink, Marten, Rat, Lynx, Wolf and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng.

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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The Logical Winter Footwear

Nothing like fitting the youngsters out with "Great West Felts"; it keeps little feet warm and cosy; avoids chills, colds and doctors' bills. No felt footwear can compare with

FELT SHOES

in shapeliness, style and class, real warmth and long-wearing qualities; yet they cost you no more. We make every bit of felt ourselves on improved machines specially designed and patented

> Over 200 styles for men, women and children. Sold by all good stores. Order by name—you will find it stamped on the bottom of every shoe.

THE GREAT WEST FELT COMPANY, Limited. Elmira - Ontario

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There is no good reason why you should wait till next spring

before getting a

IF YOU ARE SELLING CREAM or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

THERE CAN ONLY BE TWO real reasons for putting off buy-ing a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the savings claimed for it.

IN EITHER CASE THERE IS one conclusive answer: "Let the local De Laval agent set up a

machine for you on your place and SEE FOR YOURSELF what the De Laval will do.

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO RISK and more than a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO WAIT till next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you RIGHT NOW and it will earn its cost by spring.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL agent at ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

WINNIPEG PETERBORO. **VANCOUVER** MONTREAL 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Very Things You Need

FITTED PLOW SHARES

Each \$2.10 Each 2.35 Each 2.60

Prompt Shipments. Quality

5 in, Each 2.36
15 and 16 in... Each 2.60
F.O.B. Regina.

Standard makes always kept in stock: Canton, Case, Cockshutt, Deere, Emerson, Moline, Oliver, Verity. We can supply any other makes on short notice. When ordering always give make, size and number stamped on old share.



CLARK'S CARRIAGE HEATER

STEEL HARROW TEETH These teeth have 9-16 inch square body, with 1 inch thread-

BEST WHITE OAK EVENERS
2x5x5 ft. three horse \$0.95
2x6x6 ft. four horse \$1.35
2½x6x6 ft. four horse \$1.55 2x7x7ft. four horse \$1.60 2½x7x7ft. five horse \$2.15 2x8x8ft. six horse \$2.15 2½x8x8ft. six horse \$2.50

The Western Implement Supply Co., 1762 OSLER ST. REGINA, SASK.

Did you ever figure how much money you could save if you had a



Gas Engine Hitch it to one of our pump jacks and it will pump more water than the best of hired men and cheaper too. It will cut more wood in one day than you need for 12 months. It will grind your feed, run the cream separator and churn, and as soon as the whee stops turning the expense ceases.

One of your neighbors has one. Ask him if he would part with it We handle "Waterloo Boy" Engines from 14 H.P. to 12 H.P. Prices mounted on skids range from \$45.00 to \$360.00, according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you.

We also handle Grain Crinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

ASK US ABOUT THE "WATERLOO BOY" ONE MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR

THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. 104 Princess Street Man.

Consider the Sheep

Continued from Page 20

If the range ewe basis is Rambouillet instead of writtely and merino, the stock will be larger, smoother and fuller bodied.

The English breeds differ considerably in their adaptations. Leaving the mountain breeds out of account we have two main classes left, the long-wools and the medium-wools. The medium-wooled sheep suit us better out here. The climate of the prairie provinces is not wet and most of our moisture comes in the early summer. On the other hand, our climate is subject to considerable extremes in temperature. An open bushy wool sheds water easily and dries out quickly, but it leaves the skin open to fine driving snow and the spine to heavy falls of snow. It also permits the rapid radiation of heat from the body. The medium-wools, on the other hand, prevent the rapid radiation of heat and keep out the fine snow. The black-faced, medium-wooled and medium weight breeds are credited with being generally more hardy and more prolific also than the heavier, open-wooled breeds. In the old country itself the mediumwools are the more popular for straight breeding on the farms and their lighter weight and better quality of mutton suit the consumer. The long-wools are used chiefly for crossing purposes which is the basis of both foreign and domestic sales.

Type More Important Than Breed

In either grade or pure bred flocks the type is more important than the breed. There is not as much difference in the breeds as there is between good and poor sheep in a particular breed. The Southdown has no rival for perfection of mutton conformation. He is smoothly fleshed every place and extra full in the good He is light in offal and waste parts. His legs are short and the bony trueture generally proportionately light. The flesh is nicely mixed and fine in texture. He is not a very large sheep and as a pure bred requires steady infusions of English blood to hold him up. The Shrop is larger and is still a low down compact sheep. Both from good form compact sheep. Both from good form and fleece and attractive appearance the Shrop has had greater popularity over past twenty-five years than any mutton breed has ever had. Breed fanciers, however, have given undue attention to markings and points from the standpoint of fashion rather than The pony sheep seem to be generally the prettiest for covering and purchasers of fashionable sheep have sometimes been disappointed in the size of the lambs. Four or five years ago success turned to the Shrop man breeding and advertising big, strong, sappy growing sheep. The Oxford men, on the other hand, have been getting their sheep closer to the ground, denser in the fleece, generally well cover d and not of inor-dinate size and have been making considerable well-deserved encroachment in the field of the Shropshire. Hampshires and Suffolks are working towards their The Hampshires are all right for the man who really appreciates the need of carrying on his sheep business in relation to first class cultivation of a good tion to first class currivation of a grain variety of forage such as fall rye, grain variety of a grain roots, etc. Lambs don't mixtures, rape, roots, etc. Lambs don't reach the hundred and forty pounds at six months that the English lambs do six months that the English lambs do if left to rustle on a limited pasture lot all summer. The Suffolks are good foragers and kill out well. Not being in large general demand some of the importations have been of poor sheep. They have been light, high-up, bare-bellied sheep and dark in the skin. They don't need to be of this sort, however, and there are real good Suffolks obtainable in Western Canada. The Dorsets are a Western Canada. The Dorsets are a middle-wooled sheep and serve a good use. In the neighborhood of cities they are used for raising early lambs, but they are attractive to any one who likes to see his ewes graze and his lambs suck. They are prolific and good milkers. They rather incline to the dairy type and are

After a man has chosen his breed, or even before he has chosen it, he should know a good ram and ewe. The meat know a good ram and ewe. The meat animal should be square, straight, sym-metrical and low down. The ram should be strong in front in shape and appearance. He should have a full chest chamber, a broad scrag, a short face, broad poll and masculine expression. It is chiefly on the breed and sex finish on the front of a ram that the experienced

not heavy shearers or as good fleshers

as the dark faces.

Sell Youn **Experience**

Books as Prizes Contributions Wanted

Would you like to add to your library? Just glance over the titles of these books:

- 1. Farm Management
- 2. Agricultural Engineering
- 3. Audel's Automobile Guide
- 4. Farm Blacksmithing
- 5. Gasoline Engines and Instal-
- 6. Farm Conveniences
- 7. Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines

For the benefit of all our readers we want to publish articles on CON-VENIENCES FOR THE FARM HOME. We know that a great many farmers employ different ways to save time, labor and money and we want to help pass this information on. In order to get practical information, we are offering the above books to be competed for by our readers.

PRIZES

For the best article received on either of the subjects mentioned below, we will give any two of the books 1, 2 or 3. For the second best article we will give either one of the first three books or any two of books 4, 5, 6 or 7. For each third best article we will give either one of the last four books (Nos. 4, 5, 6 or 7).

