

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

December 8, 1915

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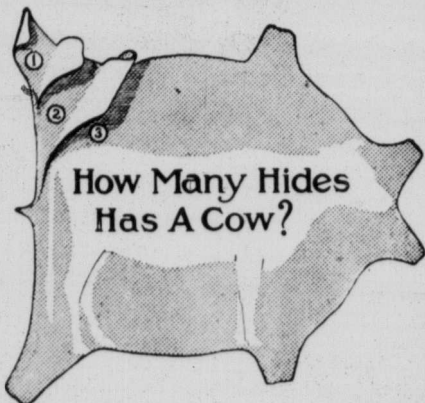
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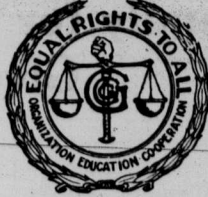
A Pink Notice

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

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

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

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Live Stock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

FARMER EDITOR ENTERS GOVERNMENT SERVICE

It is announced that George Batho, editor of The Nor-West Farmer, has been appointed Editor of Agricultural publications by the Manitoba Government, and will leave the newspaper office for the Department of Agriculture in the near future.



George Batho

Mr. Batho is well qualified for the important post to which he has been appointed both by his agricultural experience and literary ability. It will be his duty to prepare bulletins and other

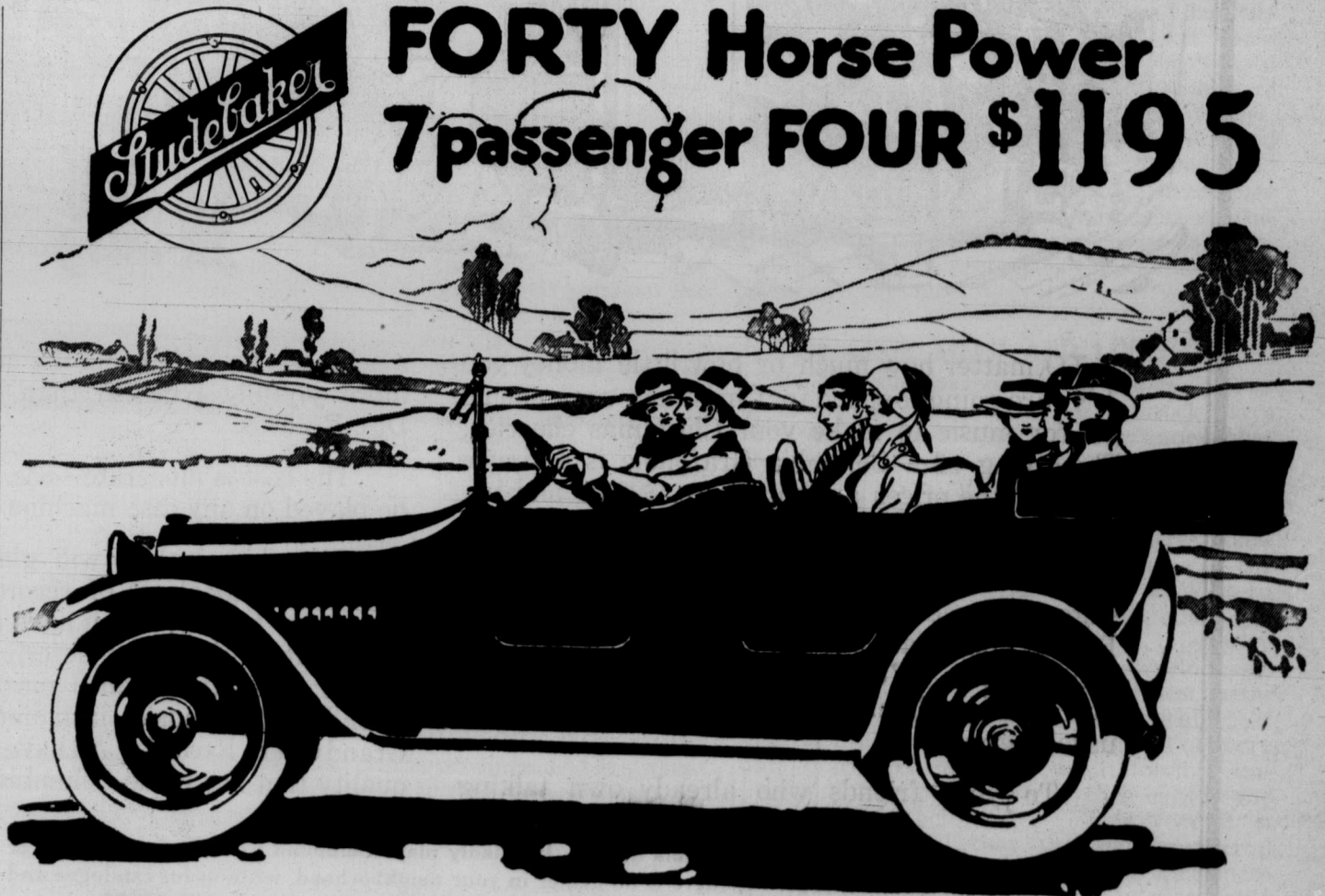
literature of value to the farmers of the prairie and to make available for general use a great deal of information which is at present locked up in the breasts of the professors at the Agricultural College and the experts of the department.

Mr. Batho was reared on one of the best farms in Wellington County, Ontario, and after graduating from the High School, where he was a medallist, went into newspaper work and spent four years as a practical printer and editor in his native province. Coming West in 1897, he worked for a few months on a farm near Austin, Man., and in November, 1897, joined the staff of the Nor-West Farmer, of Winnipeg. He has been with that paper ever since, acting as travelling correspondent and solicitor in the earlier years and becoming editor in February, 1903. On several occasions he has assisted as a lecturer in Agricultural College extension work. Mr. Batho is a member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. He has been a regular attendant at the annual conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations and U. F. A. for several years, and is well known to thousands of farmers throughout the West. The date when Mr. Batho will take over his duties has not yet been fixed, and he will be remaining with the Nor-West Farmer for a few weeks yet.

SHORTHORNS AT BREDT'S SALE

Excellent as is the offering of Clydesdales and Hackneys to be sold at the big combination sale being held by P. M. Bredt and Company on December 16 at the Calgary Sales Repository, its standard is fully equalled or even excelled by that of the pure bred shorthorn bulls and females, both dual purpose and beef strains, to be sold on the same day. This is unquestionably one of the finest and biggest selections of both strains of this great breed ever offered in Alberta by a single individual. There are thirty-seven head of females with eight calves at foot, six of these calves being heifers and the herd varies in ages considerably none are over their prime and nearly all are young. They are of the choicest breeding comprising representatives from the very best shorthorn families such as the "Lavenders," "Duchess of Glosters," "Stamfords," "Secrets," "Cumberland," "Butterflies," "Lancasters," "Greenbrae Daisies," etc. Such bulls as "Whitehall Sultan," "Masterpiece," "Sittytton Victor," "Butterfly King," "Oakland Star," "Iron Duke" and "Baron Robson" are among the sires of this stock. Every one of these has been a tower of strength to the breed and helped push it forward with the marvellous rapidity it has achieved in recent years. The females are not only of the best breeding, but are in calf to the best of bulls, thus these animals are in a position to return rapidly a considerable portion of the purchase price.

The bulls are of equally choice breeding and rarely has there been offered such a promising collection of strong, sappy, growthy young prospective sires. They are of varying ages and all are Western bred. Full particulars of the breeding of all the animals can be had in the catalog. At this sale there will also be sold sixty of the choicest young Oxford and Shropshire ewes bred to high class rams.



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7 passenger FOUR \$1195

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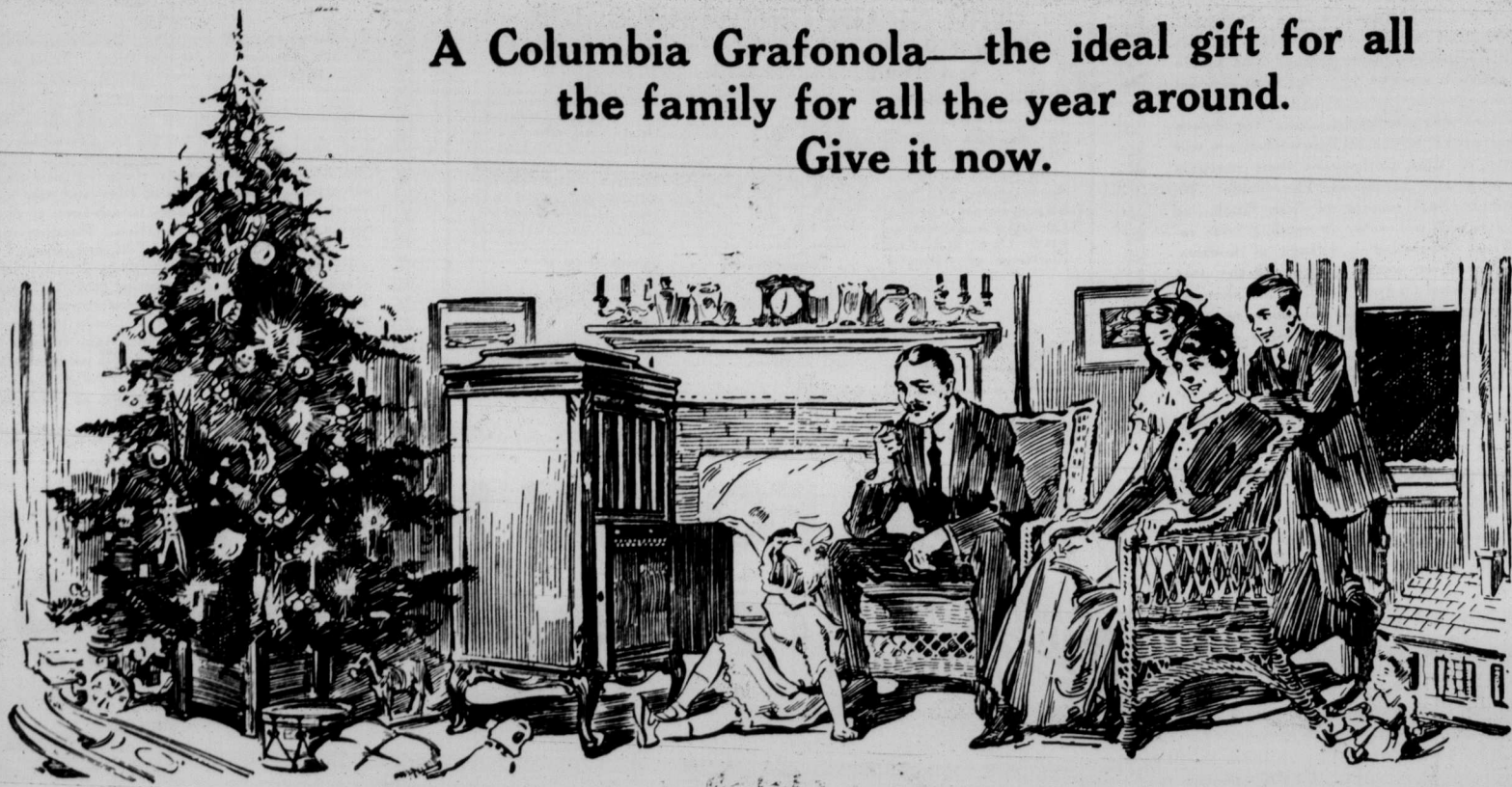
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The Columbia dealers mentioned below will suggest attractive and appropriate Grafonola and Record combination gifts to match the sum you want to pay. You should see them early, however, as the demand for Columbia goods is unusually great.

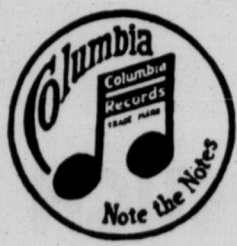
To your friends who already own talking

machines, no gift could be more acceptable or more joyfully received than Columbia Double-Disc Records.

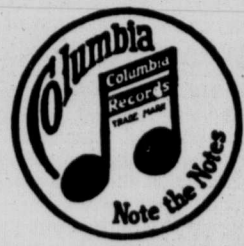
The cost is moderate—85c. up—and they can be played on any disc machine.

Columbia dealers will gladly assist you in selecting an ideal set of records for the amount you want to pay. You have a wonderful choice of the latest Christmas descriptive selections and hymns; the latest dance music; newest humor; splendid band music; instrumental novelties and Grand Opera Records. All have the inimitable tone quality that has made Columbia famous.

See your Columbia dealer. He gladly plays Columbia Records for you free of charge. If there is no dealer in your neighborhood, write us for catalogue and newest Columbia Record List, and the name of your nearest Columbia dealer.



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

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 8th, 1915

COMMANDEERED WHEAT

The commandeering by the Dominion Government of over 17,000,000 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur and at Eastern points, which was announced by the Grain Commission just before midnight on Saturday, November 27, caused a great deal of excitement and confusion in the grain trade. The exact purpose of the seizure is not yet clear, for altho the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, which was responsible for the action, announced that the wheat was being secured at the request of the British Government for war purposes, the British official press bureau gave out the statement from the British Board of Agriculture that no such request had been made. The Federal Government undoubtedly has the right in time of war to take possession of wheat or any other property which in its opinion it is desirable to acquire, and to fix the price or compensation which will be paid. The official statement issued by the Ottawa Government states that the wheat was acquired by commandeering, because if it had been purchased in the ordinary way, the fact of the government placing an order for a large quantity of grain would have caused the market to rise abnormally and would thus have greatly increased the price which the British Government would have to pay and that the profit would have gone to the dealers and speculators holding the stocks in the elevators and not to the producers. If the commandeering resulted in prices going up, it was pointed out, the producer and not the dealer or speculator would reap the benefit. Well informed men in the grain trade are of the opinion, however, that the government could have bought the grain in the ordinary way without affecting the market to any great extent and that it would have been much better to have taken that course. The confusion in the grain trade was caused chiefly by the fact that a great deal of the grain in the terminals was the property of exporters who had made contracts for delivery at Buffalo and other Eastern points and are now unable to fulfill their contracts. Some wheat was also owned by dealers, who, in hedging their purchases from farmers or on the exchange, had made sales for future delivery. This is the general practice of all grain dealers and is necessary in order to reduce to the minimum the speculation involved in purchasing from the producer a commodity which is constantly fluctuating in value. The grain men were also anxious because they did not at first know what price the government would pay for the wheat or whether they would be compensated for any losses they would suffer thru being unable to fulfill their contracts. Millers were affected by the seizure of grain which they required for grinding, and exporters found themselves with boats chartered to carry wheat down the lakes and no wheat to fill them with. As a result of the uncertainty and to prevent a panic on the market, trading in wheat was suspended on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for one day. On Monday night the announcement came from Ottawa that the government would pay for the wheat seized at the closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Saturday, which were \$1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$ for No. 1 Northern, \$1.03 $\frac{1}{8}$ for No. 2 Northern and 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for No. 3 Northern. It was further stated that the government would not admit liability for any losses which might be suffered as a result of the seizure, but the situation has been somewhat relieved since by the government consenting to lend wheat to millers who need it for grinding and also to shippers who had boats waiting to be loaded, the same quantity and grade to be returned later and a deposit of 10 cents per bushel on the grain

loaned being posted by the miller or shipper. While the great bulk of the wheat seized was the property of grain dealers, a considerable number of farmers had grain in store at the head of the lakes which they were holding for better prices. Their wheat was taken over by the government and will be paid for at the prices given above, tho just when payment will be made is not known at the time of writing. Some inconvenience was caused thru the delay in payment to farmers who were intending to sell at the end of November and required the money to meet obligations coming due at once, but this is a comparatively small matter in war time.

The effect of the commandeering of the wheat on the market was not as great as most people expected. United States markets went up 2 cents on the Monday when the Winnipeg Exchange was closed for wheat, and since then prices have steadily advanced, the closing price for cash wheat on Saturday, December 4, being 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents above that of the previous Saturday at which the seizure was made. Some grain dealers who suffered personal loss or inconvenience have criticized the government very severely for the drastic action in commandeering the wheat, but in time of war it is impossible for the authorities to reveal all the motives on which they act, and in the general interest it is necessary to place some confidence in those in power, trusting that they will not abuse their authority. Perhaps the greatest damage that has been done is the creation of a feeling of insecurity on the part of the grain trade. The dealer who never knows when his plans are likely to be upset by government action will not be keen to do business except at an attractive margin of profit.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS AND WAR TAXES

Thruout the prairie provinces at the present time the organized farmers are gathering in district conventions in preparation for the big annual conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta. These district conventions are a development of recent years and have become necessary by the growth in membership of the farmers' organizations and the widening of the range of their activities. There is no longer time to thresh out every question in the three days of the annual provincial conventions and the district meetings provide facilities both for promoting local organizations and for a more thorough discussion of questions of public policy. The district conventions will add very materially to the efficiency of the annual conventions and give even greater weight to their decisions than before, by reason of the fact that it will not be necessary to pass resolutions on important matters without all sides of the question having been fully considered by the delegates. Many of the resolutions dealt with at the annual conventions will come up from the district conventions and the delegates will thus be prepared to give an intelligent decision upon them. One of the important questions to be dealt with this year is that of war taxes. In this connection we would draw attention to the very excellent resolution passed by the Neepawa district of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at its convention on Thursday, November 25, which will be found on the Manitoba page of this issue. In this resolution it is recommended that the Federal Government undertake the whole cost of enlisting, equipping and maintaining the Canadian forces in the war and provide all the necessary ambulances, hospital and relief departments as well as take care of the disabled soldiers and their dependent families, securing the necessary funds by the taxation of land

values thruout the Dominion. There is no doubt that the present system of raising money for the Red Cross, Patriotic Fund and Returned Soldiers' Associations by voluntary contributions imposes a heavy burden upon the generous while allowing others to escape their obligations, and it would be very much more equitable, and probably very much more economical, if the government would undertake the financing of work, which is after all the nation's business and should not be a matter of charity. The raising of the necessary funds by the direct taxation of land values thruout the Dominion is to be most heartily commended. There is no doubt that it would be greatly to the interest of the people as a whole, tho greatly to the disadvantage of Special Privilege in many forms, if all revenues, federal, provincial and municipal, were raised by the direct taxation of unimproved land values. We hope the other district conventions thruout the West will thoroughly discuss this question so that the three provincial conventions may be prepared to pronounce upon it when they meet.

THE CROP YIELD AND LIVESTOCK

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize nowadays the essential part which livestock plays in farm economy. Every farmer knows that the permanence of his work on the land depends eventually upon the keeping of a sufficient number of livestock. But there is probably a tendency in this country to underestimate the importance of this fact. This year the largest grain crop in the history of Western Canada has been harvested. What effect will this sudden, and perhaps temporary, prosperity of the grain grower have on the development of the livestock industry? In the past, after a good crop year farmers have practically lost interest in livestock matters until one or more unfavorable seasons once again forcibly impressed the error of having all their eggs in one basket upon their minds. This year it is generally believed that the enormous crop will not have the usual effect. In fact there seems reason to anticipate that a reasonable portion of the money which the grain has brought to Western farmers will be wisely expended in the purchase of more livestock. The day of the wheat miner is passed. Bonanza farming is largely a memory. No matter how large yields have been this year the farmer remembers when there was not sufficient grain grown on his farm to pay living and working expenses and there can be no doubt that if he is able and wise he will see to it that never again will he be dependant upon grain and grain alone for his living. This belief is borne out by facts. The enquiry for sheep in the three Western provinces has been altogether unprecedented. Thousands of ewes have been asked for and a large number of orders remain unfilled. Cattle, too, particularly breeding stock, are in good demand. Western farmers still seem a little ohary about going into hogs after their disastrous experience in the fall of 1914, but this is a matter which will naturally right itself in the course of time. Eight and even nine cent hogs will not be always looked on with disfavor. Indications are that hogs will keep high in price for some time, bacon supplies being short in Canada, and altho feed grain is comparatively high, any experienced farmer knows that there is money in hogs at present prices. Horses just at present in the West are slow sellers, but there is every reason to believe that business will be brisk before spring. No one can question the fact that pure bred horses of all breeds, but particularly Belgians and Percherons, will be in much greater demand owing to the enormous wastage occasioned by the European war. Good grade draft

horses, too, are always saleable, and now, with money plentiful, this seems to be a particularly good time to purchase pure bred stock with the object of grading up. Generally there should be no cause for complaint. Farmers will this year spend a greater proportion of their money on their farms and equipment and such an investment will be productive of a larger measure of prosperity for the whole Dominion than ever before.

