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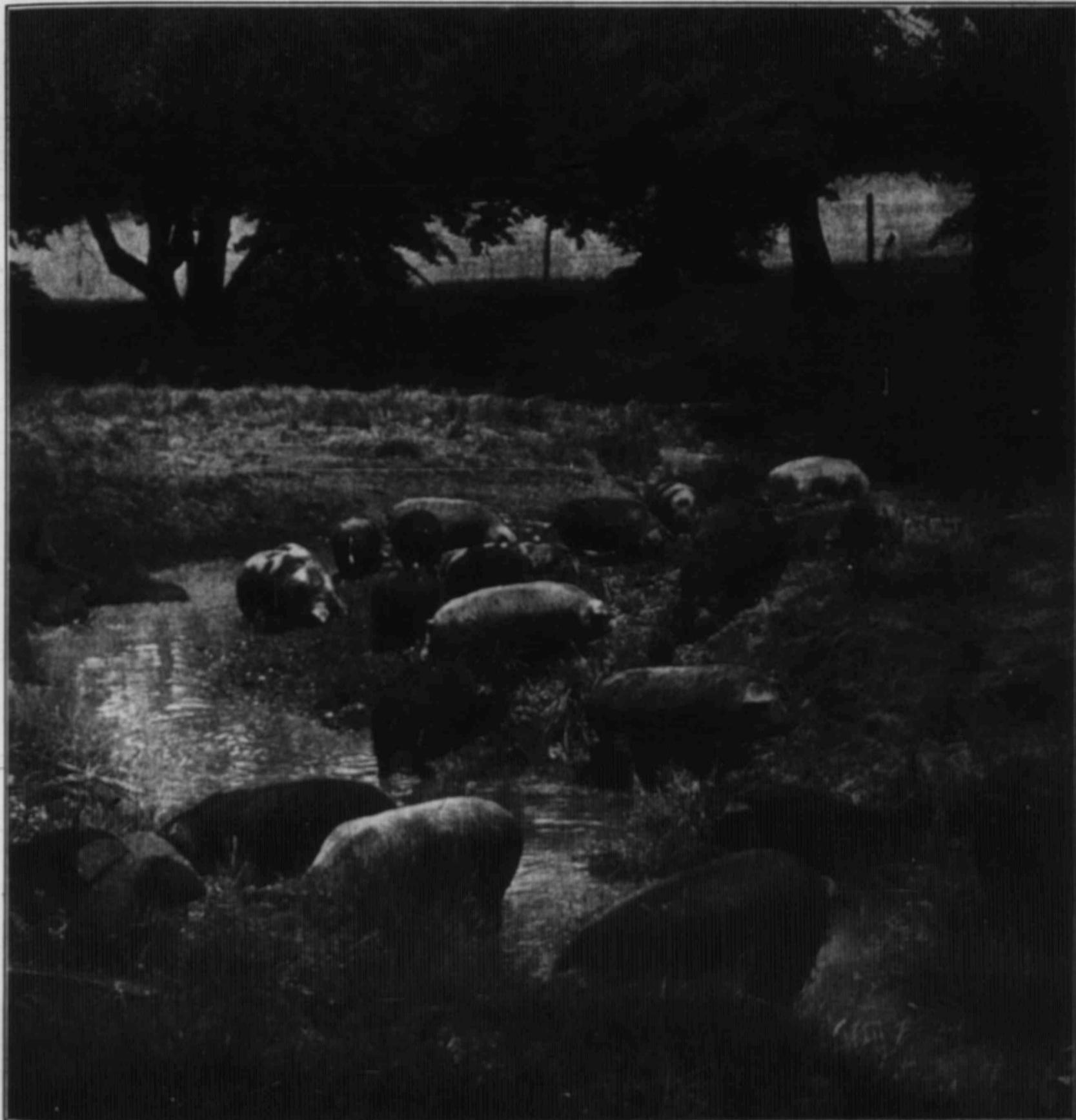
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

November 15, 1916

\$1.00 per Year



CONTENTMENT AND MEAT PRODUCTION GO HAND IN HAND

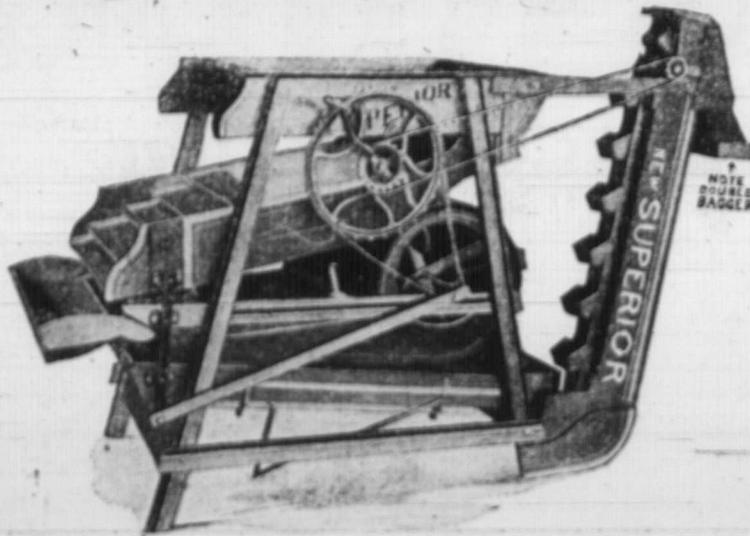
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goal today.

SAVE DOCKAGE, CLEAN YOUR GRAIN BEFORE MARKETING WITH
King of Wild Oat Separators



The Lincoln "NEW SUPERIOR" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sleeves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end

It is **STRONG, WELL BUILT AND BOLTED—NOT NAILED**

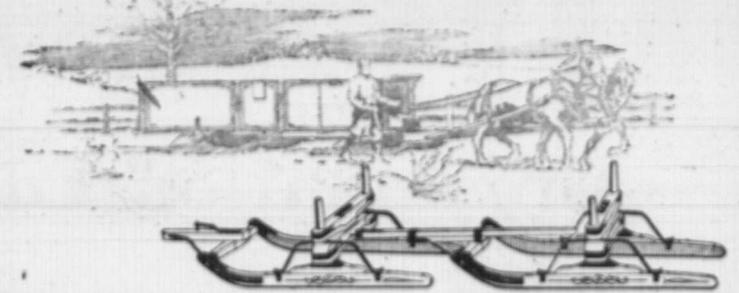
Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers.

Made in sizes, 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work
 284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
 Fanning Mills—Soot and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln
 Saws—Lumber—Universal Holes—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagon
 Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centre—Combination Threshing Outfits



Winter Hauling Made Easy

FOR the use of our customers whose hauling cannot be stopped by the snows of winter, or to whom the snows are welcome, as furnishing a smooth hard road over which to move their products, we offer a line of bob sleighs so complete that each man may find in it the kind of sleigh he needs and uses.

Unless a sleigh will stand hard knocks, it is of little value in Canada. Therefore, we make these sleighs, above all else, strong. Even the lightest one-horse sleighs are as strong as selected pieces of high-grade wood and steel and the most careful workmanship can make them. No imperfect or unsound material finds its way into the manufacture of these goods.

Each sleigh we sell is guaranteed, with fair usage, to carry its load over ordinary roads and to do the work intended for its size. We make a liberal guarantee arrangement to take care of the satisfaction of our customers.

See our line before you buy. It is handled by I H C local agent who will show you how big a line it is. Or, if you cannot conveniently see the agent, drop a line to the nearest branch house and we will send full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



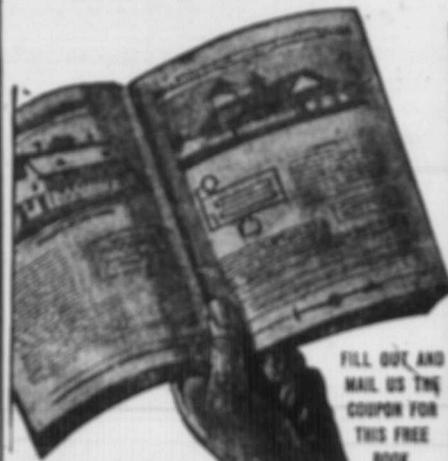
If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

FOR QUALITY

FOR SERVICE

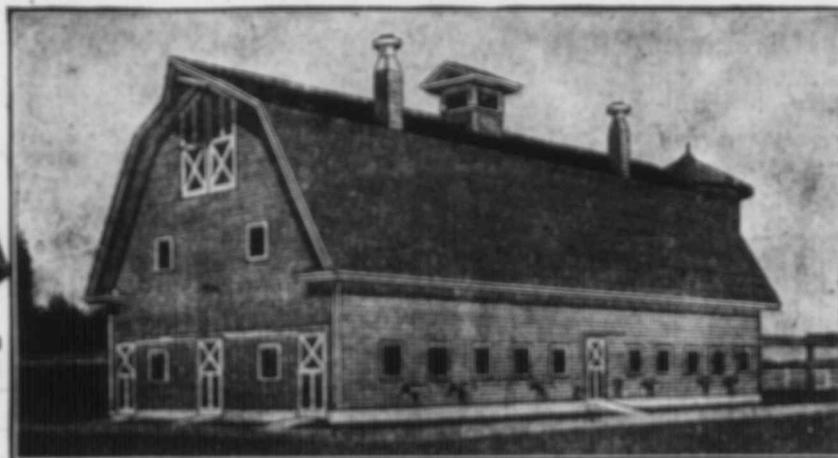
FOR SECURITY



Book of Barn Plans Free

Louden "Barn Plans" is not a catalogue of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction. The 112 pages of Louden Barn plans is full of dollar saving information—the best of ideas gathered by the Louden Company during many years of barn building, and barn equipment experience. 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, general purpose barns and hog houses. In addition, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

FILL OUT AND MAIL US THE COUPON FOR THIS FREE BOOK.



Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns, the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labour of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half.

The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen animals as for a man with a hundred. The percentage of labour saved is the same.

The Louden Line includes:

- Hay Carriers,
- Feed Carriers,
- Horse Stalls,
- Cow Pens,
- Hay Carriers,
- Cow Stalls,
- Water Basins,
- Bull Pens,
- Hog Pens,
- Barn Door Hangers.

Catalogues Free

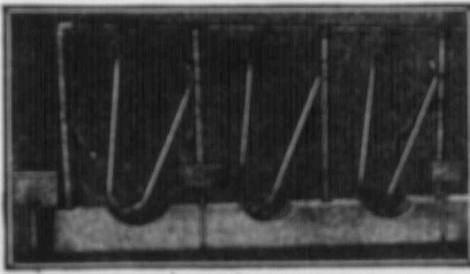
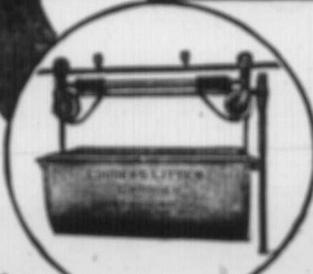
Please send me copy of Louden Barn Plans, I expect to build (or remodel) barn for

_____ cows and _____ horses. Barn will be about _____ x _____ ft.

Name _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____



Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.

11 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B.C. WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B.

A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back 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, bank or express money order. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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

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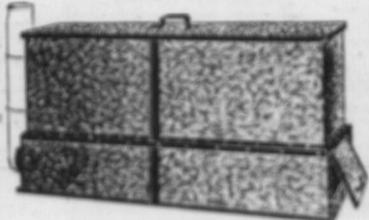
32219 Fl. \$15.40 732 Fl. \$20.00

Wagon Tank



3 Fl. x 26 in. x 5 Fl. \$25.30

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No. 2 Boiler, 21x11x16 Fl. \$21.50

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HALBRITE, SASK.

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Is now ready, and will be mailed, post paid, to any address. Your Christmas buying will be simplified by a study of this Catalogue. It is complete in that it illustrates suitable gifts for ladies, gentlemen, children, soldiers at the front or in camp in Canada. You will find household necessities as well as articles of Jewelry, Engagement Rings, Wedding Rings, Watches, Ivory, Leather Goods, etc.

A Post Card will bring this handsome Catalogue. Send today.

D. E. Black & Co. Ltd.

Jewelers Herald Bldg. Calgary Alta.

For the Next Thirty Days We Will Sell 200 of These Lamps



At this greatly reduced price \$5.50

DELIVERED

A Brass Lamp that you'll be proud to own. Clean and safe. Burns 50 hours on one gallon of coal oil. Gives a bright even white light; is far superior to Electric light, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$9.00. Supplies in stock.

The number at this price is limited. Get your order in early.

C. J. Diebold

240 Main Street Winnipeg



Painless Dental Work

New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

No Person Too Nervous No Work Too Difficult

We Solicit Difficult Cases Where Others Have Failed

New Method Dental Parlors

Canada's Best and Most Up-to-date Dental Office F. W. GLASGOW - Manager Offices; Cor. Portage and Donald WINNIPEG

Good Property To Own

If you could, by paying a small sum annually for twenty years, purchase a \$1,000 farm—with the stipulation that instead of interest being charged on deferred payments you would be paid compound interest on your deposits—and, further, if during the term of the contract you died, all unpaid instalments would be cancelled, and the farm deeded to your estate—would you not eagerly grasp the opportunity?

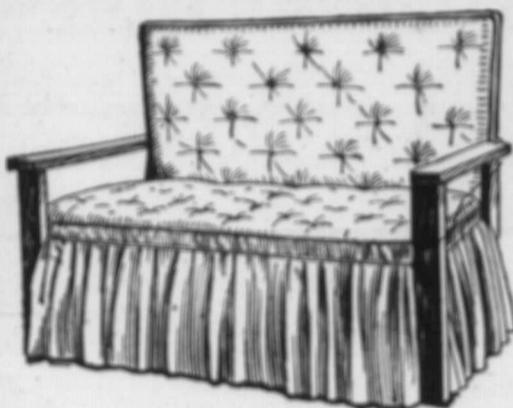
In actual money, instead of land, this is the proposition of The Great-West Life Assurance Company in offering the Limited Payment Life Policy.

If you are interested, drop a post-card to the company, giving date of birth, when full details will be mailed by return, together with an interesting pamphlet "Good Property To Own."

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "T" Head Office: WINNIPEG

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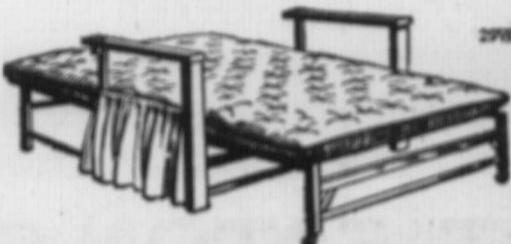


ALASKA Settee-Bed

a handsome, easy, upholstered settee which will fit in any room.

The best looking and most comfortable steel couch bed on the market.

ASK YOUR DEALER.



When opened makes a bed 66 in. long by 46 in. wide—plenty of room for two people.

THE great big feature of the Alaska Settee-Bed is its space-saving construction. It is only 4 feet long, and can be used in rooms where an ordinary 6-ft. Davenport is out of the question, and it's comfortable—no ridge up the center like the Davenports, won't sag nor get lumpy, because the good, clean cotton felt in the heavy denim upholstery stays in place.

The frame is heavy steel—with massive oak arms. Pleated valance on front and both ends to cover the steel construction.

Alaska Settee-Bed can be used in den, sitting-room or parlor, and is a finished ornament to the home.

Ask your dealer for it, or write us for the name of nearest agent

THE ALASKA BEDDING CO. LIMITED

Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding Calgary, WINNIPEG, Regina "ALASKA on an article means High Grade every Particle." Made in Canada

HONEY

Send to the producer in Ontario for some Clover Honey, good body, flavor delicious. Put up as follows: 60 lbs. (net weight) cans at \$10.00; 30 lbs. (gross weight) pails, 2 in case, at \$9.75; 15 lbs. (gross weight) pails, 6 in case, at \$9.75. Special rate for two cases or more. Delivered as far as Regina and surrounding points. Terms C.O.D. To those who will pay freight and send money with order we will sell honey at \$7.20 a case.

STANLEY RUMFORD
THEDFORD, ONT.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 12c to 13c
Ducks 12c to 13c
Turkeys 18c to 20c
Young Roosters Best Market Price
Geese 13c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying dressed poultry.
ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 87 Adams St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your MILK! Money

Depends on Your Cream Separator

True, the cows supply the milk, but the separator determines the grade. The separator that gets every globule of butterfat from the milk, and keeps on doing it year after year at the least cost, is worth two ordinary separators in the long run. The Red Star Cream Separator is the most perfect skimmer ever made. The Greatest invention ever put into a cream separator to increase its efficiency is the Perforated Distributing and Equalizing Sleeve used in



The Red Star Cream Separator

It distributes the whole milk equally between the discs, making each disc do its full share of work, with the result that every particle of cream is separated, the fat globules are not broken, and fewer discs are used.

Don't buy a separator until you know more about the RED STAR. Write for full information today

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Automobile Storage Batteries

Stored during the Winter at our Storage-Battery Dept.

75c. per month for 6-volt battery; \$1.00 per month for 16-volt battery.

Saskatoon General Electric Company
240 Ave. "A" South, Saskatoon, Sask.

SEVEN-IN-ONE



Big Novelty Catalog Free

ALVIN SALES CO., Dept. G.C., P.O. Box 56, WINNIPEG

TIME IS MONEY—Convert those spare moments of yours into ready cash. Write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FOR A BRIGHT RANGE AND A CHEERFUL KITCHEN

BLACK KNIGHT

STOVE POLISH 10¢



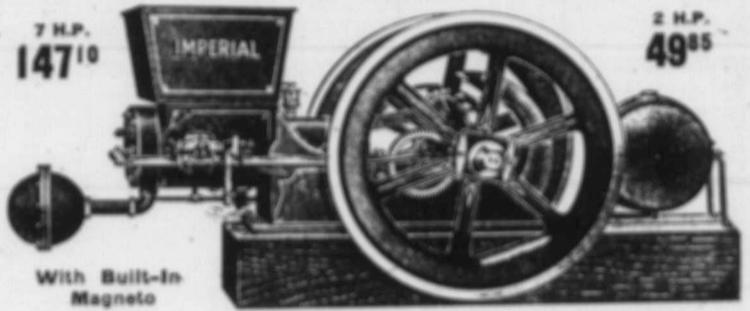
NO DUST F.F. DALLEY CO of CANADA LIMITED HAMILTON, ONT. NO RUST

When Our Farm Machinery Buyer Makes A Statement Like This—

"Never before in the history of our business have we sold engines in five- and seven-horsepower sizes as low as we are today. They are simply constructed and are giving better satisfaction now than when we first bought them. Our factory will make engines at these prices only to the end of our present contract. Next year these engines will cost considerably more"

It is impossible in the space of this ad. to describe in detail the construction of "Imperial" Engines, but our special Gasoline Engine Book contains a full description of all sizes. Write for a copy—there is one for you just waiting for your request.

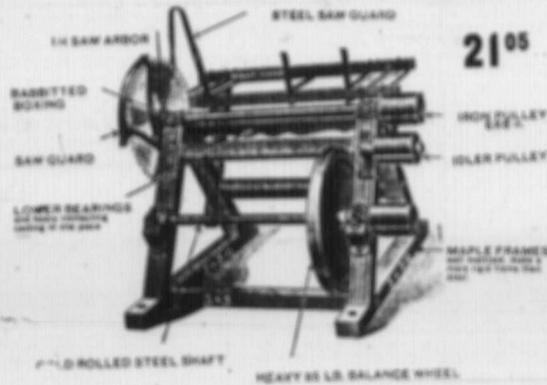
ABOUT THIS ENGINE



With Built-in Magneto

You can see at once how easily you can save money by buying now.

347H74. 2 H.P. 49.85	347H76. 3 H.P. 74.95	347H78. 5 H.P. 109.85	347H77. 5 H.P. 147.10	347H76. 9 H.P. 230.50	347H78. 14 H.P. 342.70
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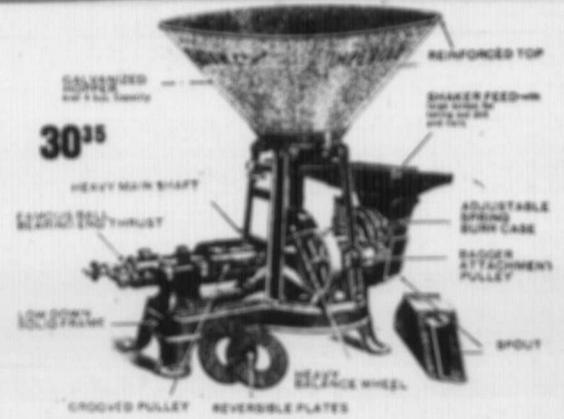


This Pole Saw is one of the best on the market today.

NOTE—Its solidity of construction. The size of the timber used. The rigidly connected lower bearings.

Fully described in our Gas Engine Book, write for it.

This "Imperial" Low Down Grinder is of low price and highly satisfactory construction. Low frame of one-piece construction, big-hopper, long heavy boxings, flat reversible burrs. Read all about it in our Gas Engine Book.



Send for Our Gasoline Engine Book

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Send for Our Gasoline Engine Book

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 15th, 1916

PERMANENT PROSPERITY

Land settlement schemes seem to be the most popular theme of discussion among a large number of earnest people, far too many of whom, however, are absolutely unenlightened on farming conditions in Canada. There are two or three things to be kept in mind in connection with such discussions. Farming under pre-war or normal conditions in Canada has not been a profitable enterprise. A few men have made outstanding successes, but the average farm owner has received a smaller return for his labor than any other class of individual in the state. Farming is a line of work that demands intelligence above the average for its successful prosecution so that viewed from this angle the farmers' remuneration has been away out of proportion to what he is entitled to.

Everyone agrees that the future prosperity of Canada lies in its agriculture. Without a healthy development of agriculture no other industry can continue to develop for any length of time. Manufacturers cannot sell the farmer goods, lumbermen cannot sell him lumber and no other class can exist unless the farmer has money. Production from the land is the first essential industry and every other that deserves ground room in Canada depends primarily on agriculture. Our first essential duty then is the same in the construction of a plan for land settlement whether the settler be soldier or civilian, foreign or native. We may give returned soldiers certain preferences but unless we make the work one of charity, which no red blooded man wants, we must make it one at which a reasonable living can be made for labor given. A careful analysis of the financial statements of even the most successful farmers on our prairies would show that a very large, yes the larger part of their surplus, whenever such exists, is made up of an increase in land values. That is not actual return for labor expended. The last few years have also generally been years of rising markets, favorable years in comparison with what we may look for after the war.

But this very increase in the returns of farmers already here, thru the rise in land values is going to prevent new settlers from acquiring land at all. Previously new settlers could pitch their tent on the borders of civilization and in time they became land holders too. Now over the greater part of Western Canada capital has been able to reach out ahead of them and pick out the best to hold while they settle here and there on the best that is left. And as rapidly as possible these settlers have increased their holdings not necessarily to farm it but to benefit by the increase due to the work of other new settlers. Hence our settlement has become scattered far and wide in most inaccessible places and away from markets. We have had to make huge capital expenditures for railroads and highways, with consequent huge freight rates, not only on everything shipped out but on all shipped in. We have to that extent mulcted the profits from farming. Men have not gone out beyond civilization because they like to but because they have had to. Only by taxing land values can we get this land down to the right price. If we tax the vacant land held for speculation we make the land close to markets as attractive as that in the Peace River country and we make farming a business proposition which it ought to be. Farming which has to depend for its profits on an increase in land values is not farming at all.