SUBJECT 1 The Mechanical Hired Man

Articles on this subject should describe the various uses to which the small gasoline engine has been put on the farm. Drawings, sketches of the layout of line shafting, etc., or photographs showing the arrangement of the engine and power machines will all help to make the article more interesting and will be considered when awarding the prizes. Articles should contain the cost of the engine and the installation of the various labor-saving devices, the cost of operation, full details of installation and a short note on the advantages of the layout.

SUBJECT 2 Water Works on the Farm

This subject will include the manner of locating the source of water, its position, the manner in which it is laid on in the house and buildings, whether it is a gravity or pressure system, how the outside pipes are insulated to keep them from freezing, how much the installation cost.

SUBJECT 3 The Farm Automobile

What uses it can be put to? Do you use it as a power plant? Is it cheaper than a pair of drivers? How long during the year can you use it? How much does it cost in gasoline and repairs? What kind of car is most satisfactory in your district?

RULES—Read Carefully

No article should exceed 600 words in length. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Commence each subject on a separate piece of paper and sign name and address in full on each article. Do not attempt 10 fill out the articles with unnecessary words. The prizes will be awarded on the facts which each article contains. Any photographs which are available should accompany articles. All articles for competition must reach this office on or before Dec. 29, 1915.

Address all letters to

Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MAN

Absolutely Unreserved

Dispersion Auction Sale

OF

Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle

ETC

Thursday, December 16, at 12.30 sharp

AT MR. WM. STUCKEY'S RANCH

One mile west and 2 miles south of De Winton, at Stormont School, 18 miles

14 Head of Choice Cows, Reds and Roans. Young, in good condition, just about to calve or believed to be in calf.

5 Heifers, coming 2 years old.

5 Bulls, coming 2 years old.

10 Spring Calves, 4 Bulls and 6 Heifers.

The above are a choice lot, well conditioned and good colors. Cows and 2-year-olds are all registered, papers to be produced at sale. Papers for the calves will be procured for purchasers.

12 Head of Young Horses, Clyde type, including some extra good fillies coming 3 years old.

36 Young Hogs, including 2 Brood Sows, and a number of Poultry.

TERMS: Hogs and Poultry—Cash. Cattle and Horses—One-half cash, balance 12 months credit on furnishing lien note bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum; 8 per cent. off for cash.

Parties attending sale by train which leaves Calgary for De Winton at 8.05 a.m., or from the south which gets to De Winton at 10.04 a.m., will be met at the station by rigs.

Send to the undersigned for list of extended Pedigrees.

WM. STUCKEY,

R. A. JOHNSTON,

De Winton P.O., Proprietor. 335 8th Ave West, Calgary, Auctioneer.

PLEASE MAKE NOTE OF THIS AD. AS IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

PERCHERONS

THE BREED BEST ADAPTED TO CANADA

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

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



At Home on the Farm

In your room, or son's, or beside the hired man's bed. It's all the same to Big Ben for he's right at home. He knows it's his business to be first one up and to wake the others in time for morning chores.

Leave it to him to rouse the heavy sleepers — men who work long hard days and sleep like logs at night.

He's at home on the farm and earns his keep the very first day, same as he's doing on thousands of farms.

of farms.

If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him postpaid. \$2.50 in the States—in Canada, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Percheron Stallions for Sale

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM
PRINCE RUPERT [4115]. Black, 3 years old. Sired by Calypso, the famous champion at Chicago. Dam—Prairie Queen, who has won the Gold Medal two years at Brandon. McPEAK [29051]. Grey, 14 years old. Has won several first prizes. Both these horses guaranteed sure and first class foal getters. Will sell at reasonable prices.

M. E. VANCE, P.O. Box 2, Crandell, Man.

BIG COMBINATION SALE

DECEMBER 16th, 1915

At 9.30 a.m., at the

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

(Corner Fifth Avenue and Centre Street-In the Heart of the City), all Under Cover

CLYDESDALE HORSES

25 YOUNG MARES AND FILLIES

NEARLY ALL IN FOAL AND VERY GOOD WORKERS IN HARNESS

• 9 STALLIONS.

HACKNEY HORSES 2 STALLIONS. 6 MARES AND FILLIES 2 WELSH PONIES.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

BEEF AND DUAL PURPOSE TYPE

40 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS. ALL AGES 25 HEAD OF BULLS. ALL AGES; ALL WESTERN BRED

60 Young Oxford and Shropshire Ewes

All animals pure bred and registered of best quality and bred to the very best rams.

All animals may be inspected at Golden West Balgreggan, five miles South-West of Calgary at any time. Two days previous to the sale all animals will be at the Calgary Sales Repository for inspection.

Terms: Half cash; the balance on approved joint lien notes at ten months. Discount of 8 per cent on all cash payments above half.

Single Fare Rates on all railroads from all parts of Alberta for round trip

Catalogue will be ready shortly.

Write for it today

P. M. BREDT & CO., Golden West Balgreggan, Box 2089, CALGARY, Alta.

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Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bended 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 prempt payment for all grain shipped to thom by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except these licensed and bended according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"We Have the Service"

FOR HANDLING CONSIGNMENTS

The Regina Grain Company

Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange PRIVATE WIRES

Regina

Sask.

MACLENNAN BROS. LIMITED

Winnipeg

Commission Merchants Track Buyers

BONDED for \$41,000 | NOT Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange INDEPENDENT.

GRAIN BUYERS WANTED

To Operate under our Track Buyer's License

Will Pay \$6.00 Per Car Commission

for all CAR LOTS secured during balance of this season. Wire and write for further particulars.

Let Us Sell Your Grain!

Our Service means

Personal Inspection Liberal Advances Prompt Returns



BLACKBURN & MILL

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Wool and Hides

At all times, whether peace or war, you will do better by shipping your Raw Furs to the fastest growing and most reliable Fur House in Toronto. We have a large demand for all kinds of Raw Furs and are paying highest market prices; it will pay you to ship to us. We pay all express charges. Remittance same day as shipment received. Price list and tags sent on request by personal letter. Write today and be convinced and receive honest assortment.

British Raw Fur Co.

281 West Market Street, Toronto, Ont.

Lake Superior Silver Herring

Direct To Consumer From Producer

FROZEN FISH

Silver Herring in sacks, 100 lbs.

SALTED FISH

 Silver Herring, 100 lb. kegs
 Each \$3.50

 Superior Trout
 100 lb. kegs
 " 6.00

 Anchovies, 10 lb. pails
 " 1.50

 Icelandic Herring, 100 lb. kegs
 " 9.00

SMOKED FISH Atlantic Haddie, 15 lb. boxes Atlantic Haddie, 30 lb. boxes Haddie Fillets, 15 lb. boxes Atlantic Bloaters, 50's Atlantic Kippers, 60's Each \$1.35
2.75
3.185
4.185
4.200
4.200
4.225

F.o.b. Port Arthur, Ontario DATES SHIPMENTS—Salt Fish, December 1st; Frozen and Smoked Fish, December 20th
Reference: Bank of Montreal, Port Arthur, Ont.