THE SUGAR DUTIES

A very interesting letter relating to the cost of sugar and the possibility of the farmers' co-operative associations importing this important commodity direct from Barbados is published on the Alberta page of this issue of The Guide. The writer of the letter, F. W. Godsall, of Cowley, is one of those fortunate men who is able to live in the Canadian West in summer and travel wherever fancy may lead him in the winter and he often brings back from his wanderings information of great value and interest to his fellow farmers. If Mr. Godsall's suggestion is carried out the co-operators will no doubt find themselves in conflict with one of the most highly protected industries in Canada. Before the war the Canadian sugar refineries were protected by duties ranging from 31½ cents to \$1.08 per 100 lbs., with more than half the importations paying a rate of 52 cents per 100 lbs. In the year ending March 31, 1914, for instance, the importations amounted to 668,008,958 lbs., valued at \$14,363,796 on which the duty collected amounted to \$3,546,477.74. This is equivalent to a duty of between 24 and 25 per cent. This, of course, increased the cost of sugar to consumers in this country by over three and a half million dollars, the greater part of which went into the federal treasury. But what of the sugar refined in Canada? The latest authentic figures as to the Can-

adian sugar industry are those supplied to the census authorities by the owners of the refineries in 1911 relating to their operations in 1910. The census of manufactures shows that there were eight sugar refineries in Canada in 1910 and that they produced \$21,260,011 worth of sugar. The price at which the Canadian refineries sell their sugar is of course increased by reason of the protection afforded by the tariff (that is what the tariff is for) and a simple calculation will show that if \$14,363,796 worth of imported sugar was increased in price to the extent of \$3,546,477, then \$21,260,011 worth of Canadian made sugar would be increased in price by considerably over \$5,000,000. This \$5,000,000, tho paid by the people as a result of the tariff, goes not to the government, but to the sugar refiners. It is the price the Canadian people are paying to build up the sugar industry and if the duty were removed it is quite possible that that industry would be seriously crippled if not altogether wiped out and the employees thrown out of work. What would this mean? According to the information supplied to the census authorities by the owners of the plants, the eight Canadian sugar refineries in 1910 employed 1,994 persons on wages and 170 on salaries, paying to the former \$1,084,615 and to the latter \$235,948, the total being 2,164 employees earning \$1,320,563. In order to provide employment which pays \$1,320,563 a year in salaries and wages, the Canadian people are thus made to pay in the increased cost of sugar \$3,546,477, most of which goes into the federal treasury and in addition over \$5,000,000 which goes to bolster up an industry for which the country is not specially adapted and which is carried on much more economically in other parts of the British Empire. In the above calculations the rates of duty imposed on sugar before the war have been used. On August 22, 1914, the first War Budget was introduced and the duty on sugar

was more than doubled. Whereas refined sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard was formerly taxed 72 cents per 100 lbs. under the British Preferential tariff and \$1.08 under the general tariff, the rates are now \$1.52 British Preference and \$1.93 general. On sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard the duty was formerly 31½ cents per 100 lbs. British Preference and 52 cents general, while now the rates are 88 cents and \$1.11¼ respectively. Truly protection is robbery. If the duties on imported sugar were abolished Canada could pension off all the employees of the Canadian sugar refineries and pay double their present salaries to every one of them and their heirs for ever and still save several million dollars a year.

THIS SETTLES IT

The Toronto News, in one of the shortest editorials on record, says;—

NO COALITION

Possibly all that can be said about a coalition for Canada is that there will be no coalition.

That's certainly short and to the point. And no doubt if any member of parliament ventures to protest against the present government remaining in office after its term is up without receiving the endorsement of the people, the News will have another brief editorial denouncing him as a traitor and a pro-German.

Industrial Canada, the manufacturers' organ, is seriously alarmed at the shortage of labor for manufacturing purposes and urges a strong recruiting campaign to induce the farmers to enlist for active service so that the necessary recruits can be obtained without taking men from the factories. But who will grow the wheat next year if all the farmers go to the front?

More cash and less credit is a good motto for both buyers and sellers.



ARE HIS INTENTIONS SERIOUS?

The business men of Western Canada have lately been expressing a great desire to have a better understanding with the farmers and to co-operate with them in bringing about better conditions. The farmers will be glad to receive the attentions of the business men, provided they are sincere and honorable

A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE

By Edwin L. Sabin

CHAPTER I The Entrance

The mesa waited, its flat gray-green top upward lifting above the yellowish desert country around about.

As it waited it gently shimmered, blending, in ethereal way, with the blue sky over. Its sides were very steep, it stood alone, as if it might be a gigantic fungus growth.

It was beautiful, for even a fungus sometimes is beautiful!

Far and near below all else was gravelly sand, dry, stiff brush and cactus; and that blue sky o'er-bending contained but a single spot.

The spot increased in size, and changed in shape, as if drawing onward.

Presently it resembled an enormous bird, seeking the mesa for its aerie.

And presently it was an aeroplane unskilfully handled or with something wrong.

It swerved and jibed, tilted and with an awkward flop (accompanied by feminine shriek and masculine exclamation), came down upon the mesa's upturned face. A youth in white flannel trousers and white soft-silk shirt sprang first from the machine; he was followed, less agilely, by a rotund, red-countenanced man, in khaki trousers, leather puttees, white blouse and white helmet.

The youth hastily helped a middle-aged, stout woman to extricate herself; he then would have helped a girl—but she had helped herself.

The rotund man, puffing and evidently mentally expostulating, in the meantime was glaring defiantly about him, as if blaming the mesa for having got in his way.

"Anybody hurt?" he demanded curtly. "You, my dear?"

The middle-aged woman agitated her ample skirt, and adjusted her toque.

"I haven't found out yet," she said. "But I am sure I must be dreadfully shaken. I shall never fly in one of these machines again. I shall complain to the adjutant-general or to the Secretary of War. I insist upon my complaint being forwarded at once, Benjamin!"

She smoothed her ruffled plumage, and viewed the little company.

"Nonsense." In the tone was finality. He addressed the girl, whom the young man was eyeing anxiously. "You, my dear?"

"Not a bit."

"Examine the machine and report." This time he addressed the young man. About voice and manner was a military brusqueness, which was well explained by the eagle shoulder-straps and by the device upon the front of his helmet.

He was a colonel in the regular service—colonel of infantry. The machine was an army model. This, evidently, was an army party.

And here we may as well present at once to the reader of these lines Colonel Benjamin Bool, of the traditionally gallant Forty-Fourth; Mme. Bool, his spouse, fairish, distinctly fattish, and fifty, joint head of the regiment; and Mistress Bowie Bool, fair, not fat, her name alone reminiscent of past years.

Old Fort Bowie of the Yuma trail had been the colonel's initiative fort, after the academy.

As for the young man, he was only Danny Daviess, not of "the service"—save Bowie's.

He poked here and there about the aeroplane—shaking it, surveying it, testing it.

A pleasant-featured young man he was, with tanned, smooth-shaven face, and muscular, alert figure.

"Nothing wrong, sir, as far as I can see," he reported.

"Then what made it wobble so?" asked the girl.

"Bowie, if you cannot choose your language better, do not talk," reproved her mother. "Yes," she continued severely to the young man. "If there is nothing wrong what made it wobble so, as my daughter expresses herself?"

"The engine missed. It needs tightening."

With a quick, sidelong glance at the girl, whose eyes seemed to twinkle demurely in response, he again bent over the machine, examining the motor. This he slowly revolved by hand, listening.

"Fix it up. We'll get out of here," ordered the colonel testily. "Bless my soul, what a place to land."

"It was better than down below, papa," corrected the girl. "We didn't have so far to go."

"Bowie," reproved her mother; and majestically opened a parasol.

The young man had thrown the battery and had started the motor. He shut it off again, and reexamined.

"Well, well?" prompted the colonel impatiently.



"Oh, isn't it wonderful," she breathed.

The young man raised his head, and with back of blackened hand gingerly wiped his forehead.

"There's a bolt gone."

"Where did it go to?"

"I couldn't tell you, sir."

"Put in another. Where's your tool-bag?"

The young man smiled.

"I don't think a tool-bag would carry such a part. There are plenty of nuts and washers, but not one of these little connecting bolts."

"Did you look?"

"Yes, sir."

The colonel's face grew redder, and he swelled indignantly.

"Outrageous!" he declared. "This shall be looked into. Make a mental note of it, my dear."

"I shall appeal to the Secretary of War," announced Mrs. Bool.

"Mama!" expostulated the girl. "The idea! Any machine goes wrong some time."

"Gross negligence," sputtered the colonel. "You will consider yourself under arrest, sir, for not having your apparatus in condition for service." He stamped and fumed.

"But, papa! You can't arrest a civilian, off the reservation," protested the girl. "And Danny is our guest. Lieutenant Kunke had the machine out last, you know. It worked beautifully then."

"Bowie!" reproved her mother. "You must not oppose your father."

"All right, colonel," answered the young man. "I'm arrested. Bring on the drum-head jury. But I plead not guilty. We took the machine on somebody else's say-so. I'm very sorry, however, that you and Mrs. Bool and Bowie have this inconvenience. I picked out the best landing-place in sight."

The colonel snorted.

"Explore the plateau, sir, and report its topographical features, practicability of descent, etc. We must get help."

The young man trudged away, cheerfully whistling. The girl gazed rather wistfully after.

When he glanced back he saw the little party, conducted by the colonel, making careful way thru the brushy growth toward a couple of pinon trees.

The two elders, he well knew, were toiling and perspiring; the girl would be lithesome and cool and dainty, as always.

She waved at him quickly. He waved back, a gladness in his heart.

She was a dear girl, was Bowie; dear to him, dear to Lieutenant Kunke (confound him), dear to sundry others.

He sighed; he was not a West Pointer—he was entitled to no straps or stripes.

However, being a healthy, wholesome young man, he put infinite faith in the future and proceeded upon his mission.

The mesa was perhaps forty acres in extent, slightly undulous, with some sage bushes of species unknown but flowered with yellow and purple; a few pinons, and a clump of gigantic cedars—gnarled, squatty, thick-trunked.

No bees hummed, no birds twittered or fitted; a perfect quiet reigned; under the blue, cloudless sky the mesa lay as enthralled.

Reaching the edge, the young man halted, surveying.

The edge was cut sheer, like the edge of a precipice. Down three hundred feet lay spread they desert, calm, purplish yellow, a vast tinted Persian carpeting mellowed beige, extending on and on. Between it and the sky nothing moved.

It strangely wooed; but descent to it, from this point of the mesa, was manifestly impossible.

As the young man's eyes travelled over it, and right and left along the brink upon which he stood, his ears caught a rustle behind him.

He turned, to see the girl near at hand. She smiled brightly upon him, and advanced to his side.

"Hello!" he said, much content.

"They're both asleep," she explained. "Mama under her parasol, and papa with a handkerchief over his face. But I wanted to explore." She gazed out. "Oh, isn't it wonderful," she breathed. "I love the desert."

"At a distance," he supplemented. "I thought that maybe we could place the post from up here; but I don't see it."

"How far did we come, do you think?"

"Not more than eighty or a hundred miles. The thing zigzagged, so it's hard to tell. The post ought to be somewhere off there, in that haze along the horizon."

They peered. No army post differentiated itself among the misty outlines of far, nebulous up-lifts, before.

"How still everything is," spoke the girl wonder-

Continued on Page 22



Homemaking on the Prairies

Diversified farming is the only permanent method whereby happy, prosperous farm homes can be made

By W. J. Rutherford, Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan

A few years ago while I was still in the East I met a wheat grower from the West, and I, like all Easterners, challenged his methods. He knew his business much better than I did. "Why," he said, "we went out there to grow wheat. We have learned the business. Why shouldn't we grow it?"

"But," I said, "isn't your land becoming less fertile every year? I understand that you simply grow wheat, ship it away to distant markets and burn your straw, stubble and manure."

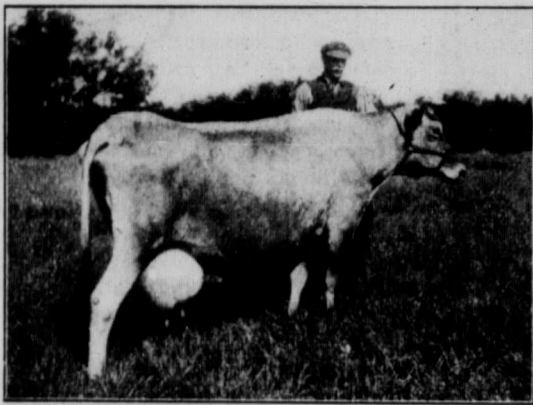
He explained to me the system and told me the approved methods of summerfallowing and recited all the arguments in favor of the plan he was following. I said, "Wouldn't cattle help you in your farming operations?"

"No," said he, "we have no markets for them or their products and besides we do not wish to be bothered with them. We want to take a trip east, south or west in the winter and if we have cattle we cannot do it." I said I understood that like other purely grain growing countries the Canadian West was being quickly overrun with weeds.

"Yes, but there are still great areas of fertile soil; we will move on and let someone else clean up the weeds."

"But with your continual summerfallowing and wind I understand your soil blows from one farm to another. By the time you get thru with it, what with wild oats, stinkweed, mustard, perennial sow thistle, Canadian thistle, couch grass and lambs-quarters, together with the blowing, your farm will be hard for anyone to handle."

His last rejoinder was, "Well, if you were there you would do the same as I am doing." This conversation took place fifteen years ago. I met the man last summer at Brandon Fair. He was looking for a pure bred Holstein bull and a Yorkshire boar. He now has a fine herd of Holstein cattle and is making dairying a business in a much more substantial way than he did wheat growing. He returns the manure to the land, raises corn with ears on it and is talking of a silo. Part of his land is in grass.



THE FOUNDATION OF MANY FARM FORTUNES

He has no weed problem now, no loss of grade and dockage. He talks about conserving fertility, high milk and butterfat production, advanced registry, balanced rations, economic results of livestock farming. He is an inspiration.

This is exactly what is going on in all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The wheat farmer's problems—weeds, soil drifting, depleted fertility, low grades, congested markets, labor troubles, transportation difficulties, hail and crop failures—cannot be solved without the aid of livestock of one kind or another. No rational system where grain growing is included can be established without horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. The farmers of the great cotton belt in the south tried it and failed. Now they are establishing rotations in which livestock, pasture and feeding operations are included and there is rapidly arising a New South. The great wheat belt of the northwestern states tried it and failed. Now they are establishing similar rotations and we are gradually coming to see that our agriculture cannot be permanent unless we engage in a rational system.

Quite a large number of our early settlers started right. They brought a few head of stock with them and have gradually accumulated extensive herds and flocks. These farmers now have holdings much more valuable than when they entered upon them. They usually have good houses and barns, shelter belts, water supply and fences. Their savings at first were invested in these requisites of a good farm home



CATTLE MAKE THE FARM ATTRACTIVE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE

where the whole family are partners in the undertaking of farming. Now the local banks carry the savings of these people and loan them at good rates of interest to those whose capital has not been invested so as to create wealth. In one of these neighborhoods a little while ago the local bank carried about ninety-five thousand dollars of their savings.

The Danger of Plunging

We are moving fast towards diversified farming. Sometimes individuals move too fast. They think if a few hogs are good several hundred would be better, and then the trouble begins. A man hears that sheep will help him keep down weeds and will return him double profits during the year. He immediately sets about to procure a flock of sheep. Now, unless he has proper fences in which to enclose them, his sheep will become the greatest nuisance and the man who induced him to buy will be considered similarly. But most men coming here to this new country have had to start at the bottom and work up. It is easy at first to grow wheat. The equipment on a small farm is inexpensive, but it must not be looked upon as a permanent system unless accompanied by stock raising. The family demands milk, cream and butter and so one of the first investments is in a good cow. This cow and her progeny in the course of ten years will have grown into a herd. A brood sow will constitute a valuable investment. She and her litter will utilize what would otherwise be wasted. She can live about a straw stack during the winter. A box stall can be fixed up for her and her litter until they are



MAKING A RIGHT START

old enough to run outside. The proceeds from this source will in a short time fence the farm or a part of it with woven wire hog, sheep and coyote proof fence. Part of the farm will by this time be laid down to grass.

A light sowing of rape or oats on the summerfallow in July will, with the volunteer wheat, afford fine pasture for cattle and sheep. They utilize this green feed to make good growth and at the same time pack the fallow for the seed-bed next spring. The man who invested his first savings in a cow or two, a pair of brood mares, a good brood sow, or a small flock of sheep, has gradually worked up to a well balanced herd and flock with good farm buildings, fences, pasture, shade and water. What a contrast this with a worn out, weedy, dilapidated wheat

ranch, with nothing about it to attract young or old to stay there and call it home.

500 PER CENT. PROFIT

If a railroad company were to pay 500 per cent. dividends it would not be long before everyone would complain of the exorbitant profits made by the company. The selection of seed grain on the farm offers an opportunity for a small investment on each farm, and for a very large investment on all of the farms of the prairie provinces, which will be easily capable of returning 500 per cent. profit.

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone who is familiar with the relative merits of good and poor seed, that if only the best grain produced is saved for seed the increased yield per acre would be worth at least one dollar per acre over the yield now secured from ordinary seed or from seed sown without careful cleaning and grading.

Most farmers in selling hogs in the fall save a number of the best in the herd for breeding purposes. It is just as logical and there is just as much room for improvement to select the best individuals in grain as to select the best individuals in animals. Selling or feeding 900 bushels of grain out of the 1000 bushels raised, and leaving the 100 bushels in the bin for seed, is no more logical than for the farmer who raises 100 hogs and wishes to keep 10 for breeding purposes to make his selection of breeding stock by opening the gate and allowing 90 hogs to run out and keeping the 10 that remain.



Livestock assisted very materially in making this prosperous home possible.

Farm Experiences

THE WINTER SIEGE

Now the winter is upon us, and in spite of weather prophets, we can hardly say whether the demand on our supplies of feed will be heavy or light, whether the stock will be able to feed at the stacks a good percentage of the time or will have to be stall-fed nearly all the time. Schemes for the lightening of the irksomeness of chores will now present themselves to the enterprising. For instance, a manure boat that can be loaded in the stable and drawn out by a horse to the manure pile will be a good advance over the old time wheel barrow. A few barrels in the stable filled with water over night in case of a temporary stoppage of the pump by freezing will save the stock from paying the penalty of this inconvenience. Boiled feeds are very useful for winter feeding and it would be very helpful to erect a place where feed may be boiled outside of the house thus being independent of the house stove. It is very unsatisfactory to have to monopolize the stove while the other occupants of the house are thrown out of their plans for the day, and boiled feeds tho popular in the stable will become unpopular in the house.