The United States this year appropriated a larger sum of money for war purposes than any of the European nations did in the year previous to the war.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The following advertisement recently appeared in one of the daily newspapers in Winnipeg:—

LOAN COMPANY

Doing a large business in the Western Provinces, offers desirable position to a man capable of making sales of Foreclosed Farm Properties.

The right man will recognize the opportunity. None other need apply. Address, in confidence, with all particulars, experience, etc.

BOX 1860 FREE PRESS

When a loan company has sufficient foreclosed farm property on hand to necessitate the services of an expert salesman it indicates something radically wrong. Why has this company (the name of which we do not know) foreclosed so many mortgages on farms? Has the rate of interest demanded by the company been so high and the conditions of the mortgage so oppressive that the farmers have been forced out of business? If this is the case it is a condition of affairs sufficiently serious to demand government investigation and legislative regulation. On the other hand, are these foreclosures due to the fact that this company has loaned more money on these farms than a proper valuation would warrant? It sometimes happens that an inefficient inspector places too high a valuation upon a farm and that too much money is loaned upon it. Farm lands have decreased in selling value in a great many districts in the West owing to several causes, chiefly to over inflation of prices during boom times. Recruiting has also drawn many men from farming and has naturally decreased the demand for farm land and no doubt some farms have been abandoned to the mortgage companies on that account. At any rate this is not a good advertisement for the country. A well conducted mortgage company should not have a large number of foreclosed farms on its hands. The business of the company is lending money and it should be loaned upon such terms and in such amounts that there is every reasonable prospect of the interest payments being promptly met.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL EARNINGS

The Financial Post of Toronto says:—

"The International Nickel Company's report for the six months ending September 30 shows net earnings of \$7,348,877, as compared with \$6,318,582 for the corresponding period of 1915, an increase of \$1,030,295. Earnings on the common stock of the company work out at \$3.64 per share, as compared with \$3.48 in 1915."

This company paid 6 per cent. on \$9,000,000 preferred stock and 12½ per cent. on \$38,000,000 of common stock last year. Practically all its profits are made from its Sudbury mines in Ontario and its taxes paid to the people of Canada are a pittance, some \$40,000 a year. The captain of the German submarine "Deutschland," on her second trip from New York to Germany, said a few days ago he intended taking on another load of crude rubber and nickel. The government has not yet satisfied the people of Canada that this is not Canadian nickel. A man who has been mining nickel or a farmer who has had his crop ruined by the fumes arising from the wasting of nickel ore hates to think that this same nickel may be used to shoot himself or his son if he enlists. Every dollar of surplus profits from the nickel business ought to be turned in to help pay the pensions or other expenses connected with the care of returned soldiers and their families.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

Woodrow Wilson is president of the United States for a second time. The Democrats appear also to have retained control of Congress. Wilson's victory is significant. Perhaps

never before in the history of United States has four years seen such a volume of sound, progressive legislation put upon the statute books as has been enacted during the last presidential term. A very marked revision of the tariff downward in favor of the producer and working man, the stabilization and unification of the American banking system, agricultural credit, income taxes, good roads legislation, revocation of Panama Canal tolls, improved facilities for agricultural education, marketing assistance for farm produce, favorable labor legislation and a wonderful tide of prosperity seemed to warrant the return of the Democrats to power. Wilson had concentrated against him most of the power of the wealthy interests of Wall Street, who were bent on a return of the country to high tariff, the bulk of the German-American vote, much of the Irish vote as well as a large number of extreme pro-Ally sympathizers. These latter supported Hughes, not for Hughes, but to be against Wilson. The force of these factions is seen in the final result. The industrial east and such states as Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois went for Hughes. But the "solid south," backed by an almost solid west, stood by the president. The tide of civilization flows westward, but the tide of democratic progressiveness flows eastward. Wilson's election is a tribute to patient investigating diplomacy rather than hectic bluff and "dollar diplomacy" in foreign relations. His stand has certainly not been anti-Ally and the satisfaction the hyphenated Americans find in it is shown in the way they voted. Wilson has raised the Democratic party in United States from a party with a name only under Bryan to a party with a record for sane, progressive accomplishments. The next four years will give an opportunity to extend that record and keep the best Republicans busy at nights thinking out ways of bettering it. From the standpoint of Western Canada the return of the Democrats is very fortunate. It insures an open market to the south for our livestock for another four years at least, and, were our Ottawa government half as progressive, it would mean free wheat and a vastly greater measure of free trade in many necessities of life.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

Entirely too many farmers are being enticed into purchases of practically worthless stocks that are peddled thruout the country by slick travelling salesmen. We have had a large number of letters in our office since harvest time from farmers who have purchased stock from travelling salesmen or who have been solicited by agents for such stock. Unfortunately most of the letters announced that the stock had already been purchased and almost invariably the payment was given in the form of a note due some months later. Such cases are like "locking the door after the horse has been stolen." We have, however, been able to save a number of farmers from losing money in the purchase of stocks that are almost or entirely worthless. Agents and their principals who are selling these useless stocks are very partial to the note system of payment and often such notes are sold to "an innocent third party" before they fall due for payment. In such cases it is pretty hard for the farmer to avoid payment unless he wants to go to law and spend a lot of money in litigation. Farmers should be continually on their guard against travelling stock salesmen or in fact against stock in any company. There are a great many safe ways to invest money, but there are very few "get rich quick schemes" that ever produce any riches except for the agent and the company for whom he is selling stock. Farmers should not forget the

Age Batteries

Winter at Dept. 6-volt bat-month for 18-

Electric Company Saskatoon, Sask.

Big Novelty Catalog Free P. O. Box 56, WINNIPEG

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2 H.P. 49.55

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FEED-IN

ADJUSTABLE SPRING RUM CASE

HOOD ATTACHMENT VALLEY

SPROUT

soline k

National Grain Stooker Company, the Hammond Stooker Company, the Farmers' Steel and Wire Company, the famous abattoir company, and scores of other companies whose stock has been peddled around the country and which never returned a cent to the investor.

The Guide will gladly look into the stocks of any of these companies about which our readers will write us, but it is safer to write before the purchase is made than afterwards. When in doubt leave your money in the bank or buy Dominion Government five per cent. war bonds or take out a life insurance policy in a reputable company or purchase high class municipal stock. Your money will then be safe. The interest you will earn on it will not be a "get rich quick" rate, but it will help a whole lot and save many heart burns.

PAYING OFF MORTGAGES

A farmer with a ten year mortgage which has now been running eight years writes us that he tendered payment in full to the mortgage company, but that the company declined to accept the principal until the full ten years had expired. According to the "Interest Act" of Canada every mortgage company must accept full payment of the mortgage after it has run for five years if payment is offered together with a bonus of three months interest. If such payment is refused by the mortgage company, no further interest may be collected. No mortgage company will refuse payment when they realize that the farmer is aware of this law.

As a matter of fact there is a considerable difference in the practice of various companies in regard to the payment of mortgage loans. Some companies will allow a farmer to pay up his mortgage at any time with a bonus of three months interest, unless the prepayment is offered within the first two years, when

six months interest is sometimes asked. Other companies will not accept prepayment until the mortgage has matured. When loans are being paid off as a rule less frequently than new loans are being made, it would seem a reasonable practice on the part of mortgage companies to accept full payment at any time with a reasonable bonus. Companies who adopt this policy undoubtedly will find it popular among farmers.

Railway rates are taxes of such universal pressure that when all their ramifications are followed they are seen to form one of the greatest of all forms of taxation, and hence, in the last analysis, the cost of transportation is one of the chief costs of living.

So that a permanently satisfactory solution of the problem of how to adequately care for losses from hail each year may be quickly arrived at, it is important that every farmer, particularly in Saskatchewan, give this matter careful consideration.

In the next few years there is going to be more money in growing pure registered seed than in growing any other kind of grain. The Guide is affording an opportunity to 1,000 farmers to get started growing this seed without one cent of cost to themselves, and we are offering \$500 in prizes for the best results next year. If you are interested read about it on page 29.

The results being obtained by the action of the livestock branches of both the Saskatchewan and the Dominion Departments of Agriculture have been most gratifying. Figures show that over 1,600 breeding and feeder cattle have been shipped back to Western farms in comparison with 125 during a similar period last year. Several thousand cattle are still going thru the stockyards each week, and

the departments' representatives are at the yards to assist prospective farmer buyers. All local bank managers have full details of the scheme. See your bank manager if you are in a position to feed some cattle this winter.

All men and women in Saskatchewan of the full age of 21 years, British by birth or naturalization, who have lived one year in the province and three months in the electoral constituency will have the opportunity on December 11 of casting their ballot to banish the remaining twenty liquor dispensaries in the province and introducing total prohibition. It is the duty of every true citizen to see that prohibition is established in Saskatchewan by the largest vote on record in the Dominion.

At the present price of wheat it will take comparatively few bushels to provide for the purchase of some labor-saving devices for use in the home.

Sir Joseph Beecham, of pill fame, died recently and left an estate valued at more than \$140,000,000. There are other pill manufacturers whose estates must be rapidly approaching the same figure. There is nothing that the human race enjoys or practices more consistently than taking pills.

American flour mills are buying Canadian wheat and paying ten cents a bushel duty on it to grind it into flour in Minneapolis. In other words, Minneapolis is over ten cents a bushel higher now than Winnipeg for equal grades of grain.

Books reveal much of the priceless wisdom that other generations have sweat and starved and died to discover and record. Why not use them more?



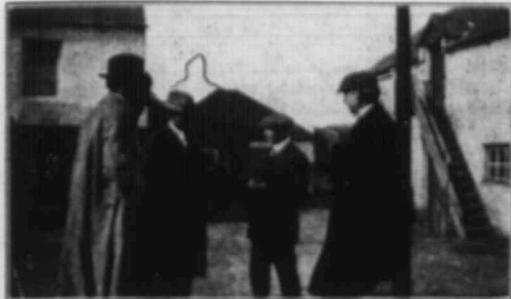
AND THE COST OF LIVING SOARS MERRILY UPWARD

Co-operation in Ireland

Article IV. Co-operative Agricultural Societies---Their Fight and their Financial Difficulties

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

The form of co-operative society known as a co-operative agricultural society is a society to purchase agricultural requirements collectively and to dispose of agricultural produce. In the early days of the co-operative movement in Ireland this form of society, in addition to the work of purchase and sale, had for its object the improvement of stock and the obtaining for that purpose, bulls, rams, and even stallions for its members. This latter



Galloway telling the group of Americans how co-operation works in Douglas

work, which was more in the province of "better farming" than of "better business," was nevertheless most valuable before the establishment of the government Department of Agriculture. When the Department was set up the work of maintaining a high standard in livestock and of superintending and initiating schemes to secure pure-bred stock naturally devolved upon it, and this part of the work of the agricultural societies came to an end. The main work of the societies in the beginning was the purchase of seed, fertilizers and feeding stuffs for the members. A saving was effected in two directions. First, inasmuch as the old individualistic system required the farmer to buy his seeds and fertilizers at retail prices from the local trader, and as the new co-operative system enabled him to buy at wholesale rates, he saved the middle profits for himself; and secondly he was enabled, as we shall see later on, by combining with his fellow farmers, to secure that guarantee of percentage of purity and germination in his seeds which he could not obtain—or if he did, could not rely on—from the local trader. Indeed, speaking of the quality of some of the artificial manures on the market one of the delegates to an annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society said that if a man were to take a bag of sand and put a red herring with it and call it an artificial manure, he would be doing nothing more extraordinary than any of the traders.

The first purchases of the agricultural societies (or, as they should properly be termed, societies for purchase in common of agricultural necessities) were made thru the Irish Co-operative Creamery Agency, to which we have made reference in our last article. But in 1899 there was founded a central federation which was to act as a wholesale purchasing agency for the co-operative movement in Ireland. This was the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Ltd. This body, imperfectly capitalized at first—even now it suffers from inadequate capital—became the purchasing agency of the movement. Before we deal with its work, however, we must review in some detail the history of the agricultural societies whose requirements the Wholesale was in the first instance created to satisfy.

How the Interests Helped

In the first year of the I.A.O.S. existence there were only ten agricultural societies. In the next year the number had increased to thirty. The seeds supplied to these societies were tested at Zurich, in Switzerland, there being no machinery for such a test in Ireland. When the Agricultural Department was established, seed testing was one of its functions, and it no longer became necessary to have the tests done in Switzerland. In 1897—just as the I.A.W.S. was about to be founded—an important and significant event took place. The strength of membership in the 46 societies then established was 4,000, but a remarkable change in the methods of a ring controlling fertilizers took place. Some of the members of this trust—called the Manure Manufacturers' Alliance—felt that it would serve their interests if they dealt with co-operative societies. Their doing so broke up the cohesion of the combine and incidentally lowered the prices of artificial fertilizers by about 25 per cent. less than they had been before the societies started. This was a useful beginning for the agricultural societies. The progress of the societies from this on was slow and not very eventful. In many cases agricultural requirements were obtained thru the

Creamery Society in districts where there were creameries. Consequently, the amount of purchase of agricultural necessities and the sale of agricultural produce is not by any means to be gauged from the number and the development of agricultural societies. The tendency, indeed, is to combine the functions of many classes of society in one. Where this is possible it is an excellent thing. A creamery, for example, in addition to its own work, may have attached to it a mill worked by its power, an agency for obtaining seeds, and even a grocery store. The agricultural society proper languished in many places because it had too little to do. In many places this was inevitable, but in others much more effort might have been made. The societies as a rule in the earlier years bought seeds and fertilizers, and then, in the words of one of the reports of the I.A.O.S.—hibernated.

Growth Very Slow

The results of such a system are obvious. Members of the society had no opportunity of that constant intercourse which makes for new enterprise and new ideas and they accordingly went to sleep. It was not the fault of the central organizing body, for the I.A.O.S. continually exhorted them to activity in other directions and in one year removed from its register about twenty-three of the most sluggish of them. We do not, by these criticisms, mean to say that good was not done. Quite the contrary, excellent work was done, but much more could have been effected if the societies had heeded the counsels of the parent body. A very slow growth in number took place between 1898, when there were 99 societies and last year (1915), when there were 222. It is hoped that by combining credit facilities with their ordinary work they will have enough to keep them active all the year round. A very important work which these societies are now doing was started by one of them in the year 1898 in the County Wexford, when a society resolved to buy and hire out a threshing



At Ennismorthy the co-operative agricultural society occupies co-terminous quarters and does a very large business in buying and selling, handling seeds and manure, implements, coal, sporting goods, harness, groceries, etc.

machine. The example was slowly followed.

Owing to a strong movement in favor of extended tillage at the present time most of the agricultural societies are now devoting themselves to the work of getting implements for the members' use. A tremendous improvement in methods of cultivation has ensued within the past couple of years. There are societies in the West of Ireland with a membership of poor farmers, who have motor tractors, reapers and binders, potato diggers and all manner of costly machines owned by the society and hired out to the members. They work in an impartial manner. Whoever applies first for a machine gets it. When the society finds the need it gets two or three of the less costly machines.

So great a boon to the farmers is this side of the societies' work that several societies have been formed only to deal with this branch of an agricultural society's business. They are called "Implement Societies." We look forward to a great extension of this plan in Ireland, notwithstanding the efforts of the government department to protect the private trader against the co-operative societies and their wholesale federation.

Every Opposition From Outsiders

Many of the early efforts of the agricultural societies are worthy of note. Some of them had experimental farms in which experiments of various manures to certain types of soil tested. This was work afterwards taken up by the Department of Agriculture. Again, some societies undertook co-operative grazing. They rented land for grazing, let it out to their members at ordinary grazing rates and returned the profits, i.e. the difference between the rent and the revenue, to the members. The saving to members was as much as three shillings in the £, i.e., 15 per cent. Another experiment was that of raising early potatoes in the Aran

Islands. So far as it went the experiment was successful, 3d. (6c.) per lb. being obtained in one year. This, again, was work taken up by the state department. In reading the records of the early days of the co-operative movement in Ireland one cannot but be struck with the thought that had the state supported it as every other state—except Turkey—supports co-operation, the success of the co-operative movement in Ireland, great as it is, would have been trebled. Societies for all kinds of purposes could have been formed and maintained if help, instead of hindrance, had been forthcoming. To the academic observer it is little short of miraculous that with determined opposition from the trader, the politician and the government department, the Irish agricultural movement should have been so remarkably successful as it is.

Today there are two-hundred-and-twenty-two agricultural societies, with a membership of nearly 22,000 and a turnover of £197,000 (\$960,000). They have tractors, weighing machines for cattle, reapers, sprayers, threshing machines and in addition to their trade in fertilizers and seeds, they do a large trade in feeding stuffs. It is the policy of the I.A.O.S. to get them to have a credit department in connection with the society. It is found difficult—in some places it is impossible—for the farmer to do all his purchasing for cash. The societies accordingly give credit just as a trader without security. The result is rather to injure the Wholesale Federation. The alternative is to have a credit society combined with the agricultural one, thru which the farmer may obtain an advance for the purchase of his agricultural requirements on adequate security. It is to be hoped—alho the I.A.O.S. is precluded from suggesting it—that some of the societies will also start co-operative stores for the supply of domestic requirements, groceries, etc. There are also indications that these societies are becoming alive to the fact that their operations are not on a sufficiently large scale at present to enable them to get the best prices. If, instead of buying in small quantities they bulked their orders—by combining together if necessary—and bought thirty or forty machines at a time instead of two or three, they would be likely to obtain even greater advantages for themselves than they can now. The I.A.O.S. is doing good work in impressing this upon them.

The Business of the I.A.W.S.

The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Ltd. is, as we noted above, the federation for trading purposes of the societies. Each society to become a member must hold a £1 share for each member with one shilling paid up. Individuals may become Preference Shareholders by taking ten five pound shares. The I.A.W.S.—as it is called for short—suffered from three difficulties. It was opposed by the manufacturers, it was under-capitalized and many of the societies actually used its quotations to bring down the quotations of outside agents for machinery, etc., and having done so, gave their trade to these outsiders. But notwithstanding these great difficulties the I.A.W.S. has succeeded in building up a trade of impressive dimensions when all the facts are taken into account, and of conferring great boons on the societies. Its turnover increased from £54,000 (\$263,000) in 1905 to £268,000 (\$1,350,000) in 1914.

Being a purchasing agency for the movement, the I.A.W.S. gradually extended its activities to selling members' produce on a small commission



A shipment of up-to-date farm implements at Ennismorthy. Large amounts of these are now being reported.

and to receiving on deposit the surplus funds of societies. In 1901, it found that the terms which it got from the manure manufacturers were less favorable by 2½ per cent. than the agents were able to obtain. By steady work it overcame this difficulty and obtained by making a contract for a number of years, the same terms for its societies. The result of the presence and work of the I.A.W.S. has been a reduction to the farmers of Ireland of 50

Results for Farmers

Experiments at Lethbridge---Fruits--- Grain varieties---Corn---Steer and Lamb Feeding

By E. A. WEIR, B.S.A.

In these days of bumper crops like last year and abnormal grain market quotations, or when stirred by war news, or disgusted by political talk, we run danger of overlooking temporarily some of the most effective educational work here and there over the country. When everyone is raising 50 bushel wheat or 100 bushel oats the work of an experimental farm which has been raising remunerative crops over a series of years loses some of its weight temporarily. But during all this time results are being secured that will be even more valuable after the pendulum swings back to normal or below again. Such is the work on the Lethbridge Experimental Farm under the direction



Part of the garden at Lethbridge Experiment Station, where numerous varieties of small fruits are grown very successfully. Note the artistic arrangement.

of W. H. Fairfield. Four crops in two years and prices that make it as good as five or six normal crops in two years is a pace that is apt to dim the memory of any farmer as to some of the lessons being demonstrated at his door. Nevertheless the work at Lethbridge is being just as thoroughly and consistently pursued as ever before and that's going some.

The work at Lethbridge in field crops is divided into two separate and distinct branches, viz., that under irrigation and that under dry farming methods. While valuable results have been secured in both it is too early yet to give much information of a definite nature. The inordinate nature of the last two seasons have tended to discount or at least put below par the actual value of irrigation with the average farmer of southern Alberta. The scope of the work is big, embracing within both divisions mentioned above, variety experiments, rotation tests, etc., for many different kinds of grain, pasture and corn crops as well as fruit growing, steer and lamb feeding, hog pasturing and bee-keeping.

Apples and Small Fruits

Last winter was the same at Lethbridge as in most other parts of the west, the most severe of very many years. The fruit trees that have been grown with fair success for several years got an awful shock. The wet season of 1915 carried them too late before hardening up and a killing frost early in September started the damage. Then the spring was backward and further aggravated the damage done. The result was that practically all the pure varieties of fruit trees were killed right back, only a few cross breeds and crabs surviving at all. Some of these trees that were killed had as much as six to ten boxes on them last year. It was a regrettable loss, but that is the very kind of thing experiment stations are sustained for.

Raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries have been doing splendidly. No more beautiful bushes or fruitful crop could be desired under any conditions. Tomatoes started early this year and have ripened very well. They were trimmed back and let develop from one central stem. This decreases the crop slightly, but insures a larger number of ripened tomatoes. Senator Dunlop has done much the best of forty varieties tested out at this station.

Various rotations that it is thought will be most suitable to southern Alberta conditions are being carried on under dry farming and irrigation. Perhaps the best of them is six years alfalfa followed by hoed crop, wheat, oats and barley. Some of the alfalfa on the farm has been cut for sixteen summers in succession. Perennial pasture plots of Kentucky blue and white clover; meadow fescue and white clover as well as two other mixtures of grasses and clovers are being tested out. A lot of alfalfa is being grown under the check row system so that it is easily kept clean by cultivation. All the alfalfa for seed is grown this way and considerable for hay in the same manner. Western rye grass is also grown for seed in that way. A series of rotations are being tried out that should in time reveal some useful facts. Rotation A is wheat con-

tinuously. Strange to say tho the yield is low it is still high enough to be profitable, which cannot be said of all the other rotations. B is summerfallow and grain alternately; C is summerfallow and two years of grain. Other cultural rotations including corn, peas and oats for green feed, winter rye, etc. None of it is long enough established as yet to give any definite results. The valuable horticultural work carried on has been handicapped this year by the enlistment of the gardener, Richard Paris, a very efficient man. Field roots under dry land conditions are giving yields of 14 to 20 tons per acre. Special attention is being given to cultivation methods rather than to varieties of these crops.

The Squaw Corn

Very interesting work is being done with squaw corn. In 1914, when there was no crop of other grains off stubble lands, squaw corn gave a yield of 16 bushels 10 pounds of shelled corn per acre. It ripens every year, and very careful selections are made of the earliest ripening ears in order to shorten the season for this crop, which promises to be very useful to Southern Alberta. A little plot is planted separate from all other grain or corn so that there will be no danger of cross fertilization. This squaw corn, not Indian corn (there's the same difference as between squaw winter and Indian summer), grows very low and squatty. It seems to lose little moisture from the soil thru excessive evaporation and the ground on which it has been grown has usually yielded a better crop of wheat than has summerfallowed land.

Valuable hog pasturing experiments have been carried on at Lethbridge this summer. Alfalfa pasture formed the basis of each. Steer and lamb feeding work has also formed a large part of the last winter's operations and unusual success has been secured with bees.