MONEY ORDER FOR AMOUNT OF PURCHASE TO ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Address:

The Dominion Fish Co. Limited P. O. Box 516 - PORT ARTHUR -



McBEAN BROS. Offers More Valuable Market Information to Farmers of Western Canada

Our prediction to farmers in previous advertisements of \$1.00 per bus. for our wheat has already come true. We now go farther and say that for the balance of this crop we might easily get \$1.25 per bus. or higher. The winter wheat crop in the United States is worse than first claimed, and we now figure over 250 million bus. rendered unfit for milling, while their spring wheat crop is showing a very low average grade. Oats here should advance 10c. per bus. and probably 20c. Don't sell your grain at either street or track prices. Ship in carlots to us and get the highest price going when sold. Remember that we make big advances on carlots of grain, and also remember we only want a share of your business—give us a trial. If your car is already loaded and you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P., bill to Fort William, Ont., and if on the C.N.R., to Port Arthur, Ont., and be sure to mark on the shipping bill: "Notify McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man." This enables us to check up grading and weighing without any chance of missing it.

McBEAN BROS.

November 15, 1915.

spring feeding except for rams. Salt should be available at all times and water at least once a day.

Sheep may be satisfactorily run in open

pen. It should provide for the separate feeding of rams, ewes and ewe lambs. Ewe lambs do not do as well competing with ewes for feed. The pens should be heavily littered both inside and out. Some shepherds blame an icy bed ground and poor feed together for goitered lambs. If sufficient litter is provided sheep sheds depot to require the sufficient sufficient litter is provided sheep sheds

do not require cleaning during the winter. The profit and economy in sheep keep-

ing may be written in either large or small

figures. It costs Western grain growers \$650,000 a year for transportation alone on the weeds grown and shipped to Fort

William, to say nothing of dockage on samples, reduction of crop yield and labor in combating weeds, and likewise to say

nothing about the loss of the food value of the seeds if they had been kept at

home after they were grown—a hundred thousand tons in weight. Eighty or

thousand tons in weight. Eighty or ninety per cent of this goes to the States.

It is not even fed to home grown stock

at the cleaners, let alone to stock raised

where the weeds are raised.

It is rather difficult to estimate the profits on a small flock of sheep on account of the variation in the cost of

stock, the cost of feed and the variation

n rations in different localities.

head than the ram.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

figures given below may be modified to suit local circumstances: breeder pays the long price. The ewe should be long, straight and deep and broad behind and finer in the neck and

Capital outlay-12 ewes at \$10.00 each \$120.00 The change required in our feeding practice is the substitution of cultivated foods for native grasses. Native grasses are good for six weeks, not for six months. Registered ram lamb...... 20.00 Feed consists of a ration made up of fodder, roots and grain. A sheep requires about three pounds of dry matter per day. Allowing that two-thirds of this might consist of marketable feed and the feeding period extended over five months. are good for six weeks, not for six months. Fall rye sown in July is available as soon as the snow goes off. Native pasture follows, grain mixtures, rape by itself and as a catch crop in oat stubbles, second growth meadow and fall rye again make up the summer feeding. Winter feeding requires a ration of fodder, grain and roots and the fodder should be varied. It should be of alfalfa, clover or well cured upland hay supplemented by straw. Grain may be tailings and weed seeds, oats and bran or oats and a little light wheat. Turnips may be fed in abundance to lambs, but two or three pounds a day is enough for ewes. Mangels are good for spring feeding except for rams. Salt

feeding period extended over five months or one hundred and fifty days, the cost would be approximately as follows:—

Two tons of turnips at a production cost of \$6.00 12.00 Pasture 75 cents each

refuse grains are given no market value, but are necessary to supplement the other

13 fleeces of 7½ pounds each at\$15.60 16 cents 15 lambs at \$6.00 each 90.00

Balance

Average profit per ewe. 5.70
The increase in lambs is put at one hundred and twenty-five per cent. In small flocks it commonly goes above this. The value of lambs is arrived at from the price of dressed lamb carcasses. Lambs at five or six months weigh from ninety to one hundred pounds and will dress forty pounds of mutton. Butchering is a simple operation and it opens the way for the securing of the last dollar to the producer who can find a market with retailers or hotels for dressed lamb in any of our towns, large or small. Ewe lambs are figured as of the same value as dressed wether lambs. While wool as is high at present and will likely be nearly as high next season, the prices are not likely to hold up. This method of accounting does not include labor cost or the value of manure and is not in-tended to be either complete or to be applicable to all conditions, but it gives a basis of calculation and fairly represents the profits from well managed flocks of a good class of commercial sheep.

One and a half pounds of market-able hay per sheep per day. One and a half tons at a produc-tion cost of \$6.00 per ton....\$ One half-pound of grain, half a ton in all, at two-thirds of a cent per pound Total. Average cost

Sheep may be satisfactorily run in open or half open sheds, but the shelter should be effective on both the north and east. The sheds should be deep enough so as not to be windswept and the feeding may be done outside. A part of every pen should be closed and should provide for feed or shearing room and lambing pen. It should provide for the separate feeding of rams, ewes and ewe lambs. Even In this calculation rough fodders and Returns:-

he Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 27, 1915)

Wheat—Prices during the past week have ruled stronger due to firmness in Liverpool coupled with strength in the American markets and prices finally finished \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\); higher, the principal strength being in the November on account of the very good demand for immediate delivery wheat. At the outset the market ruled dull and the demand was none too good, Liverpool also being weak, but as the week advanced cables from the outside markets came in stronger and this reflected on prices here. The demand for cash wheat has been fairly good all week, exporters being good buyers: 1 Northern trading from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) over the November, 2 Northern 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2c. under the November, and 3 Northern 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 6c. under the November. The lower grades were also well enquired for, particularly No. 4 and No. 5, which traded as close as 10c. and 16c. to the November respectively.

Oats—Slightly firmer in sympathy with wheat and finished 1c. to 2c. higher. The demand for cash oats ruled good all the week, all grades being in good demand.

Barley—Prices steady but demand for top grades continues very good.

Flax—Prices firmed up today in sympathy with bulge in Duluth, and while the close was \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) chigher when compared with last Saturday, they are considerably up from the low prices in the middle of the week.

WINNIPEG I	UTURE	S	
Wheat-	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 23		961	1011
Nov. 24	1021	96	1011
Nov. 25	101 3	95	100 }
Nov. 26		961	1007
Nov. 27	1041	973	101 %
Nov. 29	NO	MARK	ET
Week ago		965	101 2
Year ago		1157	1211
Oats—			
Nov. 23	403	371	39 \$
Nov. 24	411	371	401
Nov. 25	401	37	391
Nov. 26		371	401
Nov. 27	423	38	401
Nov. 29		39	41
Week ago	403	371	391
Year ago		521	561
Flax—			008
Nov. 23	1791	180	1851
Nov. 24		179	184
Nov. 25		1791	184
Nov. 26		182	1871
Nov. 27		1821	1891
Nov. 29	184	1841	190 %
Week ago		1807	1851
Year ago		1221	1291