A good many of the summer troubles can be prepared for and others averted during the winter months. Weak parts of the harness may be found instead of waiting for the inevitable break coming during spring's work. In the cattle barn there is a large field for activity, for here as in the grain field a revenue is to be obtained proportionate to the amount of intelligent labor applied. As the cultivation of the land is the main factor in the production of crops, of course with a normal season, so is the milk flow governed by the care and feeding of the stock. The curry comb and brush in winter may take the place of the land implements as a means for the production of good results, and by their steady use on the cattle and horses one will see that they contribute in no mean degree toward the good condition of the stock.

By fairly steady work in winter one feels more fit to face the strenuous labors of spring, and by providing a well regulated system of routine, the air of "slump" that is apt to prevail on some farms will be dissipated instead of appearing to suffer from a general lockout from freeze-up until spring.

A. C., Man.

HAIL INSURANCE AND COWS

Three years ago I had an experience which I took as an eye opener. I insured my crop against hail and was hailed. My neighbors estimated the loss at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. The company's agent did not examine the crop for some time after the storm. It looked very different then than immediately after the storm. It was fairly matured and the gophers had carried the shelled grain into their holes. The agent allowed me within about \$20 of the amount paid for the insurance. The amount which they charged me was about what it cost them to handle the insurance, the agent's fee and expenses and the office work. You see it was the same old tune which business companies generally whistle for farmers to dance to, that is, they saw to it that the farmer paid all expenses. I had been hailed. I had paid for insurance, yet I not only lost a considerable per cent. of the crop, but I paid money to the company in addition to the loss on the crop. Farmer fashion, I read the insurance agreement much more carefully after the storm than when I insured and made the interesting discovery that I had paid to insure the insurance company instead of the crop. I did not like that sort of thing, but thought that I should in some way be ready to meet the year's expenses in case my crop was hailed.

The next year I put the amount required to insure my crop into two cows. The next year I bought one cow at a cost of less than the expense of insuring my crop. This year my insurance goes into a registered bull calf. Of course if I had been hailed the first year upon starting this cattle insurance and the crop had been a total loss, I would have come out behind, but I figured that the chance of a complete crop failure from hail was very unlikely and only in case of a complete failure would I make anything by the insurance. My experience had been that in case of partial loss the chances were as likely to go against me as in my favor and in any case I could sell the cows and their calves and realize at least something. The experiment has turned out much better than I expected. The first two cows which I bought were about to calve. They have dropped those calves and two more. The cow bought the second year had a calf at heel and has dropped one this year. By an odd chance the calves

are all heifers. I have three grown cows, three yearling heifers, three heifer calves and with this year's insurance in a registered bull calf I am fairly well started on a cattle bunch practically without cost. It has cost me less than nothing to feed them. Of course now you are sure that this is a fairy tale; but wait a minute.

I have 320 acres of turtleback land. It is great crop land, grew fifty bushels of wheat to the acre this year, but it is hard to plow and as it holds moisture well it is a picnic for quack grass. In my neighborhood we find that if we begin to plow summerfallow right after the crops are in, as we ought for best results in the next year's crop, we are plowing just at the time when the quack grass will grow back most luxuriously

WHAT I LEARNED THIS YEAR

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

The following books will be given as prizes:

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

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

Letters should not exceed 600 words in length. Any number of experiences may be sent in by the same person, but each should be kept separate and written on a different sheet of paper. Write plainly on one side of the paper only, and sign name and address in full to each experience. Letters from this competition should reach this office not later than January 5, 1916. Address all letters to—

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

and beat the next year's crop entirely, while if the quack grass is allowed to make its full growth and is plowed under in the latter half of the summer, it does not grow back much and the crop beats it, so most of us do no summerfallowing in the early summer. I have more land than one outfit can plow in that time so I start the plow immediately after the spring crop is in and sow rye right behind the plow. The rye beats the quack grass and weeds and the cattle feed on it all summer and during the next spring till I have another piece of rye started. Then it makes a crop of rye ready to cut before the wheat is ripe. The cattle rustle thru the winter on the straw stacks. Now what does it cost me to feed those cattle? And I have a crop of rye where I could not plow without the cattle to keep it down, that is, it would not do to sow rye for crop so early in the season if the cattle did not keep it from jointing and heading in the first season.

W. I. T., Alta.

CORN IN ALBERTA

I see no reason why corn cannot be grown to perfection here in Alberta. The photo shows a beautiful stand ranging from eight to ten feet in height. The advice of many acquaintances when I told them that



Corn grown this year in Central Alberta

thirty acres would be put in corn this year by me was, "Don't be foolish." However, all the ground I had ready was fifteen acres approximately, so using my own judgment I planted the corn. The variety sown was mixed. That which did best was the North-West Dent. The stems of much of it were one and a half inches in diameter. Many farmers who had spent their lives in Ontario, but are now making their home in this vicinity, pronounced my crop to be as fine as could be grown down East. The cobs were splendid and greatly relished when served at the table. The piece of land this corn was grown on was plowed last fall about eight inches deep. There was much buffalo vine on it which was hard to eradicate, but the corn seemed to thrive in the buffalo vine just as well as where there was none of this plant. Part of the corn was sown in hills and part in drills by the common

grain seed drill. There were three holes left open about three feet six inches apart, the others being simply filled in with paper cut to fill the openings. My advice is to sow in hills every time as it is much easier to cultivate. The scuffer is able to work all around the hills and if the ground should be very weedy you have a better chance of cultivating than if in the drill rows. Having grown corn for years on a small scale I saw no reason whatever why a large crop could not be grown in hills.

There is no doubt that if the farmers of Alberta are going to raise cattle something has to be done on a small farm, say of 160 to 320 acres, to provide enough feed for them thru the winter. The wild hay lands are practically all gone, and knowing that cattle do so much better with a variety of feeds it seems to me that corn growing solves the problem. Being short of hay myself was the reason of my growing corn and I shall continue to do so each year. I firmly believe it pays to keep a boy constantly cultivating the corn, knowing that as much as twenty tons per acre can be grown for feed. To get the best results, select always the highest well drained land, and when cleaning the barns take the manure at once on to the patch intended for the corn. The silo certainly is the best manner in which to preserve the crop, for as soon as it is cut the silo can be filled, otherwise it entails a lot of work to care for same.

W. H. L. D., Alta.

OVERWORKING OXEN

I have had a team of four-year-old oxen since last year and they have always worked nicely up to now. But a few weeks ago I had a funny experience with them. I started to do some breaking and plowed half an acre a day steadily for a fortnight. This was in light sandy soil. After that I started a new patch and found that this soil was heavier with a layer of grey clay about two inches thick. The first day my team went alright and I was quite glad to see that I would be able to do all my breaking without any other help. But my happiness did not last long. The second day after a few furrows they suddenly started to pull out of the line and I was unable to keep them in the furrow again. I tried with kindness, then with whipping, but neither of these helped and I simply lost all my time. The oxen would not work any more. I could not find out the reason. I thought it was perhaps too heavy for them and I took them back in sandy soil. I was surprised to find that they would not pull more there than in the heavy soil. I was really perplexed and had to stop my breaking. I let them have a rest for a week and then tried with one ox of my neighbor's which I put in the centre of my team. But it was exactly the same as before. Quite discouraged I unyoked them and took my neighbor's ox back, telling him my troubles about it. He then told me that the same thing happened to him last year with a young horse and he told me that I had probably overworked them and discouraged them and said that I would hardly be able to use them any more this fall for they would remember this for a long time and refuse to work. I let them run for about a fortnight more and then I tried to start to plow again in sandy soil. I was more careful this time and worked my team only about two hours at a time on the plow three times a day. I have been plowing now for a week steadily and my team is going on fine. I hope they will continue like this. I think I will have to put more power on when I do my heavy land. My experience will no doubt be of value to any farmer who is starting on a homestead with a team of oxen.

H. T. Man.

SHELTER THE IMPLEMENTS

To equip an average farm with machinery costs about \$1,000. Implements subjected to the deteriorating effects of the weather will not do good work for more than five years. Thus there is necessary an expenditure of something like \$2,000 for each period of ten years.

A comparatively cheap shelter can be put up for \$400 which will save a great deal of money.

A suitable building can be 25 by 47 feet outside measurements. Concrete piers, 12 inches square, spaced at frequent intervals, support a six-by-six inch sill composed of two three-by-six inch pieces bolted to the piers. On this sill are placed two-by-six inch studs, which support a four-by-six inch plate composed of two two-by-six inch pieces. These studs are covered with one inch T and G boarding. The rafters are two-by-eight inches at 24 inch centres and are covered with one inch sheeting and good cedar shingles, laid four and a half inches to the weather. The roof is strengthened by a truss spaced about ten feet apart.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE WORLD GOES BY

By Arthur Goodenough

Sun-rise and moon-rise,
And lure of earth and sky;
Sun-rise and moon-rise
And echoes that reply;
With hours between to sigh in,
To laugh in and to cry in—
To dream in—and to die in—
And so the world goes by!

Sun-set and moon-set!
And bird and butterfly;
Sun-set and moon-set
And shadows dim which lie;
And happy days and drear days,
And bitter days and dear days,
And cloudy days and clear days—
And so the world goes by!

Sun-shine and star shine
And hopes unborn that cry;
Sun-shine and star shine,
And dreams that will not die,
With flight of rook and swallow,
And songs we fain would follow
Loud-flung from hill and hollow—
And so the world goes by!

Day-light and gray-light,
And wonder in the sky;
Day-light and gray-light,
And wings wherewith to fly;
And loss and death to grieve us
And frowning Fates to weave us
A shroud when breath shall leave us—
And so the world goes by!

Oak-leaf and ivy-leaf,
And laurel leaf and all;
And hero wreath and angel wreath
And something waxing small,
And base thoughts and holy thoughts
And silence—after all!

Green leaf and red leaf,
And rain-bow banded sky;
Spring home leaf and autumn leaf
And flowers that droop and die;
And birthday and bridal days
And none to tell us why!

THE MOVIES

It was a Saturday afternoon and the audience was mostly made up of children, many of them quite small, and this was the program:

The first number showed two merchants plying their trade in a little one-horse Western town, where they were the leading citizens and led the temperance procession and performed other moral feats. But once a year they went up to Chicago and had a week's spree on the pretext of a fall buying trip. The Sunday after their return they joined lustily in the singing of the hymn—

"Yield not to temptation,
For yielding is sin"

This film was followed by a complicated story in which an old gentleman who gambled on the stock exchange stole and pawned what he thought was his daughter's pearl necklace to tide him over a nasty twist in the market. The necklace wasn't his daughter's. It had merely been given to her by her lover to keep until his return. The lover had been trusted with the sale of it by a woman friend. Well, anyway, the lover came back found the necklace gone and suspected the old man. He had just gone to his office, made him confess, and was looking at him very accusingly and scornfully when a clerk dashed in and told the old man that the market had turned and he was saved. Whereupon the lover grasped his hand and clapped him on the shoulder. One would gather that the old man's crime lay in the fact that he was likely to be caught. Mixed with this very probable tale there was a side story of domestic infelicity and four titled men pursuing the old gentleman's daughter for her money.

The third film showed two ragged looking tramps, of Mutt and Jeff proportions, in a bare and miserable room. They got up off the bed and threw off their cloaks, revealing evening dress, and departed thru a trap door in the floor. Their destination was a fashionable up-town residence, where a masked party was being given in honor of the daughter's debut. Here the big tramp saw a clever thief detach a pearl necklace from the neck of one of the girls, which he as cleverly stole from the original thief and which was stolen from him again by the little tramp. There was much horse-play on the part of the big tramp, who found the slippery dancing floor an insecure foothold, and this seemed to tickle the children immensely. Ultimately the tramps were caught and then they wakened up in the bare room and it was all a dream.

Then there was a story of a girl switchman who was working in her office when two tramps came in, clapped her into a cupboard, apparently without a word

of explanation, scattered her papers all over the floor, and accidentally or intentionally, it was not clear which, set fire to them. Then they hiked and the girl was seen beating frantically against the door. A freight train arriving in the nick of time, the crew saved the girl, dragging her out of the burning building just as the roof fell in. So far from being discomfited by the smoke and excitement the young lady, seeing that the tramps were getting off on the freight train, grabbed a revolver and pranced onto the moving train, where she held up the tramps, both of whom, after several slips, were captured.

The performance closed with a scene laid in an ultra-rural district and the subject of it was the rivalry of three young swains who were the suitors of a buxom widow. The prize fell eventually to the little chap who had the enterprise to buy a bicycle, of which the widow instantly became enamored. She signed the marriage contract on the spot to insure a convenient and uninterrupted use of the machine.

In the whole five numbers there was not a clever situation or one that bore the faintest resemblance to every-day life, and the humor depended for its appeal upon physical inequality and horse-play.

And this is the sort of thing that children are going to see, not once in months or weeks, but daily. It is about time that parents and educationalists seriously considered the effect this sort of thing is going to have on the rising generation. For, coming down to the last analysis, the people can get what they want



"THE GLORY OF DEPARTING DAY"
From a painting by Joseph Farquharson

if they demand it long and loudly enough. The moving picture theatre has come to stay, but it remains with us to say what ideals it shall put before the children.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Your paper seems to be a help for those in trouble, so thought I would write and see if some of them could give me a little good advice. I have been married two years and a half and when we were first married I consented to go in and live with his family until the next fall, when he was to put up buildings on his own farm. But we are still here, and when I try to tell him I wish he would build, he gets cross and wants to know why I'm not satisfied, here—aren't they using me right? We get along alright, but it's not home. I don't think it is because he doesn't care for me, but it has always been his home and he can't see why I'm not satisfied to stay here too. We have a little girl four months old now and I certainly do think we should have a home of our own, so if any of the Country Homemakers can help me any I would be so grateful.

Will sign myself

PERPLEXED.

THE MAN'S SIDE AGAIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—Having been a subscriber for years, I have always taken a great interest in the Homemakers page. The article by "Dinah," in the issue of Nov. 10, was interesting as well as amusing. I think if some women could look into the inmost thoughts of the average young man, they would see how some of their ideas would not work out as they believe they would. I am not very old myself, but

I would like to express a few thoughts on married life, and the independent wife. I suppose my ideas are similar to those of other young men, and the reason I place such importance on young men is that they will be the husbands (perhaps hen-pecked) of tomorrow. The women that are trying to make great strides in independence should study the effect it will have on the men. By independence here I don't mean independence in thought or action or anything in reason, but rather that attitude of opposition to their husbands or the efforts of men generally. Man and woman were placed on this old earth of ours to live together depending on each other, there is no getting away from that fact. Too much independence in women will widen the gulf between them and the men. Together we stand, divided we fall. Thousands of men, breadwinners, are struggling along in this Western land, working early and late. Why? Because women are depending on them, and the majority of them are making good. It's that dependence in women which is their chief charm. There is a danger that women will get so independent they will not need us men, or I am afraid men will not be brave enough to marry them. That would mean thousands more old maids, many more shop girls, factory girls, etc., etc. Matters would certainly be worse. I am in favor of women getting the vote. I believe their vote would help in getting some reforms which we need, but I am afraid that some day they will want a dower law or something else. I am not in favor of a dower law or any law forcing a man to hand over any portion of his property to his wife when he marries or after. It would be a huge detriment to the best interests of unmarried women of any age. The men would not know if the girls were marrying them for love, or for the benefits derived from the dower law.

An illustration—When I go out to vote, I vote against the party which has the most planks in their platform I don't want. Now, if I wanted to marry a girl, one plank would be girl, next dower law, next independence of action, next equal rights, etc. I would probably do without the girl before I would take on those planks I did not want.

Again, "Dinah" says she knows lots of women who cling to their husbands and take his word, his reasoning and his decision as final. I think that is one of those extreme views she speaks of, for I think that in most arguments it is the woman that has the doing finally.

I have been in many homes thru the West and I must say that in nearly every case there is a real partnership. Usually on the farm the wife is boss in the house and the man boss outside, but they generally work together for good. I think, when everything is summed up, that most women get all the comforts that their husbands can really afford.

Wishing the page every success, I'll sign myself

CHUCK.

SUNLIGHT KILLS MOTHS

"Look out for your woolens, furs and feathers!" This is the warning which entomologists at the University of Wisconsin give to housewives who, in the rush of canning and preserving time, may have forgotten that the destructive clothes moth is now busily fluttering about on her nightly errands of mischief.

It is no wonder that when Mother spies a little yellowish-grey insect sailing about the reading-table lamp, the whole family begins frantically to slap their hands together in an effort to crush out the life of the small intruder. This universal pest, which prizes the scientific title of *tinea pellinocella*, arranges for the coming into the world of some very undesirable citizens. In dark corners and nooks it deposits tiny eggs from which hatch out small white worms with a highly developed appetite for expensive plumes and clothing. Through the depredations of its epicurean offspring, the moth time is thus indirectly responsible each year for damaging and ruining thousands of dollars' worth of clothing in Wisconsin homes.

Sunlight is one thing which the moth cannot survive. It can live and prosper in an atmosphere of moth balls, but dies in a short time when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. By thoroughly brushing clothes and hanging them in the sunlight for a day, moths can be easily and surely eliminated. Another method to rid clothes of the pests is to place them in a trunk or tight box and then put an ounce of carbon bisulphide in a dish in the top of the trunk, afterwards closing the lid.

NOT TAKING CHANCES

It was in the cyclone season, and a bad storm having arisen in the night, the family were hastily preparing to go to the cellar. Little Hilda was hunting about in a great furore, unheeding her mother's repeated commands to leave everything and hurry below. Her brother was finally obliged to go back and get her. As she was pulled along toward the cellar, the cause of her delay came out. "My stockin's ain't mates!" she protested indignantly, as she hung back and kicked. "Do you want me to be blowed 'way up in the air an' off to some other town in one tan stockin' an' one black one?"

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Alberta

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

WAR RELIEF FUNDS	
Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$2,622.40
Rocky Coulee Union, No. 105	4.00
Vegreville Union, No. 4	109.00
	\$2,735.40
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$325.05
Strathmore Union, No. 58	10.00
Braes o' Benachie, No. 646	23.70
	\$358.75
U.F.A. Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$924.25
Sedalia Union, No. 324	5.25
Raley Union, No. 577	25.00
Rutherford Union, No. 565	2.00
Ladies' Aid, Lake Thelma	10.00
	\$966.50
Canadian Patriotic Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$149.95

HELP FOR DEBATERS
The following report has been received from P. J. Haslam, secretary of Berrywater Local, No. 195:—

"Many thanks for the circular re debates. I think myself it is the very thing needed to make the meetings interesting. Last winter we started debates here, but after the first two or three times they fell thru. We could not get debaters, the work devolving on the same two or three every time. The whole trouble whether in the U.F.A. or literary society is that quite a few of the farmers, more especially the younger ones, never read anything, not even the newspapers, so in consequence are not posted on general topics and when it comes to getting up a debate they are hopelessly at sea, as a year's reading cannot be crammed into the space of two or three weeks. The same trouble was experienced in the Literary Society. To my mind there is something lacking in the education of the children in this country and the States. Mr. Speakman hit the nail on the head in his last letter. The whole trouble with our community is that we are split into sects. If it were possible to organize the whole into a regiment and get the same spirit that holds in one, or in a big school, we could get along. This living so much on isolated farms creates a spirit that the one family and the one farm is the only one in the world and can get along without anybody else. If the Germans were to invade Canada I do not think it would be an unmixed evil; it would weld the people."

GOOD LIVESTOCK SERVICE
The members of the Swan Hill Local, No. 170, desire to express their appreciation of the splendid success made by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. of their trial shipment of two cars of cattle. They experienced much opposition from local buyers, and there were many doleful predictions of a slow trip, loss en route, besides "getting it in the neck" with the prices at the finish. However, these predictions did not materialize and they had a fast trip, no loss, the prices being more than satisfactory. The secretary states that the members are unanimously in favor of shipping to the Elevator Co. in the future.

CO-OPERATION AND SUCCESS
J. C. Shannon, secretary of Creighton Union, No. 191, reports having held one of the best and most successful meetings in their history on the 2nd of November. The union is doing a lot of co-operative work thru the Mannville District Association in the line of purchasing coal, lumber, apples and honey. A cordial invitation is extended to the general secretary to visit the union at an early date, but there is unfortunately no immediate prospect of it being possible to accept same.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR SUGGESTED
The following letter from F. W. Godsall, of Cowley, may be of interest to many of our members, particularly such unions as may be engaged in the business of purchasing their supplies in bulk:—
"Having visited sugar estates in the Hawaiian Islands and lived for some

periods on sugar estates in Barbados, I wrote to both places for samples and prices to find out if it is possible for our farmers' co-operative societies to import their own sugar and molasses direct from the estate. I do not think it is practicable from Honolulu at present prices, tho they expect prices there to drop soon very greatly from a change in the tariff, but from Barbados it is quite possible and advantageous. My correspondent in Barbados obtained the cost of freight on a minimum carload of 33,000 lbs. from Barbados to Cowley as \$1.71 per 100 lbs., the highest rate being \$1.91, while the agents of the Royal Mail S. S. Co. there quoted \$1.80 per 100 lbs. to Lethbridge, which would be the same to any station in Alberta, and may be taken as the average and about correct. Sugar in Barbados this season has ranged from \$3.55 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Duty as far as I can ascertain is about 40 cents per 100 lbs. This would make sugar cost here from \$5.87 to \$6.00 per 100 lbs. The sugar is a light brown, the best quality of 'grocery sugar,' absolutely pure from the cane. In considering the price it must be borne in mind that this sugar is as sweet again as what we buy here, besides having a delicious flavor, quite lacking in our usual supply. Last winter in England I began by putting into my cup of coffee at my brother's table the amount of Barbados sugar I used here, but found that it made it like a cup of syrup, too sweet. Such pure sugar is loved by children, and will make them as strong and fat as the black children in Barbados and would save much jam and candy.

"On some estates, if the market for syrup is more favorable, the cane will be made into syrup instead of sugar and an absolutely pure molasses is produced, named in the market 'Fancy Molasses.' It is darker than what we call syrup and tastes more like treacle and is loved by children and exceedingly wholesome for them, and is also fine for cooking purposes. A carload of sugar could be made up with molasses as well. The price of molasses in Barbados has not been sent me, possibly the cost by weight may be the same as sugar and therefore not quoted. At any rate molasses is duty free when obtained from Barbados and would be much cheaper than what one buys here, besides being sweeter. If one farmers' union could not handle a carload it could be shared with a neighboring union or otherwise disposed of. I shall be glad to send a small sample of the sugar or molasses to any officer of a farmers' union on receipt of five cents for postage on each sample. Larger samples can be sent where necessary. I send one of each to you now to show color. I hope you will send this letter to The Guide for the information of fellow farmers in the West, anxious to escape from the heavy burdens imposed on us by the protected sugar refiners of Canada, tho no doubt our escape would soon be cut off, when discovered, by the imposition of a heavier tariff."

A MEMBER EXPELLED
The regular meeting of the Wildmere Local Union, No. 698, was held on November 6, nine members being present. The case of J. A. Isley was taken up. He had been notified to appear at each of the three meetings held previous to this in order to defend himself, but did not do so, therefore the case was tried in his absence. He was charged with selling goods belonging to the union and retaining the money, and after hearing the evidence it was decided that he be expelled and notified accordingly. The union is holding a social on the first Friday in December in an effort to bring the members together again and interest them and others in the district. The secretary stated that the members seem to be patronizing the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Vermilion well, and as far as he can judge about 90 per cent. of their grain is going there.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL
A meeting of the University Local, No. 684, was held on August 21 at which two new members were enrolled. It was decided to open a U.F.A. Patriotic Fund.

It was also decided by those present to hold a series of debates in order to make the meetings more interesting. The subject for the next meeting will be: "Resolved that mixed farming is a better paying proposition for this country than grain raising." The affirmative will be taken by M. B. Culver; negative, J. McGowan. It was moved and seconded that Mr. Price see J. C. Christie re need of help from loss of crop by hail. It was also decided that this local be represented as objecting to the penalty of \$1.00 per quarter section on hail insurance on account of grain blockade and people not being able to pay their taxes by November 1. It was decided to hold the next meeting on the third Saturday in December.

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

Our directors at their last meeting passed a resolution appealing to all our members to help the Red Cross work and instructing me to give the best possible effect to this resolution. A good way for farmers within reach of Calgary to help would be to donate supplies to the Convalescent Home at Ogden. This is being done to some extent already and the Home just now has a supply of potatoes and vegetables. What it most requires is butter, eggs, cheese, poultry and meat. This Convalescent Home is the only one of its kind in Alberta and is open to all Alberta convalescents. It is under the control of the military authorities, who provide the necessary medical staff, orderlies, etc., also the necessary medical and hospital equipment. The cost of maintenance, together with the expense of a matron and cook, are borne by the Alberta Provincial Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society, assisted by a small per capita grant from the Dominion Government. This Home is to be used for restoring health and strength to our returned soldiers and also for caring for soldiers in training, in case of accident or sickness. It is therefore well worthy of our support. All supplies to be delivered to the Red Cross Convalescent Home at Ogden; if farmers don't take the supplies in themselves, they can be sent by express or large parcels by freight.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. SPEAKMAN,
President, United Farmers of Alberta.

WEST SALISBURY UNION

The following is a letter from G. R. Ball, secretary of West Salisbury Union,

No. 323:—"You no doubt notice our union is not very much alive since last winter. I hope to stir up a little more spirit this winter again, but at present the prospects are not encouraging. Our district is so close to Edmonton and good markets that the members are not as interested as they are in the outlying districts. Our paid up membership is very small as you will notice by enclosed dues, \$4.00, which was mostly collected at a meeting on November 12, when the enclosed resolutions were passed with a request that they appear in the Alberta section of The Guide. The resolutions are strong if the union is weak."

The resolutions are not published as our policy is to preserve this page as far as we possibly can as a news page, and by resolution of our board of directors resolutions from unions are not printed herein, ample facilities being afforded to any of our unions to get all the publicity needed on resolutions thru our circulars and other channels.

IRON SPRING UNION AND FREE WHEAT

We have just received a well signed petition and resolution from the above local in favor of free wheat. We intend to have a resolution on this subject in the coming convention and it would be well for all the unions to discuss the matter and formulate their resolutions. Hon. Robt. Rogers appeared before the Canadian Council of Agriculture at our recent meeting in Winnipeg and told us that the cabinet was carefully considering the question, that some ministers were favorably disposed towards free wheat, that Parliament when it met in January would have to decide the matter. We may have some influence on the decision if we can send a strong demand from our convention to Ottawa in January.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

THE LADIES ARE HELPING

We are greatly obliged to Mrs. Rodd McGregor, of Sullivan Lake, for a remittance of \$10.00 and the following letter in connection with same:—"I am sending you \$10.00 from the Ladies' Aid of Lake Thelma from the sale of tickets which I sold on a cushion. We wish it to be sent to the St. John Ambulance Association, to be used for the sick and wounded Canadian soldiers. Very sorry it is not more, but we hope this small sum will help out a little. Let us know if you receive it."

G.G.G. Abingdon Wagon Boxes

Strongly made from selected material. Double thickness over bolsters. Reinforced with extra sill and five-inch strap. None but selected and thoroughly dried lumber used—yellow pine flooring.



23-10

Note carefully the construction of this Wagon Box. Weight 400 lbs. Price F.O.B. Winnipeg, \$23.10. Our Abingdon Wagons are the substantial, strong kind. Axles of hickory; poles, reaches, bolsters and wheels of white oak. Prices—

\$84.00, \$88.20 and \$90.30

Complete with Double Box, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Third or Tip-top Box, extra, \$5.25

When you haul your grain in an Abingdon or any box, send it to the farmers' pioneer company.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Farm Produce

Ship us BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HIDES, WOOL, DRESSED MEATS, WOOD and HAY, anything you produce. We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits).

There is a special demand for Butter, Eggs and Poultry of all kinds. We handle Livestock in Car Lots on a Commission Basis.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.

Successors to The Central Farmers' Market Association, Limited,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Hens	10c
Spring Chickens	13c
Roosters	9c
Ducks, Young and Old	11c
Turkeys	15c
Geese	10c

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

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

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

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

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

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	10c
Young Ducks	12-13c
Turkeys	14-15c
Geese	11-12c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Prices

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

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

LIVE POULTRY!

Hens—Any size	10c
Roosters	9c
Spring Chickens	Best Market Price
Turkeys	15c
Ducks	11c
Geese	10c

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

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FROZEN — SALTED
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Buy your Winter Supply from an Established House. We sell fish all the year round.

Every variety. Ask for our price list.

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Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

Davis Produce Co.
P. O. BOX 203
THE PAS - Manitoba

Manitoba

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

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District Grain Growers' annual convention was held at Minnedosa on November 24. After an opening address by President C. S. Stevenson, Mr. Butchart, on behalf of the town of Minnedosa and in the absence of the Mayor, welcomed the delegates.

On the roll call being taken, the following local Associations were found to be represented: Havelock, Cordova, Moline, Cameron, Basswood, Newdale, Strathclair, Shoal Lake, Vista, Crocus Hill, Bethany, Empire and Rapid City. The Farm Machinery Acts of Alberta and Saskatchewan were read and discussed, as well as the proposed Livestock Exchange Bill of Manitoba. Mr. Simpson also spoke on new ways of raising money for patriotic and war purposes and advocated a poll tax, as it would make the foreign element help to pay when by other means of raising revenue they would escape lightly.

R. McKenzie, Central Secretary, spoke on free wheat and the grading of grain as it was done at present, the inspector being supreme in the department. After the above questions were discussed the following resolutions were passed:

"That we approve of terms of Farm Machinery Act of Saskatchewan and believe that much good would result if same were adopted by the legislature of Manitoba at the ensuing session."

"That the proposed legislation for the purpose of forming a Winnipeg Livestock Exchange does not commend itself to the Association, as we believe it would only tend to restrict competition and eventually reduce the price of stock to the farmer and be of no benefit to the consumer."

"That we, the members of Marquette District Grain Growers' Association, wish to place ourselves on record that we are in favor of free wheat with the United States."

"From the conditions that obtain to the inspection of grain, that there should be a permanent survey board as an appeal from the decision of the inspector."

"Whereas it is necessary that sufficient funds should be raised to generously finance the various schemes which have in view the assistance of the disabled and infirm who are suffering thru the war, and whereas there are some who are unwilling to contribute to such funds and are making absolutely no effort to help along such patriotic work, therefore, it is resolved that in order to reach this class of people it is desirable to establish a poll tax during the war only by which every individual in Canada should contribute to some extent for the benefits conferred on him by our system of constitutional government."

Director Simpson gave a report of the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the meeting with the business men of Winnipeg. The secretary read the financial report, showing a balance on hand and considerable money owing the Association. The report was accepted as correct. The secretary was instructed to notify Associations in arrears to the District Association. In choosing a place for the next convention, Shoal Lake and Birtle were mentioned and the former decided upon. It will, therefore, be at Shoal Lake in June, 1916, the date to be set by the officials.

Two names, Frank Simpson and J. T. Davis, were brought forward for director, and on a ballot being taken, Mr. Simpson was declared elected. The other officers were re-elected by acclamation, viz., President, C. S. Stevenson; Vice-President, R. Dalgarno; Secretary, Bert McLeod, of Shoal Lake.

The convention was then thrown open as a public meeting and R. McKenzie gave an address on how farmers could obtain cheaper money, explaining the New Zealand system of government loans, also on co-operation in other lines, etc. Mr. Marcon gave a short address dealing with the position of labor and farmers, declaring they had a common cause and asking for hearty co-operation between the two. After giving a vote of thanks to the speakers, the singing of the National Anthem brought the convention to a close.

BERT McLEOD, Secretary,
Marquette Dist. Ass'n.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

The Neepawa District Association met in convention in the Court House, Neepawa, on Thursday, Nov. 25. The attendance was not so large as was hoped for, but it was a good meeting notwithstanding.

Mr. McKenzie, the genial secretary of the provincial organization, was present and gave valuable assistance in dealing with the various problems under discussion. An interesting and practical address on "Success" was given by Rev. G. F. McCullough, of the Neepawa Methodist Church. At the close of the afternoon session the election of officers was held, resulting in the re-appointment of T. H. Drayson, as President; G. A. Hall, Vice-President; and W. R. Wood, Secretary. A. McGregor, of Winchester branch, was nominated as director for the Neepawa district.

The evening session was occupied with an address by Mr. McKenzie, and a discussion on "Farm Credits." Mr. McKenzie has made a close study of the whole problem and presented the present conditions and the possibilities in most interesting and instructive fashion. There is no question but that the Neepawa Grain Growers will expect something practical to be done in the near future by the legislature in the way of securing cheaper money for agricultural development.

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

"Whereas there is general dissatisfaction with the inspection of grain of the present season's crop in the Western inspectorial division, and especially with the large percentage of grain adjudged to be "no grade," therefore, we, the Neepawa District Grain Growers' Association, request the department of Trade and Commerce to institute an investigation into the methods of grading grain at Winnipeg, and the use made by the inspector of the discretionary powers conferred upon him by the Grain Inspection Act in the matter of grading "tough" wheat and grain containing wild oats. And further, we recommend that the government appoint a permanent board of appeal to whom the shipper of grain can have recourse in case of grievance in the decisions of the inspectors."

"We disapprove of the appointments made on the Agricultural Commission inasmuch as the commission is composed largely of capitalists and of men with no special interest in nor acquaintance with agriculture. And we express the conviction that for all such work a definite time limit should be set, that there may not be any undue delay in accomplishing the work assigned."

"We express our entire and unqualified sympathy with the ideal of 'Free Wheat,' which is already supported with practical unanimity by Western agriculturists generally."

"We recommend the 'Patriotic Acre' plan to branch Associations and urge them to take up the work in their own districts, making an effort to have the contributions completed by December 31, 1915."

"Whereas the principles of the Grain Growers' movement are essentially and definitely democratic, and whereas one of the chief pre-requisites of effective democracy is an earnest and intelligent public spirit, which practically concerns itself with the well-being of the community, as well as with matters of wider economic and national interest, therefore, we recommend that local branches of the Grain Growers' Associations avail themselves of every opportunity of co-operating with other local organizations and community clubs, mutual improvement societies, temperance lodges, and fraternal or literary societies, etc., in meetings for social fellowship and intellectual and general culture, in order to assist the elevating and unifying of the community life and the development of the democratic instinct and spirit and principle in the fullest possible measure."

"Whereas the cost of enlisting, equipping and maintaining the Canadian forces in their participation in the Empire's war with the necessary ambulances, hospital and relief departments, and the care of disabled soldiers and their

dependent families is a necessary and honorable obligation of the nation, which it is imperative should be honorably and effectively met, therefore, while gladly recognizing the worthy public spirit actuating those who with splendid generosity are contributing voluntarily to these objects, we recommend that the federal government definitely undertake the whole task, financing it and equalizing the burden by a system of Direct Taxation of land values thruout the Dominion."

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT CONVENTION

The above convention was held in Neville's Theatre, Swan River, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., with President E. H. Spicer in the chair. After a few remarks from the president, R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, spoke upon agricultural credits, free wheat and hail insurance. Resolutions were passed in favor of free wheat, also in favor of the reduction of the charges for farmers' telephones from \$22.00 (the business charge) to the residential charge of \$17.00. A resolution was also passed with regard to the spread in prices as paid by the elevators and the Winnipeg prices.

Mrs. Robert Richardson addressed the meeting on the high ideals of the Grain Growers' movement and the help women members might be in the social and educative side of the work.

S. I. Ford, of Harlington, was unanimously elected as director for the federal constituency of Nelson. Mr. Hanna was elected as President and C. Banks as Vice-President. The convention closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Avison and the retiring President, Mr. Spicer. The following resolution was sent to Premier Norris and will be brought up also at the Brandon convention:

"That we, the Swan Valley District Grain Growers' Association, petition you to have the farm telephones in Manitoba changed from a business telephone (as at present) to a residential rate of \$17.00, instead of the present rate of \$22.00, which we consider an iniquitous overcharge."

Also a resolution was passed that the constitution be so amended that each District Association may elect its own director at the annual district convention.
CONTRIBUTED.

SOURIS CONVENTION THIS WEEK

The annual convention of the Souris District of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in DeWitt's Hall, Napinka, on the evening of Friday, December 10. Important business will be transacted, including the selection of a director to represent the district on the board of directors of the Provincial Association for 1916. Directors W. H. English and J. L. Brown will be present to give addresses. All members of the Association in the new Souris federal constituency will be made welcome.

A GOOD REPORT

The secretary of the McCreary branch writes as follows: Please find enclosed six dollars, dues for eight members of our association. This is the balance of dues for thirty-nine members in good standing who have paid their dues since the McCreary branch was reorganized last March.

LOWE FARM ASSOCIATION

The secretary of Lowe Farm, in sending in membership dues for the year, states that they have upwards of sixty members now, and would like to increase their numbers. He states that their association is a very live one, and the members are interested in co-operative buying. This branch is steadily growing.

CORDWOOD AT ARBORG

A very well attended meeting was held in Arborg on the 19th, and a good many of the branches in that district were represented. R. McKenzie, of the Central office, was present and addressed the meeting. The question of these northern branches supplying the prairie branches with their winter's supply of wood was taken up. Much may be done to assist these branches by ordering wood from them direct—shipping over either the C.N.R. or C.P.R. direct to point of destination and thereby saving the local freight rates. Anyone needing wood may write the secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, Man., or communicate direct with H. F. Danielson, district representative of the Department of Agriculture, Arborg, P.O.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following has been decided upon for district conventions, giving the district, director, date and place:—

1, W. H. Beesley, to be announced later, Elbow; 2, M. P. Roddy, Dec. 7, Weyburn; 3, G. E. Noggle, Dec. 8, Estevan; 5, J. W. Easton, Dec. 10, Maryfield; 6, F. M. Redman, Dec. 14, Indian Head; 7, C. O. A. Travis, Dec. 22, Melville; 8, T. M. Eddy, Jan. 4, Davidson; 9, J. F. Reid, Dec. 14 and 15, Wynyard; 10, J. L. Rooke, Dec. 17, Wadena; 11, Thos. Sales, Dec. 8 and 9, North Battleford; 12, A. Knox, Dec. 21, Prince Albert; 13, W. H. Lilwall, Jan. 11 and 12, Saskatoon; 14, T. M. Morgan, to be announced later, Swift Current; 15, Frank Burton, to be announced later, Assiniboia; 16, W. T. Hall, to be announced later, Conquest.