Grain Variety Tests

The unusually wet season of 1916 at Lethbridge gave as good or better results from non-irrigated as from irrigated land and in some cases better since the latter sometimes lodged badly. In winter wheat, Dawson's Gold Chaff and Minnesota No. 529 stood first and second with 71 and 69 bushels, but for the three year average of 1913-14-15, Minnesota No. 561, Dawson's Golden Chaff and Minnesota No. 529 stood in the order named with 39, 37½ and 36½ bushels respectively. Nine varieties of spring wheat were tested on dry land and six on irrigated land. The wheat on the dry land was sown on summerfallow on April 12. On the irrigated land the wheat was on land on which had grown roots the year previous. No spring irrigation was given. It is of interest to note that Kubanka, a macaroni wheat, headed the list of non-irrigated varieties with a 91 bushel per acre yield. This is rather unusual, for until this year the average yield for Kubanka has not been higher than some of the standard varieties, such as Red Fife or Marquis. Over a three year period early Red Fife and Marquis stood about equal with Kubanka third. In irrigated varieties Marquis was on top with a yield at the rate of 94 bushels per acre, but a three year average of 66¾ bushels. Huron was second with 61¾ bushels, while Prelude had 40¾. The latter, of course, ripened in sixteen days less time than the Marquis.

Eight varieties of oats were tested on the non-irrigated land and five varieties on the irrigated land. All of the varieties of oats on the irrigated land were so badly lodged that it was impossible to harvest the crop properly and the yields reported are, therefore, not very reliable. Banner oats went down worse than any of the others, which accounts for its giving

the lowest yield on the irrigated land. Gold Rain, Irish Victor and Banner gave 159, 151 and 143 bushels respectively in 1915 and had a three year average on non-irrigated land of 87, 85 and 85. Victory was slightly higher than any of the three just mentioned for the three year period. Irish Victor and Gold Rain did best on the irrigated land. Daubeny, which gave a much lower yield, ripened in thirteen days less than Irish Victor.

Twelve varieties of barley were tested on both dry and irrigated land and were sown on April 16. On the dry land the varieties were sown on summerfallow and on the irrigated land on soil on which roots had grown the previous season. The yields were higher on the dry land than on the irrigated land, due to the fact that the grain lodged worse on the latter. Gold, Odessa, Mansfield and O.A.C. No. 21 were the best on non-irrigated and on irrigated land Claude, Swedish Chevalier, Invincible, Gold and O.A.C. No. 21 gave the best yields over a three year period, running 90 to 82 bushels per acre and varying little in the date of ripening, which was August 10 to 13.

Tests of Peas and Rye

Nine varieties of peas were tested on both dry and irrigated land. The yields were particularly satisfactory. Peas are a crop that should be more extensively raised in Alberta. The seed was sown at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre in the case of the small peas and 2½ bushels to the acre in the case of medium to large sized peas. The yields were higher than could be expected in a normal year, but after peas have been grown on land for one season, or if the seed or soil is inoculated, the yields are usually quite satisfactory. The most serious objection to the raising of this crop is the difficulty in harvesting, for on account of the high winds the crop is apt to blow about badly after being cut and before being threshed or stacked. Yields from 58 to 74 bushels per acre in 1915 and three year averages from 32 to 42 bushels per acre over a three year period were reaped. The best varieties were Sols, Mackay, Prussian Blue, English Gray and Chancellor. On irrigated land the yields ran a little higher and the best varieties over three years were Prince, Pieton, Mackay, Golden Vine and Prussian Blue.

A plot of winter rye was sown September 1, 1914, and spring rye on April 15, 1915. The yields were particularly high. The usual results with spring rye so far as yield is concerned have not, however, been particularly satisfactory. Spring rye is often sown by new settlers for green feed, it being selected because it can be sown late. The experience at Lethbridge has been that oats will produce more green feed than spring rye. On the other hand, winter rye does particularly well for green feed. When sown on summerfallow about the first of September it comes on early and produces considerable crop even in very dry seasons. The yield in the 1915 season was 65 and 53 bushels respectively for fall and spring rye, very remarkable yields indeed for this crop.



Part of a bunch of 22 steers fed alfalfa hay last winter and made a profit even when the hay was valued at \$12.00 a ton. The Lethbridge station has done most valuable work in steer and lamb feeding.

Another experiment in winter steer feeding was carried out last winter at Lethbridge. An attempt is being made with these experiments in the feeding of steers, as well as those with lambs, to solve a market problem for the hay growers on irrigated lands which is becoming more acute each season. It is a generally conceded fact in the district that the most profitable crop a farmer can raise on irrigated land is alfalfa, provided he can dispose of it readily at a reasonable price, and the acreage of alfalfa is steadily increasing.

Continued on Page 22

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

OBSERVING HALLOWE'EN

Many European countries have a yearly carnival in which old and young participate. It is a genuine play time in which, for one day at least, all social and economic barriers are broken down, much as they are in this country upon the occasion of a common calamity. People go forth in the streets masked and talk to anyone and everyone, regardless.

The nearest approach to this playfest here is Hallowe'en. From being in the early days of this country merely a time to play silly practical jokes it is developing into a public carnival and general holiday eve.

On October 31 this year the streets of Winnipeg were thronged, as never before, with people strolling up and down, an unusually large number of whom were in costume.

As many men were dressed in women's clothes and girls in men's clothes, every passing pedestrian, no matter how innocently attired, was subjected to a sharp and suspicious scrutiny. Much fun was occasioned by the tall angular men who were trying to trip along gracefully in skirts and long cloaks. A very quaint little person, so high, had donned a flour bag with slits in the sides for armholes, and the whole topped off with a big drooping hat which made him look exceedingly funny.

"THE DEVIL BABY"

"The Devil Baby" is the subject of a most astonishing article by Jane Addams in the current issue of The Atlantic Monthly. It seems that a story got about in Chicago that a "devil child" had been born to a young couple because of some wickedness on the part of the father—the nature of which varied in different versions—and that, not knowing what else to do with it they had taken it to Jane Addams of Hull House. People came in crowds day in and day out for weeks, demanding to be shown the "devil baby."

It was very difficult for the settlement workers to convince these morbid throngs that there was no such child. They had the story very pat. Some even declared they knew people who had been shown it upon the payment of a small fee. It is astonishing to read that not only the ignorant came, but numbers of professional people as well.

What wonder that the world so easily reverts to the savagery of war when such an absurd superstition can sweep thru a sophisticated city like Chicago and find believers on every corner.

HAVE YOU PRODUCE FOR SALE?

In connection with the problem of how to make the same old stationary salary accommodate itself to a family budget that is continually soaring the Women's Civic League of Winnipeg is anxious to get in touch with farmers having fresh eggs, butter and fowl for sale. That is they are anxious to do so if the farmers are willing to take a reasonable profit over the expense of production and shipping. But if they are going to demand the highest Winnipeg market price there is no possibility of negotiations between the producer and the consumer, since the latter would be merely going to a lot of extra trouble for nothing.

There are doubtless, numbers of farm women, who at present are obliged to take practically anything the local merchant chooses to offer and who often have to take it out in trade so that the merchant gets two profits out of it, who would be glad to get into direct communication with someone in the city to whom they could ship their produce direct and get paid in cash.

If these women will write to Mrs. R. H. Begley, 854 Home Street, Winnipeg, and tell her exactly what they have for sale, she will put them in touch with some city housewife who needs it.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

Henry Ford announced the other day that the women in his factory in Detroit and in the branch factories in other cities were to be placed upon a wage equality with men. As the minimum wage for men in the Ford factories has for some time been five dollars a day, every woman in his employ will from henceforth be getting at least thirty dollars a week.

As Mr. Ford makes the statement that this change is the result of a talk with President Wilson, and as it happened on the eve of a presidential election it quite probably has some political as well as economic significance, but that won't be a very big fly in the ointment to the girls whose pay envelopes have been fattened, or indeed to any women who are anxious to see the principle of equal pay for equal work generally recognized.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOW PHILANTHROPIES BEGIN

No charity in recent years has done more toward preserving the health and happiness of little children in New York City than the work of providing pure milk for them. The gay pavilions of the Straus Pure Milk Fund are familiar sights in the parks of the metropolis during the hot summer months and there is always a long line of thirsty children—and some grown men and women—shuffling up to the booths to get the fine creamy milk at a penny a glass.

And yet these pavilions are but one phase of an institution that has great laboratories—seventeen purchasing and over a hundred distributing—in a single city, and that has saved a notable life-roll in its comparatively few years of activity.

The sudden death of a fine cow, seemingly in good health, started Nathan Straus upon his splendid work. He was shocked to learn, upon investigation, that the cow had died of tuberculosis. The danger to his family, who had been drinking this milk, frightened Mr. Straus. He looked into the matter and found that little or nothing was being



QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM

done to prevent the consumption of milk from tubercular cows.

Following this line of thought still further, he investigated the sources of milk for the poor, and learned that one of the chief causes of illness in the congested parts of great cities was due to poor milk. The scientists whom he consulted told him that pasteurization was the remedy. He put that remedy into effect. Out of Nathan Straus's up-strung heart at that hour, his great milk charity was born. By sheer force of example New York and other important cities of the land also entered upon work of a very similar sort. Today the observation and control of a city's milk supplies are looked upon as a prime factor in the preservation of its health.

Where Henry C. Phipps Came In

Nathan Straus, first grieving over the loss of a valuable cow and then astounded at the truths that rested behind that loss, might have shown the way to the nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis that has been waged during the last half-dozen years. But the credit for that splendid fight against the most dread disease seems generally given to Henry C. Phipps, the Pittsburgh millionaire.

A chance conversation at Mr. Phipps's dinner table interested him in the brave fight that Lawrence Flick, a Philadelphia physician, was making, practically unaided, to bring the public to a realization that tuberculosis could be stamped out by a united effort. Phipps grew fascinated with the subject as one of his guests—the president of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania—spread it before him. The next day he began the national campaign against tuberculosis by giving the Health Board head funds, to be secretly supplied to Dr. Flick.

Phipps is a modest man, and his connection with the new propaganda was not known for a long time. Eventually Dr. Flick demanded the name of the benefactor and, as it was revealed to him, the Phipps Institute for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis came into being. To-day almost every county

of the more densely populated States has its tuberculosis hospital, and even their smallest towns are making the campaign against the disease a matter of constant agitation and of action. In so great a State as New York it is promised that within five years every case of tuberculosis will be under observation and control. And the men and women who are leading the nation-wide campaign against the white plague draw much of their inspiration from Henry Phipps of Pittsburgh.

The Saint of New Orleans

Sophie Wright is a name revered in New Orleans. In the streets of the Crescent City men stood aside respectfully as she passed by and whispered to one another of the good she had done. Yet Sophie Wright was not a millionaire. She was first hardly known—an obscure teacher, a woman, terribly crippled, who never in her life has taken a step which was not agony or drawn a breath that was not a knife-stab of pain. Still the woman of New Orleans conquered these things. With the aid of her two stout crutches she went out into the streets of the old town more than twenty-five years ago and began to make her name a synonym for great good.

She had almost always been poor. When she finished her own education she went to work as a school-teacher, because of the dire necessity of self-support. Earning her living was never easy for her. But when, one evening, a young man who had been an acrobat in a stranded circus came to her and told her that he could get a good position if he only knew how to read and write, she began teaching him evenings, although he frankly confessed that he had no money with which to pay her.

A little while later he brought another young man—they were both hardly more than boys—and then there came another and still another, and soon there was a night-school in a somnolent city that had hardly even dreamed of such modern things.

In a quarter of a century that free night-school has grown to an attendance of more than two thousand, although only Sophie Wright could tell of the struggles that went into its making. Many hundreds of men who have since come to wealth and prominence have been educated in it and frankly confess that they owe their everything to the woman whom New Orleans has already signally honored in many ways and persists in calling "St. Sophie." But Miss Wright continued on the even tenor of her way, teaching in a private school by day that she might support herself; at night going to her great evening school, that still other boys—some of whom may also have been circus acrobats, perhaps—could come to her to find the keys of the paths that may bring them to permanent success.—Edward Hungerford in the Delinicator.

FAMOUS ACTOR FOR SUFFRAGE

Sir Herbert Tree, the famous actor, who is playing in Boston in King Henry VIII, was converted to suffrage through his view of American women.

"I was especially struck with the part women are to play in the great international decisions of the future," said Sir Herbert recently in London.

"I had been against the suffrage movement, save in certain of its more obviously just demands, before I went to the States. Now I am absolutely in favor of women having the vote. This is because I feel that the women who create life would be averse to destroying it. I think that women will swell the chorus of 'Let there be no more wars.' . . . I think they will sing it in unison . . . And they have earned the right to be heard."

DIET FOR TWO-YEAR OLD

For a child two years of age or older, a typical day's diet should be similar to the following: For breakfast he should have juice of an orange, an apple or stewed prunes. This should be followed by a dish of cereal, bread and butter and a glass of milk. At ten o'clock he may have a glass of milk or small cup of bread and milk. Dinner for a child should be at noon and should consist of soup, a small amount of easily digestible meat, vegetable, bread and butter, and dessert, as baked apple, rice pudding or custard. During the afternoon he may again have a glass of milk or bread and milk. The evening meal should be light and consist of milk toast, bread and milk or thick soup with bread and butter. A little jam, jelly or other light dessert may be allowed.

Sugar may be allowed with the cereal. Simple desserts and cooked fruits may be well sweetened. When the child eats these sweets along with other foods the diet is not a one-sided affair.

We frequently hear that candy eating results in poor teeth, and this is true in a different way than we may realize. A child who eats quantities of candy usually has no appetite for the bone-forming foods, so that the body does not have material out of which to form strong teeth. Likewise, the other bony structures are liable to be affected.

—The Mothers' Magazine.

USE OF FERTILIZERS

I have received very interesting pamphlets from a fertilizer firm in Canada, dealing with the use of fertilizers in the prairie provinces. Old country farmers will appreciate something of what artificial fertilizers can do for soil that is anyway worn out or depleted. The great difficulty in the way of making greater use of artificial fertilizers in parts of Alberta where they would undoubtedly do a great deal of good, is, so far as my observation goes, on account of the heavy cost and difficulty of securing the fertilizer, and the fact that the individual farmer as a general rule has little idea of the effect the fertilizer will have, and does not care to invest so much money in what is to him an experiment pure and simple. The literature of this fertility company has suggested to me that possibly some of our unions might be willing to do a little experimenting with artificial fertilizers this coming spring. With the splendid crops just harvested in most parts of the province, farmers should be better able to afford to undertake a practical demonstration in their own interests than they have been hitherto and if a union will undertake this work as a unit and divide a carload of fertilizer up between its members, the individual cost is not great, and if from any chance the experiment fails, no great harm has been done. Those of us, however, who have used artificial fertilizers to any extent know that with a reasonable application of common sense and obedience to instructions the result can be nothing but success, and that the only real chance of suffering loss is from weather conditions which we cannot control in any case.

If any of our unions feel inclined to experiment they could get in touch with this fertilizer firm at once. The C.P.R. have granted a special tariff, carload rates, to Calgary of \$8.40 per ton, the minimum carload being fifteen tons. Superphosphate of lime, which is a standard all round fertilizer and probably calculated to do as much good as any, particularly in our light soils in the south eastern part of the province, is quoted at \$22.75 per ton. Applying this at the rate of about 250 pounds to the acre, each member of a union containing sixty members could have an experimental plot of two acres on which to try the value of this fertilizer out next year at a total cost of about \$7.50. If, as has been proved from experiments in the Dakotas and elsewhere, the yield of wheat or oats could be doubled and the date of maturity set forward by a week or ten days, you will probably agree with me that the experiment has been well worth while. From my practical experience with artificial fertilizers in England I am quite convinced that the sooner certain of our districts in S.E. Alberta particularly, commence to experiment with and ascertain the effect of such fertilizers as are available on their land, the better it will be for the individual farmer in that district. It seems to me that now is as good a time as any and personally I would like to see one or two of our unions take this matter up and give it a fair trial in this coming season.

RE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

A short time ago I circularized our local unions and warned them against investing money in companies with which they were not fully acquainted, and in regard to which they had not secured an independent opinion. This applies to any company, but I had in mind at the time of writing more particularly life insurance companies. One company that had been reported to me as doing considerable business in certain localities was the Alberta Life and Accident Insurance Company. I am informed by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners that if the company files certain other information with them they may be permitted to readjust certain shares amongst the present subscribers, also to issue a certain amount of new stock to shareholders who have been with the company since the end of 1914, but that this permission would be strictly limited to those who were already shareholders in the company and does not give the company any right to sell shares to any parties outside the company. On October 11 I am informed that this information had not been filed with the board and that as a consequence even that limited permission had not been granted. Pending further information it looks as if it would

be well to keep away from this company as an investment.

The other company which I had in mind was the Western Life Assurance, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and I was informed recently that they had not been authorized by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to sell stock in this province. Until that permission has been granted it would be wise also to make some inquiries in regard to this company before investing your spare cash. It might perhaps be well at this point to draw to your attention the fact which does not seem to be generally known, namely, that any company selling stock in this province must first receive permission from the Board of Public Utility Commissioners. If anyone should happen to call on you pushing stock in a new company, or one that is not well known to you, the Central office would be glad of a report and will endeavor to ascertain for you whether the company has been authorized to sell stock in this province and what its prospects of success are.

WORKING FOR BAZAAR

Mrs. M. D. Menzies, secretary of Rising Sun U.F.W.A. reports as follows: "I may



Orphan of the Fryett murder. The seven orphaned children of Captain Ch. Fryett of the Brussels, who was tried by German Court Martial and sentenced to be shot for attempting with his vessel to run down a German submarine.

say in sending this report that we have felt in the past that we had nothing to report as our business has been small compared to other unions, and as our members were scattered widely and could not attend in winter time we had to reorganize on the 1st of April, the meeting being held at the Golden Valley schoolhouse. Six ladies were present. Mrs. I. Plummer was elected president; Mrs. F. Brown, vice-president; and Mrs. M. D. Menzies, secretary-treasurer. The directors: Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Barclay. The second meeting was held at Mrs. MacKenzie's at 2 p.m. on April 29, one new member being enrolled, making seven present. In all we have had eight meetings this summer and our main object has been bazaar work, each member doing some sewing. The proceeds of this work will be given for any charitable purposes which the union may choose to put it to, but mainly Red Cross work. This bazaar is to be held on December 2 at 8 p.m. in the Golden Valley schoolhouse. Besides our sewing we are selling children's toys for Christmas at the bazaar. We are also having a small program and supper for which a small charge will be set for admission. I may say we have twelve members at present.

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.

SEVEN PERSONS ACTIVE

Mrs. A. M. Scully, secretary of Seven Persons U.F.W.A., reports: Owing to sickness I am late in making my report for the third quarter; however, I hope I am not entirely too late. We took in one new member during the quarter, making a total now of fifteen members. Our new member is Mrs. D. C. Sweet of Seven Persons. We held a pie social on July 19 and turned over \$6.25 toward building the new church at Seven Persons on July 28. We served ice cream and dance supper, but being a bad night we only received \$1.45 above expenses. We made a fruit order on August 12 for \$17.75 and again on August 28 for \$13.35, making a total of \$31.10 for fruit. Our average attendance for the quarter was six. This was very poor, but we are doing better this quarter and hope to have a better report at the end of same.

COMMON SENSE ADVICE

I reproduce herewith an article taken from the Lethbridge Weekly Herald. The article is by G. R. Marnoch, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and conveys a message which I think is well worth attention:

The question was asked by a visitor

if there is anybody else he owes anything to. And he will remember his hard working wife who helped him to have courage when things looked blue; his children, who went on short rations for many a day; maybe he is only a lone bachelor and has nobody left to whom he owes anything but himself.

Inside the House

The inside of the house has been bare and comfortless; a coat of whitewash or paint, or a new wall paper, a shelf with a few rows of books, one or two more chairs, a kitchen cabinet for the wife; maybe a new stove—the washing machine the housewife has dreamed of for so long; a cream separator—there are quite a few little things to be thought of. Then there is that idea of connecting the sink in the kitchen by means of a bit of pipe and a tank and a pump with the water supply outside—it will save many a backache. And that spouting around the eaves that is to catch the fine, soft, clean rainwater.

Maybe a new house altogether? Why not? Some farmers have already bought themselves a little pleasure and a great deal of trouble to follow in the shape of an expensive automobile. How will it feel to lie in bed in winter feeling a bit chilly for want of that hot-air furnace you promised yourself, and thinking of the beautifully upholstered six cylinder car in the shed outside? Well, you had been cooped up so long on the farm you wanted to get around and see things. Sure! But why in a \$2000 car? Two thousand dollars, or even a bit less would build quite a fine house; and the house would be there to live in long after the car was in the scrap heap.

Outside the house; what about that? A coat of paint and how much more like a home it is. Some trees and shrubs—and you know quite well that if you get these from Alberta nurserymen they will be plants that you can rely on if you set them out properly at first. Don't let the stranger tempt you to buy plants and trees from British Columbia or Ontario or Minnesota; it was the fatal experiments with these that made your neighbors come to the wrong conclusion that trees and fruit shrubs would not grow at all here.

What about digging a well or building another water reservoir, or improving the old ones so that the water in them is sure to be kept free of drainage from the outside? A machine shed and a small workshop to keep the tools so that you know just where to lay your hand on them?

The Farm Itself

The farm itself: What do you owe to the farm? It has been a good friend to you these last two years, and you know now that you are going to stay by it, dry or wet year, and get a crop off the summerfallow in the driest year that can come. But you know you owe it something. How is the fertility to be kept up after some years cropping if you don't start in now to put something back into the soil by gradually building up a little herd of cattle or sheep? Their upkeep will cost you nothing, and what they bring will be all to the good if you start in with just a small bunch to begin with. And the manure is the very best means of building up the soil on the farm.

What does the farmer owe his country? The manufacturer down east and in the States is not the only one who has made war profits. These high prices for your grain are very largely war profits. So you will not forget to add to what you and the boys have already given to the Patriotic Fund, and your wife and the girls will want to do just a little more yet for the Red Cross.

The Stranger—Nothing

What do you owe to the stranger who comes from some other part of the country wanting to sell you useless notions—or maybe worse still, a bit of blue sky? He will not call it that, but by some other name, but you will recognize it all right. If you are doubtful ask your banker what he thinks of it, before you hand over any of your hard-earned money. What do you owe this stranger? Nothing! Give it to him.

Think a little bit after you have made provision for all the necessary things that you have longed for to make life easier and more comfortable and happier. Then, if there is any money left over, put it in the bank on deposit, or get a little bit of the War Loan at 5 per cent. interest; or lay out a little on life insurance. Then, when you think of what you owe yourself when you lie down at night, you can roll over on the other side and go to sleep with an easy mind.

After that the farmer will just wonder

Manitoba

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

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION

The following gives in the main the work that has been accomplished thru organized effort on the part of farmers thru the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:

1902. 1—Resolution asking that the railways plow fire-guards along their lines to protect farmers from losses caused by fires started from passing engines.

This matter was pressed on the attention of the Board of Railway Commissioners in subsequent years with good results as fire-guards are now maintained on all lines.

1903. 2—Resolution that the C.P.R. should insure all grain at the terminals.

Result—All grain stored in terminal elevators is now insured by the elevator owners.

3—Resolution re increasing the capacity of loading platforms.

Protecting the right of platform loading and extending its usefulness to farmers has been a perennial source of contention for the associations.

4—Resolution urging the Dominion Government that they keep navigation open by purchasing an ice crushing vessel to be kept at Port Arthur.

Result—This has been done by the government with very satisfactory results.

1904. 5—Delegation to Ottawa to try to get demurrage penalty altered or rescinded.

Result—The delegation failed to get demurrage penalty rescinded, but secured an amendment and also secured a valuable amendment to the Grain Act.

6—Resolution re inter local freight rates and the excessive charges on feed grain, etc.

Result—No concessions secured on this matter as yet.

7—Reduction on lumber and combine in connection with same. Survey board.