Fort William, November 1915	per 26, 1915.—
This Year	Last Year
1 hard 90,293.20	13,830.30
1 Nor 8,221,869.30	1,014,741.30
2 Nor 2,972,957 .20	1,556,574.10
3 Nor 2,818,044.30	1,287,658.10
No. 4 1,368,877,20	694,169.10
Others 2,573,311,40	824.311.50
. Others 2,373,311.40	624,311.30
This week 18,045,353.40	This week 5,390,285.20
Last week 17,932,173.20	Last week 5,907,878.00
Increase . 113,180.20	Decrease 517,592.40
Oa	ts
1 C.W 76,866.04	13,513.28
2 C.W 1,745,656.29	347,499.19
3 C.W 800,663:13	311,357.11
Ex. 1 Fd. 217,197.01	239,111.22
Others 1,233,999.02	711,810.20
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	45.
This week 4,074,382.15	This week 1,623,292.32
Last week 3,903,262.15	Last week 2.173,823.02
Increase . 171,120.00	Decrease 550,530.04
Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W 319,863.24	1 N.W.C 586;684.42
4 C.W 223,704.14	2 C.W 43,342.04
Rej 40,875.34	3 C.W 18,193.11
Feed 29,241.00	Others 24,084.25
Others 165,288.16	
This week 778 079 40	This week 672 304 26

557,764.04 Last week 529,985.28

WHEAT

881

891 901 M A R

89

1053

142,318.54

699,476.25

821

KET

83

221,208.36 Increase . . Last year's 162,087.01 total . . .

94

1081

162,087.01

99

113

1.

100½ 101

101

1157

Increase . Last year's total . . .

Date

		SHI	PMENTS		
		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915	(lake)	9.788.382	2.314.967	198,966	44,014
	(rail)	182,061	92,351	7,821	975
1914	(lake)	2.901.049	1,460,684	210,389	553,610
	(rail)	00 444	10 049	9 519	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

			2440356 STEEL BURNEY UN
Week ending No	Wheat		Barley
Ft. William and Pt Arthur Ter	18,045,353	4,074,382	779,972
In vessels in Can Ter. Harbors	4,857,314	2,578,937	279,374
Total At Buffalo and Du		6,653,319 112,000	1,058,346 123,000
Total this week Total last week Total last year At Midland and U.S. wheat and 219	.27,467,077 .14,693,914 Tiffin there	7,008,446 3,868,186 are 105,00	-1,017,585 645,619 00 bushels

WHEAT COMMANDEERED

WHEAT COMMANDEERED

On Saturday night at 11.30 the Grain Commission advised the elevators at Fort William that the Government of Canada had commandeered all the 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat in store in the public and hospital elevators and also stopped the loading of all boats. Later this loading was commenced again, but all wheat had to be consigned to the order of the Canadian Government. There was a meeting of the members of the Grain Exchange at which all railway men and bankers were present, and it was decided that until more definite information was received it would be better to suspend trading in wheat and await events. There will be trading in oats, barley and flax as usual, but nothing in wheat until further instructions are received. It will probably mean that all grain that was traded in Saturday afternoon and late Saturday morning, that was not delivered to buyers, will have to be adjusted when trading is commenced.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, Nov. 27) No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car

			WILCOM,																	
			wheat,																	
No.	1	hard	wheat,	3	cars												1		05	Ĭ
No.	1	hard	wheat,	3	cars												1		03	Į
No.	1	Nor.	wheat,	2	cars												1		04	į
No.	1	Nor.	wheat,	1	0 cars												1		01	ľ
No.	1	Nor.	wheat,	2	cars												1		03	ţ
No.	1	Nor.	wheat,	2	cars	-		į.									1		01	9
No.	1	Nor.	wheat,	4	cars												1		02	ı
No.	2	Nor.	wheat,	5	cars		*											-	99	ı
No.	2	Nor.	wheat,	4	cars														99	ľ
No.	2	Nor.	wheat,	1	car, s	sa	n	a	p	le	8	a	le						98	Ö
No.	2	Nor.	wheat,	1	car, c	ıł:	10	i	C	8									99	ł
No.	2	Nor.	wheat,	2	cars				10			V							98	j

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 23 to November 29 inclusive

36

35

35

Feed 2CW 3CW Ex1Fd 1Fd

36

39

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, hvy. dock
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bleached
No. 5 Wheat, I car, Dieached
No. I durum wheat, I car, soit
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car
No 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car
No 3 vellow corn, part car
No 2 gorn 1 gar mived
Timother & sacks
Sample oats, 1 car
Nample oats, 1 car
No grade white oats, I cat
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars
No. 4 barley, 1 car
Sample barley, 7 cars
No. 2 feed barley, 7 cars 62 Sample barley, 7 cars 1.99 No. 2 flax, 1 car 2.04 No. 1 flax, part car 2.04
No. 1 flax, part car
No grade flax, 1 car

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Nov. 27.—After a hesitating start hog prices advanced today, helped by the fact that the receipts were less numerous than on the corresponding day last week. Cattle prices were almost nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs that arrived went to killers direct.

South St. Paul, Nov. 27.—The usual lower market tendencies were in evidence this week. Thanksgiving with increased poultry sales had its usual influence on beef prices and a general weakening all round was felt.

Hog prices on Monday sagged to the lowest position of the year, or in nearly four years for that matter, when supplies reached record volume for the eleventh month of the year. At the decline top was listed at \$6.00, but some recovery later put the sale basis back to a \$5.60 to \$6.25 basis. Pigs which have been coming in very large proportion to the total run have sold around \$5.00 generally. Average weights continue to run much lighter than a year ago, indicating the premature marketing of much of the northwest's crop of pigs.

Firm trade conditions have prevailed in the sheephouse. Strong to 25 cents higher clearance for fat stock was secured on and after the Tuesdây session as compared with the close last week. Best western lambs sold up to \$8.50 and natives at \$7.00 to \$8.25 according to weight and quality. Top for ewes was at \$5.25 and other grades sold accordingly. Feder demand was fairly active.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The firmer prices paid for hogs, despite the heavy run of over 1,800 animals, was the feature of the local market today. Practically every packer quoted hogs around \$9.75, fed and watered. The whole country, particularly the west, has been depleted of swine, and till it has been replenished packers will have to pay high values. Dealers, in their weekly report to the country drovers, quoted from \$9.50 to \$9.75.

Good light butchers' were steady, selling from \$6.50 to \$7.25. Some extra choice heavy animals, averaging 1,300 to 1,400, pounds, topped the market at \$7.90. Large numbers of cows and bulls continue to be marketed.

at fair prices.

Lambs eased off slightly towards the close of the market, "tew animals selling above \$9.25. Sheep were correspondingly lower. Only a few calves were handled, prices remaining steady.

Calgary, Nov. 27.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 463 horses, 1,526 cattle, 1,432 hogs and 425 sheep. This week's receipts were 209 horses, 2,272 cattle, 1,791 hogs and 428 sheep.

sheep.
Outward Shipments—Sixteen cars of cattle to

181

Feed

54 54

541

60

2 CW 3 CW Rej

178

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Wildian EG an	u 0.5.	
Closing prices on markets on Saturday,	Nov. 27. v	vere:—
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor wheat	\$1.014	\$1.02
2 Nor. wheat	.991	.99
3 Nor. wheat		
3 white oats	37	.361
Barley	54-66	62-65
Flax, No. 1	1.821	2.06
Futures— Dec. wheat	073	.96
May wheat		1.021
May wheat	1.017	1.021

Seattle, three cars to Moose Jaw, one to Vancouver, three to Kamloops. Hogs—One car of hogs to Victoria, three cars of hogs to Toronto, two cars to Moose Jaw, one mixed car of hogs and sheep to New Westminster.