Some of these conventions last year were attended by large numbers of delegates and visitors and all of them were the means of stimulating the work of the organized farmers throughout the province. It is by means of these smaller conventions that many of the most important lines of activity by the Association for the farmers' benefit are initiated. We look to the district conventions in considerable measure to set the pace for the great annual convention and resolutions which have found favor with the district conventions are given priority on the agenda of the general convention.

Every local should be represented at its district convention, not only by duly elected delegates, but by as many visiting members as can make it convenient to attend. There is education and inspiration of a value not to be measured by the dollar mark for every one who attends these gatherings and enters heartily into the spirit of their deliberations.

Every local is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members which have been reported to the Central. If your membership has not been fully reported, kindly do so at once whether the fees for the current year have been paid or not. All visiting members will be admitted and if the practice of former years is followed they will be extended the full privileges of the convention.

Delegates and visitors should purchase a single one-way ticket and ask for a standard certificate in order that reduced return rates may be secured. If more than one line of railway is used a certificate must be secured from each. If you take the train at a flag station, secure a conductor's receipt, but in all cases where possible the standard certificate should be secured. The fares of delegates may be pooled or not as the convention decides.

Women delegates will have the same standing in the convention as men, but there will be present some one to speak especially to the women if a sufficient number are in attendance to warrant it.

There is appended hereto a rough outline of some of the interesting subjects which will come before these conventions, but of course every delegate will have the right to introduce such questions and move such resolutions as may be in order whether the subject dealt with is mentioned in this list or not.

Please write your district director stating how many delegates and others will attend from your point.

Yours fraternally,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

Under the revised constitution the locals are required to report all members to the Central. Representation at the annual convention will be based on the number of members reported and on record at the Central by December 31, section 13, sub-section 3, ".....For the convention the number of members as recorded with Central secretary on or before the 31st of December last preceding shall govern, and for the district meeting the number of members recorded 30 days before the district meeting."

Every effort should be made to collect and remit all the fees of members before December 31, but whether their fees for the current year have been paid or not the names and addresses of all members should be reported. Because of the lateness of the season a vigorous effort must be made if these records are to be in good shape by December 31 and the hearty co-operation of all officers and members is counted on. Get in the greatest possible number of members during December. The outside world, and especially the East and the big interests, judge our strength by the number of members our annual report shows and

Saskatchewan

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

the numbers and enthusiasm of the annual meeting.

There are a number of locals that have made no report and remitted no fees during 1915. These should observe section 12, sub-section 3: "The local shall make payment of all membership fees owing to the Central promptly and at least once every three months."

The Association has done and is doing so very much for its members that no farmer should be left out of its membership.

Any co-operative association not yet affiliated with the Association may do so by passing the affiliation by-law and by reporting names and addresses of its members it will be entitled to send delegates to the Central the same as the other locals. All co-operative associations should secure a voice in the control of the Central and especially in the co-operative wholesale department.

All secretaries please act at once.

Yours fraternally,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Dec. 1, 1915.

LOCAL SECRETARIES NOT PEDLARS Says Judge McLean

Of the utmost importance to the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan, and especially to all bodies incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act of this province and other local Associations, is a decision rendered recently by Judge McLean of the Judicial District of North Battleford.

Last March John E. Gilders, secretary of the Hafford Co-operative Association, in distributing a carload of flour and feed let an official of the village have some of the goods, whereupon he was summoned to appear before the village magistrate to answer to a charge of being a pedlar and hawker under the terms of the Transient Traders' Act. Mr. Gilders naturally appealed to the Central to defend him and the late F. W. Green, accompanied by G. E. Taylor, the Association's solicitor, went to Hafford—a four days' trip—and put up an unanswerable defence. But the magistrate found Gilders guilty and imposed the snug fine of \$50.

The organized retailers and other enemies of the farmers' movement thought a body blow had been delivered to all co-operative associations, but the Central appealed the case, bearing all the expense, and again in November sent its lawyer with Director Thos. Sales to Hafford to argue the appeal. Judge McLean allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction, with costs against the informant.

It has cost the Central a few hundred dollars to win the fight, but it has established once for all the fact that this little game will not work. The Grain Growers' Association's co-operative movement is here to stay. The experience of Hafford Co-operative Association demonstrates very forcefully the need of a strong Central thru which we can defend our units. Without the Central the judgment of the magistrate would have stood as a menace to every farmers' association and would have given the Retail Dealers' Association a powerful weapon to use in its campaign to crush co-operative trading by the Grain Growers.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

THE MODERN GOOD SAMARITAN Founded on Fact

A certain king had a desire to increase his possessions, which were already very great, and decided to go to war with a neighboring country and thus to add to his dominions. But another and smaller country blocked the way, and so he demanded a passage across it for his troops. The king of that country, however, said: "You may not enter my dominions, as that will bring ruin upon my country and my people." On hearing these words the other king was very wrath and commanded that his troops should cross the frontier and carry fire and sword thruout the land.

And so it came to pass that desolation and destruction was brought upon the people, so that they fled from their homes and suffered great want. There was also

great slaughter in the land, so that many wives and children were left poor and desolate. And it came to pass that a way was found to help these people. But a certain pastor, on hearing of these things, said: "It is not meet that we should help these people in this manner, as it will take away the living from many a poor man," and so he refused to help them and passed by on the other side. Certain farmers also who heard his words came and looked upon these people, and forthwith they repeated his words and they also passed by on the other side.

But certain other farmers who had suffered great loss to their crops from hail came and looked upon them, and had compassion on them, and came and brought their gifts, "Good measure, pressed down and running over," because they said: "The hail has blighted our crops and therefore we feel we must give more to make up the loss." And so they brought relief to the poor people across the seas.

Moreover they said: "See to the wants of these people, and if there is need when next we harvest our crops we will again do likewise." Which, then, thinkest thou, is neighbor to the brave and suffering people across the seas? S.W.Y.

DISTRICT No. 9

To Officers and Members in District No. 9:—Kindly note that the convention for district No. 9, to be held at Wynyard on the 14th and 15th of December, will open on the evening of the 14th at 7.30 p.m. and will continue on the 15th until the east bound express leaves Wynyard.

JOHN F. REID,
District Director.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS

Sask. Grain Growers' Assn.:—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., regarding the sending of gifts for soldiers such as pipes, tobacco, etc. These articles come under the head of "Field Comforts" and cannot be sent by the Red Cross Society. They should be addressed to Miss Arnoldi, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, England.

*Yours truly,
I. SIMPSON,
Sec'y Red Cross Society.
Moose Jaw, Nov. 28, 1915.

FOR BETTER MEETINGS

Enclosed find 30 cents for which please send me one dozen of your small pamphlet "How to Conduct a Public Meeting." We hope to increase our membership and keep the members more in touch with each other this winter.

PRES. ARNOLD ASSN.
Pres. Arnold Assn.:—I am forwarding you under separate cover twelve copies

of "How to Conduct a Public Meeting." I am very glad to know that you are taking an interest in this pamphlet. It fills a long felt want and if every local in the province would undertake to spend an entire evening over the reading and study of this pamphlet and in practicing the rules of parliamentary procedure laid down there, untold benefit to our members would result. At one bound we should raise our meetings all over the province from their present low standard of humdrum haphazard procedure to the plane of dignity and correct procedure. My observation has been that almost any one who is familiar with correct forms of procedure at a public meeting is willing to take part therein. I hope to see every member of the Association familiar with the contents of this booklet.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INTERESTED

J. B. Musselman, Esq.—We write to know if there is any probability of your taking a trip this winter, and if so would it be possible for us to arrange to have you address a meeting here along co-operative lines.

We have been close students of what has been accomplished during the past few years in Saskatchewan, particularly as that province was the writer's home for many years, and we wish to get the benefit of some of your experience and enthusiasm if it were possible.

Practically all of our produce is handled by this Co-operative Association and we are also introducing co-operative trading in the matter of purchasing supplies and we believe a little talk from you would be of incalculable benefit to us, therefore if yourself or any of the leading officials of your organization visit our province this winter we would be glad to get in touch with them.

THE SALMON ARM FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

Salmon Arm, B.C., Nov. 22, 1915.


The Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange:—I have your favor of the 22nd inst. and note with pleasure that you have followed closely the work of the organized farmers in Saskatchewan and that you would be pleased to have me address a meeting at your point on the subject of co-operative merchandising.

At the invitation of the board of directors of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association I have consented to attend their annual meeting at Victoria in January and address that body. It may be that arrangements could be made under which I could do myself the pleasure of stopping off at Salmon Arm and spending an afternoon or evening with you. I do not know as yet the exact date of the Victoria meeting, but when I am informed of same I will write you further.

It would give me pleasure to meet with your people and to assist in establishing a bond of co-operative endeavor which would bring your organization and ours into closer and more advantageous relationship.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

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



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

Flour and Feed

TO OUR 25,000 MEMBERS, and the rest of Saskatchewan's Farmers (who are going to be members soon)

We are supplying thru our Local Associations: Flour, Feed and Cereals at lowest wholesale prices. Secure the full advantage by buying in car-load quantities if possible, but if your local cannot order a full car-load we can still supply you at wholesale prices.

See your Local Secretary or write to—

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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

<p>CANADIAN PACIFIC</p> <p>Excursions</p> <p>TO</p> <p>Eastern Canada</p> <p>Reduced first-class round-trip fares. Effective Dec. 1st to 31st, from</p> <p>Winnipeg</p> <p>TO</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Toronto</td><td>\$40.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Montreal</td><td>45.00</td></tr> <tr><td>St. John</td><td>59.30</td></tr> <tr><td>Halifax</td><td>63.45</td></tr> </table> <p>2 Express Trains Daily</p> <p>Corresponding reduced fares from other points and all stations in ONTARIO, QUEBEC and MARITIME PROVINCES. Stopovers, east of Fort William, within transit limits. Return limit three months. Extension of limit on extra payment.</p> <p>STANDARD SLEEPERS AND TOURIST SLEEPERS AND DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS</p> <p>For further information, tickets and sleeping car reservations, apply to any Canadian Pacific ticket agent, or to</p> <p>Winnipeg Ticket Offices City ticket office, corner Main and Portage. Phone Main 370-1. Depot ticket office. Phone Main 5500. 663 Main Street. Phone Main 3260. A. C. SHAW, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg</p>	Toronto	\$40.00	Montreal	45.00	St. John	59.30	Halifax	63.45	<p>CANADIAN PACIFIC</p> <p>Pacific Coast Excursions</p> <p>TICKETS ON SALE</p> <p>Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10; Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14; Feb. 8, 9, 10, 11</p> <p>First-class Round Trip Fares:</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>From</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Ft. William</td><td>\$52.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Pt. Arthur</td><td>52.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Winnipeg</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Portage la Prairie</td><td>50.00</td></tr> <tr><td>Brandon</td><td>50.00</td></tr> </table> <p>TO</p> <p>Vancouver, Victoria Westminster</p> <p>2 Express Trains Daily</p> <p>Corresponding Fares from Other Points Going Transit Limit 15 Days Return Limit April 30, 1916 Stopovers within Transit Limits</p>	From		Ft. William	\$52.00	Pt. Arthur	52.00	Winnipeg	50.00	Portage la Prairie	50.00	Brandon	50.00
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Feeds for Poultry

Showing the relative value of the numerous poultry feeds available on the farm

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

The objects of poultry feeding are to convert or transform animal, vegetable and mineral matter from their inedible form over to their edible form in such finished products as eggs and meat. While this transformation is going on there are three processes carried on within the body of the fowl. These are (1) growth, (2) reproduction and (3) the storing of fat. All feeding must be directed towards furnishing the proper kinds, forms and amounts of food containing the materials necessary for accomplishing the desired results whether it be growth, eggs or fattening. In the outset we might just as well state that no hard and fast rules of feeding can be laid down which will always bring the same results. Different breeds may require different feeds, as their habits, limitations and adaptations differ considerably, so what may work out well with one breed will not necessarily work the same with all others. Neither can we figure on the standard grains always being of the same composition, hence certain quantities might prove adequate under one condition and quite inadequate under another. This question of balancing up rations with the proper amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fat may work out in theory, but when it comes to actual practice we have to be governed largely by the breed of poultry fed and the conditions under which the fowls are kept. The proper balancing of these constituents may serve as a standard to go by, but the factors which really count most are the palatability of the food, its digestibility and whether or not it is nutritious. These points have their practical application for the farmer and do not really bear the hidden mystery which the terms protein, carbohydrates and fat apparently do. A ration may be scientifically properly balanced and yet not give the results expected for the simple reason that the food constituents are not in a readily available form. Then again, certain foods have certain effects on other foods when fed together which may render them of greater or less feeding value as the case may be.

any apparently bad effects than any other grain. When whole grains are fed it should form a good part of any grain part of the ration. The strongest objection to wheat feeding is its high price. Shrunken or frozen wheat caused by frost or drouth is even better feed than whole plump wheat as it contains more of the egg forming and meat forming food and less of the fattening part. Wheat screenings contain quite a percentage of this kind of wheat and if it were not for the large per cent. of weed seeds would be the best form of wheat to feed. On our Western farms wheat should be fed in liberal quantities to chicks and laying hens, not alone, but in combination with other grains or feed.



PROFESSOR HERNER

Of the by-products of wheat probably bran is the best of them all. It is exceptionally high in meat or muscle and egg forming food. Mixed with other ground feed and fed either as a soft mash or as a dry mash to young and growing chicks it is the best of any food that can be fed. It forces growth in young stock and stimulates egg production in the old stock. It can be fed either as a soft or wet mash for laying hens or as a part of a dry mash. As a part of a mash for turkeys, ducks and geese it also stands in a class by itself. Its "flaky" nature makes it a specially good feed to mix with the heavier chopped grains like oats, barley, corn and so on. It also helps to give bulk to the mash. Shorts are not considered as good a food for poultry as bran, being lower in food value besides not mixing as well with other chopped feed. Usually shorts is more adulterated than bran owing to its fine condition. Middlings and flour work in nicely as parts of dry or wet mashes for any class of poultry. Only small quantities should be used owing to the "sticky" or "doughy" nature of each.

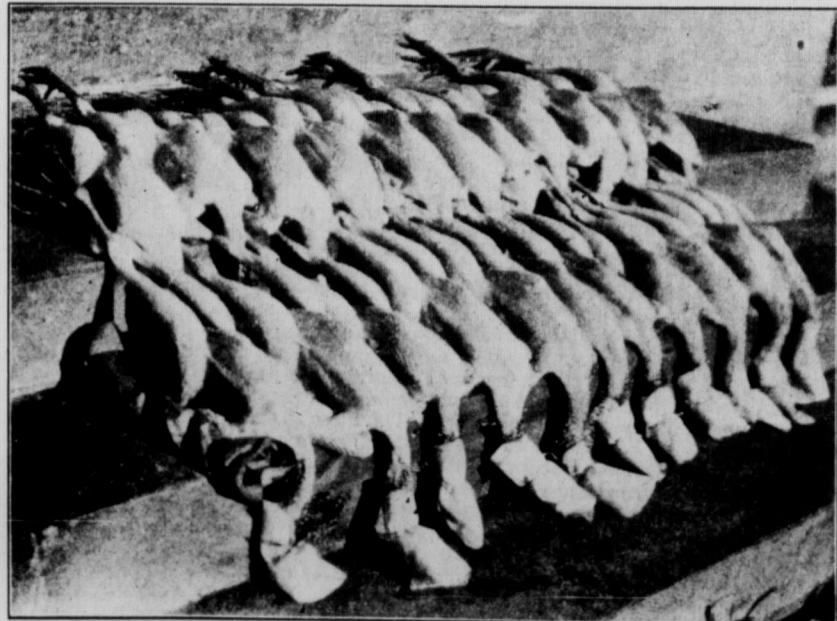
Oats Splendid Feed

Oats, if it were not for the large per cent. of hull, would stand at the top of the list as a grain for poultry. This hull makes the oat rather unpalatable and indigestible and therefore not quite as popular as wheat. Chemically speaking, oats are the best balanced from a feeding standpoint of all farm grains. Of course in the natural condition oats can be fed only to grown stock such as laying hens. By having them rolled or crushed, passing them thru a roller chopper the hulls will be broken or crushed. In this way the meat or kernel is also bruised or pressed. They should be rolled only hard enough to leave the hull adhering to the kernel. In this manner the beneficial action of the hulls in the process of digestion is maintained. It is supposed that the hulls have a mechanical or grinding action and in that way help to break down the food.

In this article we wish to deal chiefly with the foods and their adaptability for certain lines of feeding. In a subsequent article we intend to compound rations for the various lines of poultry feeding.

Value of Different Grains

Taking up the ordinary farm grains in order of their popularity and all round use as a food for poultry we have wheat as probably the best. This grain seems to fit in well for all kinds of poultry feeding from little chicks to laying hens. Wheat is the most palatable of all our farm grains and is relished by all classes of poultry. Wheat can be fed to poultry alone for a longer period of time without



A choice lot of roasters fattened by the poultry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Ordinary farm chickens crate fattened for three weeks. These chickens gained 1 1/2 pounds each in three weeks.

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Western Canada Irrigation Convention

Seager Wheeler, Winner in Interesting Soil Products Exposition

The irrigation undertakings of the Canadian Pacific Railway were under discussion at the ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which was held at Bassano, Alberta, the centre of the eastern section of the C.P.R. Irrigation Block, on November 23, 24 and 25. The convention aroused widespread interest and about 180 delegates, principally from irrigated districts of Alberta and British Columbia, were present. While various matters pertaining to agriculture in general were dealt with, the majority of the speeches bore in a practical way upon the problems of the irrigation farmer. Owing to the exceptional weather conditions very little irrigation was undertaken in the past season, the natural precipitation supplying sufficient moisture to raise bumper crops over the whole of the dry area. The effect of this unusual condition upon the irrigation project and those who are settled upon irrigated farms was discussed, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that so far from discouraging irrigation the effect would be to stimulate to

tends to slightly prolong the period of maturing. To offset this, however, wheat shows an average increase due to irrigation of about 15 bushels to the acre, oats an average of 32 bushels, or 50 per cent.; six-row barley 28 bushels per acre, or 87 per cent.; two-row barley 25 bushels per acre, or 70 per cent. From these additional yields and from the fact that 13,000 acres of alfalfa were successfully irrigated during 1914 in the vicinity of Lethbridge, as well as the results of irrigation as practised on the Cammeart farm near Strathmore under government direction last year, it is evident, he considers, that irrigation is very desirable in the Western section. Regarding the temperature of the water in the canals and laterals, Mr. Houston reported that it was generally of a higher temperature than rain water and would not seriously retard the growth of plants. As to frost, he states that irrigation is being successfully practiced in districts where the local frost conditions are as severe as in the western section.

The question of alkalinity in the soil



Delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association and Soil Products Exposition at Bassano, Alta.

further efforts all those connected with the practical working out of irrigation problems. It was pointed out that the rains of the past season had simply proven what the soil of Southern Alberta is capable of producing when the proper amount of moisture is present, and that this would only serve to increase the desire to get maximum yields in dry years by the proper and timely application of water to the crops. From 1885 to 1896 the country passed thru a dry period which meant ruin for farmers in the dry belt and it is considered always a possibility that such another dry spell may recur.

The most lively discussion at the first day's proceedings turned on the difficulties which have arisen between the water-right holders in the western section of the irrigation block, in the Strathmore and Gleichen districts and the company. At the time of the discussion legal actions between dissatisfied parties and the company were pending. The eastern section of the company's irrigation block in the Bassano district is admittedly a big success and farmers in that section are very well contented and doing well.

Engineer and Chemist Report

In the Western section, however, there has been considerable dissatisfaction felt among the water-right holders, culminating in actions between the holders and the company. It has been claimed by some of the farmers on this tract that the climatic conditions are such as to make the practice of irrigated agriculture practically impossible. A report just issued by the Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior covering investigational work done by G. N. Houston, Chief Field Engineer of the Department, deprecates the claims made that the conditions preclude successful irrigation. In brief, Mr. Houston reports that: "The climatic conditions in the Western section are similar to those in several other places where irrigation has been successfully practised for many years, and therefore, there is no reason, so far as climate is concerned, why it should not be successful there." Mr. Houston states that it requires only three days longer on an average to mature irrigated wheat as compared with dry wheat, oats seven days longer, and six-row barley four days longer. In general he remarks, it may be said that the irrigation of grain

was dealt with by Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, whose conclusions in brief are to the effect that the western section is not generally impregnated with alkali, that the soil is rich and suitable for agricultural purposes and that if due attention is paid to drainage and to the prevention of excessive seepage from canals, good results may be anticipated from irrigated agriculture, provided the water is intelligently applied with due regard to soil and climatic conditions.

Thinks Report Unfair

James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, took up the cause of the dissatisfied farmers in the western irrigation section before the convention and was replied to by J. S. Dennis, head of the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R. Mr. Speakman complained that the Dominion government report on the western section just issued was altogether inadequate in its dealings with soil and climate, and declared that in spite of the entreaties of the farmers, the investigation had taken place entirely without the co-operation of the farmers. In that respect it was unfair. In this section, he said, contracts had been entered into before it was definitely known how irrigation would work out in the western section. New conditions had developed, yet the old contracts were held to be binding.

In reply, J. S. Dennis reviewed the history of the irrigation project in Alberta. He said it arose out of a resolution passed by the Calgary board of trade in the early nineties. They said Alberta would not be worth living in without some such adjunct to crops. Eventually the C.P.R. took over the project. The irrigation block had cost many millions. The company went to Europe and the States to get farmers, and got them. Later the trouble began. The farmers began to complain. At last the question was taken at the request of the farmers, and with the compliance of the C.P.R. to the Dominion government and a reclassification of the land was ordered. This had been done, but some of the farmers would not accept it, nor accept the finding of the law as binding.

Mr. Dennis said, speaking generally, that out of approximately 800 settlers in the western section to whom new

Continued on Page 26

BARNS THAT SCATTER LIGHTNING

Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

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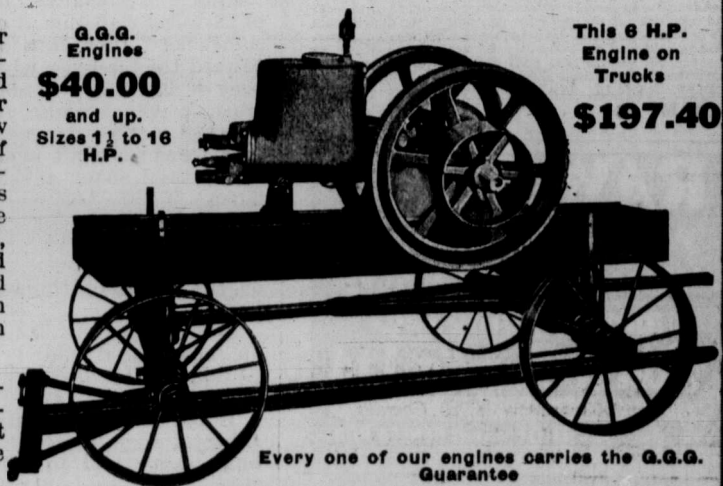
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Every engine is tested before it leaves the factory.

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If you want your grain shipments properly looked after, send them to the farmers' pioneer company

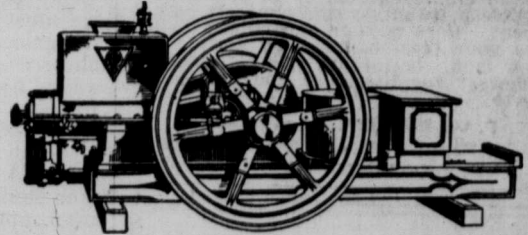
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Alpha Gas Engine

There is no machine you can buy that will help you as much or that you can use for so many purposes as you can an Alpha. It is a real farm engine, especially built to properly operate the great variety of machines a farm engine is required to drive.

It is simple in design, strong and well made from the best materials, easy to operate, has a governor that regulates the speed and fuel consumption exactly to the load. There is no waste of fuel or irregular speed even when working under irregular loads.

Your wife or boy or hired man can run the Alpha without the least trouble, doing with practically no effort many jobs that would otherwise require a lot of time and hard work. No farm equipment is complete nowadays without a good gas engine. You ought to have an Alpha on your farm right now. Ask for the Alpha Engine Catalogue and read it. It will give you a lot of valuable engine information and help you select the engine best suited to your needs.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power, each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Burns either kerosene or gasoline.

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The Larger Family

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

VII.—Our Non-English Speaking Neighbors

Except in a few of the older settled districts almost every community has its quota of "foreigners." Sometimes there are only two or three families; sometimes they form a colony. They may belong to any one of a score of nationalities.

They are here; they are here to stay; their children will probably marry our children. How are we going to treat them?

Of course we are prejudiced against them. Among primitive people a stranger was always regarded as an enemy. We have not been able altogether to overcome this instinctive feeling. Some of the old pioneers maintained that the only good "Injun" was a dead "Injun." Too many of our untravelled Canadians take somewhat this attitude toward the foreigner whom they declare they will never trust. All because he speaks another language! And when he can't understand they shout at him! Then, if he belongs to another branch of the Christian church they try to discover the cloven hoof or the mark of the beast on his forehead!

Surely the time has come when such an attitude should brand a man as—well, let us say, an ignoramus or a fool!

It has been my privilege to see something of some of the foreigners in their home lands and to see a good deal of them and a good many of them here in Canada. After all, they are very much like other folk. The more you get to know them the less important their peculiarities appear. The better you understand them the more you like them.

For Our Own Reputation

Let us hear no more of "white" people and foreigners. These people are as white as we are in more senses than one. In justice alike to them and to ourselves we must treat them "white."

Again, in ordinary decency we should show them due consideration. A Canadian has sometimes laughed at a poor foreigner because he used broken English when this same poor foreigner spoke half a dozen languages and was a man of splendid education and wide experience. The clothes of the newly arrived peasant may appear to us ill-fitting and his customs odd, but he appears to advantage alongside the gaping, guffing Canadians who ridicule him. I am not, for the moment, concerned about the foreigner. I am jealous about our own reputation—and our character.

Of course the foreigners are different from us. Perhaps they are none the worse for that. We should get to know them. They have left a life which if we could enter it would be full of interest. Many of them have had remarkable experiences. Many of them possess abilities and accomplishments of no mean order. We will ourselves grow in attempting to understand them.

On the other hand, we should let them know us and our life. We can hardly understand how different their world is from ours—how isolated they are from the best in Canadian life. Again we owe this to them and to ourselves.

The Language Question

How can this be accomplished? The language is the most formidable barrier. We sometimes work ourselves into a frenzy about "the English language being the language of Canada" and yet make no effort to provide opportunities for the foreigners to learn English. Our patriotism is not very deep if it will not stand the extra expense of opening night classes for the adults. Nor should we become dreadfully excited if the foreigner wishes to have his children know something of his mother tongue. Bi-lingualism in the schools is too big and complicated a question to be entered upon here. But let us be sociable and sympathetic. One foreigner, showing me a letter from his old home, said, as he looked at his young

son: "My boy will be a Canadian; he will speak English; but I should like him to be able to read the letters from home." Surely there is nothing treasonable or unreasonable about that!

The older people cannot be expected to change their manner of life all at once. Nationalism, religion, the social viewpoint, are not like garments that can be changed at will. Even customs and habits early become an integral part of one's life. We must become reconciled to the co-existence of many types. In the garden of Allah many varieties of flowers bloom side by side.

The young people will change all too quickly. The tragedy of many an immigrant's home is the way in which the boys and girls grow away from their parents. The older people have drawn their life from the home land; the young people belong to the new world. This is inevitable, but that does not lessen the perplexity of the parents or the danger of the children. Danger? Yes, for too often the boys and girls learn to despise their parents and break from the old moorings long before they have any idea in which way they should steer.

Church Influences

The Canadian churches, as such, are almost powerless to help. Many of the best of the immigrants remain loyal to their own churches and are suspicious of other religious institutions. Their own churches, unfortunately, are like themselves, of the old world rather than the new, and so fail to meet the out-reachings of the young people.

I have visited Mennonite and Doukhor and Ruthenian communities where the young people brought into contact with Canadian life in the towns, where they have worked or attended school, refuse to be bound by the strict practices and religious customs of their parents. Who is to help them? What organization or institution would meet their needs?

Here again undoubtedly a beginning could be made along social and educational lines. The wider use of the school house and some sort of community organizer seem to be what are needed.

Community Fellowship

It would seem as if some day we would develop some sort of a community fellowship. It would be founded not on a common creed or common ceremonies or allegiance to a common institution; it would be founded on good will and a co-operative effort to provide for common needs and to realize common aspirations. Within this community fellowship there would be room for all sorts of little groups drawn together by belief or temperament or personal attraction. The community fellowship would be, as it were, a vast and beautiful cathedral where all might meet and within which there would be room for many side-chapels.

Is this a mere dream? By no means! Already the foundations are being laid. The Grain Growers' Movement, the People's Forum, the Souris Experiment, a score of other experiments that might be mentioned are foundation stones. At present the writer is giving a course of lectures in Montreal under the joint board of the Theological Colleges affiliated with McGill University. This co-operative movement is a most remarkable development. Think of it! Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational students taking the same lectures in the same class room from the same professors! Was such a thing ever heard of before?

No, this is no idle dream! Rub your eyes! Put your ear to the ground! Already the new day is dawning; already there press forward the mighty forces of a new social and religious movement. We think how wonderful it must have been to have lived at the time of the great



J. S. Woodsworth

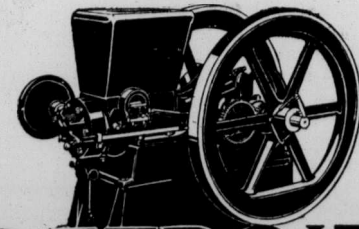


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revolutions and reformations and revivals. But the men of those days did not realize that anything remarkable was happening. We live in a day pregnant with wonderful possibilities.

Again let us say rub your eyes, put your ear to the ground! Or, to return to our earlier figure, get into the muddy excavation and help lay the foundation stones. One day a glorious temple shall tower heavenwards.

To get down to ground again. Our community-fellowship must include the foreigners. We may have to extend the lines of our foundation further than we had intended. The cathedral when completed will be all the more magnificent! As our space must be exhausted we'll stay up this time.

THE WAR LOAN

The first Canadian domestic war loan has been a great success. The Finance Minister asked the people of Canada to lend the government \$50,000,000 for twenty years at a little better than 5 per cent. interest and they have sent him over \$100,000,000. More than 25,000 individuals and firms subscribed in amounts ranging from \$100 to sums away up in the millions.

It is announced that \$100,000,000 will be accepted by the government, the comparatively small amount which is refused being deducted from the allotments asked for by the Canadian chartered banks, which between them applied for \$25,000,000. Everyone else will be allowed to take the full amount asked for, the subscribers for over \$50,000 will have the privilege of reducing their applications if they so desire on or before December 18. The ready response of the public shows that there is a good deal of money in Canada available for investment when good security and attractive rates of interest are offered, and the Finance Minister will no doubt be encouraged to issue further loans in the near future. The fact that the money will be spent in Canada and the interest paid to Canadians makes it much easier for the people of this country to subscribe. Indeed, with the rate of exchange still around \$4.70, which means a loss of 16 cents on every pound sterling remitted from England to Canada, borrowing in London is at present a very expensive procedure.

It will be interesting to see the statistics which have been promised as to the number of persons who have subscribed and the amounts they have taken. The banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions have taken their hundreds of thousands and their millions, but there are thousands who have taken \$100 to \$500 or \$1,000 each. It is to be hoped that a large number of farmers have taken advantage of the opportunity to place some of the proceeds of this year's bountiful harvest in an absolutely safe and reasonably profitable investment. Those who missed the opportunity, thru not having disposed of their crop or for other reasons, should endeavor to get into a position that will enable them to subscribe a few hundred dollars when the next loan is issued. A farmer who has money invested in the war loan will have no difficulty in borrowing from the bank for his temporary needs. The fact that he has made such an investment will be evidence that he is a thrifty and prudent man, and the war loan stock will be the very best collateral that the bank could desire.

CRERAR AGAINST SEIZURE

T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and G. R. Crowe, a prominent member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, were in consultation with members of the government during the day on which the order to commandeer the wheat in the terminals was given. Interviewed on his return from Ottawa, Mr. Crerar said that when he and Mr. Crowe had been asked by Sir George Foster to go to Ottawa he had not had the remotest idea as to what they were wanted for. "Personally," said Mr. Crerar, "I thought it might be in connection with the question of free wheat."

"When we arrived at the conference, which was held in Sir George Foster's office, and found what was under consideration, both Mr. Crowe and myself urged as strongly as we could that it was inadvisable to commandeer the grain and that the quantities mentioned could be purchased thru the ordinary channels without any serious disruption of trade."

Farmers' Financial Directory

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Saskatchewan Farm Implement Act

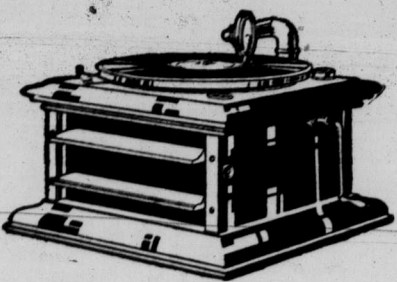
Last summer as a result of recommendations made by a special commission the Saskatchewan Legislature passed four acts intended to protect the farmers of the province and their wives against overzealous or unscrupulous farm machinery agents or companies and to assist in curbing the unlimited and costly credit system upon which so much farm machinery has been purchased in past years.

The Grain Growers' Guide has received some complaints from certain machinery companies that this legislation has not worked out entirely to the advantage of the machinery companies or of the farmers, and that in some cases it is decidedly unfair to the machinery companies. In order to secure a fair view on both sides of the question The Guide has decided to investigate. Letters have been sent out to twenty machine companies handling different lines of machinery in Saskatchewan asking for their opinion on this legislation. The Guide is now anxious to secure the opinion of farmers in Saskatchewan who have had actual experience in purchasing machinery under these acts, and such farmers are requested to state whether the provisions of the act have been a benefit to them or have caused them any serious inconvenience or hardship in the purchase of their machinery. It is very important that this information be sent into The Guide office not later than December 22nd. As soon as both sides of the question have been received a summary of the opinions will be published in The Guide. The four acts dealing with this question were passed at the same time. They are entitled:—

- 1—An act respecting the sale of farm implements.
- 2—An act respecting homesteads.
- 3—An act to amend the Land Titles Act.
- 4—An act to amend the Exemptions Act.

Address all Replies to the Editor

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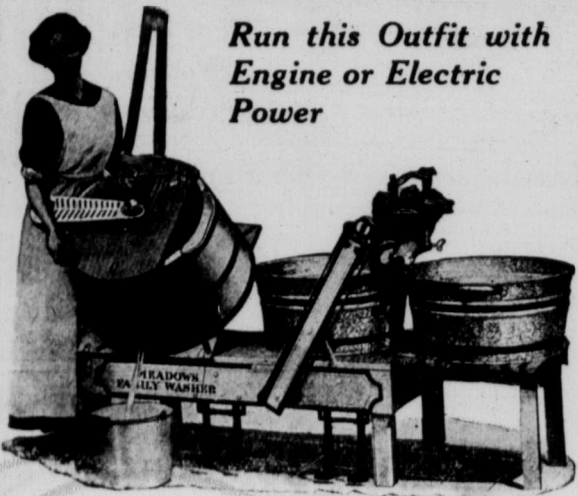
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8835 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

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For the 12 year size will be needed 5 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3 3/4 yds. 36, 3 1/4 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. 18 in. wide for the yoke when high neck is used, with 1 1/2 yds. of additional material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 36, 3/4 yd. 44 for the ruffle.

The pattern No. 8835 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8779 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 40 bust, 8755 Box Plaited Skirt, 24 to 36 waist.

A NEW AND SMART BLOUSE WITH SKIRT THAT GIVES UNUSUALLY GOOD LINES

For the medium size will be needed 4 1/2 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3 yds. 36, 2 1/2 yds. 44 for the blouse; for the skirt will be needed 6 3/4 yds. of material 36 in. wide, 4 yds. 44, 3 3/4 yds. 54 or 5 1/2 yds. 36 in. wide if there is no up and down.

The blouse pattern No. 8779 is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 in. bust measure and the skirt pattern No. 8755 is cut in sizes from 24 to 36 in. waist measure. They will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.



8817 Loose Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

WITH THE FASHIONABLE BELTED EFFECT

For the 16 year size will be needed 7 3/4 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4 1/2 yds. 44, 4 1/4 yds. 54.

The pattern No. 8817 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8836 Girl's Combination, 8 to 14 years.

A SATISFACTORY UNDERGARMENT

For the 12 year size will be needed 2 1/2 yds. of material 36 or 44 in. wide. The pattern No. 8836 is cut in sizes from 8 to 14 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8831 Child's Fur Set, consisting of Neck Piece, Muff and Cap, 2 or 4, 6 or 8 years.

A SMART FUR SET

For the larger size will be needed 1 1/2 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 36, 3/4 yd. 44 or 54 in. wide.

The pattern No. 8831 is cut in two sizes—for children of two or four years, six or eight years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8720 Yoke Gown, with Three-Piece Skirt, 34 to 42 waist.

IN ONE-PIECE STYLE

For the medium size will be needed 8 yards of material, 27 inches wide; 5 1/4 yards, 36; 4 1/4 yards, 44; with 1 yard, 27, for trimming. The skirt is 3 yards and 6 inches wide at the lower edge.

The Pattern No. 8720 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



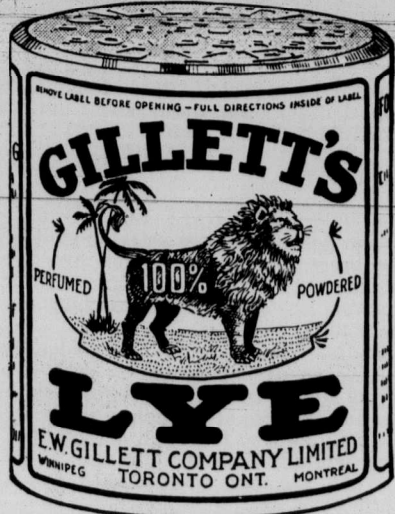
8837 Doll's Coat and Tam-o'-Shanter, 18, 22 and 26 inches high.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS DOLL

For the medium size will be needed 1 1/4 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 1 yd. 36 or 44 in. wide.

The pattern No. 8737 is cut in sizes for dolls 18, 22 and 26 in. in height. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS

Dear Miss Stocking:—In your letter of October 9 you ask for suggestions for improvements in our rural schools.
First—I would suggest the playgrounds being of ample size and planned for games during the recesses and noon hours.
Second—That in some way money be set aside to supply the material for games, such as croquet, basket ball, tennis, etc., and also low spots could be flooded for skating in the winter.
Third—That a small room and stove be supplied, also a few utensils, that their dinners may be warm or if necessary an egg poached, bread toasted and cocoa made. The teacher might supervise the cooking and in time give instructions in domestic science, as has been done in schools across the line; thus the small room forming a double purpose. You will see by this that I am interested in the health of the pupils, both mental and physical, for if they eat fresh healthy meals and play at health-giving games, it must with the years make a great change for the good.

MRS. W. J. THOMPSON,
W.G.G. Director, District 16.
Saskatoon.

PRAIRIE ROSE HOMEMAKERS

The Prairie Rose Homemakers' Club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. Dever, and despite the terrific wind, thirteen members and three visitors were present. The meeting opened by singing "The Maple Leaf," after which the roll was called, each answering by an autumn verse. The main feature of the meeting was to make the final arrangements for the box social and dance to be held at Obthorpe school, November 19.
An excellent paper on "Amusements for Children" was read by Mrs. C. D. Richmond and one on "House Furnishings" by Mrs. W. C. Ridalls. The meeting then closed after which a dainty lunch was served by our hostess.
The next meeting will be held at Barholis school on November 25, Miss Gibbons being hostess. The next meeting being our annual meeting we would like to have a large attendance.

MRS. W. C. R.

BACK AT WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The members of the women's section of the Bratton Grain Growers resumed their regular fortnightly meetings on October 7, after a period of seven weeks without meetings.
The majority of farmers' wives can now devote more time to pleasure as their busy season of cooking for threshers and harvesters is over. Some of them, however, could not come to the meeting, but we hope to see them all at the next one.
After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, it was moved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Butcher, Sr., and her family. Mrs. Butcher is one of our members and has the sympathy of all of us in the death of her husband which occurred recently.
After several matters of business were disposed of, Mrs. Brundige moved that we have a social evening on the 15th of October. Then followed the planning for this event which took up the time until tea was served. Mrs. Tett and Mrs. Brundige were the hostesses and a pleasant half hour was spent in social intercourse before we left for our home.
At our last meeting, held on October 21, we had nine members and two visitors present. Mrs. James, the president, took the chair, and the business took the form of a report of the social held on the 15th of October. Mrs. Brundige, convener of the social committee, read the report.
It was decided to ask all those who have collected money for the Red Cross Society to bring it in as we wish to send the money away at once for an hospital bed. We are also going to buy material for the making of field comforts. Each of the members and also the visitors expressing their willingness to help with the work.
The members thought it better to dispense with the social committee and let each one belonging to the Association

help get up entertainment for the winter months.

Mrs. Beattie read a paper on "Home Management." I will send you a copy of it later. We are trying to make arrangements to procure Mrs. Hopkings, of the Surbiton W.G.G., for a demonstration on bandaging. We are raising money now for the Red Cross Society. We started with 25 cents each and keep on increasing it by making and selling articles; selling them for more than they cost, of course. Some have made candies, others have made pies, cakes, garments, etc.
At our next meeting Mrs. Tett will read a paper on "Red Cross Work." After a very interesting afternoon, lunch was provided by Mrs. James and Mrs. Beattie, assisted by Mrs. Nicolson.

MRS. A. E. BEATTIE,
Sec'y Bratton W.G.G.

We can readily understand from the above report that such a club is doing wonders for the welfare of the community. Club work is a tie that binds the members into a closer relationship and a more sympathetic understanding of each others needs. It was a wise plan to throw each member upon her own responsibility in making the winter full of good times. We heartily commend such a step and wish the club every success. The members are doing splendidly in aiding the Red Cross Society.

E. A. S.

THE FORTUNE BRANCH

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Fortune W.G.G. met at the home of Mrs. Crossman on October 28, but owing to the busy season all of the members were not present.
The topic was taken by Mrs. McIntosh on "Ways to Lighten Labor" and was very interesting. Mrs. Crossman also gave a reading. The ladies of the club have taken donations for the Rosetown Hospital. Next meeting we are going to try and arrange to do something for the Red Cross Society. A lunch was served by our hostess which we all greatly enjoyed.
Would you kindly send me some information regarding the topic "Principles of Cooking and Food Values" as it is to be our topic next month.

MRS. P. JAVENS,
Rosetown, Sask.

There are few topics concerned with home management that need deeper study than that of the values of foods. A most helpful book can be obtained on the subject for \$1.25 from Miss Susanna Coerof, 624 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, entitled "Foods, Nutritive Value and Digestibility." Clubs should procure it for study and discussion at meetings.

E. A. S.

WILL "START SOMETHING"

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have been much interested in the Women Grain Growers' column of The Grain Growers' Guide. We had a men Grain Growers' Association here, but it died out. I would be very pleased to receive literature concerning woman suffrage and the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association. This is a very dull community to live in and I thought that perhaps we could start something that would make the winter more pleasant.

MRS. O. GELE.

Every community is in need of a leader who will "start something" and nothing could be better to start than a Woman Grain Growers' Club. Such a club always helps the Grain Growers' Local to keep awake and wonderful results are accomplished when the two work together for community betterment. If any readers wish to make the provincial secretary of the W.G.G.A. happy, write her a letter like the above. She will at once send you the information that you require to assist you to organize a club and will be glad to do anything in her power to help you to make your community a more sociable and progressive place in which to live. Address your letter to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

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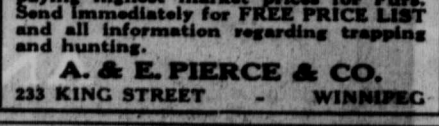
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Christmas Dinner

Second Prize Article held over from last week

The menu to which we award the second prize is for those who desire a more elaborate menu. The recipes are all excellent, and I am sure will be appreciated.

Now is the time to start preparing the Christmas dinner. I don't mean to cook, but start and have a look over your groceries and provisions, table linen, knives, spoons, etc. Make a list of what you will need to buy, also a list of what you intend to make. Then you won't have to stop in the middle of your cake or pudding and send for something. First I would make the Christmas cake—the longer it is made the better it tastes. Put on the icing and put away in a good cake box. The decorations could be put on the cake the day before the dinner or supper. A nice design is put on with wintergreen berry candy, putting it on as a border and the word "Xmas" in the centre. The next to make is ginger snaps, cookies, etc. Then the mince meat for your pies could be made and put away in a jar or sealer. Some of those things could be got ready in the evening after supper with the help of the children; for instance, shelling nuts, stoning and chopping, raisins, chopping suet, they enjoy it. Never mind if they pop an odd raisin in their mouth. I would make the mince pies a week before needed and put in a cool place; it won't hurt them to freeze.

Now I would have the rooms put in order if your time is getting short, and make some cakes and fried cakes. Next is the pudding—it also improves with keeping, and it can be boiled again when the dinner is cooking. The day before Christmas get your turkey or goose, clean it nicely, singe and wipe dry inside. Stuff, and, if it is a large one, roast it. Then you can put it in the oven just long enough to warm thru. While the potatoes are boiling the sauce can be made for the pudding and the gravy for the fowl. A good plan, too, is to peel the potatoes the night before and put in cold water. Make a salad dressing (fruit salad, boil beans and other little necessities all a day or two before. If help is scarce, the table could be set the night before, and the dining room closed. Breakfast could be eaten in the kitchen or on a side table. This will leave the morning practically free for dressing, decorations and a jolly good time.

Menu

- Roasts.
- Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
- Goose, Apple Sauce.
- Vegetables.
- Mashed Potatoes. Green Peas.
- Bean Salad.
- Pickles.
- Mixed Sweet. Beets. Walnuts
- Desserts.
- Plum Pudding. Hard Sauce.
- Apple Pie. Tarts. Mince Pie.
- Christmas Cake.
- Nut, Fruit and Jelly Salad. Whipped Cream.
- Fruits.
- Oranges, Apples, Grapes,
- Nuts, Candy, Raisins.
- Tea. Cakes. Coffee.
- Bread and Butter.

Christmas Cake

1/2 lb. butter, 1 lb. brown sugar, 2 lb. currants, 2 lb. raisins, 1 lb. chopped dates and figs, 1/2 lb. chopped almonds and walnuts, 10 or 8 eggs, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and mixed spice, 1/2 lb. mixed peel; vanilla 1 teaspoon. 5 cups (or more) flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup sour milk. Bake in slow oven 3 or 4 hours according to size of pans.

Mince Pie

2 lb. lean beef, boiled, cool and chop fine, 4 lbs. apples chopped, 1 lb. suet chopped fine, 1 1/2 lbs. sugar, 1 cup molasses, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 2 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 1 table spoon each cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg,

spice, ginger and salt; 1/4 each of lemon citron and orange peel. Cook all together for 15 minutes. When cool add 1 quart weak vinegar or fruit juice or apple cider. Jar up.

Plum Pudding

1 lb. each flour, suet, raisins, currants, 1/2 lb. bread crumbs, 1 cup each brown sugar, molasses, sour milk, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt, spices to taste, 1/2 lb. mixed peel, steam 5 hours. Serve hot.

Doughnuts

1 cup sour cream, 1 cup buttermilk, 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, flour to mix and roll. Sweet milk will do with baking powder. Fry in hot fat.

Ginger Snaps

2 cups sugar, 2 cups molasses, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 spoons ginger. Set on stove and mix till hot, then add 3 teaspoons soda dissolved in 2 table-spoons vinegar. Flour to roll soft.

Dressing for Turkey.

Take stale bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper, summer savory, sage or any other as preferred (celery is very nice). Then moisten with melted butter, not too much. Do not stuff too tightly, then sew up and roast.

Dressing for Goose

Take bread crumbs, crumble fine, season with pepper, salt, sage, butter; also some milk. Pare, core and chop five tart apples, mix with crumbs, stuff and sew up.

Bean Salad

(This is also nice on cold sliced potatoes and cold dressing.)

Have beans cooked nice and soft. 1 spoonful each of sugar, butter, flour, mustard; 1 egg, 1/2 cup vinegar, a little pepper and salt, 1/2 cup cream, beat up good, and cook in a double boiler or over the kettle; cool. When mixing add more cream.

Hard Sauce

1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon lemon or vanilla, a little nutmeg. Rub the butter till creamy in a warm bowl, add the sugar gradually, then the flavoring. Cool on ice till served.

Nut, Fruit and Jelly Salad

Dissolve a package or two of jelly powder (strawberry or raspberry is nicest). While it is cooling shell and break up nuts, stone and chop dates, peel and slice oranges, bananas (grapes are nice, too). Put in a layer of fruit, then nuts, pour on cool jelly liquid; when it sets a little put on another layer, and so on till the dish is filled. Put in a cool place to harden; serve with whipped cream flavored with pineapple or vanilla.

MRS. M. A.

Edrans, Man.

HOME PARTIES

Six little girls on my doorstep were "bragging" about their mothers. Said one:

"My mother paints the beautifullest pictures. Some of 'em's in the parlor, and some in the dining room and all over the house. You ought to see how she can do pictures."

"My mother broideries," said Number Two. "They're all over the house, too—the things she makes out of thread and little chopped-up pieces of white cloth. They're beautiful."

"My mother's the nicest of the whole of you!" struck in the little end girl, pushing forward eagerly. "And if you don't believe it, you just come over to my house right now, for she's making candy in the big spider for the boys' candy-pull tonight and she'll give us some scrapes. She always does."

What the other mothers did to win the admiration of their daughters I never knew, for there was a sudden whisk of short skirts down the walk and a banging of the front gate, and they had all gone to sample the candy for the boys' home candy-pull.—Anna B. Bryant.

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880

A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 7

ingly, not moving. "If it was not for papa's snore—hear him, clear here—we might be the only people alive in the world."

The young man would have said: "I wish we were." He covertly eyed her aslant, as she stood, lips parted, poised at the edge of the mighty void—a white figure like to a shining priestess from the sun.

Yet about Bowie Bool, petted daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bool of Fort Roosevelt, was nothing psychical. She was a wholesome lass of real flesh and blood, as spoony subalterns had ascertained.

Checking fancy with fact, the young man only said:

"Let's follow the edge along. I'm on special survey duty, you know. Your father wants a map of the mesa."

She started out of her girlish reverie; they strolled on together.

With few indentations, the mesa's verge ran abrupt and hopeless; nowhere less than the three or four hundred feet above the tinted plain surrounding, and nowhere proffering descent by anything save parachute or wings.

"Well!" declared the young man finally. "We're marooned, all right, unless I can fix that blamed machine."

They had paused once more.

"But there must be some place to get down," she protested.

"Where?" he challenged.

"I don't see what papa expects when we do get down."

"I, either," he replied succinctly.

"But I suppose I'm to find the post or meet somebody."

"Oh, Danny!" She gazed upon him uncertainly. "But you might get lost."

"I'm condemned for drum-head court, anyway, you know," he grinned.

"We'll stay and wait. I'd rather wait up here than down below."

"But the dickens is," he objected, hesitatingly, "about water."

"You can take some with you. There's an olla in the machine."

"But the rest of you. You can't stay long up here without water."

"N-no," she assented dubiously. "I suppose not. Maybe there is water, tho."

He shook his head.

"Not on these mesas. They don't have springs very often. Anyway, I'm not down yet."

She shuddered.

"Isn't it still!" she reiterated. "I believe it's enchanted. We're on an enchanted island. Perhaps I'd better find papa and mama again before they're changed into trees or something."

"I'll finish the survey. You're not afraid? If you are I'll go with you."

"No. There aren't any snakes—are there?"

"Don't think so. We haven't seen any signs. There's nothing alive except us."

"Maybe we aren't. Maybe we've 'passed out' and have been translated to the mesas of the blest. I'll find papa and ask him."

With a backward smile over her shoulder, making glad his heart and flushing his cheek, she tripped away.

He watched her anxiously.

Presently, seeing her white gown safely passing thru the low bushes, he turned to pursue his course along the mesa verge.

He had almost completed the circuit, but had found no likely descent, when he noted the girl returning, from a new direction.

She came hastily, excitedly, nevertheless with gay and not apprehensive beckoning wave of the hand. So, pleasurably expectant, he advanced to meet her.

Her fresh face was aglow, her eyes shone, her red lips were apart.

"Oh, Danny! There is water! I've found it. And there's something else. Come. I'll show you."

Taking him by the hand—an act much to his liking—she led him inland, so to speak, or back from the desert sea at their feet, until assured that he was following her she fain must transfer her clasp, for they were entering a clump of the shaggy, thick-trunked cedars, whose branches constantly clutched at them.

"Look!" she cried jubilantly.

(To be continued next week).

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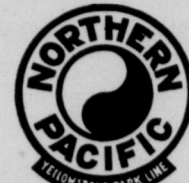
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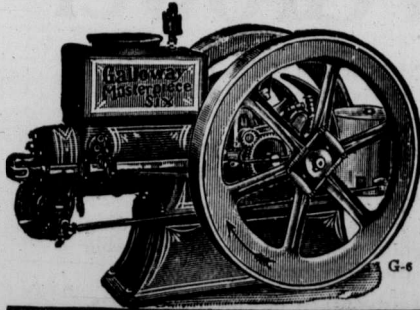
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The course was written so as to be particularly adaptable to WESTERN FARMING. I have many letters from farmers who have taken the course recommending it very strongly. Learn how to keep your accounts by a short, concise method. You can do it easily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

Saskatoon Business College

E. A. MARSHALL, Principal
SASKATOON, Sask.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS



Style 10

Gigantic Co-operative Profit-Sharing Plan

The Old Reliable Piano House



Style 5

Doherty Piano Co., Limited

Established 1875

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:

\$15 CASH This is within reach of all **\$7 Monthly**

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

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—ever expect to buy one—now is the time to get it. This sale closes December 15th. If you act—you must act quickly.

Address: Mail Order Department

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



Style 10

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. 8

Name _____

Address _____



Style 5

Exceptional Values in Highest Grade Furs as Last Minute

Men's Gift Suggestions

Our Mail Order Department affords unusual possibilities in the purchasing of Furs. You have the opportunity of examining the goods on arrival, and if not satisfactory, returning them at our expense.

Men's Beaver Coats, Unplucked	\$225.00
Men's Raccoon Coats	110.00
Men's Raccoon Coats	90.00
Men's Raccoon Coats	75.00
Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, Persian Lamb Collar...	85.00
Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, Otter Collar	50.00
Men's Muskrat Lined Coats, Russian Otter Collar	37.50
Men's Military Muskrat Caps	5.00
Men's Hudson Seal Cap, Turned-up Peaks	7.50
Men's Near Seal Peak Caps	3.50
Men's Persian Lamb Peak Caps	7.50

Write for our 1915-16 Fur Catalogue

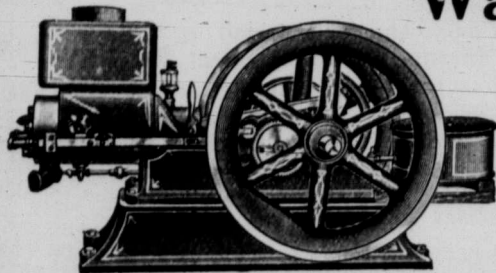
Fairweather & Co. Limited

297-299 Portage Ave.

Toronto WINNIPEG Montreal

Did you ever figure how much money you could save if you had a

"Waterloo Boy" Gas Engine



to do the work on your farm? 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 wheel 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 1 1/4 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 Grinders, 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 WINNIPEG, MAN.

FISH! Right from Under the Ice

No. 1 White Fish . 6c.	Jack Fish 3c.
No. 2 White Fish . 4c.	Mullett 1 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 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 the order.

We Guarantee Quality and Prompt Shipments

The Armstrong Trading Company, Limited
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE P.O. BOX 634

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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 bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Boost Your Profits by Your Bills of Lading—

Mr. Grain Grower

Make them read—"NOTIFY: JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LTD., WINNIPEG," and you will receive the MAXIMUM MARKET PRICES for your grain.

Instructions are carefully and thoroughly carried out; grades closely checked, quick returns made with Government grade and weight, and liberal advances given on bills of lading.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY assured by our high financial standing and 58 years' reputation in the grain trade for fair and reliable dealing. Licensed and Bonded by the Government.

Ship in carload lots to obtain full advantage of current markets.

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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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Track Buyers Commission Merchants

BONDED for \$41,000 **NOT** Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Under the Canada Grain Act

Grain Exchange

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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.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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RAW FURS

WE BUY THEM! Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give good returns. Good reasons: we pay highest market price, give honest assortments and make quick returns. It will really pay you to ship to us. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges. Write for free price list and shipping tags sent to trappers and dealers only.

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ASK FOR OUR FISH CATALOGUE

THE DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, THE PAS, MAN.

"MAKING MONEY FROM SEED GRAIN"

Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 4, 1915)

Wheat—Prices ranged higher this week following the government's action in commandeering all the contract grades of wheat in store Fort William. At the close today prices showed net gains of almost 10 cents per bushel for the week. At the outset prices here were strong and afterwards the American markets as well as the Liverpool market came in higher every day, which had a strengthening effect on prices here. The trade was rather upset owing to the government's action, but it is gradually working itself out. It would look as if the present "bull" market will probably continue for a while yet providing continued strength is shown in the outside markets, which will have a strengthening effect here. The demand for cash wheat this last week was fairly good, but offerings continue to arrive fairly heavily. One Northern at the close today was trading at 3 cents over the December, 2 Northern 1 cent over the December and 3 Northern 3/4 cents under the December, if in store and available for immediate delivery.

Oats—Prices have advanced 2 to 3 cents following the advance in wheat and strength in American coarse grains. The demand for cash oats is very good and narrow spreads prevail between the lower grades.

Barley—Prices are unchanged to 2 cents higher, top grades being in good demand; or on the other hand, the low grades are not meeting a very good market.

Flax—Market is holding fairly steady following whatever the trend in Duluth may be and prices for the week are not much changed.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May	No grade wheat, 2 cars	96 1/2
Nov. 30	100	102 1/2	102 1/2	No. 4 wheat, 1 car	96
Dec. 1	102 1/2	104	104	No. 4 white oats, part car	38
Dec. 2	104 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38 1/2
Dec. 3	105 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	Standard white oats, 1 car	40 1/2
Dec. 4	107 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	39 1/2
Dec. 6	112 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Standard white oats, 1 car	40
Week ago	No Market			No. 3 white oats, 1 car	39 1/2
Year ago	117 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	No grade oats, 2 cars	37 1/2
Oats—				Sample grade oats, 1 car	38 1/2
Nov. 30	41 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	No. 4 mixed oats, 1 car	37 1/2
Dec. 1	38 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	Mill oats, 1 car	32
Dec. 2	40 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	No. 3 white oats, 1 car, short rate	39
Dec. 3	42 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	No. 4 mixed oats, 1 car	38 1/2
Dec. 4	40 1/2	43	43	Sample oats, 1 car	39
Dec. 6	41 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	No. 4 white oats, 1 car	39
Week ago	43 1/2	39	41 1/2	No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	92 1/2
Year ago	52 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	No. 2 rye, 1 car	91 1/2
Flax—				No. 2 rye, 5 cars	92 1/2
Nov. 30	184	182 1/2	188 1/2	No. 2 rye, 1 car, short rate	92
Dec. 1	182 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	65
Dec. 2	183 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	64 1/2
Dec. 3	181 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	Sample barley, 15 cars	63
Dec. 4	183 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	Sample barley, 7 cars	62
Dec. 6	184 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	Sample barley, 6 cars	62 1/2
Week ago	184 1/2	184 1/2	190 1/2	Sample barley, 6 cars	62 1/2
Year ago	124 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 04 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 4)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars		\$1 10 1/2	
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars		1 11	
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars, extra choice		1 13 1/2	
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars		1 11 1/2	
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars		1 11 1/2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 13 cars		1 08 1/2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars		1 10 1/2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars		1 07 1/2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars		1 08 1/2	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 08 1/2	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars		1 04 1/2	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 07 1/2	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, frost		1 05	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 06 1/2	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, o.w.b.		1 06 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars		1 01 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 00 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars		1 00 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 01 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		99 1/2	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 00 1/2	
Rejected wheat, 1 car		1 00	
Rejected wheat, 1 car		.88	
Sample wheat, 1 car		1 01	
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car		1 03 1/2	
No. 4 mixed wheat, 1 car		98 1/2	
No. 2 mixed hard wheat, 1 car		97 1/2	
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car		1 04 1/2	
Screenings, 1 car, per ton		14 00	
Screenings, 1 car, per ton		18 00	
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		98 1/2	
No grade wheat, 1 car, c. c. smut		1 01 1/2	
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot		.75	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, December 4.—			
Spot Wheats			Previous Prices
No. 1 Hard Winter	\$1 70 1/2	\$1 70 1/2	\$1 70 1/2
Rosafe	1 62 1/2	1 62 1/2	1 62 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba	1 70 1/2	1 70 1/2	1 70 1/2
No. 2 Manitoba	1 66	1 66	1 66
No. 3 Manitoba	1 64 1/2	1 64 1/2	1 64 1/2
No. 1 Northern Duluth	1 75 1/2	1 75 1/2	1 75 1/2

Future Parcels

No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery	1 63	1 57 1/2
No. 1 Man., Jan.-Feb. delivery	1 62 1/2	1 62 1/2
No. 2 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery	1 59	1 59
No. 1 Man., Dec. delivery, London	1 65 1/2	1 61 1/2
No. 1 Man., Dec.-Jan. delivery, London	1 64 1/2	1 64 1/2
No. 2 Man., Nov.-Dec. delivery, London	1 63 1/2	1 61 1/2

Note.—These cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel at the rate of \$1.71 exchange; this varies from day to day, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present.—Manitoba Free Press.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Dec. 3, 1915.—		1915 Wheat	
	This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	62,344.40	14,206.40	
1 Nor.	2,434,041.10	837,301.50	
2 Nor.	1,870,236.20	1,016,386.10	
3 Nor.	1,166,269.10	785,141.30	
No. 4	1,111,284.20	526,807.20	
Others	2,590,738.50	939,758.30	

This week	9,234,914.30	This week	4,119,602.00
Last week	18,045,353.40	Last week	5,390,285.20

Decrease		Oats	
8,810,439.10	1,270,683.20	15,525.30	431,924.01
		298,447.33	209,673.08
		946,324.33	

This week	4,647,593.11	This week	1,892,896.03
Last week	4,074,382.15	Last week	1,623,292.32

Increase		Flaxseed	
573,210.30	269,603.05	492,690.25	58,241.24
		20,982.07	25,056.35

This week	1,028,696.17	This week	596,970.35
Last week	778,972.40	Last week	672,304.26

Increase		Decrease	
249,732.25	75,333.47	249,277.00	570,253.05

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1915 (lake)	19,925,847	2,235,707	274,937	250,033
(rail)	89,617	53,312	7,419	3,548
1914 (lake)	4,571,794	778,975	35,513	443,002
(rail)	93,045	6,572		2,057

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Dec. 3, 1915.—		Wheat		Oats		Barley	
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	9,234,914	4,647,593	1,028,686				
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	7,318,590	5,451,615	374,903				
Total	16,924,089	10,187,408	1,403,589				
At Buffalo and Duluth	5,064,851	436,622	141,000				

Total this week	21,988,940	10,624,030	1,544,589
Total last week	27,173,063	6,765,319	1,181,246
Total last year	13,542,542	5,120,571	644,860

The Livestock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 2.—The light offering of cattle met a strong, snappy market, the stuff being well cleaned up by 11 o'clock. Butchers were firm, selling from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Some extra good steers sold above \$8.00. A choice heifer, averaging 950 lbs., topped the market for that class of beef at \$7.50. Good bulls and cows changed hands up to \$7.10. Canners and cutters were in strong demand at increased values. The stocker and feeder market is about over, tho a few animals in the former class were handled yesterday. Milkers were scarce and firm. Calves showed little change, \$5.00 to \$10.00 being the commonest quotation. Lambs were steady, choice stuff selling as high as \$9.75. Packers quoted hogs at the one price of \$9.50 fed and watered. Actual transactions, however, showed them to be worth \$9.90 off cars, which is equivalent to \$9.65 fed and watered.

Calgary, Dec. 4.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd. reports last week's Alberta stockyard receipts, 209 hogs, 2,278 cattle, 1,791 hogs, 428 sheep. This week's receipts, 337 hogs, 2,701 cattle, 3,467 hogs, 710 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Nine cars of cattle to

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Dec. 6, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.08 1/2	\$1.11 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1.05 1/2	1.08
3 Nor. wheat	1.01 1/2	1.04 1/2
3 white oats	.40 1/2	.39 1/2
Barley	.54-68	.59-65
Flax, No. 1	1.82 1/2	2.05 1/2

Futures—
Dec. wheat 1.07 1/2 1.08 1/2
May wheat 1.10 1/2 1.12 1/2

Moose Jaw, thirty cars of cattle to Seattle, two of cattle to Winnipeg, and 3 of cattle to Kamloops; twenty-five cars of hogs to Toronto, two of hogs to Moose Jaw, two of hogs to Victoria, and two of hogs and one mixed car of hogs and sheep to New Westminster.

Cattle and Hogs—Fat cattle brought slightly better prices this week, only the general quality of the beef offering was better. Fair to good steers did not seem to benefit by the advance and sold at from \$5.50 to \$5.75, with top steers bringing an average limit of \$6.15. The fair to good coming three-year-old killers are being picked up in some quantity at beef prices. The demand continues for good stock steers and heifers, particularly for the latter, and for calves, at slight advances from last week's quotations. Hogs are out of bounds and it seems they must go lower. Today's market opened firm, but was very unsteady at its close with buyers uneasy about paying the opening prices. Almost twice as many hogs came forward this week as last. Stock hogs sold at \$8.40, the best price paid for stock hogs on this market for many a day.

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—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.

Cattle—There has been a decidedly improved demand for most classes of stock during the past week. Actually less have been coming and the general quality has been somewhat higher. Choice stuff always finds a ready market and from 15 to 25 cents advance was in evidence on nearly all offerings. Steers ran up from \$6.25 to \$6.50 and there were no real prime killers sold. The best butcher heifers available sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75, but choice stuff could easily have obtained 6 cents. Choice butcher stuff for the Christmas trade will get a good premium if shipped in now.

Hogs have been coming in fair numbers, but scarcely any drop in price has yet been registered. Bulk sales are \$8.75, but it is expected that any large quantity coming forward will depress the price considerably. The cut on lights is a little heavier than formerly. Pigs are selling at \$7.00 to \$7.50, feeders \$6.00 to \$6.50, sows \$6.50 to \$7.00 and stags \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Every stall on the city market is now rented and the business is brisk. Dressed hogs, lights, are worth 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents per pound; beef, hindquarters, 10 to 12 cents; forequarters, 6 to 8 cents; veal 10 to 11 cents; mutton 14 to 16 cents; and rabbits 15 cents per pair.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated. Butter—There is no change in the market as far as butter is concerned this week. There is very little coming in for sale and dealers are offering the same prices as last week. Fancy dairy butter is 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—There are scarcely any shipments of eggs being received. Any really new laid eggs are eagerly snapped up at 40 cents per dozen. Odd lots or store eggs are subjected to severe candling and bought at 25 cents per dozen. It does not pay to trade eggs at the country stores.

Potatoes—There is no change in the potato situation now. Dealers are offering the same price as last week, namely, 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Sweet cream is still 40 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, but sour cream has advanced two cents owing to increasing shortage. Sour cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat delivered. Milk is unchanged at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

J. L. Critien, Syden, Sask.	\$1.10
RED CROSS FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$724.00
Mrs. K. Wardenville, Sask.	7.00
Miss B. Wardenville, Sask.	5.00
Mair Homemakers Club, Mair, Sask.	50.00
Proceeds of Dance, Pelican Lake U.F.A. Hall	13.00
	\$799.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 30 to December 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Nov. 30	103 1/2	101 1/2	97	90 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	75 1/2	40	37	37	36	35	65	60	52	52	182 1/2	179 1/2			
Dec. 1	102 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	40 1/2	38	38	36	35	66 1/2	61 1/2	53	53	182 1/2	179 1/2			
2	105 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	41 1/2	39	39	38	37	66 1/2	61 1/2	53	53	181 1/2	178 1/2			
3	105 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	86 1/2	81 1/2	41 1/2	39	39	37 1/2	36 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	53	53	181 1/2	178 1/2			
4	108 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	84 1/2	42	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	68 1/2	63 1/2	54	54	182 1/2	179 1/2			
6	112 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2	93 1/2	88 1/2														

Absolutely Unreserved
Dispersion Auction Sale
 OF
Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle
 ETC.
Friday, December 17, 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 south of Calgary, Alta.

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, De Winton P.O., Proprietor.
R. A. JOHNSTON, 335 8th Ave West, Calgary, Auctioneer.

Please note that this Sale takes place on the day following the Sale of P. M. Brett & Co., Calgary, announced for December 18th.

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Western Canada Irrigation Convention
 Continued from Page 15

contracts had been sent for signature on the basis of the government reclassification, 590 had accepted, and of the 210 odd who had not yet accepted, a number of these were unable to sign, not because they did not wish to do so, but for other reasons—absentee landowners, etc. Mr. Dennis contended, therefore, that in spite of the claims of the delegates from Gleichen, the majority of the residents in the Gleichen district were successful irrigationists and in favor of irrigation. "None of those who were dissatisfied," he said, "had come to him to ask to have their land exchanged—to say they had made a mistake and to have the irrigable land changed for non-irrigable lands anywhere else—which the company stood ready to do, now, as always."

This was the time, place and opportunity, he said, for these dissatisfied farmers to place any resolution they chose before the meeting for its ruling, but as far as the C.P.R. was concerned, the only thing it could do in addition to what it had already done, would be to abide by the law to which the farmers with the C.P.R.'s consent and co-operation had appealed.

More Investigation Wanted

A resolution was passed asking the Dominion government to diligently proceed with irrigation surveys east and west of Lethbridge in order that these farming communities might "avail themselves of the benefits of irrigation without delay." The Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture of Alberta and Saskatchewan were petitioned to initiate a widespread system of popular co-operative experiments with alfalfa on the basis of supplying to such farms as have available well prepared and otherwise suitable areas under irrigation. The convention also requested that a well-directed and energetic educational propaganda be initiated by the departments of agriculture to convince settlers on irrigated lands generally that the only road to complete success lies thru the alfalfa field, into the feeding and breeding of livestock.

Soil Products Exhibition

A very interesting soil products exhibition was held in connection with the convention. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., carried away a large share of the prizes in grains and grasses. He was awarded the first prize for hard winter wheat, first for hard spring wheat, first for threshed spring wheat, seconds for oats and for red clover, and third for alfalfa. Another Saskatchewan man, from the irrigation section of Maple Creek, namely, W. H. Abbott, also made a killing with firsts for barley, brone grass, western rye grass, timothy, fodder corn and alfalfa.

The judging committee was composed of W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of experimental farm, Lethbridge; G. H. Hutton, superintendent of experimental farm, Lacombe; Dean E. A. Howes, of the faculty of agriculture, University of Edmonton; and Deputy Minister of Agriculture W. E. Scott, of Victoria, B.C.

Some fine exhibits were made by the Publicity Branch of the C.P.R., Calgary; the Southern Alberta Road Co., Medicine Hat, Alta.; G. D. Walters, of the Irrigation Branch, Dept. of Interior, Calgary; Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge; and A. L. Fryberger, a farmer at Gem in the Bassano Irrigation Colony.

SUTHERLAND'S SALE

A very successful sale was held on the farm of the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, on December 1. There was a good attendance and altho no extraordinary prices for stock were paid all the animals sold at satisfactory figures. The highest price for horses was \$1,205, paid by R. H. Taber, Condie, for a Clyde mare, and another mare sold for just \$1,000. J. W. Young, of Griswold, Man., bought a very good selection of eight Clydes. Cattle, swine and sheep brought good prices and with the large amount of money in the country now, indications point very favorably towards a greatly increased demand for all classes of livestock from now on thru the winter. Alex. Galbraith was present assisting Mr. Sutherland with the sale and gave a very helpful talk on livestock matters generally before the auction commenced.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

A large unreserved auction sale of pure bred shorthorn cattle will be held at the ranch of Wm. Stuckey, De Winton, Alta., on December 17. A large number of choice in-calf cows, heifers, young bulls and calves will be offered for sale, also twelve head of young horses of Clydesdale breeding and a number of hogs and poultry. Liberal terms are offered. List of pedigrees, etc., can be had on application to the proprietor, R. A. Johnston, 335 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta., who is the auctioneer in charge of the sale.



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R.F.D. No. 1, Mull, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1915.
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Perdue, Sask., Oct. 22/15.
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Prescott, Ont., Oct. 30/15.
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Grainger Sta., Alta., Oct. 31/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic for over fifteen months and find it very beneficial to my stock.—Ed. Wilson.

Sisson Ridge, N.B., Oct. 25/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic and would not be without it. Also my calves are much larger since using International Grofast Calf Meal.—Alfred Wells.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 29/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic both for hogs and cattle and find it a GREAT REMEDY.—Edward Lawrence.

Grand Narrows, C.B.N.S., Oct. 25/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic and found it a FIRST CLASS ARTICLE for all kinds of stock.—Thos. Bridgen.

Tate Jaune, B.C., Oct. 22/15.
I have used your valuable International Stock Food Tonic and International Poultry Food Tonic for over three years and would not be without them for any money.—H. McRae.

Valcourt, Que., Oct. 4/15.
I have been using International Stock Food Tonic for years and have found it a great success.—Allan Hackwell.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 19/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic and can highly recommend it to all owners of stock.—Thos. W. Young.

Eastern Harbor, C.B., N.S., Oct. 24/15.
I have fed International Stock Food Tonic with good results. It kept my horses healthy with a fine sleek coat and I have had no trouble since using it. I can recommend it to every horse owner.—Geo. Le Brun.

Richards Landing, Ont., Oct. 22/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic and I must say that it is the very best I have ever used or heard of.—S. Chester.

Centreville, N.B., Oct. 25/15.
I have used lots of International Stock Food Tonic. I have used about one hundred pounds last summer. I think it is the BEST TONIC I have ever fed to young pigs. It makes them grow fast and keeps them in good condition; also it is good for horses.—Thomas W. Ketch.

Elgerton, Alta., Oct. 23/15.
I would not be without International Stock Food Tonic for anything. My neighbours all remark on the sleek coats of my horses.—Albert W. Tribe.

Fletcher, Ont. Nov. 1/15.
I use the International Stock Food Tonic all the time and find it the best I have ever used.—Thomas McCart.

Sperling, Man., Nov. 3/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic with good success.—Ira M. Terris.

Lacy Road, N.S., Oct. 20/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic for about five years and find it to be of great value for my horses and stock.—F. G. Dolliver.

Pennfield Ridge, N.B., Nov. 2/15.
I have always used International Stock Food Tonic since I could first procure it. I have been highly pleased with the results.—W. M. McDowell.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 1/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic with very good results on over 200 head of dairy stock and 20 farm horses.—Wm. Hudson.

Carlyle, Sask., Nov. 1/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic and found it all right. I also think highly of your International Colic Cure.—Jas. A. Jones.

Wauchope, Sask., Nov. 1/15.
I have been using some of your International Stock Food Tonic with success. I intend to use more next winter. I like very much your Silver Pine Healing Oil for barb wire cuts.—Jos. Rogg.

Canwood, Sask., Oct. 30/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic and found it to be a good grain saver and flesh builder.—Oscar Funstram.

Dominion, C.B., N.S., Oct. 25/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic frequently and find it doing everything I expected of it.—William J. Wilson.

Pincher Station, Alta., Oct. 29/15.
I have used International Stock Food Tonic for a number of years and find it to be a splendid preparation.—L. M. Nathorst.

Bruce, Alta., Nov. 2/15.
Have been using your International Stock Food Tonic for over 10 years and I am very seldom without it.—H. W. Bruchartz.

Czar, Alta., Oct. 25/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic and find it does all that is claimed for it; it sure saves feed. I found that out last winter when grain was so high and I had 163 hogs to fatten.—H. J. Wallace.

Fairmount, Sask., Nov. 1/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic since 1907.—H. D. Ward.

Stilesvillage, West Co., N.B., Nov. 4/15.
I have used your International Stock Food Tonic in large quantities and have found it very satisfactory.—Clifford W. Briggs.

International Stock Food Company, Limited

TORONTO

ALSO MAUFACTURERS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

CANADA

International Poultry Food Tonic
International Louse Killer
Silver Pine Healing Oil
International Worm Powder

International Distemper Remedy
International Heave Remedy
International Colic Remedy
International Gall Cure

Dan Patch White Liniment
Dan Patch Hoof Ointment
International Foot Remedy
International Grofast Calf Meal

With your purchase of any or all of the above preparations, including, of course, International Stock Food Tonic, we give you the spot cash guarantee that absolutely protects you in trying them. Your money will be refunded if you are not satisfied—if International Stock Food Tonic fails to keep your stock in better health and make you a big extra profit for its low-using cost. SO DON'T ACCEPT COUNTERFEIT PREPARATIONS.