Result—No improvement has been secured in the lumber situation by legislation. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. going into the lumber business affected prices to the benefit of consumers.

No change in Survey board except that it is becoming more useless. Grain Growers have been for several years demanding the appointment of a permanent board of appeal to decide appeals from the decisions of the grain inspector, but so far without result. Inspection of grain is unchanged excepting minor changes in the specification of the statutory grades.

8—Resolution re a Provincial Hail Insurance Act.

Result—The demand for a Hail Insurance Act was pressed in the legislature for several years until 1913, when the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act was secured.

1906. 9—Winnipeg discussed as an order point and sample market by the 1906 convention.

Result—Making Winnipeg an order point and creating a sample market was first discussed at our 1906 convention and pressed on the Dominion Government for several years, always with the same conditions attached, that no grain dealer be allowed to own or operate a terminal elevator at the lake front. Making Winnipeg an order point was considered in 1911, but under conditions so onerous that the privilege is not availed of to any extent, especially as no mixing is permitted in terminal elevators.

10—Resolution urging enforcing the law to compel elevator companies to load into a car or cars all the grain stored in a special bin.

Result—This law is now stringently enforced.

11—Resolution re loading of cars commended.

Result—There is no legislation dealing with this privilege, but railways concede the privilege to Grain Growers' Associations.

12—Co-operative marketing of grain by farmers. Committee report. The Grain Growers' Grain Company inaugurated.

Result—This committee appointed at the convention of 1905 to investigate the practicability of grain growers organizing

to dispose of their grain co-operatively and report at the next convention of 1906. The committee reported in favor of the proposition and attached to their report a proposed scheme to form a basis for organization. The report was received and adopted with much enthusiasm. The Grain Growers' Grain Company was the outcome.

13—Resolution urging the association to look into the matter of fires caused by railways.

Result—The association secured Dominion legislation putting the onus of proof on the railway in all claims less than \$5,000. Previously the onus of proof was on the plaintiff in all claims. This change made it much easier for farmers to secure compensation for losses. The association was instrumental in securing many losses caused by fires from railway engines.

1908. 14—Resolution passed re reduction of freight rates on coal and coarse grain.

Result—The executive took the rates on coal up with the railway companies, but could make no impression. Had a hearing before the Board of Grain Commissioners subsequently. The board decided the rates were reasonable and would order no change.

15—Resolution urging government ownership of elevators.

Result—Government ownership of country elevators was taken up with the Manitoba Government and pressed on their attention both that and the following year with so much energy and persistence that the government conceded something had to be done. A member of the cabinet appeared at the annual convention of 1909 and made the announcement that the government had accepted the principle of government ownership and operation of elevators. Manitoba farmers are familiar with the outcome. The lesson to be drawn from the incident is that "the people should own the government before they press for government ownership and operation of public utilities."

16—Resolution re amendment to the charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, passed.

Result—The question of amending the charter of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was taken up with the Provincial Government in 1907 and pressed to a successful conclusion the following year. The Grain Growers got the amendments they asked for without any result in the grain market as the members of the Exchange abandoned the amended charter, organized themselves as a holding company and continued business as before.

17—Resolution urging the railway companies to place agents wherever a certain amount of business is done.

Result—At the request of the Grain Growers a clause was inserted in the Grain Act compelling railways to place an agent at all shipping points to look after the shipping of grain in the busy shipping season.

1909. 18—Resolution passed re excessive charges for storage and insurance at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Result—Reduction of terminal charges for storage, insurance and bulkheading of cars received much attention from the executive. A case was put down for hearing before the Railway Commission at Ottawa where judgment was given against us. A subsequent hearing before the Grain Commission at Fort William produced a similar result.

19—Resolution passed urging an amendment to the Railway Act re cattle-guards, crossings, etc.

Result—This matter received the attention of our board for several years. A delegation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1910, while pressing the question on the government at Ottawa, got the late Judge Mabee, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, to draft an amendment to the Railway Act which in his judgment if made law would enable farmers to secure compensation for stock destroyed on railways. That amendment is still before the government.

To be Continued Next Week



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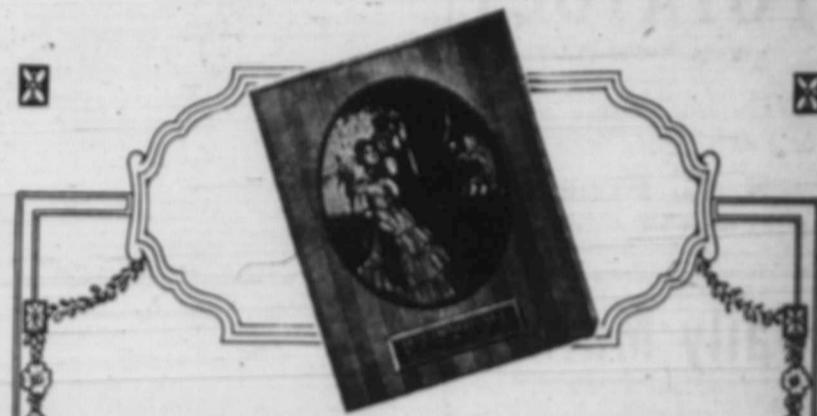
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Saskatchewan

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

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING

The following circular (in part) has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and in the opinion of the writer is of great importance. Splendid work was done in this connection a year ago with gratifying results and the work is worthy of the support of all farmers within reasonable distance of either Regina or Saskatoon.

"To enable Saskatchewan farmers to market their poultry for cash at the highest obtainable price and with least expense, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has arranged to operate Co-operative Poultry Killing and Marketing stations at Saskatoon and Regina from Nov. 13 to Dec. 16, 1916. Suitable buildings have been secured and poultry producers in the territories tributary to the points named are invited to ship their poultry alive to the killing stations. Experts from the Poultry Husbandry department of the College of Agriculture will supervise the killing, plucking, grading and packing. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese will be handled. The Co-operative Organization Branch of the Department of Agriculture will take delivery of the dressed birds and make advance payments to shippers at the following rates:—For No. 1 chickens, 15 cents per pound; No. 1 fowl, 12 cents per pound; No. 1 turkeys, 18 cents per pound; No. 1 ducks, 14 cents per pound; No. 1 geese, 14 cents per pound, and for lower grades at corresponding prices. To grade No. 1, a bird must be in apparent good health, its body broad, deep and well fleshed. The keel bone must be long and straight.

December 16. Ship all poultry by express, addressed to the Government Co-operative Poultry Marketing Station, Regina or Saskatoon, whichever is nearest. Be sure to write your own name and address on each coop. Arrange to ship on a day when the best connections will be made. Express charges may be prepaid or, if shipments are sent collect, the amount of the charges will be deducted from the advance payment. For further information write the Director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

R. K. Baker, Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

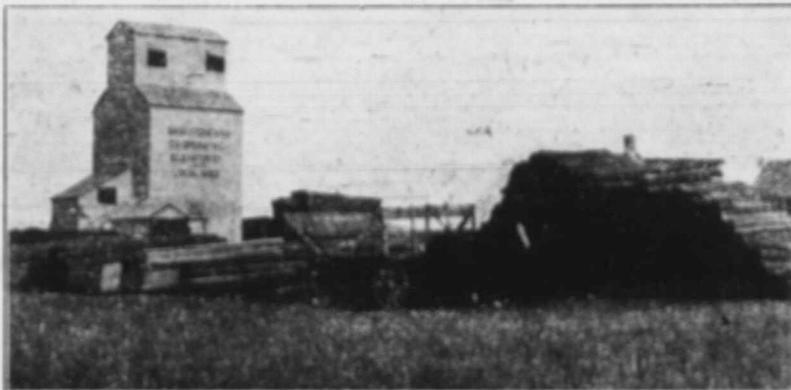
W. W. Thomson, Director, Co-operative Organization."

PATRIOTIC ACRE FILMS

Central Secretary:—At a meeting held on October 21, I was requested by the members to write you to find out if it would be possible to have the films of the Patriotic Acre shown at our next District Convention at North Battleford. If so would you kindly advise us.

JACOB NEEF,
Secretary, Edam G.G.A.

Answer
Dear Sir:—From a number of points have come requests to show the Patriotic Acre films at various district conventions, and this matter was laid before the executive at its last meeting. The executive gave instructions that if the film could be completed in time it should be shown at such district conventions as should prove possible. From present



Lumber yard, with weigh scales and warehouse behind, of the Dominion Co-operative Purchasing Association, Davidson, Sask.

Birds fairly well fleshed, but with crooked keels, poor conformation, or heavy coarse bones, or birds which are moulting usually grade No. 2. Old roosters will be graded No. 2 or No. 3, according to condition. It will not pay to ship half-grown birds nor very thin stock. With a little extra care, the value of such birds may be doubled in a short time. When dressed the poultry may be sold immediately, or, if market prices are low at that time, will be placed in cold storage until it can be sold to advantage. When all the birds have been disposed of, a final payment will be made which will return to the producer every cent realized from the sale of his birds, less the cost of transportation, killing, boxes and storage charges.

Instructions Re Market Poultry

Separate the birds which you intend to sell from the rest of the flock and confine them either in crates or in a suitable shed having a clean floor and good ventilation. Feed them regularly twice each day for from two to three weeks with wholesome, flesh-producing food. Finely ground oats (from which the hulls have been sifted) mixed with half the quantity of shorts or low grade flour and well soaked with skimmed milk, sour milk or buttermilk, will make an excellent fattening ration. For further instructions regarding the fattening of poultry write the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, for Bulletin No. 25. Forward your shipment so it will reach your nearest killing station between November 13 and December 16. Positively no birds will be accepted after

indications, however, it will not be possible to complete this film in time to show at the earliest district convention. Quite a number of the pictures which are to be included in the film are yet to be taken. During the past month there has been no weather in which pictures of farming operations could reasonably be taken. After the pictures have been taken it is necessary to send the negatives out of the province to have them developed. This also occasions considerable delay. It must also be borne in mind that it will not be possible to hold our district conventions on such dates that none will overlap with others, so that for this reason, if for none other it will be quite impossible to show these films at every district convention. Every effort will be made, however, to give as many of our people as is possible the opportunity of seeing this film in its completed form.

Very truly yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

The following letter was written in reply to a resolution dealing with the Municipal Hail Insurance matter.

I have just received what purports to be a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of your local on October 30. The same is not signed by anyone, however, so that I do not know who assumed responsibility for it. The resolution deals with the question of Municipal Hail Insurance and states in part as follows:—

"Whereas it has been reported that the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is evidently opposed to the formulating of any plan whereby the said Commission will be enabled to pay hail losses for the present year in full."

— This is an amazing statement for you men to put into the form of a resolution to which you give at least a measure of publicity. In the first place there is, of course not the slightest shadow of truth in the report. The executive has not met since the commission's business was made public, tho when the executive was last in meeting we were given the information that the funds in the hands of the commission would be quite insufficient to meet all the claims upon it in full. You may rest perfectly assured that the central executive will do all that it can to help to an equitable and permanent solution of this whole problem, but especially have I myself been devoting my time and thought to this question. I do not like it that you men would accept a report of this kind, discuss it in meeting, form it into a resolution and give it publicity without first getting into touch with your central office and ascertaining whether or not the report has any foundation in truth. You are sure to have done the farmers' cause more or less harm and it might so easily have been avoided.

I will not take the time to discuss the rest of your resolution for the reason that every point of the whole question is dealt with in my article to which I have referred you. I will only say this to you, that when you urge your Reeve, as you say "to secure payment of the hail indemnity from the said commission" you are not stating enough. The commission is your commission, in fact the commission is merely the central office of the municipalities which are under the Act. The commission has no money, except what has been paid to it by the municipalities, and it can have none that is not either paid to it or borrowed for it by the municipalities. The whole question, I repeat, is one for the rate-payers of the municipalities themselves. Read my article, however, discuss that in your meeting at the earliest possible date. Analyze it very carefully, clause by clause, for it will stand up against any fair criticism that can be put against it, and then let me know whether or not the people of your municipality are prepared to meet the necessary requirements for the solution of this whole problem.

Fraternalty yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

RESOLUTION RE RAILROAD

Central Secretary:—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Ballinora G.G.A. Ltd. held on August 12. Moved by J. G. Stringen, seconded by W. J. Stewart:—

"That whereas the Battleford-Caruthers branch line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been built for two years and has given a very limited service during only part of the year, and whereas the freight rate from Battleford is exorbitant, and whereas the Ballinora G.G.A. Ltd. contemplates erecting a warehouse and starting business on this line thereby serving a large number of people who are a long way from market. Therefore be it resolved that this Local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association take the matter up with the Central Executive with a view to having this line ballasted and a regular service inaugurated this year."

N. W. MEDD,
Secy. Ballinora G.G.A. Ltd.

DONATION FROM FAIR

Central Secretary:—Enclosed find the sum of \$30.00 for the benefit of the Belgian Flour Fund contributed jointly by the Surbiton Organizations. It gives us great pleasure to contribute this mite, secured at the Agricultural Fair and Flower Show, August 15, held at Surbiton School.

MYRTLE M. STRAIN,
Secy. Surbiton W.G.G.A.

NEW LOCAL

Central Secretary:—On August 9, Mr. Spence, the organizer of the G.G.A. held a meeting at Mr. Anderson's home in Tp. 1, Rg. 12, Sect. 19, Sask. and organized a local branch of the G.G.A. which is called the Eden Valley Grain Growers' Association.

S. E. OSTBA,
Secy. Eden Valley G.G.A.

The Railway Problem

Article XII.—Questions Answered and Doubts Dissolved

By E. B. Biggar

To prove that the private ownership of railways is a usurpation of sovereign rights and a trespass of the first principle of representative government is to make it plain that the people should reclaim those rights. If the surrender of those rights has been a moral danger to the nation, then the recovery of them is an obligation, even if it were not shown to be an economic advantage.

But we have shown the case for state ownership from both sides, and we shall now seek to remove other doubts that may remain on the ground of expediency. These may be put in the form of assertion and answer:

To nationalize the railways would, by reason of the immense number of employees, put too great a power in the hands of a government, and make it impossible to depose a corrupt government. Answer: If this fear were well grounded then all our present public departments, including our systems of education, which, when added together, make a body of public servants equal to the railway service, would have already had that effect. But the thoroughness with which corrupt parties have been swept from power in Canada is a proof that the great body of electors will not always tolerate a corrupt party. As a matter of actual experience, changes of party in the countries of Europe and South America, and in Australia and New Zealand, where railways are state-owned, are more frequent than in Canada. What national calamity of this kind has state ownership brought upon Australia, South Africa, Switzerland or any other country?

State Ownership and Labor Control

State ownership will create greater

state railways of Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and many other countries for the representation of employees on the government advisory boards or councils so that grievances are automatically adjusted.

Efficiency of State Ownership

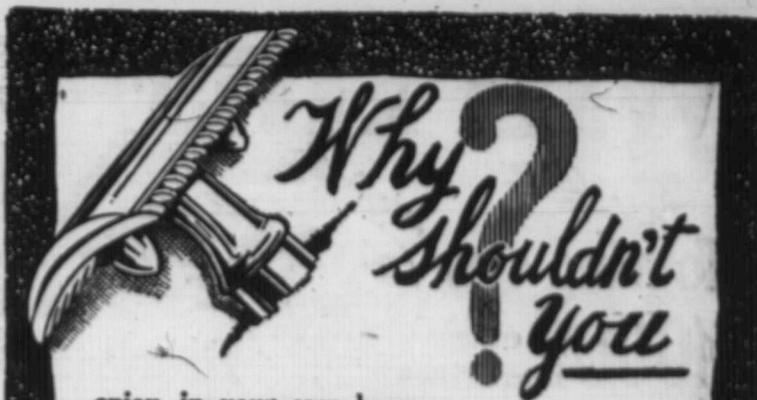
State management is not so efficient as private management. The answer to this question is, first, a counter-question: What is to be the standard or measure of efficiency? Is it the production of profits? If so, then private roads are more efficient, because large profits are obtained by using all the rate-taxing powers obtainable and at the same time by economies obtained too often by the denial of the reasonable claims of the mass of employees. Directors of companies often pay lordly salaries to a general manager or high officer just because of his cleverness in recouping them by exactions from the thousands under him, and by economies gained often at the cost of human life. It has been notorious in private railways of the past that life-saving appliances have been introduced only by compulsion of government, or by the force of example of a rival, and usually one of the first changes made when governments take over a private system is the spending of money on improving the safety of the roads, reducing the excessive hours of the operating staffs, as well as reducing the passenger and freight rates. It is plain that all these advantages cannot be given to the public, and profits increased at the same time. But if efficiency is to be measured by loyalty to the public and a desire to give the best service un-



Wounded Russian troops; as Western front having their limbs dressed in the trenches

difficulties and danger from strikes and labor troubles. Answer: Strikes and labor agitations have prevailed both before and since railways were introduced. While it cannot be claimed that state ownership would end them it can be shown that difficulties are more easily adjusted under public than under private management, because a government is a juster employer than a private individual. There is never wanting a champion in parliament for a body of men who may be wronged, and the remedy for such wrongs may be more directly applied. The very fact of the relative unresponsiveness among private firms to legitimate complaints of employees was the cause of the creation of the Canadian Department of Labor with its arbitrative powers. The continued existence of this department is in itself a proof that the confidence felt by employees in a government is greater than in a private company. Who ever heard of general and recurring strikes among post office employees or customs clerks? As a fact of history, strikes have been much less frequent or serious on state than privately owned railways. Provisions are made in the

der reasonable treatment, then surely the average man or woman will be more powerfully moved by the thought of serving the whole nation than of a private company. Moreover, there is no such thing as a dead level of uniformity, either in public or private control. There are state owned enterprises that are poorly managed at times, and there are private companies that are ill-managed, as the long record of receiverships and bankruptcies of these undertakings in many countries will show. If the private lines were taken over by government there would be no incentives to improvement as in private management. Answer: The most important improvements and life-saving devices introduced in the railways of the United States and Canada have been adopted only because of government orders, or continued public agitation accompanied by such a number of actions for damages as to make compliance with the public demands less costly. Since the government and public opinion have been the source of the main improvements and life-saving appliances, which have been at first resisted by the companies, the whole ar-



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- Catsup
- Biscuits
- Pickles
- Tea
- Tomatoes
- Allspice
- Baking Powder
- Coffee
- Farina
- Rolls
- Oats
- Store
- Blacking
- Dates
- Cabbage
- Flour
- Matches
- Soap
- Molasses
- Butter
- Mustard
- Borax
- Oranges
- Sugar
- Vinegar

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JOHN BROWN is noted for being the liveliest merchant in town because of the novel way in which he advertises and creates interest in his well known grocery store. Recently Mr. Brown presented a clever problem to his customers. It is one that will give much amusement and entertainment to every puzzle lover. Look at this picture of Mr. Brown's Store, and you will see his idea. He carefully covered the labels of the boxes, barrels, and bins containing fourteen of the staple lines of his stock. Then he engaged a clever cartoonist and had him draw a series of puzzle pictures to be used as labels to represent the names of the hidden goods. The artist caught the spirit of the idea, and at once drew picture No. 2 to represent currants (currants). Then he drew picture No. 4 as a label for tomatoes (Tom-eight-O's). With these two names to start you and the grocery list at the left of the picture by way of suggestion can you find what the other twelve represent?

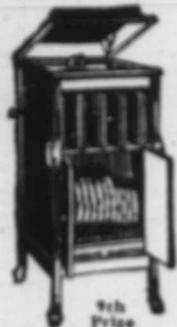
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4th Prize—Fine Cabinet Phonograph Complete With Records

A FEW HINTS—To aid you a little a suggested list of groceries kept in Brown's store is alongside the picture. A good plan is to study the list and write down the name which in your opinion best fits each picture. All the names represent articles in everyday use and which are to be found in any grocery store. No trademark names or special manufacturer's names are used, so with these few hints and a little thinking you should be able to solve all the pictures. Note that 10 points toward the prizes are given for each correct answer and that if your answers gain only 200 points you win first prize. (See Rules).

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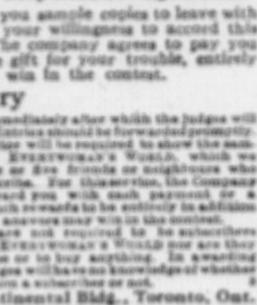
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Therefore, when your answers are received, we will write and tell you the number of points you have gained toward the prizes, and send you five a copy of the latest issue of this greatest of Canada's magazines. Then, in order to qualify your entry, we will ask you to do us the small favor of introducing it to just five friends or neighbors. We will even send you sample copies to leave with each of your friends, if you wish. State your willingness to accord this favor when you submit your answers. The company agrees to pay you in cash, or reward you with a handsome gift for your trouble, entirely in addition to any prize you may win in the contest.

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 - Boys and girls under 16 years of age are not allowed to compete. See also the notices and notices of the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, nor any of their relatives or friends.
 - Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
 - If different members of a family compete, only one prize will be awarded in one family or household.
 - The final awards will be made by a Judging Committee of three Toronto gentlemen who have no connection with this firm, and who will meet to agree to abide by the decisions of the judges. The names of the judges and the manner of the judging will be made known to all contestants. The prize will be awarded according to the number of prizes gained by each entry. 20 Prizes, which is the maximum, will take first prize. 10 Prizes will be awarded for each correct answer, 10 for the general business and appearance of the entry, 10 for handwriting, and 10 for building the contest of the contest. The contest will close April 15th, 1917, immediately after which the judges will award the prizes. Entries should be forwarded promptly.
 - Each competitor will be required to show the name of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which we shall send, to four or five friends or neighbors who will read to ourselves. For this service, the Company guarantees to reward you with each payment or a valuable prize. Such rewards will be entirely in addition to any prize you receive may win in the contest.
 - Contestants are not required to be subscribers to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD nor are they asked to subscribe or to buy anything. In awarding the prizes the judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.
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argument for spontaneous improvements by companies is disposed of.

In nationalizing the Canadian railways the people would own the Pacific Ocean lines of the C.P.R. and the Atlantic lines controlled or owned by the two other corporations, and one good effect of government ownership of the Atlantic lines would be a reduction in insurance which would mean a reduction in freight rates. The marine insurance rates paid by the shippers of this country have long been an outrage on Canadian trade, but this discrimination would be abolished by State ownership.

The Sophistry of Competition

If government ownership were adopted the benefits of competition would be lost. Answer: In early railway practice the public at times and in certain localities got the benefit of competition when rates were reduced, but the motive of these reductions was not to benefit the general public but to use a section of the public to injure or destroy a rival. When this had been accomplished and a monopoly secured, rates went up and discriminations were made till these were checked by government intervention. For years past the "cutting" of rates in Canada and the United States has ceased, because the railways find it more profitable to come to a "gentleman's agreement" to keep up the rates and divide the traffic at the high level. Hence there are no public benefits to a competition which maintains high rates. On the contrary the building of second lines and third lines to the same centres is a distinct and unqualified loss for, as already shown, the general public whose money maintains the traffic, must pay the needless cost. Further, the nation suffers, because the people of those districts now beyond feasible hauling distance, but which could have been served had these duplications been spread equitably over the country, are paying their full share of the cost, while perpetually suffering from the loss of railway facilities. The rebates and discriminations in favor of some firms and districts always worked out to the injury of some other firms and districts, and the injustice was ended, in the case of the United States, only by the intervening power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, not by the repentance of the offending railway corporation. In Canada the taxation imposed on the prairie provinces and British Columbia by these discriminating and unequal rates is developing into the proportions of a national calamity. The sophistry of "competition" could pass in the formative days of railway work, but under present conditions none but children should be misled by this fallacy.