Cattle and Hogs—In spite of heavier receipts the market continues to retain its stability by reason of increase I local deman1. Practically all good classes of stock sold readily and steadily. Fat steers topped out at \$6.35, with bulk selling around \$6.00 to \$6.10. Cows sold at 5 cents and heifers at \$5.25, except for some breedy heifers, which sold for stockers at \$5.50. Light butcher stock sold for butchers or stockers at around \$5.50, with \$5.70 to \$5.80 for the better class of light feeders. Light heifers brought 6 cents and the demand for them continues. Hogs went out of bounds at \$8.65 for tops today with light grading. We look for \$8.50 to \$8.65 to rule as receipts may not be as heavy next week, shippers taking advantage of the price while it lasts.

Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows:—Cattle, 3,776; calves, 253; hogs, 4,730; and sheep, 1,411.

The reason for the slight stiffening in the local cattle market seems to be due to the very light receipts coming forward at this time of the year. Against this bullish influence, however, is the fact that the class of stock for sale is very poor. Much of the stuff shows signs of shrink from bare fall pasture and very little good enough to get 6 cents is changing hands. Extra good steers reached \$6.50 to \$6.60, but this was only an odd lot or two. Bulls and oxen are quiet at from \$4.50 to \$5.25. Good quality cattle of all classes is readily snapped up, but rough stuff is very hard to sell at a paying price. This has been the rule taught constantly by stockyard buyers, and this year, when farmers are generally in a so much better position financially than ever before, it would be wisdom on their part to purchase a good, beef type pure bred bull to grade up any stock they may have.

Hogs are scarce i

Sheep and lambs find a ready outlet; best lambs at \$8.00 to \$8.25 and best sheep \$6.25 to \$7.00.

Country Produce

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that there is very little butter coming forward at present. New laid eggs are scarce and prices are firmer. Potatoes are unchanged. Cream and milk are unchanged. Live poultry is more plentiful and price remains steady. Dressed hogs are steady, lights 11½ to 12 cents per pound, heavier weights 9½ to 10½ cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is not very much country butter coming to market now and dealers have raised the price this week. Fancy dairy butter is worth 24 to 26 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound and good round lots 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—The quality of eggs coming from country stores is very poor indeed. After carefully candling such shipments dealers pay 25 cents per dozen. Strictly new laid eggs such as a few individual farmers are sending are eagerly bought up at from 38 to 40 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is no alteration in the potato situation, dealers paying 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Sweet cream is quite scarce and prices have advanced another cent this week. Sweet cream delivered is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is still 33 cents per pound of butterfat and milk is unchanged at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

761

761

LIVESTOCK	Nov. 29	Year Ago	Toronto Nov. 25	Calgary Nov. 27	Chicago Nov. 27	St. Paul Nov. 27	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Nov. 29	nipeg Year Ago	Calgary Nov. 26	Saskatoon Nov. 19	Regina Nov. 19	Brandon Nov. 25
Cattle Choice steers lest butcher steers and heifer lest butcher steers and heifer and I eifers lest fat cows fedium cows loommon cows hoice heifers lest bulls common and medium bulls lest feeding steers lest stecker steers lest milkers and springer (each) loommon milkers and springer (each) Hogs hoice hogs leavy sows tags Sheep and Lambs choice lambs	5.40-5.65 5.00-5.25 4.25-4.75 3.50-4.00 5.40-5.50 4.00-4.50 5.50-5.65 4.75-5.00 \$65-\$75 \$45-\$55 \$9.00-\$9.25 \$6.25-\$7.50 \$4.50	5 25-5 50 4 .75-5 .00 4 .25-4 50 3 .25-3 5) 5 00-5 .25 4 .25-4 .50 4 .75-5 .25 4 .50-4 .75 \$55-\$65 \$40-\$45 \$6 .65 \$5 .25 \$4 .00	\$ c \$ c 7.75-8.00 7.50-7.85 7.00-7.50 6.00-6.50 5.50-6.00 4.50-5.50 7.00-7.40 6.00-6.60 5.25-6.85 6.00-6.50 \$75-\$120 \$45-\$60 \$9.75-\$9.80		\$ c \$ c 8.35-10.55 6.20-8.30 6.20-8.30 2.75-8.00 2.75-8.00 2.75-8.00 2.75-8.00 3.75-8.00 2.75-8.00		No. I dairy Good round lots Eggs (per doz.) Subject to candling New Laid Potatoes In sacks, per bushel, new Milk and Cream Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter-fat) Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but- ter fat) Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) Live Poultry Spring chickens Fowl Ducks Geese Turkeys Hay (per ton) No. 1 Red Ton	24c-26c 24c-25c 21c-23c 25c 38c-40c 50c 40s 33c \$2.50 13c 9c-10c 11c 10c 15c	23c 20c 16c-17c 22c 55c-60c 35c 28c \$2.25 	35c 27½-30c 25c 50c-55c 50c 30c-32c 26c-28c 53c per lb. of butter-fat 13c 10c 10c 11c 16c	30c 27‡c 35c 45c	320 290 250 350 650 330-350 270-290 \$2.60	30n 27. ‡ 25e 28a 35c 45e 32e 15e 13e 14c 16e

No. 3 No. 4 Rej.

61

54 54

55

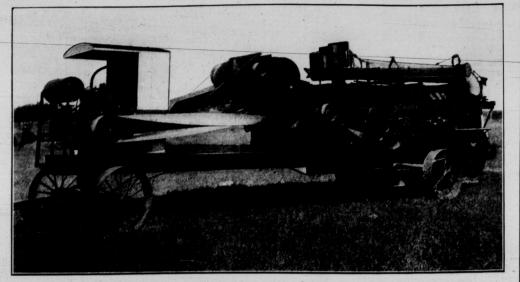
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2 Fd

Gas Tractors Separators Steam Engines

Steam Engines 16 to 25 H.P., Gas Tractors, Separators 24-46 to 36-60 Combination Outfits. The Celebrated "Cushman" Engine 25 H.P., with 24-46 Standard "Decker" Separator with all attachments. "Cushman" Engine 20 H.P., with 24 - 46 Junior "Decker" Separator with all attachments. We furnish combination outfits with or without attachments, as required.

Write for catalogue and prices.



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WINNIPEG

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AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

The Agricultural College is going to the farms. Four short course schools will be held in Manitoba, opening simulta-neously on January 10 at Morden, Boissevain, Neepawa and Virden, and lasting for a full month. Very great care is being taken in arranging the courses to secure the best men and women available to give the instruction.

The towns in which the schools are to be held are co-operating loyally with the college and the department of agriculture in order to make these schools a success. The railways are co-operating by giving half-fare rates to students who wish to attend.

The courses are so arranged at each school that the lecturer who takes classes in sheep-raising, for example, at Virden one week will take the same lectures at Neepawa, say, the following week.

Arranged in this way it is possible to get the best service at a comparatively

small expense.

THE RIPENING OF CREAM

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness or texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or,

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

Milk pails should be of such construc-tion as to enable them to be easily cleaned and kept bright. This is best accom-plished by having the inner surface of the pail smooth and free from seams or crevices, which serve as a place for dirt to accumulate and make its removal The pails should have the seams smoothly soldered and should be heavily tinned to prevent rusting. They should have a narrow or covered top to exclude as much falling dirt as possible.

A. L. DOLLAR'S IMPORTATION

A. L. DOLLAR'S IMPORTATION

There was some exportation of Clydesdales at the end of last month to Montreal per the Donaldson liner Cassandra. T. Purdie Somerville, Sandilands, Lanark, shipped to A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta., ten useful well-bred big stallions. Among them are several got by the Cawdor Cup champion "Scotland Yet" (14839), and one of these is the six-year-old premium horse "Scotland's Splendour." His dam was by the Glasgow premium horse "Sir Simon" (10465), and his second dam was by "Darnley." Two four-year-old horses were got respectively by "Proud Edward" (13673) and "Scotland Yet." The dam of the former was by the unbeaten champion "Prince of Carruchan" (8151), with gr.-dam by the celebrated "Flashwood" (3604). The dam

of the other was by the Cawdor Cup Winner "Revelanta" (11876). A three-year-old horse by "Scotland Yet" has for his dam a daughter of the good breeding horse "Baron Hood" (11260), while his gr.-dam was the Cawdor Cup Winner "Cedric Princess" by the world-famed "Baron's Pride." Five colts, rising three, are specially well-bred thick horses, and should make good breeding horses in Canada. One is by Baron Watha" (14014), own brother to the famous champion mare "Boquhan Lady Peggle." Another is by a son of the noted breeding horse "Mercutio" (11431), while others are by "Scotland's Choice" (43732), a son of "Revelanta," and "Scotland Yet." A colt, rising two, is by the Mid-Calder premium horse "Bonnie Scotland" (16489), out of a mare by "Scotland Yet." One of the best-bred colts in the shipment is a rising three-year-old by "Scotland's Splendour." This young horse should prove popular. — The Scottish Farmer.

FAIR DATES FOR 1916

The annual meeting of the Western Canada Fair Associations was held in Edmonton, November 15 and 16. One important and gratifying result of this meeting was the amalgamation of the Western Canada Fair Managers' Association and the Western Canada Fair and Racing Circuit. The society is now called the Western Canada Fairs' Association. Economy and cooperation were the key notes of the convention.

The following fair dates were arranged for 1916:—Calgary, June 29 to July 5; Red Deer, July 6 to 8; Edmonton, July 10 to 15; Brandon, July 17 to 22; Regina, July 24 to 29; Saskatoon, July 21 to August 5; North Battleford, August 7 to 9; Prince Albert, August 10 to 12. It was left to North Battleford and Prince Albert to mutually arrange to extend the time for their fairs, if they deemed it necessary. While the arrangement of the circuit is not yet ideal, it has some advantages over last year, for instance, the fairs follow in rotation in each province, which will be an advantage to the local exhibitor.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUNI W. C. Savage, Sasby, Sask. Wm. Orchard, Consort, Alta. Geo. McDonald, Consort, Alta. Herb. A. Brown, Consort, Alta.	\$30.00 10.00 10.00
Total	\$60.00
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND Previously acknowledged Wm. Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask	\$6192.78 10.00
Total	\$6292.78
0.1	



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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 for this competition should reach this office not later than Jan. 5, 1916. Address all letters to—

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R. P. ROOP - Millet, Alta.

Seed Selection

Continued from Page 19

from the rest of the field and threshing it separately for seed purposes. This is about the easiest method. An improvement on this is to select by hand sufficient heads of grain to give enough seed to be seeded down on a special seed plot. This method is known as mass selection. A still better way is to select individual heads from the most promising plants, and sow the seed from each head in a single row. In this way the characteristics of the individual plant may be studied and the best types may be iso-lated and kept to multiply until suffi-cient seed is produced. This is called cient seed is produced. This is called head row selection. By this method one can note the different characters of each plant, as some rows may differ largely from the others. They may be longer or shorter in the straw, may be early or late in maturity, heavy or light stooling, may vary in size, shape or color of the grain, and so on. This method calls for some judgment to be able to determine the value of each strain, and is not work to be commended to the grower in general, as it calls for constant care and perseverance. There are other methods that are more complicated. The one that can be commended for general use is mass selection. It is best suited to the farmer who is desirous of improvement, and may be continued each season with profit, providing that the variety under selection is fairly pure. The purity may be maintained, and consequently the yield increased and the quality kept at a high standard.

After having worked along these lines

successfully for several years and knowing that absolute improvement has been made each season, I can say that selection is profitable and will well repay for the trouble taken, whether the object is raising seed grain for sale or grain for the market.

Suitable Variety for Mass Selection

Mass selection, then, is the system I can recommend to every grower. Each plant represents a strain. There are a great many strains that are distinctly different in many respects and characters, altho the variety is pure apparently to the casual observer. To the average farmer a field of wheat is just wheat. It may be Marquis or Red Fife or some other variety, and yet it is possible to go into that field and select several entirely different strains, each one of which may be isolated by seeding separately and produce progeny identical with the parent form. These strains vary from high yielding to low yielding characters, long or shorter straw that may be weak or strong, that carry heads that are drooping or erect, the grain may vary in color, size or shape, maturing early or late. It may be true or constant, or in some instances break up into other forms, bearded or beardless. It will be apparent to every grower that where such wide differences occur in the fields that mass selection of the better types cannot fail to prove a profitable part of grain growing.

Before attempting to hand select any variety, it is not only advisable but necessary to choose a variety suited to the district. Having decided this point, it is to the interest of the selector to procure pure seed from a reliable source. There are many individual growers who are producing good pure seed. seed houses and experimental farms are sources where a supply may be had. so doing it will save a great deal of labor and painstaking effort that may be wasted and spent in vain if begin-ning with a sort that is not pure, unless one is expert enough to be able to distinguish or determine for a certainty the variety under selection.

Shape and Size of Seed Plot

Having decided on the variety for selection and the kind of seed, it will be well to take up the question of the size and shape of the seed plot where the seed is to be sown. For all practical purposes one-quarter of an acre is large enough for a seed plot. The seed raised on this plot is sown the following season on what is called the multiplying plot. The seed raised on this field is used the following season for the general crop. In two seasons, starting with the quarteracre seed plot, it is possible to produce enough seed for the requirements of a

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JOE BUCHLYVIE (13147). Foaled May 29, 1911. Sire, Dunure Soutar, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride. Dam, Bess Harper, by Lavender, by BUCHLYVIE DUNURE (16573). Foaled May 1, 1912. Full brother to Joe

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Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Fride.

BELLE OF GLEN ERIN (27540). Foaled June 11, 1911. Sire, Dunure Soutar, by Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride. Dam, Bess of Glen Erin (21659). by Baron-Richardson (imp.)

Bay Mare—3 years. Weight 1,600 lbs.

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Light Bay Filly—6 months.

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Brown Gelding—7 years.