Economy of State Ownership

State ownership will be less economical in management than private ownership. Answer: In those economies such as are gained at the cost of a higher death rate thru lack of safety appliances and thru long working hours this would be so, but the people are not concerned to maintain these economies at such a price. But these economies of private ownership will be more than offset by a unified control which will do away with the annual waste of public money in the doubling and trebling of operating staffs; in the elimination of high salaried officials of the second and third lines; in doing away with the soliciting agents and the horde of men employed in various departments under the present competition system where one road takes traffic from another not at the public gain but at the common loss. There will be a further saving of the delays, trouble and extra work now involved in making transfers of freight and passengers between the terminals of the different private lines. J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, pointed out the seriousness of this waste and delay.

In public affairs there is often economy which is no advantage. This is illustrated in railway work. In times of depression the private railways naturally economize by the discharge of many hands, giving the remaining employees extra duties and often reduced wages, and this policy aggravates the depression among the rest of the community. Then when prosperity comes the change finds them unprepared, and

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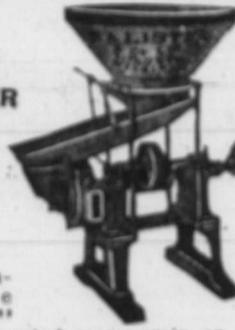
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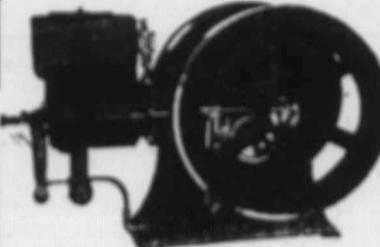
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the public suffer for lack of facilities. This was exemplified in Canada in 1914, when from this cause there would have been a disastrous panic but for the extra employment that came—no thanks to the railways—thru the production of war supplies. When the demand for transportation revived in 1915 the railways were utterly unable to handle the crops for lack of cars and equipment. Had the Canadian railways been conducted from the wider standpoint of the national interest these hands, no longer needed in the operating field, would have been turned into the production of rolling stock, repairs and betterments, so that while the effects of the business depression would have been eased, the railway service would have been in condition to handle the big crop of 1915 with promptness. Any local industry may be in difficulties and only that locality may be hurt, but when transportation is insufficient or unequally distributed the business of the whole country is cramped and injured, and here in the nature of things is a weakness in private ownership. The private corporation, looking for its own profits and considering only its own field of operation, could not be expected to provide for a nation's contingencies, unless it had a monopoly of the nation's business. But the nation must regard transportation from the national standpoint, because it is the instrument and channel of all trades and industries, and hence it is in fact the natural right and duty of the state.

Purity Only Thru State Ownership

The assertion that state ownership will lead to corruption has been fully met. The spectacle of the private railway corporation—that culture-bed of every form of political corruption—appearing as the guardian of public purity would be sublime for its insolence if it were not so cynical in its contempt of the people's discernment. No; the chief danger of a democracy is not the corruption of the civil service, thru which the railways would be managed, but the corruption of parliament, thru which the private corporation maintains its hold. On this point an American writer has said: "Remove the influence of the private railroads from our politics and we shall at once see the purest government on the globe." The United States civil service act of 1883, and its subsequent amendments, have brought about a wonderful improvement in the character of the American public service, and statesmen see in this improvement a prelude to the transfer of the railways to the nation. The hope for a like elevation in the character of the Canadian public service lies in the simultaneous banishment of the party patronage system and the national ownership of the nation's highways.

Conclusion

In the beginning of these articles, certain propositions in logic were set out, to enable the reader to decide for himself what the true functions of the railway are, and how this modern highway is related to the life of the people. It has been shown that railways are highways, and highways have from time immemorial been public property, and their control a function of the State; that railway rates are taxes of such universal pressure that when all their ramifications are followed they are seen to form the greatest of all forms of taxation, and hence, in the last analysis, the cost of transportation is the chief cost of living. Now a fundamental principle in the British constitution, as in all democratic governments, is that the people who pay the taxes shall control the administration of those taxes, and this basic principle is violated when a private profit is taken out of the exercise of a sovereign right, which the control of a railway is.

It has been shown that when this elementary right of self-government was surrendered into private hands for personal profit, a fountain of political corruption was opened which, as truly foretold by Joseph Howe and many other statesmen, soon brought parliament itself into subjection to those who were permitted to control this chief source of public taxation. It has been shown that during the premiership of Sir Francis Hincks the parliament of Canada became a railway parliament, and it has

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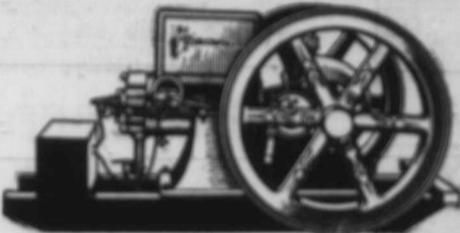
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remained a railway parliament down to this day. The power of the railway Kaisers of Canada was manifested in an unmistakable way at the very last session of parliament. First a majority of the members of the railway committee, and then a majority of the whole House of Commons, voted to resurrect certain dead charters for steam railways in Southern Ontario in the interests of the Canadian Northern Railway to thwart the municipalities which had planned to build, at their own expense, a system of electric lines under the auspices of the Hydro-Electric Commission. Had these electric lines been favored the result would have been cheaper transportation for the people of Southern Ontario, whereas the Canadian Northern, if the roads represented in the defunct charters are ever built, will be duplicating lines in districts already provided with steam railways, and the company make no pretense that their so-called "competition" will bring any reduction in the present high rates. In plain English, the Dominion parliament, as far as it could do so, prevented the people of Southern Ontario from using their own money to get cheaper rates, and yet, at this same session, voted the C.N.R. \$15,000,000 of the people's money, to be added to the \$300,000,000 already given into private railway promoters' hands, to maintain the high rates now imposed. Parliament puts its fingers in its ears when the people ask for the restoration of a lost right, but its ears are unstopped when a private company asks to have its tax-farming franchise extended.

Neither can it be regarded as a favorable symptom of the times when the president of the New York Central Lines is appointed as a member of the new railway commission. A brief history of this road appeared in one of these articles. For unscrupulous exploitation of the public resources of the states in which it operates; for its repeated violations of law, and its undisguised bribery of the legislatures the past record of this road is almost unique in American railway annals. It may be truthfully said that the present head of the New York Central is not personally responsible for the crimes and wrongs of the past but has he ever proposed to consecrate any of the profits of the company to restoring any of the money and lands it criminally took from the state? But there is a more serious objection to the president of the New York Central as a Canadian railway commissioner. That corporation has important lines running thru Canadian territory, and it cannot be questioned that in case of the nationalization of the Canadian railways the traffic relations of that system would be gravely affected. Thus we have as commissioner, the president of a railway, that is individually interested in the outcome of the counsel and advice he is giving. It is true that the report of this commission will not relieve the government of the responsibility of determining the railway policy—which is a political question—but, of course, the commission's report will have an important bearing on this problem. If it does not what is the use of the Commission?

It does not need a railway commission to tell us that at the present moment Canada has a larger railway mileage than any country in the world in proportion to population, and that the rates, both for passengers and freight, are higher than those of the United States. The last fact should disqualify any interested American railway man as a special adviser on a Canadian railway policy; but the two facts together demonstrate that our railway service is costing us more, and will continue to cost more, than that of the United States till our population can be greatly increased. But how will this come about, while thousands leave the western provinces because of this very handicap—the relatively high cost of living and the high toll taken out of the farmer's products by high railway rates? The excessive railway mileage is made worse for Canada because of that fallacy which is one of the curses entailed by railway development in private hands—the costly triplication of services in some parts of the country, to the starvation of traffic and the discouragement of colonization in those vast regions that remain a desert because settlers cannot live a civilized life so far from a

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railway. A study of the map will show that, because of this, no country on earth has so unbalanced a railway system as Canada. If the money and labor wasted in these duplications and triplications had been spread over the land on a nationally conceived railway policy Canada could today support, with its present mileage, a population of fifty millions instead of the eight millions we have.

Economically speaking, the only thing that can save this country is a reduction in railway rates, but has our Board of Railway Commissioners not recently made an increase in rates involving such an aggregate cost to the people that, if it had been imposed in the form of a new customs tariff it would have raised a fierce outcry? But while private dividends are the primary purpose of a country's railways how can such a reduction as the times demand ever be attained?

Wherefore a heavy responsibility rests upon both political parties—on the whole body of parliament—for continuing this drifting policy which threatens unexampled dangers to the agriculture, the commerce and the industries of Canada, a danger which will only show itself when the boom demands of the war are over.

In conclusion, it cannot be too widely known that in the great world outside of America the principles contended for in these articles have been put into actual practice in fifty-one out of the sixty-five countries that have railways on any considerable scale, and there is no instance of permanent or complete relapse into private ownership. If private ownership of railways is the ideal condition, how do the advocates of that plan account for this inexorable movement in favor of state ownership and state operation?

PIGS AND PROGRESS

How a teacher of 60 pupils in a one-room schoolhouse, located in the forests of North Carolina, succeeded in getting her pupils interested in practical agriculture with a pig and less than an acre of uncultivated land, is told in a report of one of the field workers of the department.

A farm paper offered a pure-bred pig as a prize for securing a certain number of subscriptions. This energetic school teacher set out among the parents of her pupils and succeeded in selling enough subscriptions to win the pig. When the pig arrived the pen was already built by the school children on the school grounds for its reception. The parents were invited, and talks on pig raising were made. The rest of the day was spent in driving around to some of the best pig farms in the county, where various kinds of livestock were scored and discussed.

The pupils learned that a pig could not thrive entirely on scraps from lunches and occasional ears of corn. An interested member of the school committee offered the use of his team and implements, and the pupils started to work clearing the forest land to use as a forage pasture. They then planted crops of rye, wheat, rape, and grass to afford the pig grazing plots of green forage. A cold frame was also put in, and cabbage plants were grown for sale, the money thus realized being turned over to buy whatever additional feed was needed to keep the pig.

As a result of the interest aroused, taxpayers and members of the school board have given their support to the establishment of a small demonstration farm. More land is to be purchased, and the county agent is to visit the school each week. Since the pig was brought into the school, less than a year ago, the membership of the county pig club has more than trebled.

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This experience brought to my mind the fact that, regardless of our good physical condition, death might grasp us—entirely thru the hands of outside people, and our business affairs be brought to a sudden change. I had been married a few months before, and as my estate consisted at that time of about \$500, I thought it extremely selfish to refuse to increase this estate by a reasonable amount, and therefore sent by mail to a neighboring town for a life insurance agent to visit me. This agent, having only a small business, was quite surprised and, altho an elderly man, stated that it was the first time he had ever been sent for to call upon a prospective customer. He explained to me in a few moments the points of interest in a twenty-year endowment policy and a twenty-year paid-up life; the result was that I took \$1,000 of each kind and kept them thru to maturity. As a result, on that day my estate increased from \$500 to \$2,500, and I felt that my wife would have something to fall back on if anything happened to me. If I lived—all well and good, it would be quite a satisfaction to pay the premiums.

The great panic of 1893 struck Seattle in mid-summer, and business of all kinds thruout the country seemed to be in quite a tremble. A spirit of uncertainty prevailed as to what the outcome in financial circles might be. As additional safety at this time I increased my life insurance by taking out another \$10,000, on the grounds that hard times were with us and investments of all kinds would shrink terribly before a day of settlement was called.

These times continued along until in 1897 the great Klondike excitement reached this part of the country, and, as business was exceptionally good for a while, and earnings away beyond the average, I thought it was well to take out some additional insurance, and so increased the amount again some \$25,000 or \$30,000. From that time on additional amounts were taken from time to time, some policies being placed to give regular monthly incomes for twenty years and more to each of my daughters and my wife; also, other large policies were taken out payable to my estate, so that in case of my death any creditors would be protected who had depended upon my successful management of business—like my family.

Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7

per cent in the price of artificial fertilizers. In seeds the I.A.W.S. was the first body in Ireland to give a guarantee of purity and germination. In dairy and agriculture machinery it fought a long fight with the manufacturers. The Irish manufacturers boycotted it and it had recourse accordingly to American firms. The usual jealous influence of retailers led to the boycott but there is reason to believe that the manufacturers were sorry afterwards for yield-

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ing to it. In dairy machinery a reduction in cost of 20 per cent was effected through the operations of the I.A.W.S. By amalgamation with the Irish Producers Ltd. the I.A.W.S. was enabled to deal in poultry, honey and eggs. It also established a grocery department for the sale of household requisites to the distributive societies. It thus aims at being a joint wholesale for the consumers' and the producers' movements. It has a depot in Limerick for the convenience of societies there and will open other depots at time goes on. The agricultural societies are supporting the wholesale well in the main, and with an increase in the number of consumers' stores, either in the country in connection with agricultural societies, or in the towns, it has a future of great usefulness before it.

Financial Difficulties
It is regrettable that the agricultural societies for the most part had a paid up share capital of such small proportions. In every province in Ireland except Leinster, the amount of share capital paid up is considerably less than £1 (\$4.80) per member. In Connaught indeed it sinks to as little as 3s. 6d. (84c.) as compared with 26s. (\$6.21) per member in Leinster. The result of this capitalization is, that the societies have to obtain in almost every case, even in Leinster, overdrafts from the Joint Stock banks, although the societies obtain loans on favorable terms from the Joint Stock banks—the prevailing rate is a flat rate of 4 per cent, but after the war this may be materially increased. The banks do not lend upon the security of the societies' own financial standing. The practice of the bank is to obtain a joint and several note from the committee members for the amount of the overdraft. Although this is an extremely convenient practice it has results which are not satisfactory. The bank manager, so long as he is sure of the financial solvency of two or three committee members does not trouble himself in the least about the financial position of the society as a whole, so that the controlling effect which the co-operative credit institute would have upon societies is not present and there is no outside pressure to make them realize the necessity of building up their societies on sound financial lines.

The mischief does not end here, because with money so easy to obtain, and procurable at such a low rate as 4 per cent, the societies have not the stimulus of necessity to make them help to finance out of their surplus monies, a central co-operative credit society. Take their own share capital and their loan capital together however, these societies were amply capitalized to do business on a credit basis of about two months. If they added other branches of co-operative activity, particularly stores, to their work, it is possible that they would be able to possess more capital of their own.

The capital employed, including reserve fund, by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society is £29,000 (\$141,050). Of this however, only £3,500 represents capital paid by the affiliated societies. The remainder consists of preference subscribed by individuals, and guarantee fund of £10,000 guaranteed also by individuals. In addition to this its banking department holds deposits and current account balances to the extent of £15,000. One of the reasons why the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society is made to feel its inadequate supply of capital is that it has to give very long credits to its affiliated societies. This capital thus locked up in trading societies is however by no means an unsafe position, being in fact secure. It is nevertheless of little use to the Wholesale, which has to extend its business operations and therefore requires as much liquid capital as it can obtain. Various methods are being suggested to remove this difficulty, which is not peculiar to Ireland. As we have noted above, an extension of co-operative stores in Ireland would go a long way to solve the problem.

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Results for Farmers

Continued from Page 8

It is said that \$6.00 a ton or better in the stack allows the farmer a fair return for labor and investment. At present the lack of stock is forcing hay on to a market not large enough to absorb it. This is particularly true of alfalfa damaged, even if only slightly so. The wet season of 1915 rendered proper curing of alfalfa very difficult and the hay fed last winter was mostly of decidedly low grade.

Three carloads of steers were bought at Calgary and any not muleys were dehorned before shipment. They are thus quieter, require less space and variation in size cuts less ice than would be the case with horned stuff. These steers were let run on the field for two weeks after arriving and then put in three feed lots November 12, one carload in each. They were all fed as short-keep steers. The first lot was fed straight alfalfa hay for roughage, the second three-fourths alfalfa hay and one-fourth green oat sheaves and the third lot three-fourths alfalfa hay and one-fourth dry corn fodder. They were all fed all they wanted to eat and were given meal in addition. This averaged for the full feeding period from November 12 to March 17 about seven pounds per day apiece. Of course it began lighter and gradually worked to heavier feeds.

The Cost of Feed

These three lots of steers were sold for \$7.65, \$7.75 and \$7.83 per cwt. respectively. There were thirty-one steers in each lot. The third group gained at the rate of about 1 1-5 pounds per day each, while group No. 2 on alfalfa and oat sheaves gained 1 3-5 pounds per day, i.e., while each steer gained a total 147 pounds on alfalfa and corn fodder,

was actually not worth more than \$6.00 in the stack. When this is considered, what would appear to be a loss on group No. 1 is really a good profit. Had this alfalfa hay been valued at \$10.00 per ton instead of \$12.00 it would have left a net profit per steer on group No. 1 of \$2.31, on group No. 2 of \$4.65 and on group No. 3 of \$1.27. Thus on the three groups of steers the farm would have realized \$10.00 a ton for alfalfa hay, \$10.00 a ton for green oat sheaves and \$5.00 a ton for dry corn fodder, and made a net profit on the three carloads of \$53.65. No value was placed on the manure made by these steers. This experiment would bear out all scientific teaching in showing that it would not pay so well to feed alfalfa hay alone, but rather some feed containing less of the rich protein and more starchy or fattening food. Prairie hay could be substituted for green oat sheaves very well indeed.

Good Lamb Feeding Work

About the same time as the steers were purchased 239 wether lambs were also bought at Calgary at \$5.00 a head. They were allowed to run on stubble from October 15 to November 18, when they were divided into two equal lots and fed in corrals with a sheltering shed on the west. Plenty of good water was always available. They were fed alfalfa hay only for roughage as much as they could clean up, twice a day, in combination ricks. The first twelve days no grain was fed and then equal parts of barley and oats fed whole were used. Two ounces each were given at the start. That was gradually increased at the rate of two to three ounces a week and was increased until they were eating all they could handle, which was 1 3/4 pounds per day each. Hay was put at \$12.00 a ton



In the path of the Zeppelins. Showing the remains of a house in one of the English towns visited by German Zeppelins in September last

those fed on alfalfa and green oat sheaves gained 196 pounds. This relative slowness to gain on the part of group No. 3 made the cost of producing a pound of gain in the one case 17 cents and in the other 13 cents, while the bunch fed alfalfa alone cost 15 cents. In this part of the experiment alfalfa was valued at \$12.00 per ton, green oat sheaves at \$10.00 per ton, dry corn fodder at \$5.00 per ton and crushed barley and oats at \$20.00 per ton. The grain price was very reasonable and for each class of fodder the price is very liberal. No calculation of labor charges were made as it was figured then the prices charged were high enough to cover the cost of feeding. Each steer in the group fed alfalfa alone ate one ton 852 pounds. Those fed alfalfa and oat sheaves ate one ton 172 pounds of alfalfa and 782 pounds of oat sheaves, while those fed alfalfa and corn fodder ate one ton 286 pounds of the former and 824 pounds of the latter. The net loss or gain on the various groups was as follows:—

	Loss	Gain
Lot No. 1	11.29	
Per Head	.54	
Lot No. 2		51.98
Per Head		2.48
Lot No. 3		21.96
Per Head		1.05

While alfalfa is charged to the steers at \$12.00 per ton in this experiment, it

(more than it was worth) and the grain at \$20.00 a ton. They were sold March 7 (110 days) at \$9.72 per hundred. The lambs averaged 68 3/4 pounds weighed in and within a fraction of 100 pounds each when sold, or they gained 31 2-3 pounds each, i.e., .29 pounds each per day. The feed for each lamb each day cost 2.3 cents and the cost of each pound of gain was 8.1 cents. That left a net profit of \$417.57 on this group of 237 lambs, or \$1.76 each, and, mark you, allowed \$12.00 a ton for the hay. These lambs were driven two miles and shrunk 3 1-3 per cent, and also had that unreasonable deduction of one-half of one per cent packers' insurance loss taken off. The price allowed for hay leaves a good margin to cover the farmer's expense of feeding it and this labor would be no greater than if the farmer had to bale the hay and deliver it to the cars. After figuring interest on investment, loss of two lambs, etc., the net profit is \$1.35 per head.

Such work is being carried on again and it will pay all farmers well to watch the results at this and other stations, whether published in the agriculture press or the annual reports of the experimental stations themselves. Unfortunately all of the latter are often not as clear and valuable as they might be and not sufficiently well brought to the farmers' notice.

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The Player Piano

A Triumph of Mechanical Adjustment

By H. C. Skinner

"Necessity is the mother of invention," saith an old proverb, and so it is. In the evolution of things, in the van of progress, the player piano is but the natural outcome of man's insatiable desire to accomplish something better. To follow the development of the pianoforte from its early stages to its present high state of perfection is indeed an interesting study. It carries us back to the days of our forefathers, extending over a period of centuries. Many of us have had the good fortune to see a spinet or a harpsichord, the two instruments which can be termed the foundation of the modern piano. They appeared in many forms, but after the restoration of the Stuarts were accepted and naturalized in England as the harpsichord, which we will define as the long instrument with quills, shaped like a modern grand piano and resembling a wing from which it gained the German appellation "Flugel." The chief characteristics of these instruments were the restricted keyboard and the mechanical plectrum which twanged the strings. The name spinet or spinetta owes its derivation from "Spina," a thorn. These spinetta, better known as crow-quill points, projected from centred tongues in uprights of wood known as "jacks," which also carried the dampers, and, rising by the depression of the keys in front, the quills set the strings vibrating as they plucked them in passing. Of course the full scale as known to us was unknown in those days. The introduction of semi-tones or what is now commonly known as the chromatic scale is of much later origin.

The Pianoforte

Bartolommeo Christofori was the man of genius who invented and produced the pianoforte in 1709. There had been many attempts and failures to put a keyboard with a hammer attachment to a harpsichord before Christofori successfully solved the problem. Literally speaking, the name pianoforte means piano—soft, forte—loud, two expressions retained in modern interpretation. We are indebted to Christofori not only for the power of playing piano and forte, but for the infinite variations of tone or nuances, which render the instrument so delightful. Hawkins, in 1800, was responsible for the upright piano. It was the first piano produced with the strings descending to the floor, the keyboard being raised, and this, altho at the moment the chief, was not his only conception. He anticipated nearly every discovery that has since been introduced as novel.

Scientific improvements being accepted we will pass along to the piano player. And here do not be confused with the player piano, the subject of this article, a more recent addition to the piano family. The piano player was an automatic, mechanical contrivance comprising a portable cabinet provided with bellows and operating pedals, a pneumatic actuating mechanism, a tracker adjusted for the use of a perforated music sheet, a pneumatic motor and winding-roll mechanism to propel the music sheet, and a series of finger levers operated by the pneumatic mechanism, so projecting as to overhang the piano keyboard and play upon it, with rockers or levers for depressing the piano pedals. Herein lay the birth of the player piano, the transitory stage of placing a piano player action in a piano case.

Player Piano Principle

The motive force is air pumped by foot pedals (similar to a reed organ) which operate a bellows and create a vacuum. The air is controlled by means of levers or buttons conveniently placed in the front of the keyboard. Each lever or button performs its own particular function. For instance, pressure by the finger on one will soften the tone, while pressing another will increase the tone volume. There is also a lever or button to govern tempo or time. The return of the perforated roll to its original roll after playing is controlled in a similar manner. Instead of the keyboard being struck on the outside as with a piano player, a mechanical device strikes the hammer at a given point on the inside and produces the same result as if the note is struck by hand.

The roll passes over a tracker bar containing eighty-eight holes and a tube

connects each hole with one of the eighty-eight keys on the piano. As the perforation of the paper passes over the opening in the tracker bar it allows the air to escape and instantly brings that note into action. The duration of the note therefore corresponds with the length of the perforation in the roll.

The player piano has many advantages over an ordinary piano. The first claim of course is that when not mechanically controlled it can be played by hand. In families where there are no pianists it brings joy into the home. Certainly more can be got out of a player piano, because some music rolls have a four-hand arrangement which produces the same effect as a duet. Any class of music known, from rag-time to the world's greatest masterpieces, can be secured from any reliable music house at a mere trifle in cost. Music rolls are sold at reasonable prices as low as 30 cents per roll to \$1.50 each, depending on the class of music. Rolls cheaper than 30 cents cannot be relied on as they are liable to cause trouble on account of their aptness to skin or peel when passing over the tracker bar, thus choking the air holes. The various degrees of light and shade are plainly marked on the roll which is always visible, and some rolls can be purchased in an accompaniment form as a setting to a song with the words of the song printed on the roll. But the one chief attraction is that a player piano is not so mechanical that the services of an operator can be dispensed with, and herein lies its great charm.

Points to Remember

A player piano does not play tunes, it is the individual who plays them or, better, interprets them. It is capable of expressing exactly the mood the operator can put into the music. Soft or loud, slow or fast. What nuances and subtleties of expression are desired depend entirely upon the individual. Correctly handled you can forget it is a mechanical contrivance. Its present state of development is well-nigh perfect, consequently its reproduction faithful.

Standard player pianos can be purchased from about \$600 up, depending on the quality of the piano and the case design. Player pianos can be bought on terms arranged in relation to cost. The additional cost over the same grade of piano that does not contain the player mechanism ranges from \$200 to \$300.

CURING JACK THE HUGGER

The editor of The Coldwater Planet is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Could the truth of the following story be better vouched for than by the fact that it appears in the elder's paper? A young man at Orr Lake went to see his girl one night last week. After the old folks had retired the young man edged his chair up to the girl and gently put his arm around her. After chatting for some time he unfortunately fell asleep. This so annoyed the girl that she gently released herself and put the churn on the chair just vacated. The sleepy youth was hugging the churn when the old man came downstairs in the morning. He has not gone back since.

Which reminds us of another story told by a good Presbyterian in Winchester, who says the incident occurred in the neighborhood of Winchester Springs. It is as follows: A young man who had a mania for hugging was making himself objectionable in a family where there were two attractive and lively girls. They determined to cure him, and on his next visit he was invited to the kitchen, where the lights had been put out, and the rays from a lamp in an adjoining room were just sufficient to make the sentimental young man think he was safe. He sat on the chair next the fair young lady who seemed to encourage his caresses. She gently patted his cheeks, and ran her slender fingers thru his curly hair. She fumbled about his immaculate linen. When the young man reached his home that evening his parents had difficulty in recognizing him. His face was streaked with black, as was also his collar and shirt front, while his hair was matted with chewing gum. Needless to say the young man did not return to ask the fair lady how it all happened.—Winchester Press.



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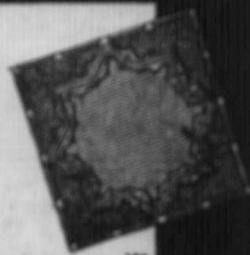
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RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Chelmsford Bros., Harding Man., pioneer importers and breeders.

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LET'S BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Pastured now brings new seedling.

OATS—VICTORY, YIELDED 130 BUSHEL per acre on summerfallow, weight 45 lbs. Sample on request. F. C. Hauser, Wilkie, Sask. 46-1

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MARQUEE WHEAT, 1 NOV., 1,100 BUSHEL per acre, price \$1.55 per bushel. Threshed early in September. Sample on request.

SEEDS FOR SALE—NO. 1 WHEAT, FIVE OR six quarts, any quantity. R. Manning, Kinross, Sask.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 14,000 BUSHEL of No. 1 Marquis seed wheat; also some first class seed oats. Apply Alfred Bellay, Chazy, Alberta.

Novem So On it Expect deer and s Their will I VARI It is a particular one and t production in such a straw shed that no h down in t very nece be adhere chiefly of must be e but posit with these cording t buildings shed of p shelter th with a str away fro glass wind built a fr packed st and snow to be kept and had of the roo for laying were heal combs, as dry. Such summer as I would i building i mention can be do Another This was built for thick, s or no for ven We were g have wint We had fi glass win the fifty south wall building a teen feet w we had curtains i in front roots at to keep th warm. W house wa and warn frost would on the roe at night an when the s bright, an down the freezing in the back the rock got eggs, birds didn't nesting, a we soon l roop. The feeding ov the other and house before we g tore out the and down and to ke poultry w tucked hui that the b being in a y bluff on w plenty of front of th few days w the birds v was left op Another lumber, sh inches at b feet deep, fr each wind four feet so as to op on fine day from the d down and re

Some Poultry Experiences

On this page we are publishing two letters received in reply to our Poultry Experience Competition. We received a large number of very good letters describing various aspects of the poultry business. The winners of the first and second prizes of \$10 and \$5, respectively, were

Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lumsden, Sask.

Their letters will be published later. Other letters, such as those on this page, will be paid for at our usual rates.

VARIOUS POULTRY HOUSES

It is a mistake to suppose that any particular type of poultry house is the one and only proper type for profitable production. Poultry are kept profitably in such a variety of structures, from straw sheds to nicely painted hen palaces, that no hard and fast rules need be laid down in this particular. It is however, very necessary that certain conditions be adhered to, and these conditions are chiefly of a sanitary nature. Houses must be clean, light, and well ventilated, but positively not draughty. Comply with these requirements, then build according to your means. One of the buildings we used one winter, was a shed of poles, such as is often built to shelter the stock wintering out, covered with a straw pile. We threw the straw away from the south side and put in glass windows all along the side and then built a frame of poles on the sides and packed straw in to keep out the wind and snow. It did nicely for the stock to be kept over for next season's breeding and had we put in a curtain in front of the roosts, this could have been used for laying pullets for winter. The birds were healthy, and we had no frozen combs, as the air, tho cold, was quite dry. Such a building would not do for summer as the roof is not rain proof, and I would not advise the use of such a building for permanent purposes, but mention it merely to illustrate what can be done in an emergency.

Another of our buildings was of sod. This was the shed roof type and was built for warmth, with walls five feet thick, and little or no provision for ventilation. We were going to have winter eggs. We had five large glass windows in the fifty feet of south wall. The building was sixteen feet wide and we had burlap curtains hanging in front of the roosts at night to keep the birds warm. Well, the house was good and warm, but frost would gather on the roof poles at night and thaw when the sun was bright, and run down the poles freezing again at the back above the roosts. We got eggs, but the birds didn't look good, got pale and started sneezing, and to make a long story short, we soon had a beautiful epidemic of roup. That saved us the trouble of feeding over 200 birds. This illustrates the other extreme. In the case of the sod-house we remedied the grievance before we got the roup stamped out. We tore out the sod walls between the windows and down to two feet above the floor and to keep the birds in, substituted poultry netting. For the winter we tacked burlap over the netting and found that the house was perfectly satisfactory, being in a well sheltered place with poplar bluff on west, north and east sides and plenty of straw covering the snow in front of the building. There were very few days when the sun was shining that the birds were not outside, as the door was left open.

Another of our houses was built of lumber, shed roof type four feet, six inches at back, eight feet at front, fourteen feet deep, front alternate glass and cotton, each window and each cotton frame four feet square and hinged at the top, so as to open up and fasten to the ceiling on fine days and in the summer, two feet from the floor to the bottom of the windows and cotton frames. The drop boards

were two feet six inches from the floor, three feet wide with two roosts ten inches above the drop boards and with cotton covered frames to hang in front of roosts on cold nights. This house was right in the open, absolutely no protection from the north or west. Frost gathered on walls and ceiling or roof. We overcame this in the following way:—Four feet from the building on east, north and west we built a rail fence two feet higher than the building at each point, and every fall after threshing, we hauled a few loads of straw and packed it between the building and fence and right over the roof, so the house looked like a straw shed, which is practically what it was. In spring, generally at the end of March, we hauled the straw away, and we had a neat little lumber chicken house for the summer. This was the best house I ever used or saw on the prairie for practical purposes. It was absolutely dry, light and well ventilated, with never a particle of frost on walls or roof.

Inside Appliances

Our inside appliances were of the simplest. During the winter we used no water, but kept a block of snow for the birds to pick at. After they get used to it, and it takes just a few days, they do better than with a drink in the morning and a pan of ice the rest of the day. A grit and shell hopper hung on the wall, with trough for wet mash, nest boxes under the drop board, one nest for five hens when laying, one only for the pen when not, and plenty of straw for litter. By

plenty we mean at least twelve inches deep, so that birds cannot find all the grain in ten minutes and put in the rest of the day on the roost or in a corner. We used these two buildings for a number of years and they gave us perfect satisfaction in every way. The lumber one of course required less repairing, as a sod roof, altho it can be made waterproof, requires constant attention, as every old fletcher knows. Most of them can entertain you with experiences more or less amusing, with roofs of this useful, but at times aggravating material.

C. G. G.

FATTENING POULTRY FOR MARKET

However well adapted a fowl may be by nature for table purposes, it is always capable of being still further improved by a judicious course of fattening. In the first place it may be observed that some of the laying varieties are altogether useless for fattening purposes, and that it would be merely wasting time and money to devote any attention in this way to them. Not only are there many amateurs who interest themselves in preparing birds for the table, but there are many professional establishments in England and the United States where the business is carried out on a large scale. Near my old home in England, there is a little country village, Heathfield, Sussex, where twenty tons per week on an average, of dead poultry is sent to the London markets, and from the first of April to the middle of June, they average thirty-six tons. The chickens used are from eight to twelve weeks old when crated for



Ready for sticking—inserting the bolt in mouth. This is all well described in Extension Bulletin No. 7 of the Manitoba Agricultural College, just out.

25 CENTS WONT BREAK - WONT BIND

Griffith's Handy Tie is as strong as two knots, but it won't bind. You could tie or untie it with mitts on. It's as handy as a snap and ring, but it won't break. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and get one by mail.

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You can see dozens of Griffith's money-savers at your dealer's. Ask him for our list of harness specialties. Or write to us, mentioning this paper. We will see that you get our goods at regular prices.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 70 Waterloo St., Stratford.



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

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge. If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada. CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE. Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY; Phone M 2260. P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP

We have a few selected rams, both shearlings and lambs, which we are offering for sale. Also a few shearling ewes. They are of the very best breeding, well grown, and every one we send out is a good individual.

Aberdeen Angus Bulls

We have a few young bulls of this breed which we are offering. They are from ten to fourteen months old and will sire you the steers that top the market. Write today for price and description.

Glencarnock Stock Farms

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Wagons	Trunks
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Men's Clothing	Pianos
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Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$710,596.60
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916	27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$42,299,575.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

- FIRST**—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.
- SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premiums in notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
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- FIFTH**—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- SIXTH**—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

For Sale by Tender Farms near Crossfield

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to five o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, December Eighth, 1916, for the purchase of one or more of the following parcels of land:

- PARCEL 1**—Section Eight (8), in Township Twenty-nine (29), Range One (1), West of the Fifth Meridian. 640 acres, of which about 260 acres are cultivated. Fenced and cross-fenced. Large frame dwelling-house, barns, horse and water installations; also smaller frame dwelling houses. Ample farm buildings for stock and poultry; stables, granaries, barns, etc. Well and windmill.
- PARCEL 2**—Section Nine (9), in Township Twenty-nine (29), Range One (1), West of the Fifth Meridian. 640 acres, of which about 180 acres are cultivated. Fenced and cross-fenced. Large frame dwelling-house with horse and water installations; also smaller frame dwelling houses. Ample farm buildings for stock and poultry; stables, granaries, barns, etc.
- PARCEL 3**—Section Sixteen (16), in Township Twenty-nine (29), Range One (1), West of the Fifth Meridian. 640 acres, of which about 30 acres are cultivated. Capable of further cultivation. Large area of good pasture with water. Fenced and cross-fenced. No buildings. Adjacent to Sections Eight (8) and Nine (9).

Properties will be sold subject to reservations contained in existing Certificates of Title. Tenders must be accompanied by a marked cheque for 5% of the purchase price. Balance, 20% in cash without interest within 60 days from acceptance of tender, the balance of purchase price to be payable in three equal annual instalments, together with interest at 7% per annum, payable on December 1st, 1917, 1918 and 1919. The highest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to—

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LTD., CALGARY, ALBERTA

fattening, that, in the spring and early summer. In the autumn and winter they are from four to six months old. I have known them hatched in May and weigh ten pounds by Christmas.

These birds are collected from the surrounding farms by men called higglers, and sold to the fatteners in most cases. Some of these establishments cater for hotels that require a quantity of fowls from eight to ten pounds each and with the use of the cramming machine this weight can easily be obtained.

The Farmers' Way

The fattening coop should be three feet long, sixteen inches wide and eighteen inches high, with bars in front two inches apart. The bottom should be of round bars one and a half inches apart lengthwise, so that the birds can stand and eat from a trough suspended outside of the coop, five or six inches higher than the bottom of the coop.

Make the trough the full length of the coop, and like a pig trough, narrow at the bottom and about six inches wide at the top. Such a coop is large enough for six full grown fowls. Fix it up in a shed where it is a little dark, and also quiet. Place it about four feet from the ground for convenience in feeding, etc. Deprive the birds of food for twelve hours when first shut up, in order to give them an appetite for their new treatment. I have found nothing better than oat-chop, ground finer than is generally done, mixed with warm skim milk, thin enough to easily pour into the feeding trough. In a few days, mix in with the food a little grit and charcoal to help digestion, and generally give the food thicker until about the tenth day it is of the consistency of dough. No water or grain is necessary, and fourteen to sixteen days will be sufficient to give you a juicy, tender fowl, especially if you mix in about one ounce per day for each bird, of rough fat or suet.

Feed morning and evening with as much as they can eat. Hens fed in this manner and cooked by boiling slowly, can hardly be told from young fowls. Do not feed the birds for twelve hours previous to killing. This length of time is sufficient to empty the crop, which is necessary to have the dressed birds keep well.

Now, for the killing, having already fixed up a cord with noose at the end, at a convenient height for picking, slip the chicken's legs thru noose and let it hang head downwards. Take the head in your left hand, with a sharp pointed knife in your right. Open its mouth and run the blade down the throat, cutting the jugular veins at the back of the mouth and then piercing the brain. This is well illustrated in Bulletin No. 6 of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Then start picking at once, and you will find this the quickest, cleanest and most humane way of killing. Never only stun them, as it causes the blood to settle, and when picking, the blood will follow every feather and give the bird a bad appearance. Remove the feathers before the body gets cold. If washed at home, the intestines may be drawn while there is yet heat in the body. It is well in plucking to leave about an inch and a half of feathers around the neck, and also the small feathers from the last joint in the wing to its tip, and about an inch around the hocks. After washing the heads and feet, the chickens should be placed on a shaping board and allowed to cool.—A. H. Calgary.

TO PAY HAIL LOSSES

Regina, Sask., November 10.—After deliberating all day discussing the situation arising out of the abnormally severe hail losses thruout the province this year, representatives of the 139 rural municipalities of Saskatchewan, in session here, appointed a special committee to formulate a scheme to deal with the method of handling the municipal hail insurance scheme in the future. It was decided by a large majority that the losses of 1916 should be paid in full and the commission was asked to formulate a scheme to raise the necessary funds.

The special committee appointed to decide on the future policy of the Mutual Hail Insurance Commission consists of five delegates from the convention. J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and the members of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission, J. E. Paynter, E. G. Hingley and A. E. Wilson.

BUY B.C. APPLES



They are Clean

British Columbia this year has an excellent crop of good clean apples grown in clean orchards. Your grocer is now getting his share right from the orchards in the sunny valleys of British Columbia.

When you dig down into a box of B.C. apples you will find every one as good as those at the top. B.C. apples are good all the way through.

Get a B.C. Apple Booklet

Learn the names of the varieties to buy for winter storage. Learn, too, to prepare 100 tasty apple dishes; the Booklet tells how. Write for a free copy TODAY to W. E. McTaggart, B.C. Fruit Market, Commissioner, Calgary, Alta.

BUY THEM BY THE BOX

B. C. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



"Look on his eyes, and thou shalt find a sadness in their beams, Like the sunset shades that withdraw on the sky-reflected stream." Eliza Cook

Does Your Mirror Tell a Tale?

Are there any lines between your eyes? Squint and squinting are caused solely by eye-strain. A squint disfigures the most beautiful face. In most cases the squint can be completely banished by relieving the eye strain. The eyes are the Windows of the soul. If you were offered the Wealth of the World in exchange for your power of vision, would the proposition be attractive? You are judged by your face, why detract from its natural expression? I can give you correctly adjusted glasses which will enhance your appearance at a moderate cost. Write me to-day, you will not regret it.

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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, Delta, Sask.
 Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

PLANNING GOOD TIMES

The value of an organization to any community is shown during the weeks preceding winter when the members are beginning to make plans for their winter's program of concerts, lectures, plays, dances, social evenings and debates. There are no limits to the good times that a community may have if it recognizes the possibilities of organized effort and arranges early a program of jolly, educative entertainments.

A great many requests came to me last year for catalogs of amateur plays. Many feel that "the play is the thing" and know of the pleasure it gives and the self-confidence it generates. I shall try and arrange to have a number of catalogs on hand, but those desiring a play at once should write to any one of the addresses given below. Drama League, 736 Marquette Building, Chicago, have two booklets, price 25 cents each, Plays for Amateurs and a List of Plays for High School and College Production. The Elridge Entertainment House, Denver, Colorado, publish a catalog of amateur plays, drills, dialogues, etc.

Those who have attended the Women Grain Growers' conventions will feel acquainted with Miss Clendepan (Dame Dibbins) of the Farmer's Advocate. From her comes the following interesting suggestion that I will state just as she wrote it to me: "What do you think of the idea of having an amateur play presented for an evening session of the provincial convention? Something suitable for presentation by the ordinary rural club, or even by private folks, in rural school or hall. Some society could get one up for their own pleasure and profit and bring it along bodily to the convention."

The idea is very attractive to me indeed, as it would increase interest in developing our inherent instinct for the drama. I should be glad to hear from any of our members if they think it would be possible for their community to act on the above suggestion.

ERMA STOCKING.

A QUESTION ABOUT HOSPITALS

Dear Madam:—At our last provincial convention of Grain Growers your president, Mrs. McNaughtan, gave an inspiring and instructive address on the need for nurses and municipal hospitals, etc. In this address figures and facts were quoted regarding the death rate of infants for the province. Could you supply me with a 1915 report which contains figures and facts on the birth and death rates of mothers and infants. The reason that I write you of the above is that our municipality contemplates taking a vote on the hospital question this coming December with two other municipalities.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. E. GAMBLE.

Ogema, Sask.

Answer

Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for information regarding the statistics of birth and death rates in the province, I have much pleasure in enclosing copies of a leaflet compiled by Mrs. McNaughtan, which contains starting information that will be of use to you in your campaign for a municipal hospital. Mrs. McNaughtan will also send you other definite information. I have sent your letter to her as she is in charge of that department of our work. Assuring you that I am pleased that you wrote to me regarding this very important matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,
ERMA STOCKING.

MRS. McNAUGHTAN'S LEAFLET Were you ever in urgent need of medical aid?

Because statistics show that infant mortality in Saskatchewan is twice as high as it need be. (Saskatchewan has no slums with their squalor and filth; no underground buildings; there is very little industrial employment of women—conditions which contribute to infant mortality. The chief cause is lack of proper attention during maternity).

Because hospital statistics of 1914 show that one woman in every three in Sas-

katchewan is materially injured at maternity thru lack of medical attention.

Because wherever medical inspection has taken place in schools, a large percentage of children inspected show the need of immediate treatment at the local hospital.

Because we agree with the governments and interests who claim that the greatest need of the west is more population. (We can grow our own population, were the means provided to take care of what we have).

Why Do We Object to the Hospital Tax?

When we pay taxes for the free education of our children. (In 1914 the average cost per capita for educating the Saskatchewan rural school child was \$59.22. What sum was spent per capita in saving, or attempting to save the 1,637 children (small) who died that year?)

When we pay taxes for the appointment of weed inspectors to tell us what we already know.

When we pay taxes to help on the extermination of gophers and other pests.

When we pay taxes for the upkeep of our roads. (The better the social conditions in our municipality, the more settlers to help keep the roads in repair).

When we pay indirect taxes to subsidize (to the extent of millions of dollars) railways, corporations, etc., grant special privileges to other interests and allow governments to graft, waste and commission our money right royally, and we never register a complaint?

Is it fair to the women and children, the sick and the needy to do all these things and refuse to do our part in helping to be able to boost Saskatchewan as the province which places medical aid within reach of all?

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

Stalwart Women Grain Growers are among those that are planning to financially help the temperance cause. They have voted a sum of money to send to the secretary of the Banish the Bar League, Regina. They are also arranging for a temperance lecturer to address a public meeting and have written to Mrs. G. Cleveland, Saskatoon, asking her to be their speaker, with her expenses paid by the association.

The Women Grain Growers of Zelandia are doing all in their power to awaken interest in using the franchise to banish the dispensaries. They have asked their provincial president, Mrs. McNaughtan, to address a mass meeting in their town.

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers are going about giving financial aid in a business like way. Knowing that many will desire to give donations toward the cause and not thinking it advisable to raise money by means of a concert, they have divided their community into four sections and appointed two of their members to make a personal canvass of each section and ask for financial aid for the temperance cause. They are also using this means to acquaint every woman with the fact that she can vote against retaining the dispensaries and that it is the duty of every citizen to do his or her part in raising the moral standard of the people of the province by abolishing the sale of liquor.

There is going to be something doing in the Kenaston Local, judging from the letter received from Mrs. Aikman of that association in regard to temperance work. She states that upon reading the letter sent out by the secretary of the Banish the Bar Crusade, she has felt an inspiration and a determination to lend a helping hand in the struggle for a dry Canada. She feels that the greatest moral victory ever won will be the closing of the breweries and the distilleries.

The associations at Dilke and Guernsey have asked for speakers, and Miss Stocking has promised to address their meetings. She will in her lecture on the Problems of the Prairie also show the necessity of using the privilege of the franchise in disposing of the liquor question.

You can't beat Old Dutch

for taking rust and stains off knives



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, GLADSTONE, MAN.



Phonola

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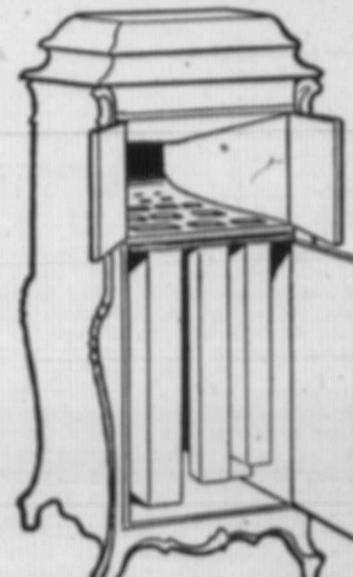
"A H, st ben mlo," sings Caruso; gzk—gzk—guz—z—z rasps the needle on the record....away goes your enjoyment. How many times have you duplicated that experience with a voice-reproducing machine? It can never happen with a Phonola. Tone-control pipes that include every note in the scale and vibrate in sympathy with notes of the record, absorb all such sounds and enable the instrument to send forth the sound with all its beauty and clearness and fullness undiminished. Equipped with this new device, the Phonola takes first place among sound-reproducing machines as furnishing the clearest and sweetest and most life-like tone possible to reproduce.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE PRIZE WINNERS

So here, then, are the names of the prize winners in the new story contest, "Nature's Freaks":—Edna M. Harcus, age 12, Delia, Alta.; Henrietta Wendt, age 14, Strome, Alta.; Lionel Gervais, age 15, Danisville, Alta.