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quarter section or more. For a quarteracre seed plot 20 to 25 pounds of seed is necessary, according to the character of the soil and the district. The plot may be made square or long in shape. I find that the long plot is very convenient. In length and width it should be made to suit the seeder, so that two or more rounds of the drill will fill out the plot in width evenly. If the plot is made square it will be well to leave a space of one foot each round of the drill, so that it will be possible to walk thru the plot without trampling down the grain. It will be necessary to do this later on in the season to pull out any foreign varieties or heads that are not true to the variety under selection. Good clean summerfallow or root land, especially where a potato crop has grown the previous season, is an ideal place for the seed plot. In this case it is well to clear off the dead vines in the fall. Disc the land, lightly harrow and level off with the plank drag and finish up with the harrow or cultivator, leaving the land in a slightly ridged or corrugated condition to go into the winter. In the spring this should be harrowed before seeding, along the lines I laid down in former issues of The Guide on "The Soil and the Seed." A seed plot

Watch the Plot Carefully

other crop of grain.

or multiplying field should never be

seeded where a grain crop has grown

previous season. The seed plot should be some distance apart from any

From whatever source the seed was. obtained it should be well and thoroughly cleaned before being seeded. Thruout the growing time the plot should be watched closely for any noxious weeds or other kinds of grain. This may be done at any spare time, and when the grower becomes interested in his plot that will be the first place he will make for in his spare time. To many this work becomes very interesting, especially after a year or two of selection, for, in a sense, the plants growing in the plot are his own creations, and it will spur him to greater effort, especially as he notes the improvement that is being made. When the plot is ripe enough selection is made of the heads from the best types or strains sufficient to give seed for another similar plot the following season. The balance of the plot is threshed carefully apart from the other crops to maintain the purity, and used to seed what is called the multiplying

Type to Select

Selection should be made from uniform heads true to the variety. At the outside of the plot may be found plants that grow stronger and taller than are found in the inside of the plot. These heads are larger and longer but more open in the head. They usually do not contain more grain than the smaller, more compact heads from inside the plot, and do not fully mature with the rest of the plot. The grain will be found to be thin and shrunken. Therefore there is no advantage in selecting these large heads because they will not reproduce similar large heads the fol-The reason for these lowing season. large heads is in the advantage they have in drawing on an excess of plant food and moisture from the soil that is found at the outside of the plot. It is a case of environment. When mention is made of selection of the best heads, it should be understood that it is best heads from the inside of the plot where no plant has an advantage over another. most cases the best heads are the largest but not always the longest ones, because they are more perfectly filled from the base to the tip of the head. A well developed head should contain at least eight to ten or more rows of spikelets with more than two grains in a single spikelet. A spikelet may contain from two to six grains, and a single head sometimes as high as seventy-five grains.

There are well defined types among all plants, and these when propagated again conform fairly true to type. Every variety is known by the type. Some are loose and open in the head where the spikelets are found far apart. These are known as open type. In the compact type the spikelets are set closer together, making a compact head. Many of the compact type that may seem small in the head as compared with the

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longer open types contain more grains, and I find there is less loss by shelling of the grain in handling.

Select Compact Heads

The best types to select are the compact forms and should be made from heads that are fully developed, every spikelet being filled from the bottom to the tip, providing they are of good length. It would be well to explain length. here that in some seasons the bottom spikelets do not fill. This may be due to conditions caused by the season. In abnormal seasons such as the past one, severe June frosts affected the head even before it was in the shot blade, causing incomplete filling. This is not

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due to the inferiority of the individual seed that thru some accident of the plant or variety, and due allowance season may produce apparently inferior should be made in similar cases, such as seed, because shrunken, undersized seed where a slight hail storm sometimes from a highly selected stock is more strips a few grains out of the head or damages it before filling. But when the season is normal and the plants all grow under equal conditions, it is advisable to select the best developed heads and the largest grown under equal conditions, because such a large head will contain plump, sound grains. Like pro-duces like. To a great extent a normal-ly developed head and grain makes better seed under all conditions, will produce more abundantly and is far superior to the weaker types. This does not hold good in the case of pedigreed

valuable than bright, plump seed from inferior stock.

Stooling Ability

There is also a wide difference between the different strains as to their ability to stool freely. This applies also to different varieties. Some varieties stool more abundantly than others, but this also happens within a certain variety in the different strains. Some strains produce only a small number of heads, others a greater number. Others

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again are not uniform in stooling, throwing up stems of different heights, while some are very uniform in height. These better stooling types must not be confused with those growing at the outside edges of the plot.

Having pointed out some of the wide differences between individual plants and their ability to reproduce, it should be clear to the beginner that it is possible to make a selection of the better and more profitable strains and to eliminate all inferior strains. The first year of selection will show some improvement, but each succeeding season a more marked improvement will be noted, because selecting the best each year leaves less of the inferior type to

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ONTARIO

be eliminated, and more uniformity of the type will be the result.

Time and Method of Selection

Selection of heads should be made when fully ripe. Choose a warm dry day if possible. This should not be done early in the morning or late in the evening when the heads are damp, as this may cause moulding of the picked heads. Any dry day will do excepting windy days, when the heads are moving too freely with the wind. It is a good plan to carry a large sized pail on the arm, and with a sharp knife cut just below the head. Each pailful may be emptied into a sack. Three or four bags full should be sufficient to give seed for a quarter of an acre seed plot. sacks should be emptied into other sacks so that each is little more than half full and should be hung up in a dry, airy place until such time as they can be

threshed. It is well to shake up the heads in the bags sometimes to air them until thoroughly dry. When time per-mits the sacks should be laid on a hard surface and beaten with a stick. When thoroughly threshed the broken heads and chaff may be taken out by a suitable screen shaken over a box or washtub. The chaff that falls thru with the grain be separated from the grain by passing it thru the wind on a windy day. All the small grains should then be screened out, leaving the best for seed for the next season's seed plot. This seed will be pure and free of any weed seeds.

The balance of the plot may be harvested with the binder, taking care to see that no heads or straws are in the machine or on the canvasses. Regarding the threshing of the plot, some judgment is needed to avoid any mixtures If one doesn't own a small thresher it

should be threshed after a similar variety has been threshed having the threshing machine run empty for a short time to clean it out as much as possible. It is well to discard the first bushel that goes thru.

The amount of seed from the seed plot will vary according to the yield. and should be sufficient to seed at least five acres the next season. Care should be taken in the cleaning of the seed to maintain the purity. A special field should be prepared for this seed, such as a clean summer fallow. This will be the multiplying plot. The seed from this plot will be sufficient for the general crop the following season.

Select Potatoes in Same Way

In the second season there will be sufficient seed for anywhere from 50 to 80 acres, or even more, so that the question of sowing good pure, or fairly pure,

seed is within the ability of every grain grower. Selection may be made other crops, especially potatoes. Selection is made along similar lines by selecting the best hills. The accompanying photos of hand-selected seed plots and multiplying fields will give a good idea as to what is meant by uniform types. This leads to uniformity of the growing crop, the field and the grain. With so many high yields obgrain. With so many high yields obtaining from the different and favored parts of the West this past season these plots and fields may mean nothing out of the common, but when it is taken into consideration that only three inches of rain fell from seed time until after harvest, and the crops were also handicapped by several severe June frosts, the growth and yield is solely due to the process of seed selection during the past

few years and in part to the seed bed.

I have outlined this method of seed selection as simply as possible in such a way that should not deter anyone from taking up this work. Those who carry out all the details as closely as possible and may still improve on this method, will find a reward for their labor that will recompense them for their effort in increased yields. In conclusion, I may say that those interested may apply for membership to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, where all information may be obtained.

This very important article on Seed Selection should be carefully put away by every reader for future reference. Mr. Wheeler gets a very large number of inquiries from farmers about matters on which he has already written in The Guide. All Seager Wheeler's articles are practical. They contain some information which cannot help but be useful to every reader. It will save Mr. Wheeler a great deal of work and will at the same time be of advantage to every subscriber to have each one of these articles, as they appear, carefully filed, so that they may be reread at leisure when planning next year's work.

P. M. BREDT'S SALE

There will be a splendid aggregation of pure bred stock to choose from at the P. M. Bredt combination sale at Calgary, on Dec. 16. This will be during the Alberta Winter Fair week and visitors to the sale can take advantage of the single fare rates over all railroads from all points in Alberta. There will be 25 Clydesdale mares and fillies, 9 Clydesdale stallions, 2 Hackney stallions, 6 Hackney mares and fillies, 2 Welsh ponies, 40 head of Shorthorn cows and heifers, 25 Shorthorn bulls and a very fine selection of 60 young Oxford and Shropshire ewes. All this stock is purebred and registered. The name of the owner is more than a sufficient voucher for the quality of the stock for sale. There will be a splendid aggregation of

HENDERS' DISPERSION SALE

A splendid opportunity will be afforded farmers and stockmen to obtain at auction prices some of the most choicely bred livestock that can be found in the West today at the R. C. Henders' dispersion sale to be held at Morningside Stock Farm, one mile north of Culross, Manitoba, at one o'clock on Friday, December 3. The stock for sale consists of purebred Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires. Among the eight registered Clydesdales is "Joe Buchlyvie," 13147, a splendid four-year-old, full of quality and action, that has proved himself to be a sure breeder and never failed to throw very superior stock. This horse was sired by "Dunure Soutar," by "Baron of Buchlyvie," by "Baron's Pride," and the dam was "Bess Harper," by "Lavender" by "Glenzier." "Buchlyvie Dunure," 16573, is a three-year-old full brother of "Joe Buchlyvie," and he possesses plenty of size, quality and action. The six-months-old colt out of the "Bess Harper" mare, 27630, has "Hlawatha" blood in his veins and gives promise of a great horse. The three registered mares are of the very best breeding. One is a "Lavender" and the others half sisters to the stallions, being a pair of very superior fillies. These all possess good conformation, and particularly straight, clean underpinning.

There are eleven head of purebred Shorthorns, consisting of two bulls, one fifteen months old, and the other a bull calf; two very thick, heavily fleshed cows due to calve about January 1; two four-year-old good quality cows, with six-month calves at foot; three thirteen-month heifers, and one heifer calf. All of these are well bred and are every one quality animals.

The Berkshires consist of a well proportioned, heavy two-year-old stock boar, two young hogs, six months old, and six young sows. All the stock is eligible for registration and can be registered in the name of the purchaser if desired. Mr. Henders has disposed of his farm, and the stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

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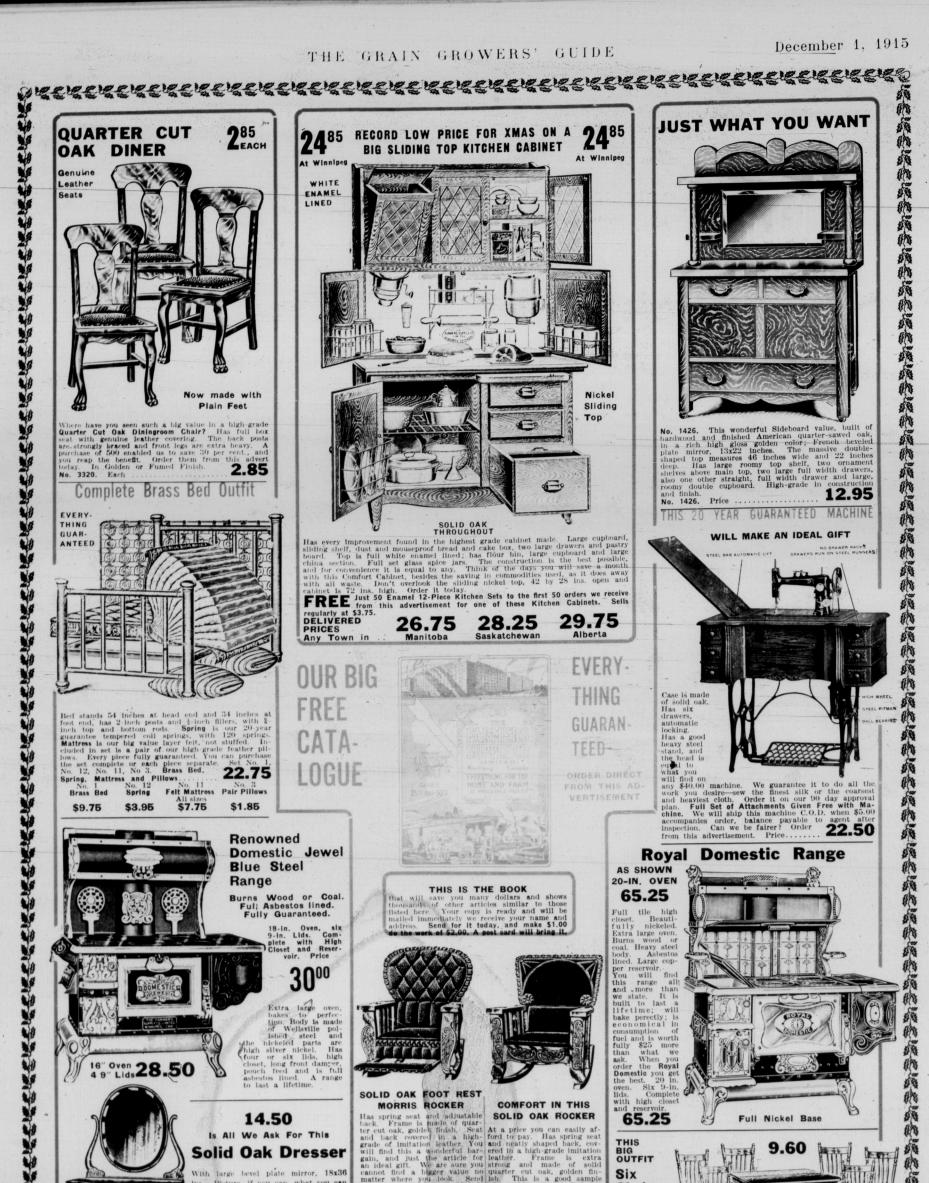
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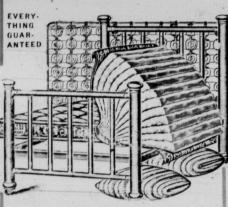
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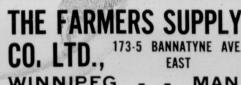


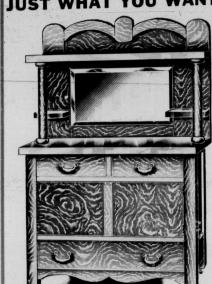




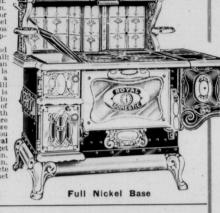












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