Marguerite Buchanan, Justice, Man., would certainly have won a prize with her splendid story about the ants if she had not forgotten to have it certified. She did exactly the sort of thing I am trying so hard to teach the readers of the Young Canada Club to do, stood by and watched closely what was going on without interfering. I am so sorry I cannot give her a prize.

Special mention is also due to the work of the following writers:—Lora Hill, Lavoy, Alta.; Erna Humbke, Duhamel, Alta.; Martha Humbke, Duhamel, Alta.; Ellen Bennett, Pine Creek, Man.; Jean Rankin, Oakner, Man.; Helen Mary Welta, Griffin, Sask.; Allan M. Diehl, Calendula, Alta.; Ethel Harrison, Laurier, Man.; Mary Smithery, Sunny Nook, Alta.; Ellen Masley, Elk Point, Alta.; Florence McGibney, Welwyn, Sask.; Bessie M. Ferguson, Weyburn, Sask.; Linden Bolton, Bellhampton, Man.; Eva Brownridge, Grand View, Man.; Alice Lindgren, Biggar, Sask.; Vivian Bond, Truax, Sask.; Jessie M. Sparrow, Kisbey, Sask. DIXIE PATTON.

A HUMMINGBIRD (A Prize Story)

In the front yard of my aunt's home there grew a large caragana tree, which in the summertime was covered with yellow blossoms. One summer my aunt saw a tiny ruby-throated hummingbird come to the tree and dart swiftly from one blossom to another, pushing its long bill into the heart of the flower to sip the nectar from it. My auntie wondered if music would have any charm for that tiny, beautiful creature, so she went into the house and played a tune on the organ. The little thing then lighted on a branch and sat still while the music continued (a thing which a hummingbird very, very rarely is known to do).

The birdie would stay humming around the tree for about ten minutes at a time and then dart quickly away to the neighboring woods to return in about twenty minutes. This was done again and again until one would think the little thing was feeding a brood. Day after day while the blossoms on the tree lasted, and even after they began to fade, the feathered particle returned to the tree. On one of its visits my aunt crept cautiously toward the tree, very careful not to frighten the little beauty away. She got so close that it hung just about a foot from her face and she could distinctly see its tiny feet drawn up into its feathers. It seemed to be so intent on its work that it did not notice her presence. Another surprising thing was, that it would linger some evenings about the favored tree until after dusk.

One day a little sombre-colored female hummingbird came to the tree while the ruby-throated one was there. The ruby-throated one immediately chased her away as tho he thought she should go home to the nest (if they had one) and leave the honey for him. He also angrily chased bumblebees, seeming to think he was proprietor and had supreme control of that tree and its sweetness.

At least four years in succession it returned and the last summer it was seen (after the house had been vacant for several years) auntie placed a large box about eight feet from the tree that she might rest a camera on it to take the dear wee thing's picture. After patient waiting it appeared and while auntie was waiting for it to get into position for a good photograph, an unusually large butterfly came and hung directly in front of the camera, so it got its picture taken along with several of the hummingbird.

Another instance of a curious thing done by one of these beautiful birds. One day the same aunt mentioned before, while visiting at a neighbor's, noticed a hummingbird fly in the back door and across the kitchen to some house plants in bloom in the window. She hurried to the window, caught the tiny creature and let it go out the window as quickly as possible, so it would not be frightened to death. She thinks that its little body was about as big around as a thimble.

Another one was found by her chilled to death in a pump house. Its plumage was green.

Hummingbirds' wings appear transparent which makes their movements difficult to follow with the eye.

My great uncle, who was something of a hunter, once found a hummingbird's nest. It looked like a knot or small bunch of moss projecting from the trunk of the tree and was adorned with lichens. In June two tiny white eggs about the size of a bean are laid. My mother once saw a little hummingbird come to the outside of our window trying to get at the geranium blooms within. Flowers always attract a hummingbird.

EDNA M. HARCUS, Delia, Alta. Age 12.

A FREAK OF NATURE

One day last summer my sister and I took a walk, way down in our pasture. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon. As we neared a big bush we heard something say softly, "Cluck, cluck, cluck." I said, "I wonder what that is? It can't be one of our hens for they wouldn't come way down here." We were half a mile from home.

My sister said, "Erna, you stand still here and I'll go and see what it is." So off she went and I kept quiet and stayed where I was.

Again I heard something say, "Cluck, cluck." This time it seemed to be nearer than before, so I parted the bushes a little and peeped thru. Again I heard it much nearer.

The next moment I saw a partridge with nine little ones pass the bushes where I was hidden.

How funny the little ones looked. They seemed to be little bits of down and not real chickens.

Just at that moment Elsie (my sister) stepped on a dry stick. It went, "Crack."

Instantly the partridge cried in a low quick voice, "Krrr, krrr." At once the bits of down scattered and hid themselves. One ran into a little hole, another crept under a bunch of grass, a third ran behind a tree and so on till all were hidden, except one who could find no cover. So he squatted down on a chip and closed his eyes, lying quite still. I laughed to think that he thought himself out of sight, but when I looked away for a moment and then looked back I could not see him any more.

Then a strange thing happened. She (the mother) flew straight at my sister, who by this time was in plain view. Then she trailed one wing on the ground and limped. And she cried so pitifully too. She dragged herself along slowly and as if in great pain. "Aha," thought Elsie, "here is a lame partridge, I'll catch it for supper."

She bent down to catch it, but the bird dragged herself just in time behind a tree. Again Elsie nearly had her, but she gave an awkward flop and tumbled down a bank. She was nearly caught again, but this time she clumsily crawled under a log. But the "funny" thing was that she was limping and tumbling away from the place where her chickens were hidden. Elsie just had her hands on her, but the partridge flopped just a few yards farther. By this time they were out of my sight so I waited impatiently for the end.

Pretty soon there was a whirl of wings and back came the partridge. She was quite well now. She alighted on the very spot where she and her chickens had stood last. Then she called, "Kreet, kreet," and out of their hiding places came all the thimblefuls of down and they all went on their way.

I stood and waited for my sister and after about a quarter of an hour back came that person, very cross and out of breath.

I demanded an explanation and when she got her breath back she told me. She said that the farther away from the little ones they got the less lame the partridge got till after about a half a mile she suddenly got quite well and flew away with a whirl of wings that nearly knocked Elsie over.

So you see that the limping business was only a ruse of the partridge's to get Elsie away from her young ones. But how did she know that that scheme would work?

ERNA HUMBKE, Duhamel, Alta. Age 13.

Gold Standard Tea

A TEA that looks good, tastes better, and has the best possible soothing effect on tired nerves.

Gold Standard Mfg. Co. WINNIPEG

HONEY

For Sale.—Quantity Finest Clover Honey in 10-lb. Tins. Prepaid 100-lb. Lots. Any Station in Manitoba..... \$16.00 Saskatchewan, East of Regina... 16.50 Saskatchewan, West of Regina... 17.00 Cash with order. Reference: Royal Bank, Stony Creek, Ontario.

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It cleans and brightens everything without scratching or marring. Ten-cent and larger packages always on sale.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

\$100 For Half Bushel of Wheat \$100

\$40 For Half Bushel of Oats \$40

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\$25 For Half Bushel of Barley \$25

These prizes are open to every farmer, farmer's wife, son or daughter, in the prairie provinces. The Guide will supply pure seed for one acre free, and whoever produces the best half bushel will earn these splendid cash prizes.

PURE REGISTERED SEED

The Guide has purchased a quantity of pure registered seed from the best growers in the Prairie Provinces; all of them are members of the C.S.G.A., and their grain is absolutely guaranteed to be pure in variety, absolutely free from noxious weeds and testing at least 95 per cent. germination. It is high class seed in every respect. Seed consists of Marquis wheat and Red Fife wheat in 20 lb. sacks each; O.A.C. 21 barley in 24 lb. sacks; Vic-

tory oats and Banner oats in 20 lb. sacks each. These are the quantities most suitable for seeding one-quarter acre plots. One or more sacks will be given to any individual (under conditions described on this page) absolutely free. The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which every person who gets one of these sacks may exhibit a half bushel of grain and win the big cash prizes.



Wheat Plot. Selected strain of Marquis. Note upright character of head and stem. Grown in the 1914 season at drought by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

WHICH IS BEST?

We are giving away two kinds each of wheat, oats and one of barley. It is open to the individual to decide which is best. There are equal quantities of Fife and Marquis wheat grown in Western Canada. Marquis has been coming to the front very rapidly, and Seager Wheeler and Paul Gerlach both won their world prizes with Marquis wheat. In many sections, however, Fife wheat has been found to be more hardy and a better producer than Marquis and is claimed by some to have better bread making quality. Marquis is generally a little earlier and in the past season is claimed to have stood up against the rust better. Both grade the same under government inspection.

O.A.C. 21, six-rowed barley, is by all odds the best barley grown in Western Canada. Prof. Bracken, on the University Farm at Saskatoon, produced 72 bushels per acre this fall in his field of O.A.C. 21. Those who want to grow barley profitably should get some of our registered seed. Our supply of Canadian Thorpe barley is exhausted and there is no more to be had.

Prof. Bracken finds Banner Oats to give best results, with Victory a close second, while Seager Wheeler has found Victory to give best results, with Banner next best. These are the two leading varieties of oats which have stood the test of time. The demand for them is far greater than for any other variety and it will pay any farmer well to grow registered stock.

\$500 In Prizes \$500

To those who produce the best results from growing The Guide's pure seed The Grain Growers' Grain Company has agreed to donate \$500 in cash prizes absolutely free and without any reservation, as follows:

	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	12
3rd "	25	12	7
4th "	20	8	5
5th "	15	5	4
6th "	12	4	3
7th "	10	3	2
8th "	10	2	2
9th "	9	2	2
10th "	8	2	2
11th "	7	2	2
12th "	6	2	2
13th "	5	2	2
14th "	5	2	2
15th "	5	2	2
16th "	5	2	2
17th "	4	2	2
18th "	4	2	2
19th "	3	2	2
20th "	3	2	2
Total	\$315	\$106	\$80

The judges in this competition will be Geo. Serls, Chief Grain Inspector for the Dominion Government, of Winnipeg; Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., and Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

RULES OF CONTEST

- 1—Any person who will collect two subscriptions to The Guide (new or renewal) at \$1.50 each and forward the \$3.00 to The Guide office will be entitled to one sack of either variety of wheat, oats or barley, described on this page, free of charge.
- 2—No person may earn more than three sacks of any one variety of grain, but to everyone who earns three sacks The Guide will donate a fourth sack free of all charge.
- 3—Any number of members of the same family may enter and earn this grain on an equal basis.
- 4—No person will be allowed to forward his own subscription and count the same towards earning a sack of grain.
- 5—All sacks of seed earned before the first of January, 1917, will be shipped to the winners on or about the February 1.

JUST THINK THIS OVER

We have prepared illustrated literature describing our seed and the benefits that will come from growing it and more details of our Seed Fair. However, the terms upon which this seed may be earned are described on this page. Any person who wants to secure it should fill in the attached coupon at once and mail it, and by return mail full particulars and supplies will be sent.

IMPORTANT—Only paid-in-advance subscribers or a member of a household where there is a paid-in-advance subscriber will be allowed to earn this pure seed. If, therefore, your subscription is in arrears, send in \$1.50 with the coupon to put you in good standing.

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Gentlemen—Please reserve for me the number of sacks of the different varieties of pure seed as indicated below and send at once complete details of competition and supplies necessary for taking subscriptions.

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and..... 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat.

..... 20 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley

..... 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats and..... 20 lb. sacks Banner Oats.

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the 1917 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary..... subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before January 1, 1917.

Name.....

P.O.....

(Write Name and Address very plainly)

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common coal-oil (kerosene), or other, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

Gifts Awarded will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make. Yours (which one lamp is given free). Write quick for our 10-Day Absolute Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get some free.

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A Montessori School

A method of teaching that depends very largely upon the personality of the teacher

Miss From, who conducts the only Montessori school in Winnipeg, took her training in Rome under Dr. Montessori so that her interpretation of the system will have lost nothing thru being passed on from one teacher to another.

Arriving just after the little tots, of whom there were eleven, had assembled, I had the opportunity of watching the progress of a whole morning's work.

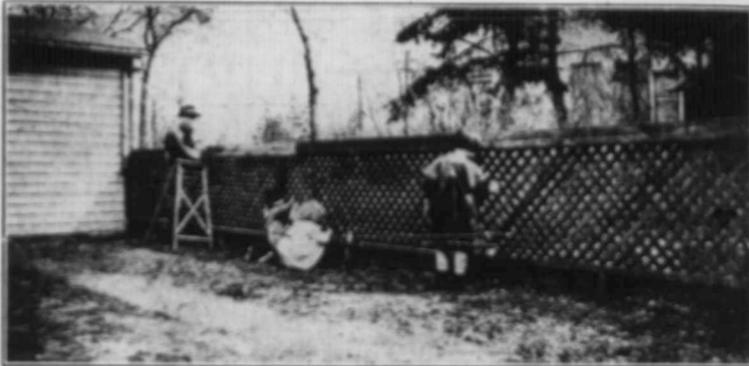
One little girl was cleaning her shoes, some small boys were putting a chair together and another was swinging on the exercise bar. Presently the pianist arrived and the bar was taken down by one small man, the chair was taken apart and put back in its place and the little group gathered around the piano. A number of quite difficult songs were rendered with great enthusiasm by the

the teacher, and the older children did drawing and coloring.

The Baby Housekeepers

It happened that the business of preparing lunch fell to two wee girls, three and three and a half years respectively. They went to the cupboard and brought out some white paper napkins. One was spread neatly on each table and a folded one was set at each place. They folded a number themselves.

The mite of three and a half years, who, by the way, is a born housekeeper, carried a tray of eleven glasses from the pantry to the other room and set it down on the table herself. A glass was carried from the tray and set on each table. At the first attempt some were placed on the left hand side of the napkin, but this



Painting the fence on a warm spring day

older pupils and more waveringly by the infant pupils, most of whom had only been in attendance about three weeks.

An exercise song, in which singing and action went together, was much more difficult, requiring that two things be kept in mind at the same time, and it was surprising how well the smaller ones kept up. This was followed by singing and marching.

Silence Time

This concluded the first division of the morning's work, and with what seemed like a special rest the students ran and brought out and arranged in rows the small tables which had been standing around one end of the room, with a little red painted chair behind each table. They slipped into their places and when Miss From wrote "Silence" on the board they put their heads down for a few minutes and sat very still. Apparently there is no set time for this exercise to continue. When the keeping quiet became irksome for them they tip-toed up to Miss From and took her hand or

slight error was pointed out to them. Miss From showed this mistake to the smaller of the two children and she moved the glass, but only a few inches. The teacher said nothing, but called the attention of the older child to some others which were wrongly placed. She set them right, the little girl watching her. Then Miss From again directed the smaller girl's attention to the glass which she had not yet put in a proper position, and immediately she picked it up and placed it properly. Moreover she picked it up by the side instead of by the top as she had seen the older child directed to do.

Will You Have Water?

There was a good deal of mental suggestion in the way little Ruth put her question to each of the pupils as to whether they would have milk or water to drink. Instead of putting the alternative she would ask persuasively of one, "Will you have milk?" and of another, "Will you have water?" Generally she got the answer she seemed to expect.

The glasses of those who wanted water



On warm days lunch is served out of doors

snuggled close beside her and waited patiently until the others left their seats. Naturally those who were able to keep still for the greatest length of time were the older children who had been in attendance for some months.

I looked for them to take their work and settle down at these tables, but instead two little girls were named to do the serving and the others each took up some work and went into the next room. One had blocks which he arranged in order of size; the baby, as they called her, because she was only two and a half years old, took a piece of metal out of which a circle had been cut, and with its help traced circles on a piece of drawing paper which she proudly displayed to

were collected and taken out to be filled and were returned to the table. The tiny girl carried around a pitcher and filled the glasses of those who wanted milk. She did not judge very accurately as to quantity, giving some less than half a glass and others a whole glassful, but, on the whole, she performed her task with a good deal of skill for a three-year-old child.

When the water and milk had been disposed of, the napkin on the table was folded up to be used next day, and each child carried its glass and set it on the tray.

Two were named to wash the dishes and the others took their work to the little tables. The baby selected a frame with

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a piece of leather stretched in it which had buttons and buttonholes, like a boot, and she tried to make them come together by means of a buttonhook. One little boy took another frame with two pieces of cotton which were supposed to be tied together with ribbon bows and tried to tie the bows.

One of the senior pupils, a boy about five years old, chose a box of color cards and tried to arrange the purples and yellows and greens in order, beginning with the darkest.

Children Correct Themselves

As one of the principles of the Montessori method is that the child shall learn to correct itself, mistakes were not pointed out to the children unless there was danger of them forming a bad habit from repetition of the error. But the school did not lack utterly in discipline, as some may have fancied such an institution would do. A certain amount of control was exercised over the conduct of the children, but it was exercised very gently, and because the teacher was very well-beloved by her pupils it called forth no opposition or resentment.

It was this factor which made one feel that the success of this method of teaching depends to a very great extent upon the personality of the person who undertakes it. Given a person who understands the child mind and who can command the affection of little people and the discipline, which must exist in every school if liberty is not to degenerate into license, will be almost unconscious and will not have a depressing effect on the child.

Much of the equipment of the school could be made at home by any mother. The frames with the things to be buttoned, laced and tied, the sandpaper numbers and letters on white cards, the sheets with circles, squares, triangles and other geometrical figures cut out of them are all very simple and would help to pass profitably many stormy days which must be spent indoors.

F. M. B.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

An Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government on Friday, November 10, containing the provisions designed to regulate the cost of living and prevent any undue or abnormal increase in the necessities of life. A "necessary of life" is defined as a staple or ordinary article of food, whether fresh, preserved or otherwise treated, clothing and fuel including the products, materials and ingredients from, or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, composed, derived or made. Section three makes provision against the accumulation or withholding from sale any necessary of life beyond a reasonable amount required for ordinary purposes. But it is stipulated that this provision shall not apply to accumulation by any farmer if the products of any farm, nor shall any manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber, be under undue obligation to sell to other than such classes of persons as are accustomed to purchase from him. The administration of this Order-in-Council is placed with the Minister of Labor's department on which wide powers are conferred, while extensive authority is likewise given the municipality to deal with matters more essentially of a local character. The penalty provided for infraction of the regulation is a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for any term up to two years, or both.

DR. C. N. BELL RESIGNS

The resignation of Dr. C. N. Bell who has been secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange since its inception thirty years ago was accepted by the board on Tuesday, November 7. Dr. Bell will continue to retain his office as secretary-treasurer of the Traders' Building Association, Ltd. (owners of the Grain Exchange Building.) As a successor to Dr. Bell, Dr. R. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has been proposed and it is understood that he has taken up the matter with Sir George Foster, with a view to his resignation being accepted preparatory to becoming the new secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL ARRIVES

Canada's new Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, was formally installed at Halifax, N.S. on Saturday, November 11.

"A high polish on the moldboard is of far more value than that acquired in high society."

Live Turkeys

The prices we quote below are absolutely guaranteed to November 30, and we believe that the market will not advance to any extent from now to Christmas.

If they are in good shape and weigh from 7 lbs. up, we advise you to sell them now and save the expense of feeding

It would be to your advantage to order crates at once and avoid the possibility of delay later on due to the Christmas rush.

In order to save the express charges on empty crates from us, it would be advisable, if possible, to make your own crates. Of course this is optional, and if it is not convenient to do this, just drop us a line or phone and necessary crates will be forwarded.



by shipping to us you are assured of
Honest Weights
Absolute Security
Prompt Returns

PRICES AS FOLLOWS

In good condition.	Per lb.
Turkeys, from 7 lbs. up	20c.
Hens, any size, any age	12½c.
Spring Chickens, from 3 lbs. up	15½c.
Roosters, any age	10c.
Ducks	13c.
Geese	13c.

All prices Live Weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg

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The first step towards quick meals, easy meals, good meals and on-time meals is to put the Hoosier Cabinet at work in your kitchen. A million women are doing your hour's work in 30 minutes with this life-time kitchen helper.

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All the convenience a Domestic Science expert could invent has been embodied in the "Hoosier Beauty" by the master cabinet workers who built it.

It brings you three big cupboards, a large pantry, roomy table with porcelain or aluminum top, numerous handy bins and compartments. It brings you places for 400 articles and 40 great labor-saving inventions. It puts all your tools and supplies at your fingers' ends.

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See the beautiful new Hoosier models illustrated by actual photographs. See the plans for systematizing your kitchen work. See our rock-bottom prices and money-back guarantee. It costs you nothing to investigate. Our book tells all. Write or mail coupon today.

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Read About These Hoosier Conveniences

- Places for 400 articles at fingers' ends.
- Pure Aluminum or Porcelain Table Top that slides out and affords up to 42 by 30 inches of working space.
- Flour Sifter that shakes out the flour four times faster than the ordinary sifter that grinds. Grit can't pass through the sieve, and it won't wear out.
- Big Capacity Sugar Bin, automatic feed.
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- Wide Cupboard unobstructed by partitions.
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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207 Grain Exchange

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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg Liberal advances.
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DO YOUR OWN BUSINESS BE YOUR OWN AGENT
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GRAIN BOUGHT
on sample, regardless of grade
Seed Oats and Barley wanted
What have you?
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514 GRAIN EXCHANGE Write-Phone CALGARY

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 13, 1916)

Wheat—Prices advanced steadily during the first four days of last week, and on Thursday the two dollar mark was touched. This seemed to be a turning point and prices eased off a little, but still showed remarkable strength and activity during the remainder of the week. Every day saw broad active markets and a heavy volume of trade. American markets did not show the same strength and our prices have therefore gained on theirs. The rumors of an embargo on their wheat has undoubtedly curtailed business in their markets. Buying for government account and also by exporters has been the strong factor here.

Oats—This class of buying has also been responsible for the advance in oats and there has been a large trade in this grain also.

Barley—Has reached new high levels in prices and will no doubt be strong as long as wheat and oats remain at present prices.

Flax—The advance in flax prices has been remarkable, and on Saturday Duluth May flax sold at three dollars.

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May
November 7	191	184	185
November 8	195	187	189
November 9	199	193	194
November 10	199	191	192
November 11	199	192	193
November 12	199	193	194
November 13	191	183	185
Week ago	191	183	185
Year ago	105	99	103

No. 3 white oats, 1 car	53
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	52
Sample grade white oats, 1 car, dirty	51
Sample grade white oats, 1 car, B.O.	51
Standard white oats, 1 car, Willmar	54
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.43
No. 2 rye, 1 car, thin	1.42
No. 3 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.44
No. 3 rye, 3 cars	1.44
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	93
No. 6 barley, 1 car	95
No. 6 barley, 1 car	96
No. 6 barley, 1 car	95
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.00
Sample grade barley, part car	93
Sample grade barley, 1 car	96
No. 1 flax, 1 car, arrive	2.91
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.94
No. 1 flax, 300 cars, arrive	2.93
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.92
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.95

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	7,802.50	9,543.40	42,829.40
	Oats	6,085.00	4,009.24	11,295.20
	Barley			\$1,856.42
	Flax		1,022.23	453.37
Moore	Wheat	92,126.10	20,426.30	256,672.20
	Oats	15,727.02	5,958.28	53,944.23
	Barley			8,992.44
	Flax			2,705.48
Calgary	Wheat	49,732.00	24,941.00	148,163.00
	Oats	15,933.00		32,640.00
	Barley	2,621.00		2,621.00
	Flax	772.00		86.00
Timothy		2,960.00	1,711.00	7,358.00

Sample Market, Nov. 11	Price
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$2.03
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	2.02
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	2.03
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	2.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	2.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.91
No. 2 wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.90
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.84
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.76
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.36
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.26
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.56
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, cannot clean	1.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.82
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.72
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.67
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.71
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	2.03
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.74
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.91
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.90
No. 2 mixed winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.92
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Okla.	1.98
No. 3 white corn, 1 car, five days	0.91
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, Willmar	0.93
No. 4 mixed corn, 1 car, old	0.93
No. 4 mixed corn, 1 car	0.93
Mixed oats, part car	1.53

Liverpool, Nov. 11—Market dull	Close	Prev.
Walls Walls	\$2.21	\$2.21
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.22	2.24
No. 1 Nor., Duluth	2.24	2.24
Western Winter	2.19	2.19
No. 1 Nor., Man.	2.27	2.27
No. 2 Nor., Man.	2.24	2.24
No. 3 Nor., Man.	2.21	2.21
Cargoes (Liverpool)		
No. 1 Hard Winter, Oct.-Nov.	2.16	
No. 1 Nor., Man., Oct.-Nov.	2.21	
Cargoes (London)		
No. 3 Nor., Man., Oct.-Nov.	2.21	
No. 1 Nor., Man., Nov.-Dec.	2.30	

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from November 7 to November 13 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rel.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rel.
Nov. 7	192	188	183	172	158	..	61	60	60	59	59	108	102	99	99	251	249	..	..
8	196	192	187	174	160	..	62	61	61	60	60	110	104	97	97	256	253	228	..
9	200	196	191	179	165	..	63	64	64	63	63	113	104	99	99	260	257	..	..
10	199	196	191	174	164	..	65	64	64	64	63	113	106	100	100	268	265	..	..
11	200	196	191	176	164	189	..	67	66	66	65	113	106	99	..	272	269	..	..
12	201	196	191	175	163	..	67	66	66	65	65	110	..	..	273	270	245	..	..
Week ago	192	188	183	173	159	143	124	61	60	60	59	108	102	99	99	250	247	..	..
Year ago	105	102	97	92	85	..	..	41	40	40	39	..	..	..	187	184	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	Nov. 13	Year Ago				
Cattle						
Choice steers	\$ 8.25-7.25	\$ 6.25-6.00	\$ 8.00-6.25	\$ 8.00-6.25	\$ 11.00-11.75	\$ 8.00-6.50
Best butcher steers	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.35	7.40-7.65	6.90-7.00	9.00-11.00	7.50-8.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.00-6.00	5.40-5.90	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00	7.50-9.00	6.25-7.50
Good to choice (at cows)	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.25	6.25-6.75	5.50-6.00	7.25-8.50	7.00-8.50
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.75	5.75-6.25	5.00-5.50	6.50-7.25	5.75-7.00
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.50	5.00-5.75
Calves	2.00-3.75		3.75-4.00	2.00-3.00	3.75-4.65	4.00-5.00
Good to choice heifers	6.00-6.35	5.50-5.75	7.00-7.60	6.00-6.50	7.60-10.65	6.75-7.00
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.75		6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-7.60	5.00-5.75
Best cows	5.40-6.00		4.00-5.00			
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.00	6.40-7.35	4.00-5.00	6.75-8.25	5.50-6.00
Common to choice bulls	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.50-6.25	3.50-4.50	4.50-6.50	4.25-5.50
Fair to good feeder steers	5.00-6.25	5.50-5.90	6.00-6.75	6.00-6.50	7.50-7.50	6.00-7.00
Fair to good stocker steers	3.00-6.25	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.90	6.00-6.25	6.00-7.00	5.25-6.25
Best milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$75	\$75-\$110	\$65-\$100		\$80-\$80
Fair milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$65
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$10.25	\$ 8.25-8.75	\$10.65	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.20-9.60	\$ 9.00-9.25
Light hogs	\$ 9.00		\$ 8.15-8.40		\$ 9.35-9.60	\$ 9.00
Heavy hogs	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.50-7.00	\$ 7.15		\$ 8.75-9.10	
Stags	\$ 5.50	\$ 4.50			\$ 9.85-11.40	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-10.75	\$ 8.50	10.50-11.25	\$10.00	\$ 9.85-11.15	\$ 7.00-10.75
Best killing sheep	8.00-8.75	6.50	8.00-9.00	\$ 7.75-9.50	\$ 6.90-8.65	\$ 5.50-8.50

and \$4.74 for cargoes. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

Fort William, November 10, 1916.—		
1916 Wheat		
This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	15,513.30	84,552.20
1 Nor.	1,209,883.20	7,999,202.00
2 Nor.	2,452,536.20	2,771,308.00
3 Nor.	2,769,993.20	3,100,667.20
No. 4	1,069,162.50	1,261,304.40
Others	4,089,380.20	3,614,014.40
This week	12,286,478.20	This week 18,231,048.50
Last week	9,850,280.00	Last week 16,870,762.20
Increase	2,436,198.20	Increase 1,360,286.30

This Year	Last Year	
1 C.W.	28,545.30	42,314.14
2 C.W.	2,636,674.16	1,725,261.11
3 C.W.	494,487.27	729,609.05
Ex. 1fd	493,556.33	195,177.11
Others	1,696,280.10	1,321,199.06
This week	5,349,473.05	This week 4,013,561.13
Last week	4,427,907.18	Last week 3,182,824.03
Increase	921,565.21	Increase 830,737.10

1916—Lake		1915—Lake	
Wheat	3,196,202.40	10,892,170.00	
Oats	556,569.27	2,048,194.00	
Barley	137,584.00	125,287.00	
Flax	28,849.04	132,518.00	
1916—Rail		1915—Rail	
Wheat	234,814.30	115,483.00	
Oats	223,391.10	68,869.00	
Barley	30,501.08	7,171.00	
Flax	3,376.20	1,499.00	

Week ending November 10, 1916.—			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	12,286,478	5,349,473	994,391
In Vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	5,897,506	9,344,803	604,745
Total	18,183,984	14,694,276	1,599,136
At Buffalo and Duluth	2,366,567	1,818,263	94,865
Total this week	21,550,551	16,512,539	1,694,001
Total last week	21,053,483	14,456,475	1,650,910
Total last year	27,823,500	6,189,394	825,738

The Livestock Markets

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts for the past week as follows: Cattle, 4,100; calves, 550; sheep and lambs, 1,000; hogs, 4,200.

With only moderate receipts last week we had a very active market at prices 15 to 25 cents higher than the previous week. The quality offered was only fair and more cattle of all classes could have been disposed of. There is a good demand for choice heavy steers for Eastern shipment. This class sold from \$6.85 to \$7.25 with good butcher

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Nov. 11, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.00	\$2.00
2 Nor. wheat	1.96	1.96
3 Nor. wheat	1.91	1.92
3 white oats	.96	.94
Barley	.99-1.13	.75-1.13
Flax, No. 1	2.72	2.91
Futures—		
Nov. wheat	1.99	1.95
Dec. wheat	.92	1.95
May wheat	1.93	1.99

steers \$6.35 to \$6.75. Trade on females was also better, best fat heifers selling up to \$6.35 with choice fat cows up to \$6.00. Stocker and feeder trade is good at from \$5.50 to \$6.25 for good broody kind. We look for trade to continue good next week. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00. Receipts of sheep and lambs continue light, and good quality lambs are selling from \$10.00 to \$10.75, with fat handy weight sheep \$8.00 to \$8.75.

The hog market held steady the most of the week, select hogs selling \$10.10 to \$10.15, but closing strong Friday at \$10.25.

Calgary, Nov. 11.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 531; cattle, 2,319; hogs, 2,956; sheep, 1,303; and this week a year ago: Horses, 463; cattle, 1,526; hogs, 1,432; sheep, 425.

The beef market broke all records for fall cattle, and \$7.25 and \$7.00 was paid for extra steers on this market the end of this week. A feature of the trade was its extraordinary keenness and there were not enough of either beef, feeding or breeding cattle to nearly fill the requirements. The good class of feeder steers brought \$6.50; light heifers sold for over \$7.00, and some stock calves brought over \$8.00 per 100 lbs. Forty cars of stock cattle were shipped out to feeders and breeders, mostly in the southern and eastern part of the province.

Prices for hogs broke from \$10.25 last week to \$9.95 early in the week, which we received for two carloads. All Thursday's and Friday's hogs sold for \$9.75 with full freight allowed the consignee. We handled 37 per cent. of the hogs marketed. These prices are on fed and watered basis.

There were heavy arrivals of sheep on thru billings, but very few were sold on the market; what lambs and wethers were sold brought advanced prices.

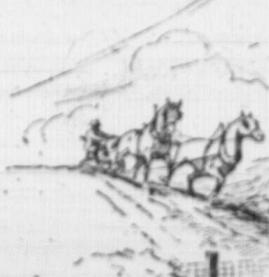
Country Produce

Note—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Is the same price as last week. Very little butter or very few eggs are reaching Winnipeg now in spite of the high prices that are bound to go higher. Food seems to be a tremendous price now, but we believe even with these prices that it will pay to turn it into butter where the cows are reasonably good ones and not too far gone in

Big Ben

A Westclox Alarm



4 a.m.—



The Gift of Time

BIG BEN'S the only time-clock the modern farmer knows—he helps the farmer beat the sun to work.

Four a. m., in growing time, starts the farmer's day—brings a bumper crop of hours, for clothes and in the field.

That's why Big Ben goes to the farm, at Christmas every year—to lend a hand in preparing for planting days. Now days there's businesslike system on the farm. Where Big Ben's wound up every night, the farm cannot run down.

So it's Big Ben for Christmas, wherever you go—the gift of time that means good-will all year.

You'll like Big Ben fast to face. He's seven inches tall, spunky, neighborly—downright good all through. He rings two ways—ten half-minute calls or steadily for five minutes.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the States, \$1.50 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Westclox folk build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Result—accuracy, less friction, long life.

La Salle, Ill., U. S. A.

Western Clock Co.

Makers of Westclox

Other Westclox: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Rings, Sleep-Miser, Lark and Irresistible

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Have a reputation for quality that you should thoroughly appreciate. Latest authentic styles are followed by our expert furriers in producing the quality of workmanship that adds life-time to the garment. Only the choicest skins are used, and every garment, whether it be an expensive fur coat or a lesser priced set, is sold on a money-back guarantee—and you are the judge.

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BLACK MONGOLIAN
WOLF
SET \$20.00**

Comprising large curved neck stole fitted tightly around the neck, with head at fastening, and long tab finished with tail and paws on the end, and large melon muff to match, finished with head on one side and tail and paws at the bottom corner—both lined with silk.



Other Fur Sets from which to Choose

Red Fox Set

Scarf in one-skin animal effect, straight or curved around the neck, finished with mounted head and large brush and paws. Muff to match in melon or pillow shape—two lines.

\$40.00 and \$50.00

Mink Marmot Set

Curved neck stole of medium size, finished with head, tail and paws, and large plain, square pillow muff to match. Specially priced, complete at

\$13.50

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A fashion book of winter fur styles showing 185 illustrations each photographed from living models and demonstrating the newest style features for the coming season.

Black Fox Set

Scarf of extra fine selected silky skins, made animal effect with mounted head, and large brush and paws. Muff to match in pillow or melon style finished with head, brush and paws. A range of prices from

\$47.50 to \$65.00

American Opposum

Stole of one-skin animal effect with mounted head, paws and tail and muff of medium size, pillow or fancy design. Specially priced at

\$25.00

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Manitoba

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at

Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary

Can Make You Money

These public elevators clean, dry and inspect your grain, saving you dockage and freight and improving the grade.

The kind of grain you should ship to the Government Elevators and why:

Grain Rejected on Account of Wild Oats

Grain of this kind can be cleaned for one cent per bushel and a straight grade usually obtained for it. Then you can get a return for your screenings. Wild oats are worth about \$20 per ton for feed

Grain Carrying a Heavy Dockage

This grain should be cleaned at your nearest Government Elevator, saving the freight on the dockage to Fort William. With 6 per cent. of dockage these houses can save you money.

Tough, Damp or Wet Grain

Grain of this kind can be more promptly and carefully dried at the Interior Government Elevators than at the head of the lakes, and the charges for drying are less.

Mixed Grain, Wheat and Oats

The Interior Government Elevators can surely make you money by separating mixed grain. Fort William Elevators can separate only a small part of the amount received there. Try shipping a "mixed" car.

Seed Grain

These Interior Government Elevators are the only places where you can get a seed grain inspection. If your grain is fit for seed be sure and ship to them.

For further particulars address the Superintendent at your nearest Government Elevator, or write Head Office at Fort William.

Canadian Government Elevators

Fort William, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

There's More Money in Live-Stock

that is kept in top-notch condition with

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

"3 FEEDS FOR 1 CENT"

Thirty years' use by hundreds of thousands of farmers has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that International Stock Food Tonic literally works wonders with all kinds of Live Stock. This fact is no longer questioned—but those who hear of International Stock Food Tonic and use it for the first time cannot help wondering WHY it does so much good.

The Reason for its Phenomenal Success

If your animals were running wild, as Nature intended, and as their ancestors did, they would be guided by their instincts to eat certain herbs, roots and seeds that would keep their digestive organs in perfect condition. This they cannot do on a modern farm, and lacking these natural tonics and conditions they do not fully digest or assimilate the food you give them.

Here is just where International Stock Food Tonic comes in. It is the most perfect combination ever devised by the medicinal values of the roots, seeds, barks and herbs that live stock need. It tones up an animal's digestive system to the point where it will get out of the feed all the good there is in it. With its help the food value of the grain and hay, ensilage and roots you feed is all turned into meat or milk, wool or work, instead of going, in large proportion, on to the manure pile.

Without eating any more, the animals that get International Stock Food Tonic thrive much better and produce a great deal more. This extra is practically all profit, for the cost of the International Stock Food Tonic itself is scarcely large enough to be considered.

Equally important is the fact that International Stock Food Tonic makes animals so healthy and vigorous that they can escape or throw off diseases that would pull them down and lessen your returns.

International Poultry Food Tonic

Makes Poultry Healthy. Makes Hens Lay.



For over 25 years INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC has been used by Poultrymen in all parts of the World. It greatly increases the egg production of any flock as it tones up and stimulates the egg-producing organs. This preparation also keeps poultry healthy and prevents disease. Helps to fatten poultry for market rapidly and cheaply. Its cost to use is remarkably small. Your Poultry Profits will be greatly increased if you will use this preparation.

For sale in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages; also 25-pound pails at \$2.75.

The best Judges are the Men who USE it!

I have been using your International Stock Food Tonic now for three years on all my stock, especially horses and cattle. I find it pays me well to use it as it keeps them healthy and thriving, improves the appetite and increases the quantity of milk.

I never have a sick horse, not even colic and I attribute this to the regular use of International Stock Food Tonic. I find that its use gives the hair of the animals a better appearance. It certainly keeps stock in fine shape and I would not want to be without it.—John S. Holden, President of Markham Milk Producers Association, Markham, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

I have used your valuable International Stock Food Tonic for over fifteen years. My stable is never without it; simply because I would not do without it as long as I can buy it. I always buy it by the pail—generally fifteen dollars' worth. Being a constant user of it, I can recommend it to anyone.—S. S. Rombough, Glen Miller, Ont.

I have used your International Stock Food Tonic and I find it a good preparation for all kinds of stock. It produces more fat in the least time than anything I know of.—J. Hughill, Mervin, Sask.

I have used your International Stock Food Tonic and find it an invaluable addition to the diet of all my stock.—J. A. Williams, Barons, Alta.

I have used International Stock Food Tonic for five years now and it is a fine preparation for all animals, especially for over-worked horses,—to build them up again, besides which, it is so reasonable to purchase.—E. Cotterell, Aneroid, Sask.

I have used International Stock Food Tonic on a number of run-down horses. It is all right for any kind of stock, but especially for horses.—J. Ernest Johnson, Kispiox, B.C.

International Stock Food Tonic is good and I am using it every day, and couldn't get along without it and out of the 400 pounds I purchased in September, I only have 25 pounds left and am purchasing a further supply at once.—A. J. Brooker, Hog Breeder, South Woodside, Ont.

I have a fine bunch of hogs to turn off this fall, thanks to International Stock Food Tonic. I think it is splendid for all stock. My two mares did fine and had two fine looking colts. My yearling colts also look fine and my calves did better than in previous years. I shall always recommend it to anyone when the chance occurs.—James Habbirk, High Prairie, Alta.

In regard to your International Stock Food Tonic would like to say that I have used it for a number of years and it certainly does all that you claim for it, especially for small pigs. I always feel safe in recommending it to anyone. Am feeding it now with good results, for with pork at the present prices we like to hurry the pigs along and your tonic certainly does it.—John D. Newcombe, R.F.D. No. 1, Mull, Ont.

International Stock Food Tonic is put up in 50c and \$1.00 packages, \$1.50 lithographed tins, and \$2.75 pails. For sale by dealers everywhere. Get a pail to-day. Refuse substitutes or imitations.

Horses Work Better

for International Stock Food Tonic gives them new vigor and endurance—more life and "go"—their coats grow sleek and glossy.

It keeps horses healthy, stronger, and in general all round good condition. If you have any horses or colts for sale be sure and give them International Stock Food Tonic for 30 or 60 days. Its every day use will often add \$50.00 or more to their value, for it quickly causes them to greatly improve in general appearance.

Cows Give More Milk.

The Dairy Cow is simply a machine for turning feed into milk—and International Stock Food Tonic makes her a much more efficient one. With it she will digest and assimilate a far larger proportion of her ration, and return it to you in milk—butter fat—and profits.

Cattle Fatten More Easily.

Heavy stall-feeding without International Stock Food Tonic is almost sure to result in serious waste through un-assimilated nourishment. This wonderful Tonic keeps the digestive system toned up, so that the cattle can benefit fully from the extra feed, and put on beef faster and at far lower cost.

The progressive cattle owner cannot afford to fatten his cattle without having a good supply of International Stock Food Tonic on hand.

Hogs Grow Faster

and are ready for market weeks earlier if they get International Stock Food Tonic. It has never been equalled for promoting rapid growth, and enabling the hogs to stand the forcing process without loss of vigor or digestive powers. You will easily get an extra gain of half a pound per day per hog, if you use International Stock Food Tonic,—the quickest hog grower and fatterer in the World. It is endorsed by leading breeders.

Sheep Produce More Wool and Mutton.

The splendid condition in which International Stock Food Tonic keeps sheep, shows itself in two important and very gratifying ways. With increased appetites and better digestions, they grow and fatten much faster—and their wool is heavier and of better quality.

International Louse Killer.

Lousy Hens Lay Few Eggs.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER is a very fine pure WHITE powder that will stay in the feathers when applied and is sure death to lice.

The annual decrease in the number of eggs laid by hens in Canada, which can be blamed solely upon lice, is enormous. Every poultry raiser who neglects to take precaution against these pests contributes to this annual loss. It is inhuman to allow poultry to undergo this incessant torture which can be prevented with but little trouble and expense. Use INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER and rid your poultry of these pests. For sale in 25c and 50c packages.



International Stock Food Company, Limited

TORONTO ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF GROFAST CALF MEAL CANADA

International Colic Remedy,
International Heave Remedy,
International Distemper Remedy,
International Cattle Specific,

International Antiseptic Healing Powder,
International Worm Powder,
International Compound Absorbent,
International Roup Remedy for Poultry,
International Gape Remedy for Poultry.

International Gail Cure,
Dan Patch White Liniment,
Silver Pine Healing Oil,
Dan Patch Hoof Ointment,

Prices Still Soaring

Although the market has advanced considerably since our last budget, the prices at the time of writing being close around the \$2.00 mark, the conditions remain practically unchanged. The demand for future wheat on all markets has in no way diminished.

Just recently we have had advice of show-ers throughout the Argentine and this should have had a bearish effect on an ordinary market, but on recent advice from that country it would appear that their crop parallels somewhat our crop conditions here in the months of June and July last. Their harvest will take place within a very few weeks and it is not expected that they will have any better than a below-average crop of low-grade grain. The world's crop of 1916 figures out at just three-quarters of the 1915 crop, and possibilities of very much lower prices appear remote. The market may take occasional set-backs, but taking all factors into consideration we cannot see how prices can sustain a permanent set-back. It is, of course, very easy to be bullish on the market when prices have advanced strongly and the market appears firm, but one has only to take the unprecedented world's conditions into consideration, and there is no doubt that the present values on all grains are warranted. The most optimistic writers do not look for peace in Europe for another two years, and to our way of figuring this means that the countries at war, with, perhaps, the exception of Russia, cannot expect normal crops. Even should peace come some time in the immediate future the central empires would, we think, create a ready market and be keen competitors for our low grades very soon after peace negotiations had taken place even if prices were higher at that time than those of the present moment.

It has been stated on good authority that the Russian surplus has been greatly exaggerated, and while it is admitted that there is enough and to spare in Russia just now, that surplus is practically all held on the farms and in the interior towns. A good authority estimates that it would take from four to six months after the declaration of peace before the Russian railways could commence to handle that surplus for export. There is the possibility that the surplus can be added to materially before the close of the war, as Russia, as far as labor problems are concerned, is in clover, having such a tremendous population.

"Ravings"

A visiting divine states wheat is going to \$2.25, and finds his authority in the Good Book, while Foster, the weather man, advises farmers to sell. Now take your pick.

Amount of 1916 crop wheat inspected to date about forty millions.

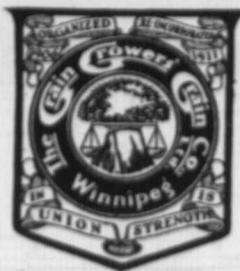
During the past three months North America exported 105 millions of wheat and flour, of which Canada's share was 61½ millions. This makes good reading for those U.-boat commanders.

Judging by reports from the country, we think some of our farmers are working on the motto: "A bushel in the granary is worth two in the stock"—even if it is tough.

Flour has advanced to \$10.00 per barrel. These are indeed War prices.

Experts estimate that fifty per cent of December wheat receipts will grade tough. If yours comes under this heading **Ship It Out.**

Our annual meeting is called for November 29. Attendance at the sessions and an inspection of our offices and warehouse will do you good. November 9, 1916.



YOU
Always
Should **Co-operate**

—But Especially This Year

A BUMPER crop is liable to drive some to carelessness or indifference in regard to the marketing of their products. The advisability of looking out for the last fraction of a cent, the benefits of co-operation, the desirability of supporting the farmers' own company are sometimes forgotten or laid aside with a crop such as that of 1915.

This year, the crop of the West is light in most sections. Even with high prices every farmer must look out for Number One. He should play safe; he should make sure that a reliable firm handles his business; he should bear in mind the fact that farmers of the West have a company of their own that in ten years has grown from 2¼ million bushels the first year to over 48 million bushels last year, in volume of grain handled.

Every farmer can profit by dealing with this farmers' company. Your interests are our interests.

For expert checking of grades, for genuine assistance in collecting on claims, as well as for top prices, liberal advances, prompt returns and other details that mean satisfaction for the shipper, you can always depend on The G.G.G. Co. Ltd.

We know from practical experience the difficulties met by the man on the farm; our sympathies are with him. We want to see farmers as a class prosper. Be loyal to your own company.

Co-operation in Selling or Buying Pays

Livestock shipments handled on commission for associations or individuals.

Implements and General Commodities supplied to farmers at prices as close as possible to first cost.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia