

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OCTOBER 13, 1915



FIRM FRIENDS

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

How Many Hides Has a Cow?

Sole leather is not adapted to soft, tufted upholstery of automobiles and furniture. Hides must be split into thin sheets to produce upholstery leather. The two lower, fleshy grainless sheets are coated, embossed and sold as "genuine leather." That is why so much "leather" upholstery cracks, rots and peels so quickly.

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For Buggies and Automobiles

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Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits

Fabrikoid is used by leading makers of automobiles, buggies and furniture, with entire satisfaction. It is the ideal material for recovering your couches, davenport, dining chairs and morris chairs. Fabrikoid averages twice the tensile strength of coated splits. It is waterproof and gives the appearance and "feel" of the best grain leather.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or if you send us 50c, we'll send a large working sample 18 inches by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us today.

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"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept. 504 Toronto

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That's the money you should get every week. I mean it. I want county sales managers who will accept a liberal, square partnership. No experience needed. My folding bath tub is the finest thing ever. Solves the bath problem in every home, without plumbing or water works—full size, movable, and folds up like an umbrella. I tell you it's great! GREAT! Rivals \$100 bath room. Everybody wants one AT SIGHT! Listen to the big money in this for you! I want YOU to handle your county. I'll furnish demonstrating tub on liberal plan to any energetic, honest man or woman. Why not YOU? There is big money in this chance. Opportunity only comes once in a lifetime.

YOU!
YES, YOU
CAN GET IT

Two Sales a Day—\$300 a Month



That's what you should get. Why? Because so easily bought, so badly wanted. Modern bathing facilities at last for any home. Quick sales and immense profits. Mr. Smith took 18 orders first week. Mr. Meyers made \$200 first month. Mrs. Newton made \$60 in three days. You should do as well. The work is very easy, pleasant, permanent and fascinating. Look into my offer.

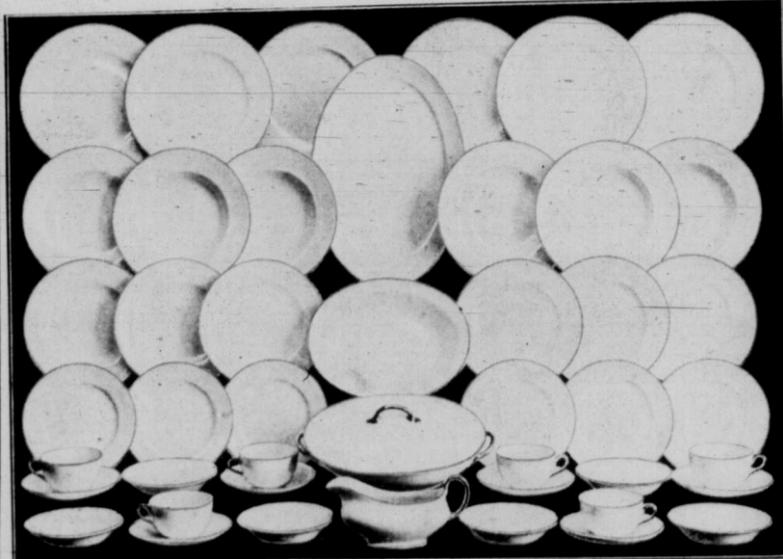
DEMONSTRATING TUB FURNISHED

Little capital required. I grant credit. Run your own business. —I back you up and help you out. Believe—accept—act right now—you must win big money, like my other agents. Get your own bank account like the others. Act quick. Send NO money—just name on post card for particulars of free tub offer. Hustle!

H. S. Robinson, President
THE ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., Ltd.
281 Walker Bldg., Walkerville, Ont.

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A Set that Sells Regularly for \$10.00

Would you like to have one of the splendid dinner sets illustrated and described below?

This handsome present has been selected with a view to quality. The dishes are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. This splendid set will be given absolutely free to anyone who will devote only a few hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality; you will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping, and you will be surprised what a small service we require to enable you to secure this useful prize.

We have selected what we consider (and what we believe, you will agree with us) the most complete and useful dinner set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time, you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the produce of the celebrated Ridgways' factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

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COUPON

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Please send me full particulars of your free dinner set.

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SALES DEPARTMENT
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

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Give numbers and letters stamped on Share and name of Plow—we do the rest.

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FARMERS—YOU SURE NEED THIS!

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NEW DISCOVERY JUST ON THE MARKET—Sharpens razor in a quarter of the time usually taken and puts on a finer, keener edge than can be secured in any other way. No honing necessary. Works on any strop. MAKES OLD RAZOR STROPS AS GOOD AS NEW, provided they are not cut. DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD RAZORS. This will sharpen them and make them also just as good as new. Full directions with every package. FULLY GUARANTEED. If not satisfactory money will be refunded.

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If your dealer does not handle it, we will send package on receipt of price, 25c. We also manufacture the best RAZOR STROPS made. Price \$1 50.

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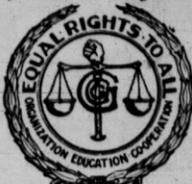
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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: **Francis Marlon Beynon**

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Black Wolf Sets

Black Mongolian Wolf fur sets including shaped animal stole trimmed with head and tails, also large pillow muff to match, with head and tails. Specially priced **\$19.50**

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Fairweather & Co., Limited

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You Can Avoid Cold Feet**

by wearing a pair of smart, shapely "Great West Felt Shoes". They are positive protection against severest cold weather; they fit neatly, last longer and give unbounded satisfaction.



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are different and superior though no higher in price.

To be sure of felt of the "Great West" high standard, we make our own from all pure wool on special machines of our own invention.

You'll find a better finish and more refined appearance in "Great West Felt Shoes."

Our name is stamped on each shoe, and it's your guarantee of highest value. Look for it.

The Great West Felt Company Limited
Elmira, Ont.

REMEMBER I REMEMBER
(Canadian Courier)

remember, I remember,
The house where I was born;
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now
For dad is up-to-date,
And the farm is scientific
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright acetylene;
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.
We have silos, we have autos,
We have dynamos and things;
A telephone for gossip,
And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face;
A lot of college graduates
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman,
A chauffeur and a vet.,
A lecturer and mechanic—
Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn
Now brightens up a bathroom
That cost a car of corn.
Our milkmaid is pneumatic,
And she's sanitary, too;
But dad gets fifteen cents a quart
For milk that once brought two.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL FAIR

The School Fair of Elm Creek district was held on Thursday, September 30. Fortunately after nearly a week of rainy weather the day was fine and the attendance was very satisfactory even tho the roads were in a bad state. The fair as a whole was a success, there being a large and varied exhibit.

In the Boys' and Girls' Club section, which is under the supervision of the department of education, the exhibit of chickens and pigs, tho not extensive, was fine, as were also the potatoes in this section.

In the municipal section the exhibit was more extensive and varied and was indeed a revelation as to the abilities of the school children themselves. Especially interesting were the exhibits of sewing, cooking, woodwork and other mechanical lines, even to the making of an aeroplane which will fly from one to three hundred yards and which had been constructed from drawings by Aubrey Clough, a lad of about fourteen years of age. The collection of Manitoba weed seeds in vials and display of mounted woods were a credit, and I would especially mention the display of mounted plants, both practical and artistic.

The educative influence of such an institution it is hard to estimate. The training is practical. It gives the children themselves an idea of their own capabilities and a practical interest in their surroundings which would breed a love for the calling and a practical grasp of the problems of life.

Mr. Watson and Mr. McWilliams, of the educational department, and Mr. Hartley, our inspector, were in attendance and rendered valuable assistance in the awarding of prizes and conduct of the fair.—Rustic.

The state of South Carolina has by referendum voted for state wide prohibition, the new law to become effective on January 1 next. The sale of beers and wines as well as liquor will be illegal.



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be bought
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The
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Branches at REGINA, Sask.
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HOW TO GET RID OF WEEDS

A book containing the life's experience of a farmer who has succeeded in KEEPING HIS CROP CLEAN is now on sale. Price is ONE DOLLAR, but it is worth a thousand to any farmer who will take the trouble to follow its lead.

Satisfaction or Money Refunded
O. MURK
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Improved and Wild Lands
in well settled districts in
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

PRICE **\$8** PER ACRE
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EASY TERMS
Write for Particulars to
Robinson and Black
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The fine, rich flavour and lasting qualities of "STAG" have made this famous chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

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Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—
"What hurt us most" he writes, 'was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps.

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BARGAINS!

In small engines, threshing machines (both new and second hand). The greatest chance you will ever have to buy goods from a carefully selected stock at less than manufacturers' cost.

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2½ H.P. farm engine . . . \$60.00	8 H.P. farm engine . . . \$200.00
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AA Separator, 40 x 60, complete, rebuilt	1000.00
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C Separator, 30 x 46, no Blower, new	597.25
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5 Separator, 27 x 39, complete, rebuilt	500.00
4 Separator, 24 x 32, Blower, new	408.70
4 Separator, 24 x 32, Straw Car, new	351.12
3 Separator, 25 x 29, Straw Car, new	281.47

ALL KINDS OF MANURE SPREADERS, ENGINES, ETC.

Supply is limited and there will be no more when these are sold. Cash only except in case of Tractors, Portables and Threshing Machines for which reasonable secured terms will be considered at increased prices.

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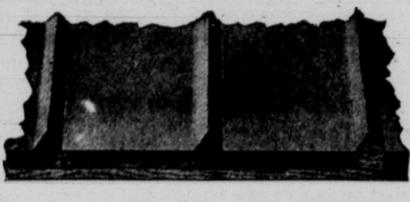
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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

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JAMES MASON, General Manager

A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account with the Home Bank. The account may be added to by deposits of further large or small amounts and Full Compound Interest will be paid at highest Bank rate.

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3 V Crimp Galvanized Roofing

More water-tight, better appearing, more easily applied and cheaper than corrugated iron when you take into consideration the loss in laps. If your dealer cannot supply it from stock we can make immediate shipment.

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Well Curb	Oil Barrels, etc., etc.	

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Terms to suit your convenience, or five per cent. off for cash

Fill in and mail the coupon to us—we will send you FREE a copy of "Power on the Farm," a book you should read

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

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

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 13th, 1915

CREDIT FOR FARMERS

A great deal has been said and written to farmers to hold their grain and market it leisurely thruout the year instead of dumping it on the market and depressing prices. The Minister of Finance, as well as many leading bankers, has expressed himself favorably on this plan. A special amendment was made to the Bank Act two years ago by which the banks are permitted to loan money to the farmer and take security upon the grain in the farmer's own granary. We have not yet, however, heard of any case where any bank has loaned money to the farmer on security of grain on his own farm. A case has recently come before us where one of our leading banks has specifically declined to assist a farmer in this way. One of the leading farmers in the Prairie Provinces, who owns more than a section of good land, a big bunch of cattle and other farm stock, and a good equipment of machinery, decided to hold his grain and market it in the spring. All the above property was absolutely clear of encumbrances, and, in addition, he had a crop this year of 17,000 bushels of grain. The total of his assets over his liabilities is at least \$40,000. He wanted to borrow \$3,000 in order to hold his grain until spring and made application to the bank for this amount in the usual way. Very shortly, however, he was informed that the head office of the bank declined the application, and stated specifically that they did not approve of granting loans to assist in holding grain. There is no doubt about this as we have seen the correspondence on the matter. This farmer, with a splendid statement, cannot hold his grain because the bank will not assist him. How much less, then, is the probability of a farmer in poorer circumstances (which includes decidedly the great majority) being able to borrow money to hold his grain. The chartered banks of Canada have very much more money on deposit now than before the war. Why they decline to assist farmers we cannot understand. With the immense crop this year it is more desirable than ever in the past that the grain should be marketed slowly. If the banks decline to assist the farmers in this respect, it can only have the effect of creating antagonism between the agricultural and banking interests, unless a satisfactory explanation can be made.

THE WAR SITUATION

The chief centre of interest in the war situation during the past week has been the Balkan States. Ever since the outbreak of the war a diplomatic struggle has been going on in the Balkan States with the attempt to win them over to one or other of the warring alliances. The popular feeling in Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece is overwhelmingly in favor of Great Britain and her allies. Unfortunately, however, the court influences in Bulgaria and Greece are decidedly Austro-German. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, twenty-five years ago was a wandering German prince, out of a job. The Bulgarian ruler had been deposed and Ferdinand was invited in to hold down the throne and act as a figurehead. He was, however, a

different type of individual from those who are satisfied with being figureheads. By a campaign of assassination he removed the most important Bulgarian statesmen from his path and has ruled ever since as an autocratic king. He hates Roumania, Servia and Greece with a bitter hatred, because they defeated his aspirations to be ruler of the Balkan Confederation. Russia and Britain have been the best friends of Bulgaria, and now, thru German and Austrian influence with King Ferdinand, the Bulgarian people are to be forced into a struggle with their life-long friends. In Greece the Parliament and the people favor the Allies, but the Kaiser's sister sits on the throne and King Constantine is naturally doing all he can for Germany. Premier Venizelos, the great Grecian statesman, is the popular idol of his people and is determined to support Servia against Bulgaria. Twice the King has forced him to resign, but still he remains the biggest man in Greece. With Bulgaria on the side of Germany, the Austro-German armies will have an open pathway to the Dardanelles, but the British and French forces have already landed in Greece. The Grecian army is mobilized and Roumania has her troops on the Bulgarian border. The Servian army is now well equipped and there will be fierce fighting in the Balkans before the Austro-German armies reach Constantinople. The actions of the Kings of Bulgaria and Greece are but another indication of the folly and danger of kingly rule. Permanent peace in Europe will never be established until all power is taken from the hands of kings and czars and emperors and given over to the people, as it was in Britain more than one hundred years ago. There is considerable house cleaning to be done.

OPENING THE SOUTHERN MARKET

A number of statements have been published recently by various officials of the Dominion Government, from Premier Borden down, declaring that the Government is doing all in its power to help the farmers in the marketing of their grain. Up to the present time, however, it is impossible to discover that the Government has accomplished anything. Ocean freights have climbed to 35 cents a bushel, as compared with 8 or 10 cents a bushel before the war. Recently lake freights have been on the jump also, and have gone up to 6 cents a bushel, as against 1½ to 3 cents a bushel before the war. There is certainly some excuse for ocean freight increasing, owing to the extra hazard due to the war. But the German submarine menace is now very slight and there is not a great deal of risk to ocean freighters. However, an increase of 100 per cent. would certainly have covered every possible contingency, but an increase of nearly 400 per cent. can be characterized in no other way than highway robbery. It is impossible to discover any good reason why lake freights should be increased and the only explanation is that the lake owners have taken advantage of conditions to increase their charges. We are willing and glad to give the government full credit for everything it does to help the farmers, but we honestly cannot discover where they have accomplished

anything whatever this season. Whatever the Government may say regarding the possibility of regulating ocean and lake freights there is one direction in which the Government can be of great assistance to the Western farmers. That is in giving them free entry for their wheat and wheat products to the American market. Minneapolis prices are steadily ranging from 6 to 8 cents a bushel over Winnipeg on contract grades and more on lower grades. Owing to the difference in the grading system, One Northern wheat in Winnipeg is worth several cents per bushel more in milling value than the same grade at Minneapolis, so that at the present time the American market will be worth to our farmers upwards of 10 cents a bushel over the Canadian market. And this is despite the fact that the United States has the largest wheat crop in American history, with possibly 400,000,000 bushels for export. If the American market were open to our wheat there would be a levelling up of prices. We would not get the full benefit of the 10 cents difference, but the advantage would probably be at least 7 or 8 cents over the Canadian market. Premier Borden and his Government can open the American market any time they really want to do so. In the United States Tariff Act, passed on October 3, 1913, there is the following tariff item in the free list:

"644. Wheat, wheat flour, semolina, and other wheat products, not specially provided for in this section: Provided, that wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, that wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per centum ad valorem, when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency, or other subdivision of Government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States."

This clause is a standing offer for free trade in wheat and wheat products to any country. All that Premier Borden would have to do would be to call parliament in session and pass an act placing wheat and wheat products on the free list, send a notice of the act to Washington, and immediately the 10 cent duty on our wheat entering the United States would be abolished. The only interests who would oppose such legislation would be the big flour mills, and their profits have been very large. They are located right in the wheat fields with an abundance of the world's best hard wheat, their equipment is second to none, and they have absolutely nothing to fear from American competition in flour. The old argument that trading with the United States would be disloyal and would tend towards annexation, was never anything more than buncombe and has been effectually knocked on the head in the past two years. The United States Tariff Act of 1913 placed cattle on the free list and our Western Canada cattle have been going to St. Paul and Chicago in large numbers ever since. Our livestock breeders have profited very largely from the American market. Their loyalty has not suffered and annexation is just as far away as ever. If Premier Borden will open the American market to Canadian wheat he will put into the pockets of our western farmers from \$5,000,000

to \$8,000,000 this year at the lowest calculation. It is all in his own hands. To use a slang phrase, it is "up to him." He can show his friendship to the farmers very easily if he has the inclination, or he can remain in the position of their enemy.

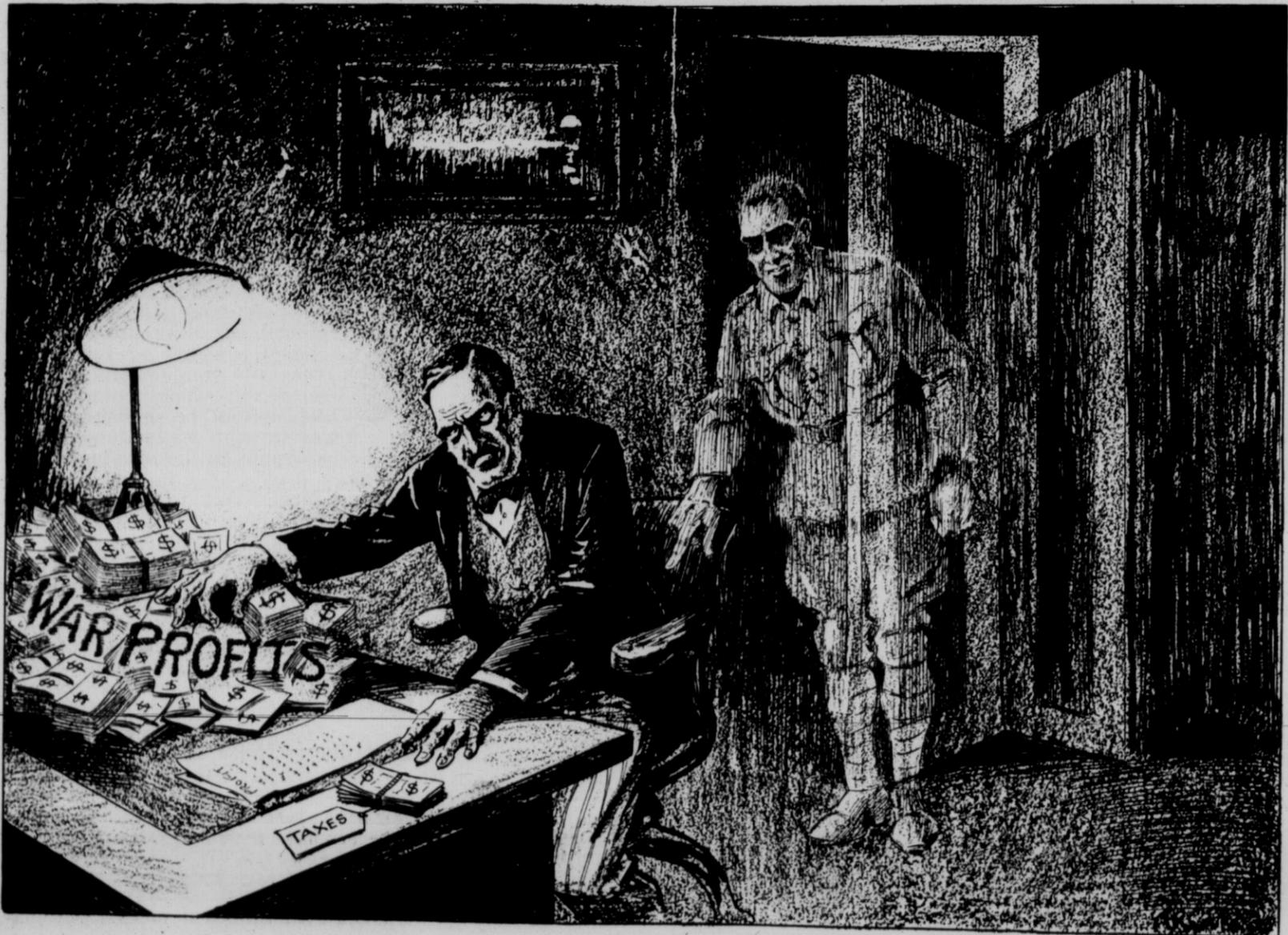
POLITICS AT OTTAWA

The changes in the cabinet at Ottawa last week would seem to indicate that there is no intention of forming a National Government by taking in some of the leading men of the Liberal Party. Instead of following the example of Great Britain in uniting all parties and eliminating party politics until the war is closed, it looks as tho "peanut, party politics" will continue in Canada. Whether or not the Liberal party will agree to an extension of the life of Parliament until after the war without being given representation in the Government, remains to be seen. They cannot be blamed if they protest against such a party dodge. It will be a cheap scheme for a party claiming a monopoly of loyalty. But, aside from the situation at Ottawa, what hope is there for Western Canada? Unlike the British Government our Canadian Government is raising the money by taxing the poor and our war manufacturers are permitted to accumulate huge profits without contributing one cent to the public treasury. The Liberal party has no alternative to suggest or, at least, has suggested none. The tariff increases and the war stamps on letters have miserably failed to provide the increased revenue. Canada today is absolutely bankrupt in statesmanship. Both political parties for the past

twenty-five years have been dominated by the special interests and there seems no prospect of any change. If an election is held within the next year, it makes little difference to Western Canada which party is returned to power. Both parties are Protectionist and Special Privilege. It is true the Liberal party advocated Reciprocity, but we have no promise that if they were returned to power they would complete the Reciprocity Agreement. On the contrary, we have their record of 1896, when they came into power as a Free Trade party, and devoted themselves to Protection for fifteen years. They are quite as likely to betray the people again on the question of Reciprocity. The Protective tariff levies a terrific toll on the people of Canada, but the Prairie Provinces suffer more than any other part from this burden because of the lack of manufacturing industries. If Western Canada is to receive any kind of square treatment, it will only be when there are western members who are independent of the two old parties, and who will stand up and fight for the rights of the western people. We realize that there are a great many western farmers who will vote Tory simply because they have been in the habit of it, and another section who will vote Grit for the same reason. As long as they continue to do so, Western Canada will continue to get the same treatment as it has always had. The progressive provincial policies of the Liberal party in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have absolutely no relation to the policy of the Liberal party at Ottawa. The people of these provinces can control their own legislatures, but they cannot control the Do-

minion Parliament, tho they can influence it mightily. Legislation on the liquor question, direct legislation, woman suffrage, and taxation of land values, which is making such rapid strides in the Prairie Provinces, is truly democratic and liberal in the highest sense of the term, but the Liberal party at Ottawa is neither animated nor inspired by such progressive policies. The progressive spirit of the West should be represented at Ottawa by progressive, independent and outspoken democratic members. There will be in the new Parliament forty-three members from the Prairie Provinces. If they are all good party Grits, or Tories they will accomplish nothing. If half of them were independent men inspired by the spirit of the West they could accomplish great things.

The wet weather of the past few weeks has been a serious handicap and will cause a very heavy loss to the grain growers. The reports indicate that the threshing equipment of the country was not equal to the crop and also that in many cases there was a shortage of harvest help. The wet weather adds to the burden. Immense quantities of tough wheat have gone thru Winnipeg in the past two weeks and has brought from five to six cents under straight grade in price. Threshing will not be completed this year until very late and the grade of a great deal of grain will undoubtedly be lowered. Free entry to the United States market would be of tremendous benefit because of the very much higher prices, especially on lower grades.



TWO "PATRIOTS"

NOTE.—In Great Britain contractors and manufacturers whose profits have been increased by the war are taxed 50 per cent. of the excess profits. In addition the very wealthy pay an income tax and supertax of one-third of their incomes.

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The World's Best Wheat

Western Canada has again Won the Highest Honors at the Dry Farming Congress. Seager Wheeler, Three Times World's Champion Wheat Grower, here tells how he produced the Wheat that Won the Sweepstakes at Denver

Seager Wheeler has scored again and won more world's championships. At the tenth annual Soil Products' Exposition in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress, held at Denver, Colorado, during the last week of September, his wheat was placed first for the best bushel of hard spring wheat and later awarded the sweepstakes. He also won five other first prizes for grains and grasses and three sweepstakes. The consistency with which this Saskatchewan farmer has repeatedly won the highest honors for his grains and grasses must have convinced the most sceptical that his methods of seed selection and soil tillage are fundamentally sound. This grain was grown on a rainfall of three inches from seed time to harvest and considering the serious handicaps to crops of the past season, this showing is a truly remarkable one. In addition to Seager Wheeler's exhibits, Western Canada was well represented and the following account of the splendid showing made by these exhibits was written specially for The Guide by Prof. John Bracken, of the Field Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, who was at the show and saw the exhibits.

Western Canadian Exhibits

The Western Canadian exhibits at the recent Soil Products Exposition, held at Denver, Colorado, received a large share of the premiums for grain. Canadian grain growers were represented by only a few exhibitors, but these were some of our best known and most successful showmen. They succeeded in carrying off the premier honors of the whole show when Seager Wheeler's wheat won the first prize for best bushel of hard red spring wheat and later the grand sweepstakes. The prizes won by Canadian exhibitors are as follows:

First in hard red spring wheat—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. Second in hard red spring wheat—John A. Mooney, Regina, Sask. Sweepstakes in wheat—Seager Wheeler. First in rye—Dixon Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. Second in white oats—R. H. Carter, Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask. Second in bearded barley—Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alta. Second in flax—W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, Sask. First in Brome grass seed—W. S. Simpson, Pambrun. First in sheaf hard red spring wheat—Seager Wheeler. First in sheaf soft spring wheat—Seager Wheeler. Second in sheaf Durum wheat—J. D. Sykes, Swift Current, Sask. First in sheaf white oats—Seager Wheeler. First in sheaf black oats—W. S. Simpson, Pambrun. Second in sheaf bearded barley—T. H. Retvedt, Swift Current. Second in sheaf white hullless barley—



It was plump, dark red in color, bright in lustre and hard and vitreous in texture

T. H. Retvedt, Swift Current. Second in sheaf flax—J. C. Bellinger, Swift Current. First in sheaf alfalfa—W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek. First in sheaf Brome grass—Seager Wheeler. Third in sheaf Sudan grass—Seager Wheeler. Third in sheaf Timothy—W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek. Sweepstakes Brome grass—Seager Wheeler. First prize district exhibit from Saskatchewan—Swift Current Board of Trade. Second prize county exhibit (outside Colorado)—Swift Current.

Manitoba sent no entries. Alberta won a prize in barley, but her winter wheat entries were lost. Saskatchewan was more largely represented and naturally received a greater share of the honors. All of the above prizes were won in classes open to the whole world, including irrigated as well as dry land areas.

The Popularity of Marquis

It was pleasing for Canadians to note that Marquis wheat, a variety developed in Canada, won first, second and third places in the sweepstakes class. The first and second were grown in Saskatchewan, but the third was produced in Colorado. In passing it may be remarked that Marquis is becoming more and more popular in many parts of the States. It is grown as a hard spring wheat in the more northern dry land areas of the Great Plains, as a winter wheat in the warmer States further South, and as a soft wheat in many of the irrigated regions.

The sample that brought the sweepstakes to Seager Wheeler and Saskatchewan was from his 1915 crop of Marquis produced at Rosthern, Sask. It was superior to Mooney's, which came second, in that it contained larger berries and was rather more uniform in type. The third, a Colorado sample, lacked in plumpness, in lustre and in gluten content. The poorest of the three won the sweepstakes for Colorado, and is well worthy the highest honors in any show.

All three of the winning Marquis samples (but particularly Wheeler's) won their places because of their glutinous character, hard, red color, plumpness and density. Of course they were free from injury as well as from disease and impurities of any kind.

The Championship Wheat

The championship wheat was almost a perfect sample. It weighed 63 pounds per bushel (U.S. wt.), was perfectly free from impurities and disease and was apparently normally developed and well cured. Absolutely no sign of injury from weathering, heating or sprouting was in evidence. It was plump, dark red in color, bright in lustre and hard and vitreous in texture. It does not differ materially from the sample shown by Gunlach, of Allan, Sask., that won the championship at the same exposition two years ago.

The other Canadian exhibits need little comment. They were excellent, or they could not have won. The

sheaves of white oats, black oats, alfalfa and Brome grass only deserve special mention. They were almost perfection in their respective classes. The oat sheaves were made up of excellent plants, well harvested, carefully preserved, and well put up. The Brome grass was of good length, bright in color from top to bottom, devoid of coarseness and very leafy. The alfalfa sheaf was almost as high as a man and made one think that South-western Saskatchewan in 1915 has shown the world that it has "come back" for one season at least.

Seager Wheeler's Exhibits

In the following letter Seager Wheeler describes the exhibit which brought him so much well merited success.

"The wheat that won sweepstakes was the Marquis variety of my own selection from the original five pound lot of seed I obtained from Dr. Chas. Saunders, Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1911. This same wheat won at the New York Land show in 1911 and later won sweepstakes at the Dry Farming Congress, held in Wichita, Kansas, in 1914. This wheat is one of Dr. Chas. Saunders' selections from a single plant and has been reselected by myself up to the present time. The wheat sent to Wichita in 1914 was taken from my multiplying field, the product of the previous season's hand selected seed plot and is registered as first generation seed. The wheat sent to Denver, Colorado, recently was also from my multiplying field, the product of last season's hand selected seed plot, and is also first generation registered seed. The seed was sown on summerfallow, prepared as I outlined in a former issue of The Guide in an article on "The Summerfallow." It was sown on May 4 and harvested on August 28, 1915. One acre from the field was threshed on September 15 and yielded 45 bushels. It was cleaned up the next day and shipped the following day to Denver. Rush of harvest operations prevented my preparing any other threshed grain of oats and barley this year.

Unsatisfactory Weather Conditions

The exhibit of wheat was a fine sample and of a rich, red color; very uniform thruout in color, size and shape. The yield of 45 bushels was exceptionally good considering it was grown on only a three-inch rainfall. The first rain fell after spring opened up on May 12 and was about 3/4 inch. No more rain fell until July 15 and 22, when 2 inches fell. There was no more rain until after harvest. Crops were seriously handicapped by heavy frosts that occurred

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THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT



WINNING EXHIBITS FROM SASKATCHEWAN

Lumber for the Farm

Kinds to Use—How to Order—Time to Ship—Price Situation and Methods of Payment

There is a story told about a little boy who very enthusiastically rushed into the house one day crying, "Mother! Mother! Just look here! I've made a wheelbarrow all out of my head and I've got enough wood left over to make another!"

A literal interpretation of this youngster's words might suggest a curious state of affairs, but when applied to everyday Western conditions they are somewhat appropriate. Wood, in one shape or another, is the most universally used material for construction work of all kinds on the farms and in the cities, towns and villages which are scattered over the Western prairies today. On the farms particularly too much building is done "all out of the head" with too little regard for economy. Many farmers do not know the cheapest and yet most satisfactory way to proceed when contemplating building a house or barn and to remedy the situation this article has been prepared.

Along the western coast of the North American continent for a distance of 2,000 miles and from the Pacific Coast eastward to the Rocky Mountains extends the greatest forest region in the world. This forest region contains over half the standing timber of North America and it is estimated that the stand of merchantable timber in the north central portion, that is in British Columbia, is in the neighborhood of four hundred billion feet board measure. The present annual cut is about one and a half billion feet board measure and the forests can supply indefinitely a yield considerably greater than this. Owing to the enormous quantity of virgin timber available and its distance from the lumber markets of the world, making the first cost necessarily low, the lumber industry of the Pacific Coast forests is conducted under very keen competitive conditions. Splendid waterways are nearly everywhere available and the need for economy has built up the most efficient methods of logging and saw milling to be found in the world. With the large and ever increasing demand for sawn lumber of all kinds from a market so close to home it would be natural to suppose that lumber prices in the prairie provinces would have been at all times reasonable when compared with prices on the world's markets, but until two or three years ago this was not the case. The large lumber companies both in Eastern and Western Canada established yards at nearly every town of importance in the West and agreed among themselves to charge prices for lumber which allowed them to make sometimes as much as 100 per cent. profit on their product. These powerful companies had a monopoly of the business, and the farmer, to whom lumber was a necessity, had to pay whatever they saw fit to charge.

Direct Sales Lower Prices

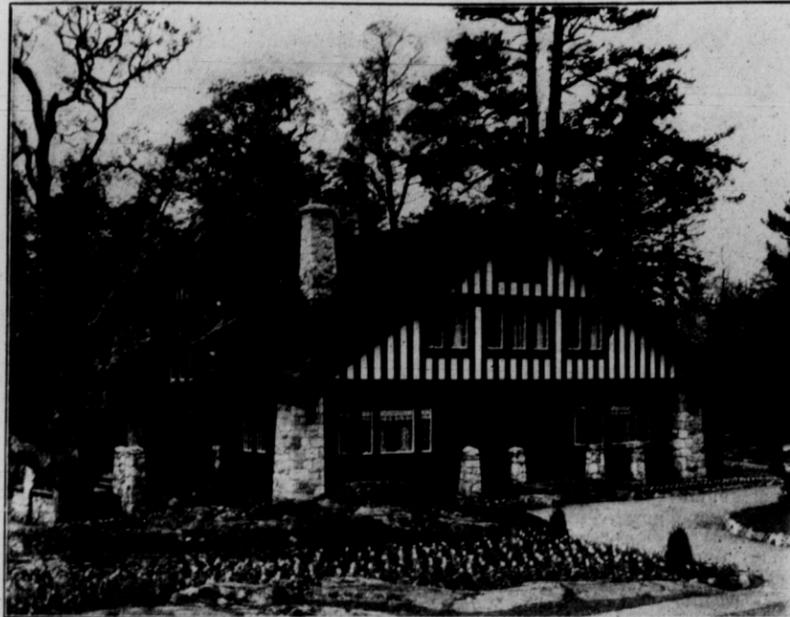
About two years ago the method of selling direct to the farmer in carload lots for cash was adopted by some of the Western mills. This system of doing business eliminates the cost of expensive bookkeeping, credits and all losses due to open accounts and in this way the price for the product is figured down to the bare cost value plus a reasonable profit. The spread between the prices quoted by firms working on a cash basis and those of the line lumber companies was considerable and this system has had the effect of making such close competition in the lumber business that prices during the past year on the prairies have been remarkably low.

Today the line yards are performing a very necessary and useful function. Lumber and general building material in smaller quantities than carload lots is wanted at all times by the farmers and now that competition has done away with the former monopoly they are just as much a useful part of the rural community service as the local dry goods or hardware stores.

With regard to present lumber prices, no one can forecast what they will be from month to month. Prices are strictly governed by the demand and present inactivity in building of all kinds, both domestic and foreign, has made very little demand for lumber. This has had the effect of depressing the prices of lumber

to a point where many staple lines are quoted below the actual cost of production. Many mills on both sides of the line have been compelled to suspend operations for lack of capital to bridge these conditions. Others who are able to finance are operating at a loss, keeping their organizations together, hoping for an improvement in demand which would permit of an increase in prices. It seems reasonably certain that prices, at the first opportunity, must advance in order that

These layouts are all original and have been planned with a thorough knowledge of Western conditions. The difference in plans largely depends upon the estimated cost of the structure. Houses to cost from \$1,700 to \$5,400 have already been planned and barns to cost from \$600 to \$2,500 are now being worked on. These plans are drawn up with a complete set of working drawings and furnished with an estimate for the total cost of the material so that a farmer, after having



A SHINGLED BUNGALOW, OLD ENGLISH STYLE

the mills may not be forced to suspend operations entirely. A slight advance on some lines went into effect on the first of this month and it is expected that increases will continue until a point is reached where at least the mills are not losing money. With lumber as it is today at rock bottom prices and an advance practically certain, and farmers who are contemplating building immediately this fall or next spring should, if in a position to do so, take advantage of the present market with as little delay as possible.

House and Barn Plans

The Guide, with a view to making its service to readers even more valuable and comprehensive, has made arrangements to publish during the winter a number of carefully prepared house and barn plans suitable for Western farms.

decided on the type of house or barn he desires and knowing the cost, can proceed immediately to order and later erect his building. A nominal charge will be made for these drawings, all of which will be available as soon as each is published in The Guide.

Since most of the lumber used in buildings comes from British Columbia it will be interesting to know the kinds of woods which are most used and the uses to which each of these is put.

Kind and Uses of Lumber

By far the most commonly used and consequently the most important timber tree on the North American continent is the Douglas fir. Coast fir, as it is often called, is the best wood which farmers can use as joists and studding for buildings because of its strength to carry loads and also because it is not subject to dry



A PLEASING INTERIOR EFFECT GIVEN BY WOOD FINISH

rot as quickly as most other woods generally used in this country. It is the strongest wood in the world for its weight that is obtainable in commercial sizes and quantities. It is moderately hard, but easy to work, straight grained, tough, resilient and durable. It varies in texture and color from a fairly soft, fine grained straw yellow in narrow ringed, slow growth trees, to a harder coarse-grained reddish brown in fast growing timber. It takes stain well in any shade or color. It holds nails firmly, is practically impervious to water and is durable. When sawed tangentially—slash grain—the grain of the wood is shown in a most beautiful figuring which makes it very attractive and widely used for interior finish of every description. Fir sheeting covered with building paper and an outside finish of fir or spruce drop siding is excellent material for outside wall construction. Spruce, however, nowadays is becoming too dear to use as sheeting because of its use for the purpose of building aeroplanes, piano case filling and sewing machine filling. An excellent substitute is cedar. This wood has many advantages as a siding since it will not warp, twist or crack, and it will do without or hold paint better than any other wood. Comparatively speaking, cedar bevel siding is about as cheap as most woods when used on a coarse board lining. Many houses are very attractively finished with red cedar shingles and when these are stained they lend a touch of style to the building.

The general rule for outside siding is to use either 1 inch x 4 inch or 6 inch tongued and grooved fir siding or 1/2 inch x 6 inch bevel cedar siding. The cedar siding has the advantage of lightness combined with durability, but on the other hand, the tongued and grooved fir siding is very close fitting and makes a somewhat warmer wall. Fir can be used exclusively for interior finish. Edge grain flooring 1 inch x 3 inch or 4 inch will be found most satisfactory where the wear is heavy, such as in the living room, dining room or kitchen. This flooring when stained and polished is equal in appearance to high priced hardwood flooring and under ordinary conditions will last a lifetime. Slash grain flooring 1 inch x 4 inch, commonly known as flat grain flooring, which is considerably cheaper than edge grain, makes a good flooring for bedrooms, etc. Other interior finish, such as casing, base, fascia, etc., may be in slash grained fir. This brings out the beautiful figuring in this wood, which many experts consider more charming and distinctive than quartered oak. It takes stain well in any shade or color and it should not, as is sometimes done, be smeared over with paint as this only buries its beauty. By many fir is considered superior to hardwood for interior finish because it is cheaper, costing only about one-third the price of the other, is equal in appearance and is very much easier to work.

For roofing, red cedar shingles give excellent satisfaction. A point worth remembering when laying shingles is to use galvanized or cut iron nails. Common wire nails very rapidly rust off near the head, leaving the shingles loose for the first high wind to tear off.

How to Order

In regard to the most satisfactory way to order lumber, the advice of ten of the largest lumber and house building supply companies doing business in the prairies is in effect as follows: There is no advantage to be gained by farmers clubbing together to get material in straight car lots, i.e., a car of siding or shingles, etc. Any reliable lumber firm which is catering to the farmers' business is equipped to furnish a mixed car of the materials as ordered. Most firms will make up mixed carloads for the same point for different customers. In doing so they will load each order separately, mark each so that they may be unloaded without confusion and make out separate invoices for each. It is scarcely necessary to mention here that such articles as cement and brick, especially when ordered in any quantity, can not be loaded in the same car at the lumber rate for freight. Such articles have to take a local rate when loaded with lumber and, if the haul is any great

Continued on Page 15

Discovering the Boarders

By W. J. Elliott, Principal Olds School of Agriculture

What the Alberta Government is doing thru its Schools of Agriculture to build up Productive Dairy Herds on the farms thru Cow Testing work

Many readers of The Guide will have heard of the work that is being done at the schools of agriculture in the province of Alberta. The three schools have only been running three years, and notwithstanding the fact that new buildings have been added each year, the schools have run to their utmost capacity ever since they were started. This year, at the Olds School of Agriculture, over 200 students are registered. One hundred of these are first year boys and forty-five are first year girls. The work as given at these schools is appealing very strongly to the farmers as the large attendance of boys and girls testifies.

Not a small portion of the school's work is that which is termed extension work and which is carried on by the staff during the seven summer months. Last year one of the things that gave very practical results was the cow testing work as carried on by the animal husbandry branch. A record was kept of the milk produced by 160 cows belonging to thirty-five farmers. The school supplied milk sheets and scales and also sent an inspector to the farm once a month to see the cows milked morning and evening. This was done purely as a precautionary measure, and at the time of the visit a sample of the milk was taken to be tested later at the school for butter-fat. A definite scale of points was used for the scoring of the performance of each cow as follows:—

25 points for each pound of butter-fat.
3 points for each pound of solids-not-fat.

The farmers were keenly interested in the work and the interest was added to because of the fact that the department of agriculture had given a splendid list of livestock prizes to the owners of cows showing the best records. It was thought advisable to give livestock prizes rather than cash prizes, because such a scheme was encouraging the very thing that the

department of agriculture of the province of Alberta stands for, and that is, "More and better livestock."

Several Surprises

The records were kept of the cows for eight months and at the end of that time the results were summed up and at a special meeting called at the school of agriculture the prizes were presented by the Hon. Duncan Marshall. At this meeting the writer had prepared a statement showing the exact record of every cow entered in the test. It was at this meeting that a great many surprises were brought out. Farmers who imagined that certain cows in the herd were by far the best animals were surprised to see that an entirely different cow had won first honors in his herd, but the point that impressed itself upon all who were there was the fact that out of the 160 cows there were thirty-five that were not only not paying for the feed that they were eating, but were a bill of expense to the farmers every day that they were kept. This point became apparent early in the test to a few of the farmers, and the final results showed that these animals had been fattened and sold for beef. The next best fifty cows produced a profit of from \$1.00 to \$10.00. The next fifty from \$10.00 to \$40.00, but the real profits were made by the first ten or twelve cows. The result of the whole test brought this point out very clearly, that only a very small percentage of the cows that were in the test were producing anything like first class returns. So successful was the test with our first year's trial that a large number of farmers wished the department of agriculture to continue this work, and at the present time the school of agriculture has under test some 285 cows. As the test is just half over at this time it would of course be unwise to make any definite statements with regard to this year's work. If your readers are interested in the matter we

might furnish the particulars of the present test when same is completed.

The Rules

A definite set of rules has been drawn up covering the test. Again this year the department of agriculture is giving some handsome livestock prizes and the farmers are watching the results very keenly. The rules governing the contest are as follows:—

1.—The competition shall be open to any student who has attended the Vermilion, Olds or Claresholm Schools of Agriculture and living within thirty miles of one of the schools, and to any farmer within a radius of thirty miles of one of the schools.

2.—The competition shall be open only to grade herds and shall commence 1st of April, 1915, and fresh cows will be admitted until 1st of June, 1915.

3.—The competition shall close 31st January, 1916.

4.—All cows in the herd must be entered, but the final awards must be made on the average milk and butter-fat produced by the highest yielding 50 per cent. of the cows in each herd provided ten cows or over are entered in the contest.

5.—In herds of less than ten cows the highest five cows shall be taken.

6.—A herd must consist of a minimum of five cows.

7.—The test for each cow shall be started from the day she freshens and shall continue for a period of 240 days.

8.—Any cow freshening previous to April 1 may be started in the competition beginning April 1.

9.—Scales and milk sheets will be supplied by the department of agriculture.

10.—An inspector will be appointed to inspect the cows and weigh their milk at least once in six weeks or as often as he deems advisable.

11.—All milk record sheets must be

sent in promptly to the inspector by registered mail at the end of each calendar month.

12.—When a new cow freshens the inspector must be immediately notified by writing.

13.—The inspector must be furnished at the time of entry with the age and description of each cow.

14.—At each visit of the inspector the competitor shall furnish a statement of the amount and kind of food fed each animal.

15.—In cases of dispute the inspector's ruling shall be final.

16.—Any competitor not complying with the rules shall return the scales to the inspector.

17.—Each competitor complying with the foregoing rules in the competition will be allowed to retain the scales as their own.

18.—The prizes will be awarded according to the following scale of points:—

25 points for each pound of butter-fat.
3 points for each pound solids-not-fat.
(Solids-not-fat to be calculated by approved formulae).

19.—No competitor shall be awarded more than one prize.

20.—In calculating the relative standing of animals of different ages, the rules governing the Canadian record of performance will be used.

In each case the winner of a prize will be given the choice of an animal from one of the following breeds:—Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Shorthorn.

1st prize—Calf over four months.

2nd prize—Calf under four months.

3rd prize—One pig.

4th prize—Pen poultry, six birds.

A prize of a pen of poultry will be given to the girl whose cow makes the highest number of points, provided she does not win any of the other prizes.

Application should be made to the principal of the agricultural schools at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm, Alberta.

First Lessons for the Colt

Make the Colt understand from the first that he must have no will of his own and must obey promptly

By J. H. S. Johnstone

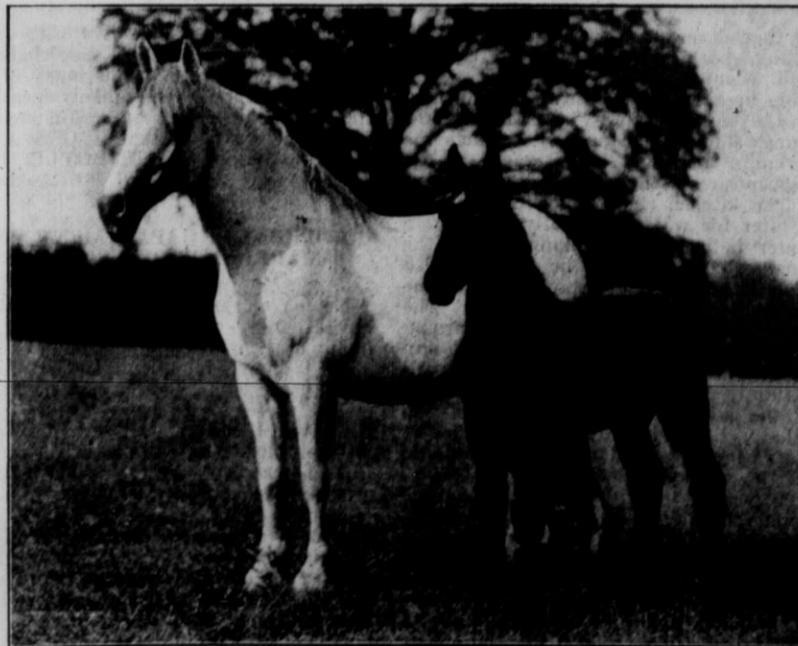
Breaking colts should be begun when the youngsters are a few days old. Little headstalls should be fitted to their heads, with a short strap, say five or six inches long, hanging from the tie ring. Catch the foal by this strap a few times until he learns that he is not going to be hurt, then eliminate it. Pet the foal much and often. It never pays to "baby" a horse; it is all right to fondle a foal often. Thorough familiarity with and trust in mankind are the best insurance against trouble later.

First teach the foal to lead. Don't get in front of him and try to haul him along. Using a tolerably long leading rein, get behind him and make him step up. Touch him with a light whip if he needs persuasion. He will soon lead up promptly and enjoy showing off his paces.

It is best, all things considered, to accustom colts to the bridle and to make them harness wise at two years of age. First of all get a short, thick, straight bit and with short straps buckle it to the square irons in the nose piece of the halter, fitting it snugly up to the corners of the colt's mouth. Do not let the bit hang too low in the mouth. If it is not well up it will bother him and make him try constantly to hitch it upward toward the corners of his mouth. Let him stand tied in his stall or loose in his box for some hours at a time to accustom him to the "feel" of the bit in his mouth and to begin the toughening of those parts which come into contact with the steel. Procure a leather surcingle of the right length, fitted on top with a loop and buckle, and two buckles sewed on each side half way down. Buckle the surcingle moderately tight round the body of the

colt, adjust a checkrein loosely, but so as to keep his head up off the ground, and attach lines from the bit rings to the buckles on the sides of the surcingle. This is a very good home-made biting rig.

Accustom Him to the Bit
Ready-made biting rigs, consisting



Start training the youngster early. Thorough familiarity with and trust in mankind is the best insurance against trouble later.

of bit and bridle, surcingle, checkrein and side reins, can be procured of any harness maker. After the colt has been accustomed to the bridle, bit and check and side reins in his stall, turn him out into a lot and let him stand or trot or run at his pleasure. Two hours the first forenoon will suffice. Then the same

length of time twice a day and after that three hours twice a day, or less, according to the temperament of the youngster.

When perfectly accustomed to this rigging, substitute a pair of long reins for the short side lines and, getting behind the colt, make him step off, walking along after him. Use of the checkrein is necessary in breaking a colt to prevent him from getting his head out of position and running away. First teach him to start at the word and to stop instantly at the command "whoa." Get this part of his education thoroughly impressed upon him—to stop instantly when he hears the word "whoa." Now teach him to guide to the right and to the left and to back at the word with a strong pull on the reins. Note that—teach him to back up only when there is a firm pressure on the reins as well as the command. Make him stand stock-still from the very beginning while being harnessed.

After he has learned these lessons, hitch him to a long-shafted breaking cart, get in and drive him off. Some people like to hook colts double with steady-going old horses, but it is better to educate them single first of all. It gives them greater self-reliance. Having learned his lessons—to stand still while being harnessed, to start and stop at the word, to guide to the right and left and to back—he will give little trouble when the wheels are behind him. It is then a mere matter of practice and careful handling. Always make him stand stock-still while being hitched up as well as when being harnessed. A horse is not well broken if he does not stand immovable until he is hooked up, the driver

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?

The other day a certain young lawyer in an Eastern city was about to be married. A young lady who had accepted hospitality at his father's house knew, on the best of authority, that as a result of his fast life the young man was suffering from a disease which should absolutely disqualify him for becoming a husband and father.

She lay awake nights fretting about the thing and trying to make up her mind whether she should tell the young lady, with whom she had only a bowing acquaintance, the brutal facts about the physical condition of the man she was about to marry.

After much turning over of the matter in her mind, she decided that it was none of her business and held her tongue, as generations of people before her have done in similar cases.

Now the question is, who is going to break this deep and profound silence surrounding the victims of venereal disease, or is the silence to continue while generation after generation of young girls enter ignorantly into the marriage relation with the physically unfit and bring into this world poor little blind and diseased babies? Not that all the children of diseased men are physically maimed; if they were the problem would answer itself in short order. But statistics prove that a very large percentage of the children who are physically abnormal at birth are of such parentage.

Perhaps the solution of it will be found in a greater frankness on the part of the medical authorities, who have been inclined in times past to shield men from the result of their folly and to call their ailments and those of their unfortunate children by every other name than their true ones.

But a much greater work can be done by mothers in teaching their sons and daughters the cost of indecent living. "That the wages of sin is death," not only morally, but physically, is more and more the teaching of the better type of physician.

At any rate it would be interesting to hear what the women who read this page would feel their duty to do if they were placed in the same position as the young lady down East. Would they decide as she did, that it was none of their business, and if so, whose business would they feel it to be to deal with this very important menace to health and happiness.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOULD LIKE CURE FOR DANDRUFF

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I have a girl of seventeen who is bothered with dandruff in the head and her hair comes out in handfuls when combed, and is very thin, I should be much obliged if some member of your Country Homemakers page could, thru your paper, tell me some little thing to help, as I have tried different things, but nothing I have tried seems to do any good.

We like the pictures on the front page of the paper fine, especially when it is of animals. The children think they are fine.

MRS. ROGER PIERCE.

TOO MUCH SCANDAL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be glad if you will kindly make room for this letter to say a few words concerning the controversy that has lately been going on in *The Guide* on different subjects, ministers, etc., but more especially concerning the women of the prairie. I think it is all very uncalculated for. We know there are good and bad in all classes of life, but I must say that I have never seen women that had to work harder, under more adverse conditions and trying circumstances than farm women and, like "Blue Bell," I think we have had enough of arm-chair farming. I am sorry that the *Homemakers* page should be devoted to the scandal that it has been lately. I think we can well dispense with it if we can get nothing better, for I do not think it is any good to give one page to woman suffrage and the rest to showing women's

faults, and this opinion is shared by a good many others.

For myself I would like to see the page devoted to brief sketches of the lives of good women—that would be an inspiration to some of the hard toilers of the prairies where there is no chance to hear a good lecture or any food for the mind.

Some of us may have plenty of good books and the memories of other days to dwell upon, but there are many young mothers who have not that privilege and get no change, not even the pleasure of doing their own shopping, all being done by catalog. So I ask that some of those who criticize will be more merciful and remember if they had the same circumstances they might do no better.

A DAUGHTER OF SYMPATHY.

THE KITCHEN

The kitchen is the most important room in every house of moderate cost. Let the furniture be ample and of the best, the range provided with a hot water apparatus, the pantry and other closets easy of access, and let the floor be of hardwood and covered with a good block design linoleum. If the linoleum cannot be afforded, have the floor well painted. The good sense

and complete as the purse permits. There should be two tables—one, a heavy solid work table, covered with zinc to save scrubbing; the other, a movable one on castors. The next brings us to the sink. By all means have it high enough so one will not stoop when working. Arrange all the rest of the kitchen with a view to saving steps, then will kitchen work cease to be drudgery and become interesting.

Efficiency does not mean expensive equipment, nor impracticable theories, but simple principles of work which enable any housewife to do the simplest task in the best way, with least effort and greatest success.

Many miles of travel may be saved by the study of methods, and the proper arrangement of stove, sink and cupboards, but necessity is the mother of invention. Haven't we found this to be true? We all have to practise the gentle art of doing without a great many things which we desire. As a usual thing, women have too little money at a time to become good financiers. Often money comes at irregular times and there are so many places for every cent that there can be no planning for best results.

The woman who never becomes discouraged under the cares and frets of life is to be envied. The great victory

widely known perhaps as Miss Henrietta Rodman, is president, will have its own three or four-room home at a rental of about \$15 a room per month. These rooms will be cleaned daily after the family leaves them at nine o'clock, the children going to school or the day nursery kindergarten on the roof, and the father and mother to business. The rooms will be fitted with disappearing beds which fold back into the wall. They will be straightened up and dusted daily and cleaned once a week with a vacuum cleaner.

Meals will be served only twice a day from the kitchen in the basement by means of electric dumb waiters bearing thermos dishes. Breakfast will be served from six-thirty to eight-thirty o'clock, and dinner from six to eight o'clock. Meals must be ordered the day before from menus sent to the rooms. There will also be a public dining room for those who desire to eat there. The cost of food per family of two is expected to be but fifty cents per day. Cost for service, that is, the salary of cooks, waiters, maids, etc., is estimated at \$3 per adult per month. The experiment is being planned on a basis of a \$75 a month expenditure for two people. An additional charge of 10 cents a day will include laundry work and washing of floors and windows.

The scheme does away with the kitchen, which will be replaced by a cooking closet two feet deep, with a gas plate at one end and a sink at the other, the theory being that it will be used only for occasional lunches or Sunday night suppers. The children will have their own dining room on the roof where they will be furnished with the noonday dinners.

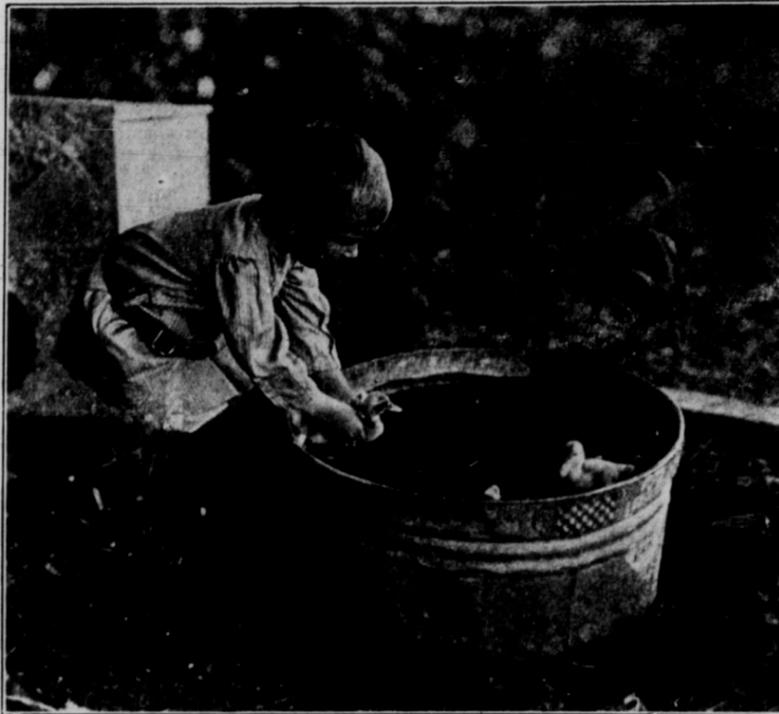
Besides the day nursery on the roof there is to be a night nursery where babies will be cared for from the age of six months upward. The mother will be expected to call and get her baby after she returns from business unless she is going out for the evening, or unless it is ill, in which case she may leave it in charge of a trained nurse who will care for it, or who will come to see it in its own apartment once or twice during the night. There will be a trained attendant for each five babies, with a head nurse in charge. The latter will also have charge of the sick room where a child or an older person needing care, but not ill enough to go to a hospital, may stay.

Children "old enough to go to school alone," that is, nine years or over, will find a play instructor in charge upon the roof, and she will keep them amused until their mother's return in the evening. One of the secrets of making children happy and aiding in their development is to provide building material for the imagination to work upon. This the playroom will do. The charge for the entire care, food and instruction for the little children will be \$15 per month. For the after-school care of the older children it will be \$1 per week.

Many of the members of the Feminist Alliance are actresses, lawyers, doctors, writers and lecturers, but many of them are mothers, as well. Miss Rodman, who is a teacher in the Wadleigh High School, says she thought of the apartment because she felt that there should be at least one in New York where people with children should be given the preference. Cats and dogs will be excluded from the apartment, but the stork will be very welcome.—Katherine Curtiss, in *The Mother's Magazine*.

A new issue of warm waterproof and serviceable boots, two pairs to each soldier, is being sent out by the Dominion Government to all the overseas forces and warm winter clothing is being provided for all the Canadian troops.

King George has already signed an order, which will be issued this week, applying the clauses of the Control of Liquor Act to the London area. The order will prevent "treating" in public-houses, clubs and hotels in London. A similar order, which has been applied to other areas under the powers conferred by the Defence of the Realm Act, has decreased the number of cases of drunkenness dealt with by the police by 40 per cent.



AN IMPROVED DUCK POND

of the housewife may be shown in furnishing, both with a view to comfort and economy of work. Much waste from breakage or misuse will be avoided if the mistress fully understands how things should be done and instructs the servants that may be employed in the proper care of the kitchen utensils.

The kitchen should be provided with a filter for water, especially where rain water is used for drinking. Even the smallest cottage should be provided with a good cellar. The arrangement of the cellar is of great importance. The vegetable cellar should be separated from the rest and proper ventilation should be looked to, or the odor will certainly reach every part of the house. If the laundry occupies a part of the cellar, it should be provided with a cistern, stationary tubs and means for draining off the wash water.

The size of the kitchen should depend upon the amount of pantry space available. If possible these pantries should be on the north side of the kitchen, for this, to a great extent, solves the problem of food storage. The windows and doors of the kitchen should be arranged with an idea of proper ventilation as well as correct lighting.

The equipment should be as convenient

of human nature is to live with sane enthusiasm and with a sane balance wheel on every care. How many of us have such control, yet humanly speaking that is the price of a successful life.

Read before the Fortune W. G. G. A. by
MRS. NELLIE BOYLE,
Rosetown.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT FOR MARRIED PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

New York has a brand new problem on its hands—what is to become of the family of the married professional woman? There is an ever-increasing class of women in the large cities who have been so successful in their professions that they have not given them up upon marriage, nor do their husbands wish them to do so. But to a woman with the responsibilities of a business upon her hands the problem of housekeeping becomes a serious one. She wants a home where she can be alone with her husband and her children, but she cannot depend upon the peripatetic maid-of-all-work to make it for her. Hence the co-operative apartment.

Each family in this apartment, which is to be built by the Feminist Alliance, of which Mrs. Herman Defrem, more

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THE PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Who Will Have the Biggest Acre?

Promises are now being turned into performances, our farmers thus showing the reality of their sympathy. "I will pay" is becoming "I do pay," by reason of the fact that storage tickets and cheques are being paid into the fund in increasing numbers. Now, who is going to have the biggest production per acre? Up to the present the palm belongs to Joseph Fisher, of Hillbourne, with forty-three and a half bushels. The five next best, in order, are: W. G. Clendenning, Brock—forty bushels; C. Coates, Keeler—thirty-five bushels; R. B. Woollatt, Keddleston—thirty-three and a half bushels; C. A. Terison, Webb—thirty-three bushels, and Carl Knoke, Bethune—thirty bushels. To Carl Knoke, the last named, belongs the honor of being the first man in Saskatchewan to pay in his contribution to this great scheme. The credit of your district as a wheat producing area must stand or fall by the results shown in this list. Which is it to be?

FOR THE SAKE OF THOSE WHO SUFFER

The Patriotic Acre Fund is going with a rush. Not only are forms coming in at a rapid rate, but applications are still coming in for blank forms for canvassing purposes. Our farmers realize that this is going to be a big thing, and they are evidently determined to be in it. Better still, they are showing themselves possessed of hearts big with sympathy for those who suffer. Will you who read this allow your name to go on our roll of honor? The following list is not up to date, and others will be acknowledged as space allows.

Table with columns: Assn., Canvasser, Forms, Acres. Lists various associations and their respective canvassers, forms, and acres.

A QUESTION

Dear Mr. Musselman:—I wrote you last mail to the effect that I had been canvassing for the "Patriotic Acre Fund" and had 40 acres subscribed. I now want to ask you some questions re same, to which I would like an early answer.

First—Have I to obtain authority from the President or from anyone else to canvass for this fund? Am I stepping within range of the law at any time or in any place in canvassing for this fund?

The other questions I need not enumerate separately, as they are in relation to the fund, collection, distribution, etc. A newspaper article I suppose would be in order, as it would entail considerable work to answer the hundred and one questions I would like to ask.

You see I could get one hundred acres instead of fifty if the people were sure that the money wouldn't be "grafted." At least, that is what those that don't give say. Get some one of your staff to put an article in the papers in regard to this fund. Draw up the blinds and let your Grain Growers have some light on the subject.

I have now forty subscribers to the fund. When I get the fifth book filled, will I send it thru the local or to your office direct? P. D. J.

The Answer

Dear Sir:—I have your interesting letter of the 30th ult. I want, in the first place, to heartily congratulate you on the splendid work which you are doing. We have not confined this work to any duly appointed representatives of the Association. As no one has any authority to handle money in connection with this fund except the Central Office,

Saskatchewan

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

I see no objection to anyone canvassing for the same who chooses so to do. In fact, this work is having the hearty support of all classes of men and women throughout the province and indeed, throughout the Dominion. The Dominion government, the railway companies, the elevator companies, the mills, the Lake Shippers' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association and Department of Trade and Commerce, are all co-operating with us in connection with this fund. All contributions sent in from your district will be recorded in our books as coming from the local of your district, but of course there will also be a record of the contributions sent by each canvasser and these records will all be made public in due time.

I am writing the president of your local in this connection. I trust, however, that you have become a member of the local, for one so active as yourself ought to be very useful in our general movement. A good deal has appeared in the press in connection with this undertaking of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It has been explained in The Guide, in the Prairie Farm and Home and in half a dozen other papers, but at your suggestion we will keep following it up and make explanations again and again.

Your ambition to get one hundred acres subscribed is admirable and I would like to assure you that at our annual meeting next winter recognition will be given to those canvassers who have excelled in the work.

I do not know what further assurance we can give the public that this fund will be honestly administered. I do not think that there are many people in the province who have any doubt of the integrity of the five men composing the executive of the S. G. G. A. We have taken every precaution to hedge this undertaking about with protective measures. You will have noticed that every pad of forms has a number and that each individual form has a number of its own. These are all recorded as thoroughly and carefully as if they were bankable paper. There will be a thorough audit by a competent public auditor and possibly by a government auditor and an auditors' report will be issued to each contributor. No expenses will be charged against the fund except the necessary expenses incurred in the administering of the same.

You understand, of course, that the proceeds from the grain contributed will be turned into flour and sacked in sacks bearing the emblem which appears upon the Patriotic Acre forms. The flour will be shipped forward probably in one great shipment, at least in full train loads and will be presented to the Imperial government as decided at last year's convention.

In a letter from Hon. George E. Foster, just received, appears the following sentence: "I think I can promise you that there will be no difficulty and no charge to your Association in transporting the flour from a Canadian seaport to its destination."

I will prepare a letter according to your suggestion which I will endeavor to have appear in the leading dailies some time next week.

It is best for you to send your filled pads direct to this office. They will still be recorded as from your local.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

FAIRY HILL ORGANIZED

At a meeting of the farmers of Fairy Hill district it was decided to form a branch of the S. G. G. A., to be known as Fairy Hill Local. Messrs. Bene and Close, of Earl Grey, rendered valuable assistance. Officers elected are as follows: Wm. Bellon, President; Fritz Walter, Vice President; Franz Glass, Secretary; Directors: Fritz Manz, Ludwig Kolb, George Manz, Anton Petrowitz, Christ Wagner.

ACTION ON SEED GRAIN

We have your favors of the 9th and 10th to hand and the very welcome information contained therein comes as a great relief to all of us. From any who have been sceptical as

to the benefits to be derived from the Grain Growers' Association, the prompt and extremely successful handling of these questions by the Central Association should certainly suffice to remove all doubts and such excellent results will speak more than any amount of argument.

The more moderate terms re advances to farmers are especially welcome and I think this will be directly reflected in the local results of the "Patriotic Acre," as many to whom I have previously spoken on this question, altho quite in sympathy with the scheme, were afraid to promise anything, in view of the heavy indebtedness to the government.

Please accept my sincere thanks on behalf of myself and all our members to whom your kind assistance has proved of very great benefit.

LEWIS J. HARVEY, Sec. Vicora Local.

A BRAVE WIFE

I am enclosing you my contribution to the Patriotic Acre fund. I am sending you this because I am sure my husband would have done so, were he here, but he is an inmate of the hospital for the insane at Battleford. I would have liked very much to have sent in more, but I have had a hard fight since he has been sick.

I hope we will do as well as they have done in the Old Country regarding contributions.

A. R. M.

TO CONTROL TUMBLING MUSTARD

During the past few weeks several papers published a paragraph by the Hon. Motherwell dealing with the weed question and how to fight the weeds. The minister asked every farmer to do his bit and I will begin to do so thru this contribution.

It is not only the wild oats which are so dangerous to the farmer, but I think, in a far greater measure still, the tumbling mustard, which is so very hard to control. To fight this enemy I know of two ways. The first is to erect a close fence around the whole farm so that nothing can be blown away and nothing can be blown in. But this would be too expensive for the average farmer. The other way is just as effective—the planting of cottonwood all around the land. This can be done in a very simple way without much extra work in the following way.

When seeding in spring make a partition in the seed box of the drill on the outer side. In this place the seed of the cottonwood, while the rest is filled with the seed of the grain. Now when you have

sown the first round, you have planted a live fence all around your field. The cottonwood grows the first year up to five feet and altogether reaches a height of about twelve feet. This fence will prevent the mustard from blowing away as well as from being blown in. In fall all that is necessary is to burn the weeds and you will have the land clear for the next season. If the government wishes to help in the eradication of this weed, it could supply gratis the seed for the cottonwood to those who apply for it. I think it is only reasonable that the government should do as much.

Now I ask all Grain Growers to think this proposal over during the coming winter months and discuss it in the meetings.

FRITZ FLEISCHAKER, Horizon, Sept. 10, 1915.

A PROMISING LOCAL

I have your favor of the 13th and thank you for prompt reply, also for the Grain Growers' button. I certainly will wear it wherever I go. I wore it at our last meeting and everyone admired it.

Our September meeting was well attended. Farmers and their wives are unusually busy now, but we hope to soon enroll 25 members and I feel sure each will order a button.

I thank you also for the flour prices and hope to send in an order for same in the near future.

Yes, we all read the Grain Growers' Guide and would not be without it.

MRS. AIKMAN, Sec. Falkingham W.G.G.A.

MARKETING ADVICE

We are at the point to reap the benefit of much work and sacrifices—to thresh and market our grain, but alas! all seems to be in vain. Prices are rapidly falling, falling. What can be done? Did you think of a plan according to our motto: "All for each and each for all?"

Which is the most profitable way for us to ship and sell our crop? Please let us know about what other locals are doing in this critical time of low wheat prices? I think the best way is to wait to sell until prices are higher, but this is generally impossible on account of the indebtedness of the farmer. What do you think can be done?

DANIEL FAST, Sec. Green Rose Local.

Secretary Green Rose Local:

In reply to your favor of the 3rd I have to state that in my opinion you will be acting very wisely to hold your wheat for a time and when you are prepared to ship, consign your car to one or other of our two great farmers' companies, either of whom would secure for you the best prices available. They are the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

Advertisement for The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Includes a circular logo with 'SASKATCHEWAN EQUITY GRAIN GROWERS' and text about flour and apples. Text includes: 'Consult your Local Secretary about all Supplies, and write the Central for a General Catalog', 'Order your Coal in good time to avoid possible delay through the Shortage of Cars', 'We are supplying Flour, Feed and Cereals in car lots or less at lowest wholesale prices. Combine your orders and BUY FROM THE CENTRAL', 'Recent reports from the fruit growing districts speak of trouble with "ink-spot" and damage by wind-storms. Great care is needed in buying. We have purchased direct from the Growers' Association and have taken all precautions to ensure the shipping of only sound fruit.', 'IT IS THE FARMERS', 'The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association', 'J. B. MUSSELMAN, Secretary', 'MOOSE JAW, Sask.'

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

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.

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

DEATH OF GEORGE LONG

We regret to announce the death of Geo. Long, of Namao, director for the Edmonton constituency. The death took place on Saturday, September 25, and the funeral on Monday, September 27. The Association was represented by Hon. President D. W. Warner, Vice-President Rice Sheppard and Director P. S. Austin.

In the passing of Mr. Long we lose one of the oldest pioneers in farmers' organization work in the province of Alberta. Mr. Long took a prominent part in the old Society of Equity and was one of the most able men engaged in that organization. When the society amalgamated with the Alberta Farmers' Association and thus formed the nucleus of the present U.F.A. in 1909, Mr. Long was elected director for the Edmonton constituency. He was re-elected at the second annual convention in January, 1910, and again at the third annual convention in Calgary in 1911. For two or three years, owing to ill health and other reasons, Mr. Long was not a candidate for provincial office in the Association; tho he still retained office in the local union and was a tower of strength to U.F.A. work in the district. He was induced to contest the position as director of the Edmonton constituency again at the convention in January of this year and was elected by a large majority. In the death of Mr. Long the Association loses the second of its officers within twelve months.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS MEET

The usual fall meeting of the board of directors of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office on September 28 and 29, 1915. There were present: D. W. Warner, honorary president; Jas. Speakman, president; H. W. Wood, S. S. Dunham and Rice Sheppard, vice-presidents; P. S. Austin, E. E. Sparks, H. G. Vickery and D. Buckingham, directors.

The president announced the death on Saturday, September 25, of Director Geo. Long of Namao, and spoke feelingly in regard to same. Other members of the board also tendered their appreciation. A resolution of condolence was prepared and sent to the bereaved family.

A discussion took place on the new Brand Act and a strong resolution of protest against the increase in the fee was passed. The secretary was instructed to write to the government for further information.

On the proposed affiliation with the Western Canada Livestock Union, it was decided to secure the views of the Provincial Associations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan before taking action.

It was decided to support the officials of the Red Cross and Canadian Patriotic Funds in their efforts to secure financial support by sending out to our unions the full particulars as to the objects and administration of each of these funds.

Reports on organization work, the proposed incorporation of the Association and agricultural credit were presented and accepted, with the financial report and a special report from the livestock committee.

Agricultural Credit

On the agricultural credit question, the directors after full discussion adopted the recommendations of the report which is printed below, re long term mortgages on a co-operative basis. The recommendations of the report on short term loans based on the Raiffeisen system were also carried unanimously. The full report with the decisions of the board were referred to the legislative committee to be worked out in detail for submission to the next annual convention.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention in Calgary on January 18, 19, 20, 1916, with arrangements to continue the convention into the fourth day on January 21 if found advisable. The usual committees were appointed to look after the arrangements in connection with the work of preparation.

The report on agricultural credits as adopted by the board reads as follows:—

The subject presents two problems: (1) Long term loans, a system of mortgage loans on longer terms and with lower

interest to replace our present mortgage loan system. (2) Short term loans, that is, better banking facilities to finance our current farm operations, giving us longer time, and if possible lower interest, than the present banks afford.

Long Term Mortgage Loans

The most reasonable and successful system that we find anywhere is that of co-operative farm mortgage associations, which system has been adopted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and embodied in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage Act.

Groups of borrowers form local associations; the members become members by granting mortgages on their farms and applying for loans on these mortgages. A number of these groups unite in a central association which raises money to make the mortgage loans, by issuing debentures on the security of the collective mortgages. The collective liability works in this way: Suppose a mortgage loan becomes a bad debt and has to be foreclosed, and suppose the sale of the foreclosed land does not realize the full amount of the debt, then the deficit is raised by an assessment on the members in the proportion of the debt owed by each member. The Saskatchewan Act limits this extra liability to 50 per cent. of the amount of each man's debt.

The land is carefully valued and the amount of mortgage granted is, in the Saskatchewan Act, limited to 40 per cent. of the land value. Loans are to be granted only to trustworthy farmers and only for reasonable, productive purposes. The debentures will have no due date when they must be repaid; they will be bought back by the Central Association in proportion as the loans are repaid.

The loans are granted for long terms, in some cases as long as seventy-five years,

The task just now would be to try to get legislation prepared to come into operation as soon as circumstances allow.

Short Time Loans

This is a complicated subject and many lines of reform are being discussed. The question is whether the present banking system and banking methods can be so changed as to meet the requirements of our farm business, or whether special credit societies must be created for that business. The general experience in many countries seems to suggest that special farmers' banks are necessary and the most successful ones appear to have been the rural co-operative credit societies, especially those based on the Raiffeisen principle. The co-operative buying and selling in many of our unions and the Co-operative Societies Act for Alberta open the way to make experiments along the line of co-operative credit.

This whole matter can only be worked out slowly. The working of the present banks will no doubt be improved in consequence of the present discussions. We need at once the amendment of the Bank Act which will authorize bankers to loan money to farmers on the security of livestock. We need longer time for our bank loans without the three months note system. The present bank charters run until the 1st of July, 1923, but the Bank Act can be amended at any time and laws could be made to create new kinds of banks as long as we don't interfere with existing charters. Some are proposing single local banks instead of central banks with local branches. It is doubtful whether these single local banks could live together with big central banks; it seems to me the big banks with branches would buy up or kill out the small banks. And it will be impossible to get legislation to entirely abolish the central bank



A portion of the Calgary Public Market. The stall of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. will be seen on the right of the picture.

and are repayable by "amortization," small yearly or half-yearly instalments, to cover interest, expenses and capital. For a time, at any rate until such debentures become better known in the world's money market, the guarantee of the debentures by the provincial government might be necessary, in order to secure the lowest interest.

Any government banks or straight government loans, such as the New Zealand loans, do not appear to me to be desirable; they do not secure easier terms or lower interest than the co-operative scheme outlined above, and they open the way to government patronage and political influence, and they do not tend to foster self-reliance and co-operation in the borrowers.

No scheme for long term loans could well be put in operation under the present abnormal war conditions, for two reasons: (1) Because no debentures could be sold, no money could be borrowed at present. (2) If money could be borrowed, the interest would be abnormally high, a very important point for long term loans, for no one would want to borrow, say, for twenty-five years at war interest; and suppose, as in most of these long loan systems, provision could be made for repaying the loan before due date, the debentures bearing high interest would rise above par as interest went down and would be very costly to buy back.

system. While the single, local banks might benefit the town business in a number of towns, it is doubtful how far they would reach to the farmers. The present banks claim that it takes from three to five years for a small rural branch to pay expenses and single local banks would hardly be established under such conditions. Any kind of banking business of course can only exist if it is sufficiently profitable to draw capital into it.

Organization Report

The following organization report was also submitted:—

Since my last report twelve new unions have been definitely organized, besides some that should result from some meetings held by Mr. Dunham, but which have not definitely reported. District Associations continue to be formed; we have helped to incorporate four of them as co-operative societies, namely, at Crossfield, Jenner, Medicine Hat and Lomond. We have also successful co-operative societies at Blackie and Vulcan; I have visited these and recommended that they should have a by-law requiring all shareholders to be members of the U.F.A. I suggest that we recommend this by-law to all our unions and District Associations when they incorporate. We have information from Strome of the organizing of a District Association, comprising five local unions and about 300

members, but we have no definite advice of their legal incorporation.

We have so far the following list of unincorporated District Associations:—Ponoka (with fourteen locals), Edgerton, Dickson, Cereal, Langdon, Oyen, Macleod, Youngstown and Empress.

I suggest that the Central office should, wherever it seems practicable, encourage and help these District Associations to incorporate as co-operative societies.

We have so far organized twenty Women's Auxiliaries of the U.F.A.

Since my last report our officers have made the following journeys, so far as we have received reports:—Vice-President Dunham to Taber, Jenner, Foremost, Altorado, Lucky Strike, Iron Springs, Foremost again and Grassy Lake; Vice-President Rice Sheppard to Edgerton; Director Austin to Partridge Hills, Streamstown, Tring, Riverton, Bloomington and Creighton. A new union was organized at Frog Lake. Director Sparks to Empress; Director Vickery to Hay Lakes, Sedgewick, Amisk, Edgerton, and he also accompanied me on my trip along the line east from Wetaskiwin. Mr. Woodbridge travelled to Pancras, Empress, Crossfield, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Lomond and Nobleford, the chief work being to help some of these places to incorporate as co-operative societies. I attended meetings at Ponoka, Red Deer, Cornucopia (Halkirk), Camrose, Sedgewick, Killam, Strome, Hay Lakes, Bawlf, Strathmore, Beddington, Vulcan, Lethbridge (Coaldale) and Blackie.

In regard to organization in general, I feel as I have suggested several times, that our chief work at present should be to help our existing unions to be as interesting and efficient as possible. Many unions find it difficult to initiate interesting business and topics for discussion when they meet. I suggest that the Central office should send out a circular to all the unions, mapping out a program for the winter meetings, suggesting useful items of business and interesting topics for discussion and offering to send when requested short papers to help in the discussion. I think we could help to attract members to the monthly meetings by making the meetings more interesting.

JAS. SPEAKMAN,
Chief Organizer.

A NEW W.A.

A report of the organization of a new Women's Auxiliary has been received thru Mrs. R. W. Barritt, provincial secretary.

A new unit of the Women's Auxiliaries of the U.F.A. was organized at Winnifred in August. The president elected was Mrs. Freeman; vice-president, Mrs. Goselin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Riste. A board of directors, consisting of Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Minden, Mrs. Flett and Mrs. Rister, was also elected. This auxiliary should become a great success and do good work from what I know of one or two of the officers who have been elected. It has been reported to this office on more than one occasion that Mrs. Riste, the secretary-treasurer, in particular is very active in relief work and put in some very good work that way last winter.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The women of Alberta are to have the franchise extended to them thru a government measure to be introduced at the next session of the provincial legislature. An editorial on this matter, together with a copy of the letter received at this office from Premier Sifton appeared in The Guide on September 22. Comment is unnecessary; all parties seem to be equally pleased at the successful termination to the work of this organization in their efforts to secure this important reform.

Dr. Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, announces that the total of the subscriptions for the third German war loan is about three billion dollars. This means that with the first and second war loans the German people have furnished \$6,250,000,000 in the form of a consolidated loan for carrying on the war.

Manitoba

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

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PATRIOTIC QUESTION

The following letter has been received from A. J. M. Poole, secretary of the Springhill branch:—

R. McKenzie, Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—The Patriotic Acre idea does not take very well with the best members of our association. I do not feel at all enthusiastic over it myself. There are several objections; one is that the government might economize enough to meet all the needs for relief, but so long as the people relieve them of it they will not do so.

Then there is a suspicion that some are making a good thing out of this business of the people subscribing to patriotic schemes. Then there has been graft enough in connection with the war to meet all the needs for relief. There are people getting relief that do not need it and people who need it are not getting it. The raise in the tariff and the stamp tax has done the most towards killing the scheme here with some of us. Personally that is my chief objection. I feel that I have had the proceeds of one acre taxed out of me in this way to meet the expenses of an extravagant government and I am too hostile about it to donate the proceeds of another acre on top of it. I do not intend to donate one cent to any patriotic scheme of any description. I am for the government at Ottawa meeting all obligations in connection with the war and raising the necessary money by a direct tax on land values. I feel that just so long as the government is relieved to a considerable extent by the people's patriotism being taken advantage of it will help to prolong the time when they will not need to look for some other way of raising revenue than by the tariff. If the government was compelled thru force of circumstances to resort to a tax on land values, I think that would be one blessing from the war and I do not intend to give the proceeds of an acre to help prevent them having to do so. I feel very keenly on this matter, so much so that I cannot persuade myself to ask my neighbor to do so; somehow or other I have, as the saying is, a feeling in my bones that it is wrong. But so that no one who wishes to give the proceeds of an acre can say they did not have an opportunity, we will advertise a meeting for that purpose and any one wishing to do so can come to the meeting and the pledge will be there for them to sign.

Yours truly,
A. J. M. POOLE.

DEMAND WIDER MARKETS

At an important meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held on Saturday, Oct. 2, it was decided, on the motion of R. J. Avison and Peter Wright, to forward a memorandum to the premier, Sir Robert Borden, urging the government to take immediate steps to have the United States markets opened to Western wheat. This in view of the exorbitant freight rates to Europe and the brisk demand in the United States for Western wheat for from 5 cents to 8 cents per bushel more than at Fort William.

Arrangements were also made to commence a vigorous campaign of education among the farmers of the province along social and economic lines as soon as fall work is finished.

Memorandum to Premier

The memorandum forwarded Premier Borden respecting the marketing of the present crop of wheat is as follows:

1—At the urgent request of the Dominion government the Western farmers sowed every available acre into wheat last spring.

2—Due to the high cost of seed and feed during seeding, and the unfavorable climatic conditions during harvesting and threshing, the cost of producing is enormously increased as compared to last year.

3—The unprecedented high rates of transportation to Europe reduces the price of wheat on the farm to the farmers below cost of production, notwithstanding the very large yield.

4—The frost in August over large districts of the wheat area will result in large quantities of low grade wheat

that, due to the high cost of transportation, will scarcely pay to export to Europe.

5—The continuous wet weather since the grain was cut causes a large percentage of wheat to be shipped tough and damp and unfit for warehousing. Yesterday's inspection at Winnipeg showed over 300 cars "no grade" wheat. This tough wheat, had we the milling capacity to absorb it during the fall and winter months, would result in comparatively small loss to growers. If it has to stand the cost of drying, the loss will be excessive.

6—There is a very large market in the United States for low grade wheat for feeding and other purposes, for which we have little demand in Canada. The large mills of the United States would absorb a large quantity of our tough, damp wheat at about two cents below straight grade.

7—While the Canadian mills can use large quantities of this tough wheat during fall and winter, their capacity is limited and cannot absorb the quantity now going forward.

8—No. 1 Northern wheat is today 97¼ cents in Minneapolis and 94¾ cents in store Duluth, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 88¾ cents in store Fort William; while, at the same time, No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat is 7 cents per bushel above No. 1 Northern Duluth wheat spot cash Liverpool, and parcels Manitoba wheat for October delivery 4 cents above Duluth same delivery, giving the dealer in Manitoba wheat an

advantage of about 11 cents over the dealer in Duluth wheat.

We, therefore, urge that you will at once take such steps as are necessary to remove the duty on wheat going into the United States so as to open the markets of the United States to the Western farmer to permit of him selling "no grade" and "low grade" wheat for domestic consumption, and also open to him American channels of transportation for exporting his wheat to Europe, thus placing the growers of our Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat on a parity with the grower of Duluth No. 1 Northern wheat on the Liverpool market.

We attach hereto the comparative prices of wheats in Liverpool and the comparative prices in Winnipeg, Duluth and Minneapolis, as reported today.

Immediate action is urgent so as to permit of tough wheat being marketed in the United States before the bulk of the wheat passes out of farmers' hands.

Exceptional Piano Offer

Extraordinary Values!

THE list of bargains offered in this advertisement represent such exceptional value that it is impossible to offer better terms of sale than those announced, the prices being quoted low enough to produce cash or nearly cash results. Never before in the history of this house have we known of such extraordinary values as this special sale affords.

A careful reading of the description of the pianos and the terms of sale will make it quite apparent that immediate action should be taken. Most instruments have had some use, but every instrument leaves our ware-rooms in perfect condition, and comes with our guarantee

Terms!

The Terms are as follows:

One-third Cash

One-third in one year with time note bearing 7 per cent. interest; one-third in two years, with time note bearing 7 per cent. interest.

\$10 00

Discount

For one-half cash, other half in one year.

\$20.00

Discount

For all Cash.

Select Your Piano Now!

MASON AND RISCH—7 1-3 octave upright piano, boudoir style of case of walnut with plain polished panels; in good repair, is guaranteed, like new. Sale price. **\$210**

HEINTZMAN AND CO.—Cabinet grand upright piano by Heintzman and Co.; ebonized case with full length panels, has double repeating action, ivory keys, etc. Sale price. **\$225**

MENDELSSOHN—7 1-3 octave upright piano by Mendelssohn and Co., Toronto; walnut case with full length panels, handsomely carved; 3 pedals and ivory keys, etc., just like new. Sale price **\$230**

MENDELSSOHN—Very handsome Louis XV. style Mendelssohn piano, in rich mahogany case; has full length panels without scroll carving, 3 pedals, ivory keys, etc., used less than a year. Sale price **\$245**

HEINTZMAN AND CO.—7 1-3 octave upright piano by Heintzman and Co., Toronto; walnut case, full length panels, music desk, 3 pedals, ivory keys, etc.; panels are without scroll carving. Sale price. **\$260**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—Cabinet grand upright piano by Gerhard Heintzman, in very rich mahogany case, fine action, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals; just like new. Sale price. **\$283**

GOURLAY, WINTER AND LEEMING—Very handsome cabinet grand upright of our own make, in mahogany case, early Georgian design, panels without scroll carving. This piano has only been used a few months and is just like new. Sale price. **\$275**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN—The largest size and most expensive style of this make in figured Burl walnut case; has been re-polished and is in perfect order. Sale price. **\$300**

GOURLAY—Puritan style Gourlay piano, in rich figured mahogany case; the lines of this design are simple and according to the latest ideas of craftsmanship is one of the most popular of present day styles and has the true Gourlay quality, best in every particular. Sale price. **\$305**

GOURLAY—Louis XV. design Gourlay in rich mahogany case, full new grand scale and one of the most costly pianos on our list; has been used for less than 15 months and could not be told from new. Sale price. **\$320**

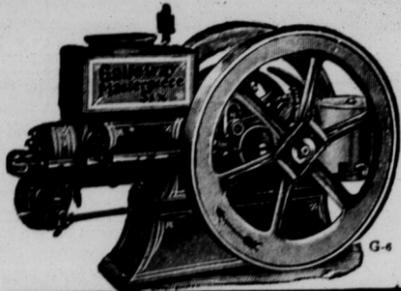
GOURLAY—New grand scale Gourlay, in most expensive style case of beautifully figured walnut; action and all parts are the best that money can buy and the instrument has improved rather than deteriorated from the slight use of less than 15 months. Sale price. **\$325**

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Limited

188 Yonge Street

TORONTO

Ontario



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WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE** We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our watchword and volume our motto. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIALS. ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery. Sold to you direct for less money than engines no better, and in many cases not nearly so good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash. Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece six in a perfect stream. Why? Because we give **More Power For Less Money** than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore; heavy and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service. When you buy a horse you don't want a shivering pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job. **Don't Get Fooled** By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded. **WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.** Dept. 11 Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Furthermore, although the tariff into Canada has been increased 5 per cent., we are not increasing the price of our suits to you.

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Preparing Winter Layers

For Winter Egg Production proper fall care and feeding must be given the Farm Flock

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

On too many of our farms the fall feeding of the laying stock consists of merely what the hens can pick up around the farm buildings. This kind of poultry keeping does not pay. If we expect the hens on the farm to produce winter eggs they must be fed for it and now is the time to begin. The yearlings and most of the pullets will be in their moult now or just thru and if there is any time in a hen's life when she will require extra feed it is during the moulting period. Usually weather conditions are such that extra feeding will be necessary during the moult to keep the fowl in good condition and also supply material for growing a new coat of feathers. This feeding should start when the birds start moulting and be continued right thru it. In dealing with the fall feeding of pullets we must bear in mind that we have to depend on them for the greater part of our winter egg supply. The pullets intended for this purpose must be fully matured or practically so when the cold weather comes on and they also must have their winter coat of feathers. It is a physical impossibility to produce meat, feathers and eggs at the same time from the same bird.



PROFESSOR HERNER

Feed for Growth

Fall feeding of pullets should first be aimed at producing growth or maturing the birds. This can be done pretty well even with June hatched birds by feeding a liberal quantity of soft mash once a day. Equal parts of finely chopped oats and bran mixed with milk to make it nice and crumbly form an excellent mash. In addition, feed liberally with wheat or wheat screenings and give sour milk or buttermilk to drink. If the pullets are moulting a small quantity of beef scrap may be fed to supply the additional protein or feather forming material required. This is, however, not absolutely necessary because the milk will furnish considerable of this. Table scraps containing meat will also be very valuable for feeding to moulting pullets and hens. Give the pullets proper protection during the wet, rainy, fall days and nights. It pays to give them good care at this time. Remove them from the coops to the regular poultry house as soon as possible. By doing this they get the necessary protection and also can be cared for a little better during the early part of fall than if they were allowed to roost outside anywhere. Then also by putting them in the poultry house early in the fall they become used to their new surroundings and will do better, mature more quickly and start laying earlier than if left outside. Moving pullets or hens after they have started laying will always stop them, so the sooner the pullets are put in the poultry house the better.

Sell All Two-year-old Hens

In regard to the yearling hens—for those are the only ones that should be left at this time of the year—they probably are now in the middle of their moult or just completing their new coat of feathers. If any two-year-old hens are left get rid of them as quickly as possible for it will not pay you to keep them over winter. Also weed out the yearling hens. This can be done in different ways. The best way for farm practice is to go over them carefully at night time and lifting each bird off the perch note if she is heavy and overfat; if so kill her or at least put her in a box and sell her as meat. Do this with all your yearling hens and notice the effect this work will have on your supply of winter eggs. Another way of culling out the poor layers is to go by the amount or the richness of the leg color in any of the yellow legged breeds. A rich yellow leg as a rule is an indication of a poor layer. It generally is the case that a heavy layer has very light or pale colored legs instead of a deep yellow. This will only hold good in yellow legged hens. Heavy laying seems to take the color out of the legs; there is, however, no hard and fast rule to go by in selectin,

your best layers. The actual performance is the only sure guide. These two simple rules, however, can easily be followed and they certainly will enable one to get rid of a lot of drones in the flock. By weeding out all these and keeping no two-year-old hens the flock as a whole will be more uniform and far easier to feed and handle to better advantage this fall and in the winter than a mixed lot of pullets, year-old hens and two-year-olds.

The yearling hens should get more than just what they pick up in the fall. Give them an extra feed of soft mash once a day the same as the pullets. This will bring along the moult faster and also help them to grow a good coat of new feathers. The effect of giving these hens buttermilk to drink will be even better for them than for the pullets. This fall for the last month I have been feeding yearling hens soft mash once a day and buttermilk to drink before them all the time and I have never before had such heavy fall egg production in yearling hens as this year. They moulted well in July and August and then we followed up with wheat and cracked corn fed in the litter morning and night, a soft mash once a day—at noon—and buttermilk to drink. Along with this we fed green alfalfa once a day.

Grow a Plot of Alfalfa

These hens were not let out at all after September 1 and the egg production has been going up right along. The daily egg yield in two pens of twenty-five hens each runs all the way from twelve eggs to twenty. I have always found that yearling hens will do better during their moult and afterwards if they are confined in the poultry house and not let out at all. This means more work, but the egg production has been heavier in every case than when the birds were allowed free range. This, I believe, is due to the hens not being exposed to outdoor conditions, rains, storms and so on, but kept inside, given plenty of exercise, plenty of the right kind of food and plenty of fresh air. I have tried this both with heavy breeds and also with Leghorns and it has in each case been highly satisfactory. In the fall of the year it is essential that hens be supplied with green food in some form or other. For such food at this season it is hard to get anything better than alfalfa. A small plot fairly close to the hen house would form a good pasture plot for the hens all summer and well into the autumn, and then in case the hens are kept inside the daily supply could be cut from the plot.

The feeding of the pullets and hens during this month will largely determine the number of eggs you will get from your flock this winter. Start in now and feed so as to put your birds in the right condition.

Wet weather has delayed threshing. Stooks are damp and wet on the outside, but the weather looks as if it might be dry for a while at any rate. If you thresh, the outside sheaves will be tough, but if you wait it may rain again and hold up the gang for another day or two. What are you going to do? Why not get out in the morning early and set the gang at work turning out the stooks and putting them up two and two in long rows, just like they do yet "down East"? Turn-out-about-as-many-as-you-know-you-can-handle-in-the-day and by the time these are shifted the first ones will be quite dry enough to handle. This suggestion is not theory. Many farmers in the West have followed it this year and have threshed their grain without having it grade tough.

The man who is too hard up to buy a farm paper that keeps him posted is usually the one who has money to spend on fakes.

The town of Levis, Que., has by a vote of 565 to 71 decided for prohibition.

Wanted!

BUTTER LIVE POULTRY EGGS PORK MUTTON LAMBS BEEF VEAL HIDES WOOL POTATOES

In fact ANYTHING you produce. We are receiving heavy demands for Butter and Eggs.

We can ship you Winter Apples at No. 1, per barrel \$4.50 No. 2, per barrel 4.25 f.o.b. Winnipeg Sent in exchange or for cash. Order early.

Prompt Returns Guaranteed New Management

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Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below.

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

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

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

LIVE HENS WANTED

- Hens 10c
- Young Ducks 11-12c
- Turkeys 13-15c
- Old Roosters 9c
- Geese 10c
- Spring Chickens Best Market Prices

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

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

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

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

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

LIVE POULTRY

- Hens—Any size 10c to 11c
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Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD., Winnipeg

PETTIT'S HONEY

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

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You Farmers

who want to get good profits with dairy products, consider our

"Ten Days Free Trial Offer" of the **DOMO** Cream Separator, which is second to none on the Canadian market today and which you can buy for prices from \$15.00 and up, according to the capacity of the machine. Ask for circulars of the "Free Trial Offer" and also conditions to agents to

"DOMO" SEPARATORS 66 Ste. Anne St., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.



First Lessons for the Colt

Continued from Page 9

has got into the rig, adjusted his robe, taken up his reins and whip, and given the word to go on.

Take pains to accustom the colt to all the fearsome sights of the road. A horse cannot be said to be perfectly broken nowadays until he will stand still and untrifled with a trolley car in front of him, a freight train on a steam road passing close behind him, and an automobile panting and snorting beside him. A horse is not worth a dollar note if he shies at automobiles and traction engines moving or at rest. Times have changed in this regard. Nowadays much more is required of the driver or family horse than was formerly the case when "devil-wagons" and tractors were practically unknown.

Teach the Lessons Thoroughly

Remember that a horse is a creature of habit. It takes repetition to impress his lessons upon his brain. He is not a very intelligent beast at the best and requires both patience and firmness to get his best out of him. Always be decisive. Use the whip only when required and then sharply, so that it makes a lasting impression. Speak seldom to the colt.

Habits contracted early in life will stick to a horse indefinitely. Hence the necessity of starting him properly. Lessons learned at two years of age will never be forgotten. Colts broken at that period of their existence may be turned out for a year and when taken up again will be found to remember all that was taught them, the good as well as the bad. Go easy always and persevere. Never leave a lesson half learned. Make the colt understand from the first that his use in harness is strictly a business proposition, that he must have no will of his own and that he must obey promptly. Cheerful, prompt acquiescence in the driver's commands, whether conveyed by word or rein, is an asset of merchantable value.

Personally I prefer to use a blind bridle when giving a colt his first lessons in harness, so that he may contract the habit of looking straight ahead and going on about his business, unknowing that which is coming behind. This gives him, in my experience, greater confidence in his driver. When he is thoroughly broken an open bridle may be substituted for the blind one, if the owner so desires, but under all circumstances I have found that for horses young or old the blind bridle is the better. I am convinced also that a horse works more easily in harness with a moderately tight check-rein, but the use of that part of the harness is optional with the owner, once the colt is broken.

Lumber for the Farm

Continued from Page 8

distance, they should be bought locally. When ordering, one firm suggests that the farmer should try and learn the grades and different kinds of lumber when possible as a good many times when erecting a building No. 2 material would answer just as well as No. 1. They say that nine times out of ten the farmer will specify a certain kind of siding when a different kind would be just as good or possibly better and sometimes on the same grade having a little different shape he could save several dollars per thousand.

It is wasteful also to order definite lengths for any lumber other than straight dimension timbers. Most of the British Columbia mills conform to certain recognised regulations and all quotations are based upon a standard list. Dimension timbers are quoted in specified lengths in even feet such as 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 feet, etc. Boards, shiplap, siding, flooring, ceiling and finish are quoted in random lengths running from 8 to 16 feet. Boards, shiplap and siding are finished in even lengths, which permits the breaking of joints on studs or joists placed two feet apart. A board which measures anything short of 14 feet is measured as a 12 foot board. Flooring, ceiling and finish are furnished in straight foot lengths such as 10, 11, 12, etc. All random lengths call for a proportion of each length and will run largely to 12, 14 or 16 feet. The general rule followed is to make an extra charge of \$2 per thousand on shiplap and boards and \$4 per thousand flooring, siding, ceiling and finish if specified lengths are ordered. Thus since there is nothing to be gained by specifying certain lengths

One Piece or a Carload

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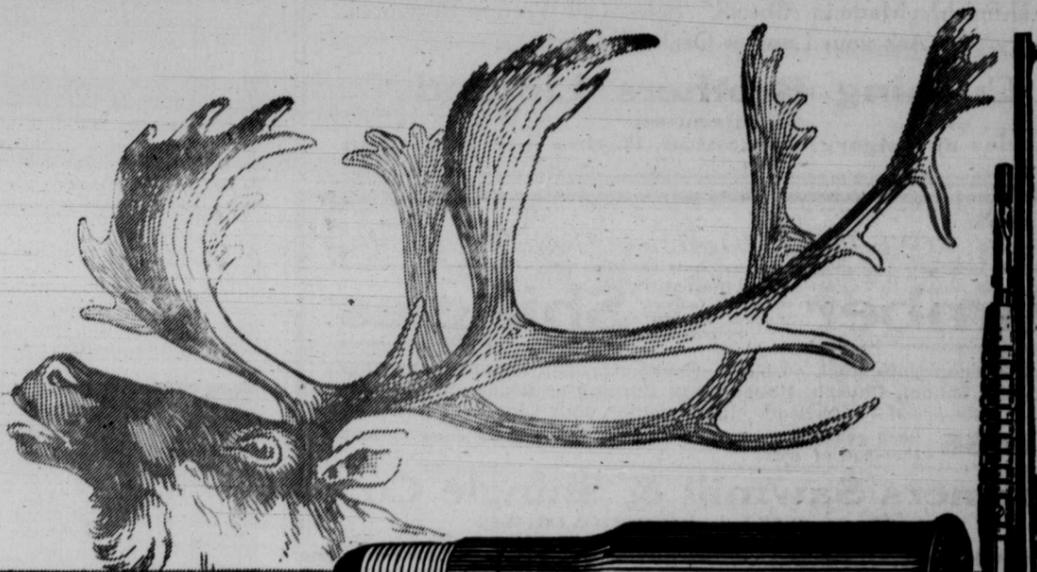
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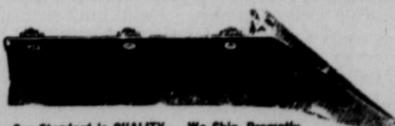
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When ordering, give number on back of old share, also length and make of share.

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WRITE today for Latest List, which will give you the lowest wholesale mill price on lumber, dimensions, shiplap, flooring, siding, finish, shingles, mouldings, windows, doors, etc., delivered freight paid, to your station. Or send us your bill of lumber, stating the number of pieces required, we will send you an estimate in detail, of the exact cost delivered at your station. You cannot afford to pay more than our prices. Send for List today.

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

in order to get a minimum price as well as the best value in lumber, leave all lengths except dimension timbers to the lumber company to fill. Window and door frames can be purchased to advantage ready to place in the house. These are made accurately to fit the size of windows on the order, but care should always be taken to mention whether 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 studding is to be used. If special sizes are required in windows or doors or woodwork of any description, all large mills are equipped to supply same at short notice.

Ready to Erect Houses

The ready to erect building is receiving considerable attention at the present time, but so far the project is too new to allow of a definite opinion as to its merits being made. Most firms at present believe that unless the purchaser lives reasonably close to the place where the building is made, so that a representative can be sent out to supervise the building, this method is seldom satisfactory. At any rate it can only be done to advantage at a mill where there is a large duplication of the same building. In the majority of buildings the owner decides to change the style of construction or make some difference in the layout while the building is being erected. Any such alterations cannot be done without more or less waste of material and in a ready to erect house anything like this would considerably increase the cost by making it necessary to purchase more new material.

Most lumber firms will gladly figure on a bill of material for any structure if supplied with complete plans, but since the quantity of lumber required for the erection of any building greatly depends upon the ability of the contractor, by far the best way is for the intending builder to get his contractor or carpenter to make out a list of lumber required and offer this to the lumber firm for a price quotation unless this list has already been furnished by the architect.

The mill to consumer method of doing business introduces several distinctly good features into the farmers' business and by no means the least of these is the



Cedars, near Harrison Lake, B.C.

cash system of payment. Credit, with its accompanying high rates of interest, is one of the factors which has done so much to keep farmers generally from placing their business on a substantial dividend paying basis, and the benefits accruing to the principle of paying cash for every purchase, large or small, cannot be too often driven home. Most lumber firms expect a deposit of from \$25 to \$50 with order as evidence of good faith and the balance is paid on a sight draft attached to the bill of lading.

Time Taken to Ship

The time taken to ship carloads varies somewhat. When grain is moving in the fall it is often difficult for mills to get cars just when wanted. Most mills are equipped to fill orders immediately and when

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MILL → CONSUMER

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CALGARY - ALBERTA

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We Save You \$100 to \$300 on a Car

On timbers and rough lumber the saving per carload averages \$100. On mixed cars of dressed and rough lumber the saving is about \$250. On finishing lumber, such as siding, ceiling, moulded casing and base, flooring, etc., the saving runs as high as \$300. You can figure on a straight saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. on any kind of lumber from the mills of THE PRAIRIE LUMBER CO. WRITE TODAY FOR BIG WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

Better Lumber for Less Money

No better lumber ever came out of the saw mills than the vast stock of dimension, boards, shiplap, siding, ceiling, etc.; we are shipping to users everywhere at saw mill prices. It is all bright, new, clean, thoroughly seasoned, bone-dry, well manufactured lumber. It is all graded in strict accordance with the official rules of the Lumbermen's Association. It is all good lumber that you will be proud to put into a building, and every piece is guaranteed to be exactly as described.

We want to figure with every man in the country who needs lumber. Send us your list of material TODAY.

If you are going to build a house, barn, corn crib, granary, implement shed, silo, we will sell all the lumber you want at half the market price or better.

We do a tremendous business on a very small margin of profit and our many satisfied customers testify to the high quality of our products, the absolute fairness of our methods, and the extraordinary low prices on every item.

We Save You \$75 to \$200 on Your Plans

Let us furnish you your plans for your house, etc., FREE. WRITE TODAY how to get them.

Send us your plans and we will give you a GUARANTEED LIST of material to erect your building with, price delivered at your station.

Do you know the best way to paint your house? WRITE TODAY, we will tell you.

The Prairie Lumber Co.
850 Hastings W. Vancouver, B.C.

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cars are readily available, in three to five days from the receipt of the order a full car can be on its way from the mill. On an average the time taken in transit from Vancouver to Red-Deer, Alta., is from five to six days; to Saskatoon, Sask., about seven days, and to Dauphin, Man., not over ten days.

Any farmer who contemplates building should first obtain his plan and working drawings. Then if a bill of material is not included with it the local builder or carpenter should be consulted to furnish this information. With this data obtained it can be sent to any of the reliable lumber or building material supply firms for an estimate. If the material required is not sufficient for a car lot some neighbors can be found who will take advantage of carload prices for some building ma-



Making shingles

terial they require and together the orders can be filled out. Before confirming the order arrangements should be made for a payment of cash in full for goods on delivery of the car.

When erected no house is complete without being properly painted. At no time can paint be used to better advantage than before the wood gets weathered. The saving in paint required and thoroughness with which the job can be done before the builders leave will effect a considerable saving in the subsequent upkeep required. Besides this, the attractive and homelike appearance which can be imparted to any house with a happy combination of colors will make the work "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever."

Farmers should remember that the continuance of this method of a mill to consumer business, which has been largely responsible for the great decrease in lumber prices during the past year or two, depends almost solely upon the support which they give it. If the estimates quoted by such firms are simply used as a lever to reduce the price named by the local dealers, the only result will be that very soon the outside firms will be compelled to cease operations. This will allow the line lumber companies to again obtain control and prices almost inevitably will be as high as ever. But if reasonable business judgment is shown, full advantage of the opportunity to purchase quantities of building material at wholesale prices will be taken and at the same time a quite sufficient business will still remain to be transacted with the local yards to make it well worth their while to continue in business.

THE PATRONAGE NUISANCE

R. T. Richardson, of Woodroffe, president of the Conservative Association of Carleton County, Ont., has had the dispensing of federal patronage in his district since the resignation of W. F. Garland, M.P., who confessed to grafting in Red Cross supplies. In a statement furnished to the press Mr. Richardson says:

"I have had all the handling of patronage I want. Why, five years of that would take ten years off a man's life. No less than six people were to see me this morning before I left for Ottawa and every day it is like that. Then there are telephone calls at all hours. It would be different if all you had to do would be to go up to the Government and say you wanted such and such a job for such a person, but it is not easy like that at all. No, I do not want to have the dispensing of patronage any longer, and will do all I can to get a member for Carleton elected with the least possible delay."

Mr. Richardson himself had an ambition to become an M.P. before this experience. Now he is quite content to let someone else have the honor.



LUMBER

It's Easy to get Low Prices

on Lumber this season. Wherever lumber is for sale it is offered at low figures compared with what was being asked some time ago.

Quality and Service must be considered along with Price. You get both quality and service when you buy your Lumber through the farmers' pioneer company. Send us a plan of your buildings with exact dimensions and we will estimate your requirements and quote delivered price.

What's in a Name?

"Grain Growers," "Farmers" and "Co-operative" have become popular terms with those who wish to sell something to farmers of Western Canada. This popularity has developed since The GGG Co. was organized in 1906, and during the past couple of years is particularly noticeable in the lumber business. We know of many who have bought lumber from other Companies, thinking that they were buying from this farmers' Company. We have no office and transact no lumber business in Vancouver or elsewhere in the Pacific Province. Write The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., Winnipeg. Remember the three G's. When you are placing your order don't be confused in names."

We also Quote Wholesale Prices

on Builders' Supplies, including Corrugated Iron, Metal Siding, Building Paper, Plaster, Lime, Cement, Nails, Storm Doors, Storm Windows, Furnaces, etc.

For Top Prices, Prompt Returns, Liberal Advances, and Real Service, Sell Your Grain through the farmers' pioneer company. Send us your Shipping Bill for grain shipped to us and we can deduct payments for supplies ordered.

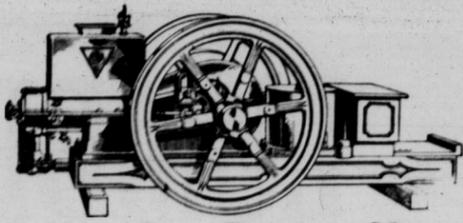
Write us about Apples, Flour, Coal, Engines, Plows, Wagons, Etc.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

Winnipeg-Manitoba

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If You Can Drive a Horse
You Can Easily Operate an
Alpha Gas Engine

THE ADVANTAGES OF A GAS engine for farm use are so well recognized that today it is simply a matter of selecting an engine that will do the work with the least attention and expense.

THE DESIGNERS OF THE ALPHA were not satisfied to build an engine that would merely reduce farm work. They went a step further and developed an engine, that in meeting every farm requirement, also reduced the work and cost of operating an engine.

ANY MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD who can drive a horse can operate an Alpha. Simply oil it, turn on the fuel, give the fly wheel a turn and it will plug along all day, sawing wood, pumping water, grinding feed, cutting fodder or silage. It will be a big help to your wife as she can use it to run the cream separator, churn and washing ma-

chire; in fact the entire family will find this engine a great time and labor saver.

THE ALPHA HAS NO BATTERIES to weaken or cause trouble. It starts and operates on a simple, low speed magneto. The carburetor acts perfectly with either gasoline or kerosene fuel. The ignition system is the simplest and most reliable ever used on an engine; you will understand its operation at a glance and never have any trouble in getting a fat, hot spark.

ASK FOR THE ALPHA ENGINE catalog. It is a book you will read with interest from cover to cover, and it will show you what great progress has been made in simplifying and improving engines for farm use. Get all the facts about the Alpha before you buy any engine for use on your farm.

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These pigs are popular English-type Berkshires, long-sided, smooth, prolific, economic producers. Pairs supplied not akin and trios not related, at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$20.00. Pedigrees free. Can ship anywhere in Western Provinces.

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ALBERTA FARMERS!

Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival

SHIP TO CALGARY

P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta

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Strangles in Horses

Symptoms and Treatment of an Infectious Disease which is quite common in the West at the present time

Reports are to hand that an unusually large number of cases of strangles in horses are prevalent just now in a great many districts in the West. It is not uncommon during the colder months in fall and spring for horses to develop a harsh, dry cough, accompanied by a free discharge from the nostrils, which at first is watery, but which quickly changes into a thick slimy nature, with pus-like matter mixed with it. Any such symptoms should be carefully watched and generally develop into strangles.

This is an infectious disease that is readily communicable from one animal to another, and that most commonly occurs among young horses, especially any that have been brought into the stables for the first time, tho it may also be seen in those running on grass. An ordinary cold may predispose a horse to the trouble, but it is primarily an infectious disease, and consequently livery stables where horses of all ages are stabled from time to time are ideal places for spreading it.

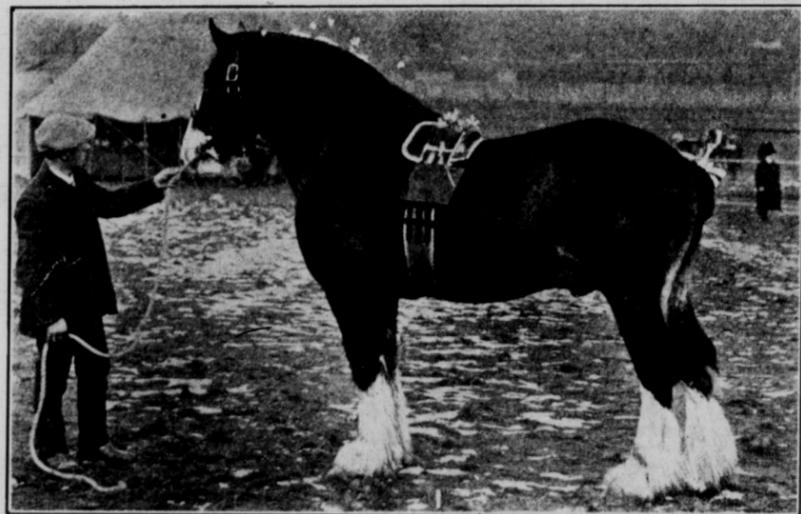
Common Symptoms

Numbers of horses are attacked by it and recover—thereby obtaining an immunity that is usually life-long—but there is always danger that complications may occur, or the disease become chronic, to the permanent injury of the horse's appearance and perhaps his value. The principal primary symptoms have been described above, but it will be found that as the disease progresses the coat stares, the mucous membrane of the eye, if examined, will be found to be red, the

that might prove fatal. To prevent pneumonia and bronchitis, keep the animal warm. At the same time allay the inflammation, ease the cough and promote discharge from the nostrils by steaming the head three or four times a day with the vapour of hot water to which a little oil of eucalyptus has been added. It is better to hold the head down close over a bucket than to place it in a bag, as is sometimes done in the steaming process. Any swelling of the glands should be promptly treated by bathing with warm water and flaxseed poultices. Blisters and irritating liniments should not be applied to the throat. As soon as the abscess softens open it at the lowest point. If the pus is allowed to remain it will burrow into the tissues under the skin and often result fatally. After the abscess has burst or been opened it must be kept open, so that it discharges the pus and also be washed out with warm water, to which a little disinfectant has been added. A teaspoonful to a pint of water will be sufficient.

More Complex Cases

In those cases where laryngitis develops, proved by great difficulty in swallowing, the return of liquids thru the nose and a loud noise in breathing, a smart mustard blister applied to the region of the throat usually gives speedy relief and is better than poultices. There is great danger and difficulty in forcing nourishment on a horse with strangles, and the appetite should be tempted with warm mashes, steamed hay and the like. Green foods, when available, are specially



"Craigie Sensation." Clydesdale stallion winner of the Glasgow senior premium for 1915. Owned by James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock.

temperature rises and the pulse is quickened. Usually the breathing is slightly accelerated, due to the blocking of the air passages with mucus. A swelling below the jaw (first noticeable quite early in the attack) becomes hot, tender and may break and discharge a thick, yellowish pus. This hot, painful swelling is usually considered the most characteristic symptom of strangles. After the abscesses break or are lanced, and the nasal discharge becomes well established, the fever abates and the appetite returns. This is followed by a progressive decrease of the nasal discharge and at the end of ten days or a fortnight the animal is well.

While the foregoing is the usual course of events, there are complications and malignant forms with which owners of horses should be familiar, as they may prove fatal. For instance, the swelling below the jaw may become excessive, or abscesses may form in the lungs, brain or abdominal cavity, setting up labored breathing in the first case and symptoms of colic in the last. Inflammation of the larynx, producing the return of liquids thru the nostrils, is not uncommon.

Simple Treatment

As the disease is infectious, the first thing must be the removal of the affected animal from contact with others. This does not only mean a separate building or yard; it means also separate utensils for feeding and watering. Otherwise, however, the treatment is simple and aims at prevention of the complications

recommended. If kept in the stable soft feeds should be fed. The horse may not take to them readily, in fact often horses would rather eat a dry oat sheaf than all the mashes placed before them when suffering from strangles, but dry feed is better withheld. Water should be kept before the horse all the time. This allows of its getting rid more easily of the mucus from its nose and also gives it a chance to get an occasional sip of water.

Drenches cannot be given in consequence of the state of the throat, and it is better to give medicine in the food or water, or by placing it on the back of the tongue with a smooth stick.

If the fever is excessive the horse may receive small doses of Glauber's salts (handful three times a day) as a laxative, bicarbonate of soda or niter in 1 dram doses every few hours, and small doses of antimony, iodide of potash, aconite, or quinine. Steaming the head with the vapor of warm water poured over a bucket of bran and hay, in which belladonna leaves or tar have been placed, will allay the inflammation of them ucous membranes and greatly ease the cough. A dessert spoonful of chlorate of potash in the drinking water twice a day is also good treatment.

Strangles is caused by minute organisms, or microbes, which seem to be able to live outside the animal's body for a long time, and to infect susceptible horses when picked up. Consequently, when a horse has contracted the disease, if at

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SUBJECT 1

The Mechanical Hired Man

Articles on this subject should describe the various uses to which the small gasoline engine has been put on the farm. Drawings, sketches of the layout of line shafting, etc., or photographs showing the arrangement of the engine and power machines will all help to make the article more interesting and will be considered when awarding the prizes. Articles should contain the cost of the engine and the installation of the various labor-saving devices, the cost of operation, full details of installation and a short note on the advantages of the layout.

SUBJECT 2

Water Works on the Farm

This subject will include the manner of locating the source of water, its position, the manner in which it is laid on in the house and buildings, whether it is a gravity or pressure system, how the outside pipes are insulated to keep them from freezing, how much the installation cost.

SUBJECT 3

The Farm Automobile

What uses can it be put to? Do you use it as a power plant? Is it cheaper than a pair of drivers? How long during the year can you use it? How much does it cost in gasoline and repairs? What kind of car is most satisfactory in your district?

RULES—Read Carefully

No article should exceed 600 words in length. Write plainly on one side of the paper only. Commence each subject on a separate piece of paper and sign name and address in full on each article. Do not attempt to fill out the articles with unnecessary words. The prizes will be awarded on the facts which each article contains. Any photographs which are available should accompany articles. All articles for competition must reach this office on or before November 3, 1915. The result will be published in the November 17 issue of The Guide.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

all possible it should be removed to a separate place. The stable it has been occupying must be disinfected in the interests of the others. This should be done by scrubbing the buckets, manger, and woodwork of the stalls with boiling water, to which some reliable disinfectant has been added. Lime should be sprinkled about the floors, and the walls lime-washed.

Nature on the Prairie

Notes and Photos by S. J. Wigley, Edgerton, Alta.

The Wild Pansy

The wild pansy or heartsease affords a splendid example of what may be done to improve a wild flower by cultivation and selection. Less than one hundred years ago garden pansies as we now know them, did not exist. Old illustrations often show the pansy with sepals larger than the petals. Comparing these with the beautiful symmetrical pansies that adorn our gardens today we get a valuable object lesson of what may be done by enthusiastic perseverance on practical lines. Lord Gambier and his gardener, Mr. Thompson, began experimenting on the English wild pansy in 1813, and soon improved it out of all knowledge.

Besides the wild pansy illustrated in the photo there is another blue "violetta" common on our prairies and is well worth cultivating as a border



WILD PANSY

plant in the flower garden. At first sight it may be mistaken for a large dog violet, but the leaves are entirely different. Many improvements in plants take place we might almost say by accident, and a reference to the history of many Canadian apples will show that "chance" has played a not unimportant part. "Posterity has done nothing for us!" a celebrated M.P. is credited with saying, "but that is no reason why we should not plant fruit seeds in sheltered spots, with the hope that they may be found after many days."

At this time of the year it is customary, after the stooks are threshed, to turn the horses out into the fields to clean up odd grain which has been missed. Be careful about doing this. A great many cases of colic occur at this season of the year, due simply to this cause. Don't let the horses stay out too long for the first few days. Judgment in this matter will often save the life of a horse.

It shouldn't be necessary to remind any farmer about leaving loose grain in open or poorly made bins where loose stock can get at it. Be careful. Have all the granaries closed and nailed up tight and if you are not sure whether the door is shut, go to the field with a hammer and nails or a padlock and find for certain. A little extra trouble like this may be worth a good many dollars.

When feeding chop, remember that ground feed is better if ground fresh every few days.

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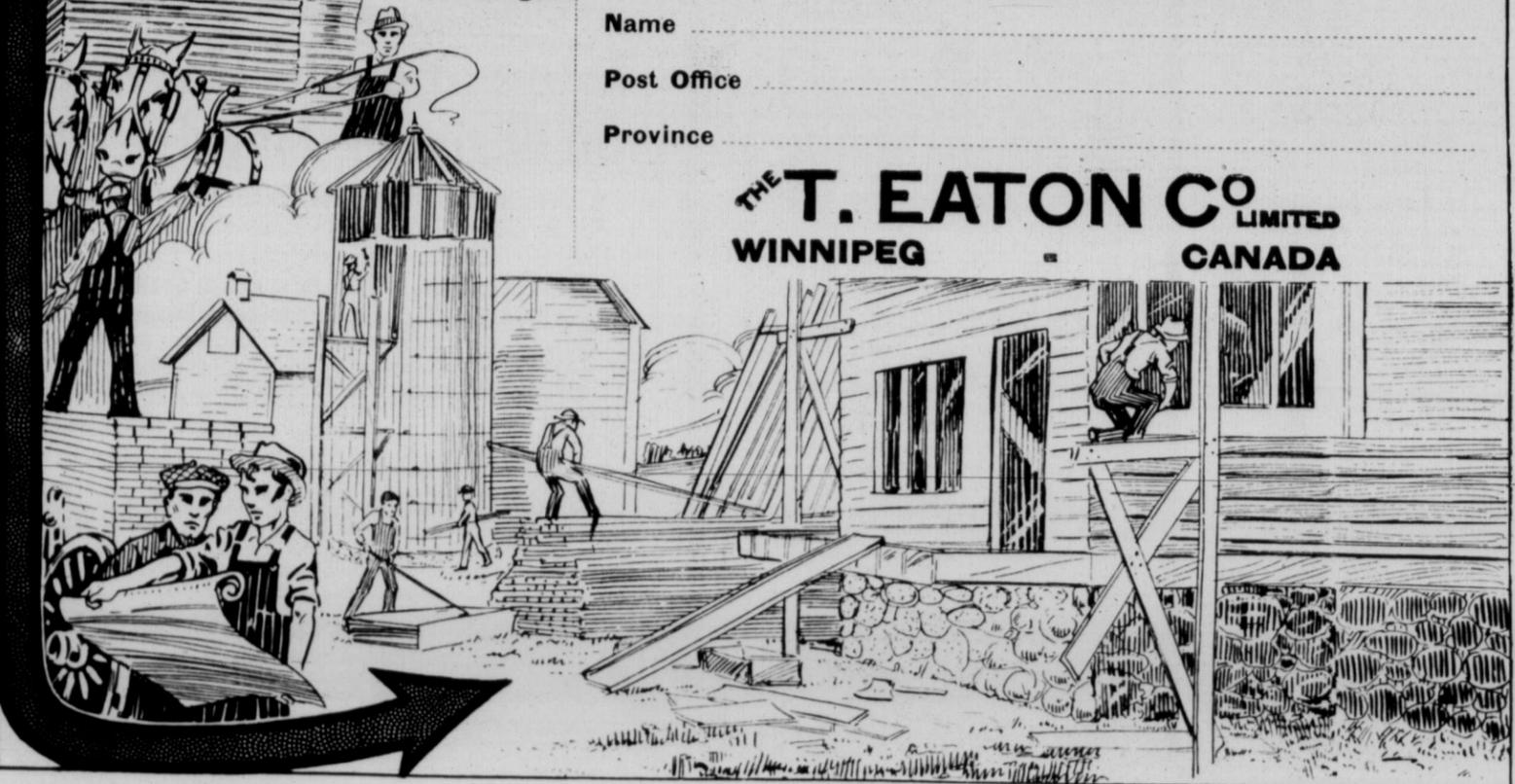
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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

OPEN SOUTHERN MARKET

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Sept. 29 you deal with ocean freights and the agricultural commission. In this you have furnished some sound food for thought. According to the Hon. Mr. Meighen no relief can be looked for at an early date in ocean freight. We know by practical experience what to look for from a commission appointed by any party in power to report on the duties and work of the party in power and how long we will have to wait for same.

Now what we are entitled to is relief from oppression and I hear our Wise Men in the East say, "We are doing all that can be done." We, the farmers of the West, say, "No! You have not done so." We say, "Let down the bars to the South at once on all farm products and we know what the result would be." It would be a gain on wheat of not less than around 5 cents a bushel on contract grades, that is, 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and on lower grades it would reach 10 cents in many cases. Of course some of our Wise Men in the East will say such a statement cannot be justified by the facts. Well, here are just a few reasons to justify the above statements:—

1.—The weekly market report given in The Grain Growers' Guide, and we know this is correct by any amount of evidence, shows that for the last thirty days or more Minneapolis cash is around 5 cents above Winnipeg cash.

2.—We know that our contract grades contain easily 5 cents more of milling value than the Minneapolis contract grades contain. Our grading system explains this fact. Take Manitoba inspection, it demands that 1 Northern shall contain 60 per cent. of hard red fife wheat. Minneapolis inspection demands that 1 Northern shall contain not less than 60 per cent. hard wheat. Now, take a year like this, and our hard wheat has lost its color. The bran has become bleached, and under our system our inspectors are compelled to place such wheat into grades below that which it originally belonged to because it has become bleached; but in Minneapolis the inspectors find that bleached wheat is still hard wheat just the same and are able according to their inspection system to place it in the grades it originally belonged to. So we find that even if Winnipeg and Minneapolis cash were at a par today, our cousins to the South would get around 5 cents more than we would for the same wheat. But take it on grades below contract grades and the difference is just about double. Particularly is this so on smutty wheat, that is, it costs us around 7 cents; in Minneapolis it costs the farmer from 1½ cents to 2 cents, and we find it works similarly on rejected grades, rejected for foreign matter or rejected for excessive moisture.

It has been acknowledged for years by millers and others that a year like this is the harvest for the big millers. They will be able to pay 34 per cent. dividend on the dollar that is not a dollar. The man that grinds the wheat gets the farmer's loss and nobody else can. Of course some of our Wise Men would have us believe that all this does not cost the farmer anything, and judging by our action in the past we surely have believed this to be true. But the handwriting is on the wall that the time has come when the farmers must have justice, and justice we will not have in the question of the marketing of our grain until we are allowed to sell our grain wherever we can do best with it. What is the use of beating around the bush in this very important matter? Here we have last year our cousins to the South exporting to the same markets that we export to almost 300,000,000 bushels, and the greater part of the year the Minneapolis cash was around 5 cents above our cash. This year they will export probably 400,000,000 bushels to the same market and the difference is ranging now about the same. If we are to get immediate relief, the bars to the South must be let down. The offer of free exchange of wheat and wheat products still remains on the American

statute books. If the government will not accept this offer, then it is useless for them to claim they are doing all they can for us.

Now is the time for every Grain Growers' Association to pass resolutions and forward same to the first minister. Yes, and every business man. This is just as important to the business man as it is to the farmer, and even more so, for the farmer's success is the business man's success. And farmers who are not members of the Association should make themselves heard in no uncertain sound thru some other course that suits them best. But in any case let Western men stand solid for justice to the farmer in the selling of his grain. If this is not done it will force the Grain Growers as organized bodies and all others to send men to Parliament Hill who will fight for justice, for where justice does not prevail injustice does prevail and that we have in abundance.

In discussing the grain situation lately with one of our largest exporters on the American continent, he said that there was no sound argument that could be produced to show that Free Trade in wheat would not be a great benefit to the Western farmers. Some years, he said, when the Americans have, such as they have today, large amounts for export, the difference would not be so great; but while that is true today, they are not long on the first class quality of hard wheat, and our wheat would fetch several cents a bushel more on the Minneapolis market because the American millers are anxious for it at the present day. In a year when they are short in hard wheat the difference might reach 10 cents per bushel, and more particularly would this apply on our lower grades. If the farmers of the West are anxious to improve this condition it is all up to them to act. Without action we will get no result.

Yours truly,
JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

WHAT PROHIBITION WOULD DO

Editor, Guide:—The following interesting paragraph appears in an English paper:

"The day has gone by when alcohol could be defended. No man who knows the truth about it now takes it for his health; science has proved beyond all doubt that alcohol has no good thing to give a man, a woman or a child. Even the moderate use of it dims the vision, impairs the judgment, reduces strength, hastens fatigue and weakens the body's power of resistance. We have allowed the evil thing to grow up in our midst not knowing half how evil a thing it was: we have allowed it to drug a great mass of our people so that all that is best in them is deadened and we cannot leave the fate of the nation in the hands of these people now. England must be ruled by those who love her most and not by those who love her least. And so the brave and noble and natural way is to treat this enemy of home as we treat the enemy in France and Belgium—we must drive it out."

It is said that prohibition would throw many people out of work, and it is true. It would throw out of work thousands of workhouse and prison and asylum officials and would make busier thousands of people who make bread and boots for little children, and shells for our brave troops. The truth is that trade would right itself in an amazingly short time without this poison for ever sapping its foundations. We must do, each one of us, what lies in our power. At least we can follow the King. Surely, then, we shall not bow down before it now when it has allied itself not with the allies of freedom, but with the enemies of the King. We will follow the King to the victory.

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

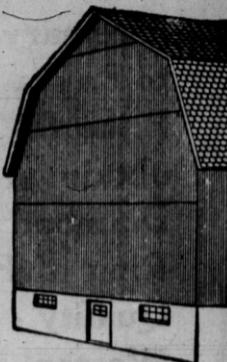
The people of Canada do not care what the government of Canada calls itself—Liberal, or Conservative, or Coalition.—Manitoba Free Press.

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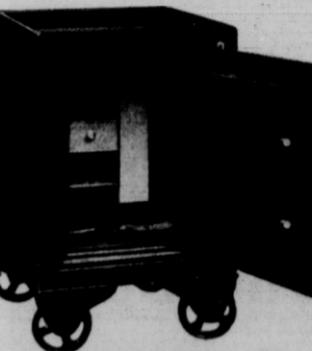
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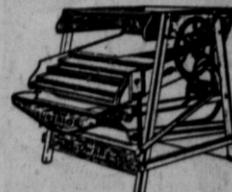
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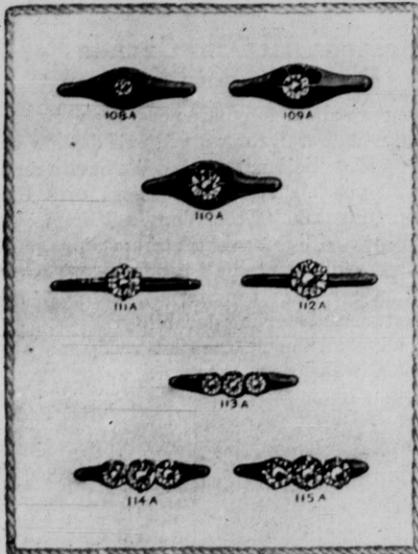
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THE HONOR ROLL

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That the officials and employees of the organized farmers' companies are not lacking in practical patriotism is shown by the number who have given up their positions to fight for king and country.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. is represented at the front and in the training camp by seventeen members of its permanent staff. Only one of these has so far figured in the casualty list, W. G. Johnston, superintendent, formerly stationed at North Battleford, who is a member of the famous Princess Patricia's Regiment. Mr. Johnston has seen much severe fighting. He was wounded some months ago, but recovered and went back to the firing line where he has since been reported wounded and missing.

A number of the agents of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. volunteered for active service, but up to the present only one, Donald McGugan, of Swalwell, has been accepted. The company feels that it has other representatives "doing their bit," however, in the sons and nephews of members of the board of directors. E. Carswell has a son, James E. Carswell, three nephews, Arthur Carswell and Chas. Carswell, of Red Deer, and Morrison Carswell, of Toronto, now in France, besides a son-in-law, Walter Compling at Sarcee Camp. Rice Sheppard has two sons in the army. Rice James and William Ewart, both of whom are at present at Sarcee Camp.

No less than thirty employees of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. are "doing their bit" or have already given their lives for the Empire. Reference was made in The Guide of October 6 to the death at Langemarek of Fred Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, vice-president of the company. Basil G. Roberts of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles was also killed in action, and C. G. Yeats of the same battalion has been wounded.

The Grain Growers' Guide printing office has also contributed a squad of fighters to the army, seven men having left to enlist. One of these, Sergt. William Morrison of the 43rd Battalion is now seriously ill at Edinburgh, but the rest were fit and well when last heard from.

Following is the honor roll of the staffs of the farmers' companies:—

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.

D. A. MacDonald, R. H. Bremner, F. Bowers, L. A. Bell, R. W. MacDougall, R. Walsh, P. W. Green, P. Billington, S. W. Leigh, F. Brews, E. Wilde, all of the Regina office; W. G. Johnston, superintendent, North Battleford; W. E. Shields, elevator operator, Lipton; W. M. Eskdale, elevator operator, Landscape; Harry Baker, elevator operator, Sedley; W. Evans, elevator operator, Perdue; L. L. Redford, elevator operator, Eastview.

Alberta Farmers Elevator Co.

Donald McGugan, elevator operator, Swalwell.

Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Robert A. S. Nash, Princess Patricia; C. G. Yeats (wounded), Basil G. Roberts (killed in action) and Laurence R. Fisher, 8th Battalion; Cyril Mann, Guy Clarkson, Harry May, 27th Battalion; R. D. Leigh, R. D. Miller, Harold Peters, William Hatcher, 34th Fort Garry Horse; Ed. Sladden, C. Cameron Brown, Wm. T. Sinclair, Ed. A. McLean, Thomas Craig, 43rd Battalion; Capt. Chas. R. Stinson, Sidney J. Allanson, Arthur Slater, Wilbur Kenny, Frank Sherriff, James Courtinall, Raymond Fowler, 61st Battalion; S. G. Freeborn, Worcestershire Regiment; George Holland, Engineers; James D. Brown, Black Watch; Norman Burgess, 5th Artillery; Caspar West, 30th B.C. Horse; J. R. Morton, Headquarters Staff, Sewell; J. W. Devey, with some Old Country Regiment.

Grain Growers' Guide

Geo. Bater, J. H. Bowick, T. C. Luty, J. Lindberg, Wm. Morrison, J. Twyman, W. J. Wakefield.

A London paper learns from reliable sources in Friedrichshafen that the German headquarters staff admits the loss of 33 Zeppelins and nine Parseval airships since the war began up to August 1, 1915. Since that date a further report states two Zeppelins and one Parseval are missing. The majority of the airships were brought down by the allies' aerial guns and the rest suffered accidents while landing.

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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 Erna 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 women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A BUSY HOMEMAKERS' CLUB

The Wildwood Homemakers held their July meeting at the home of Mrs. Henry Ziegler, where they entertained the members of the Manor Homemakers' club.

The August meeting was also a union meeting and was held at the home of Mrs. Wiggins. Both these social events were very much enjoyed and the members of both clubs look forward to many such joint meetings in the future.

Our September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. R. MacPherson. Owing to the busy season, only ten members were present, but we were pleased to have with us five visitors. Mrs. E. Ziegler had charge of the meeting and Mrs. Henry Ziegler gave us a very instructive paper on "Preparing Meals for Threshers."

The roll call was "Lunches for Threshers" and many useful ideas were exchanged. Both roll call and the paper were very helpful at this season.

During the meeting a sum of twenty-five dollars was voted to assist the Homemakers' fund for our Saskatchewan hospital. Our September meeting proved a decided success.

M. CORCORAN, Club Reporter.

EXTENSIVE RED CROSS WORK

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I have not been able to send you a report, as we have had no meetings all summer, but hope to have a good meeting in October, as the busy time will be over. Regarding the Red Cross work, Mrs. Anderson, who was appointed to look after the work, is very much pleased, the ladies are taking such an interest in it. She gave me a report of the work that has been accomplished, and will forward it to you. We have made 28 bed jackets, 20 nurses' aprons, 80 ice bags, 90 personal property bags, 70 bed-side bags, 8 pyjama suits, 40 many-tailed bandages, 40 abdominal bandages, 60 handkerchiefs.

MRS. W. E. McKIBBIN, Sec. Blackie, Alta.

This is a case of faith shown by works. It is certainly a splendid showing and the auxiliary is to be congratulated.—L. R. B.

REQUIRES WINTER CLOTHING

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I am an interested reader of the Grain Growers' Guide and I think it a fine paper. I am a widow with six children and I work very hard to support my little ones, but find it very hard to feed and clothe them. I would like some club to please send me some winter clothing, if it were possible. Please write to me.

LONELY WIDOW.

Anyone desiring to help this family should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta.

CONSIDERING LIBRARIES AND READING

Dear Miss Stocking:—Since last I wrote to you regarding our enterprising Association here at Waterloo, numerous things have been happening. Our last two meetings have been very interesting and well attended. In July observation reports from the "Better Farming" train were given. An instructive paper was also read on "Economy and beauty in home decoration." An appetizing lunch was served. It was decided that each month lunch will be served by the hostess.

In August our meeting was large and the members well represented, only two being absent. Some practical recipes for salads and desserts were given. The program also contained musical selections. On account of harvesting and threshing the meeting has been postponed until October, when papers on libraries and systematic reading will be given. On August 10 a concert, under the auspices

of the men's section, was given at the Waterloo school. An interesting program was given by the Watrous Musical Party. The rest room in Guernsey is in use and appears to be proving satisfactory.

HELEN F. BROWN,
Corresponding Sec.

We are pleased to receive so interesting a report and to know that the meetings are full of interest. E. A. S.

A VERY FLOURISHING SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—It is such a long time since a report has been sent from Pangman that you will begin to think that branch of the association has ceased to exist, but it still flourishes.

The last few monthly meetings have been chiefly taken up in arranging and practicing for a lawn social, which was held on July 23 in aid of the Red Cross fund.

The May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Andrich. The play was chosen and some other arrangements made. A donation of \$10 was voted for a family who had had the misfortune to have their house burned down. A paper on woman suffrage was given by Miss McKechnie, followed by discussion. Lunch was served after the singing of the National Anthem.

The meeting at Mrs. Keeler's in June was well attended. The date for the lawn social was fixed and those who were taking part in the play adjourned to another room for practicing, while some of the others prepared the Red Cross badges to be worn by the members at the social. It being a hot day the ice cream provided by the hostess was thoroughly enjoyed.

On July 8 the G. G. of Pangman and Khedive held a joint picnic at Mr. Schnurr's farm. It was a lovely afternoon and a big crowd turned out. The ladies provided the supper which was well appreciated. Baseball, tug-of-war, races, etc., were indulged in and the affair proved a great success.

The meeting in July was held at Mrs. Dorgan's and was taken up with practicing.

That morning Mr. Klinck, district organizer, Miss McKechnie, district director W.G.G.A., Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Klink and myself set out in a motor car for the purpose of organizing some new locals, south as far as the Montana boundary line. The first meeting was held the same afternoon in Lein school house and a branch was organized there. The evening meeting at a neighboring school was not well attended, a heavy storm having come on at the time of commencing. After several miles thru mud and water the next day we arrived at a farm house where the next meeting had been arranged. A most enthusiastic audience was present and another local was formed.

The lawn social on the evening of July 28 was a great success. It was held at Mr. Clew's farm. A varied and interesting program was given. The stage was prettily decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, etc., and the ice cream was all sold. The proceeds amounted to \$61, which has been sent to the Red Cross Society.

The August meeting was held on the second instead of the fourth Thursday, as that was thought to be more convenient than later. Even then many of the farmers were haying and the horses could not be spared, which resulted in a small number being present. Mrs. Darby invited the W.G.G.A. to meet at her home next month.

MRS. K. CLEWS,
Sec'y Pangman W.G.G.A.

The reports from Pangman have been missed and we welcome them back again. We are glad to hear of the energy expended in aid of the Red Cross Society. It is a sign of success to show enthusiasm in organizing other associations.

E. A. S.

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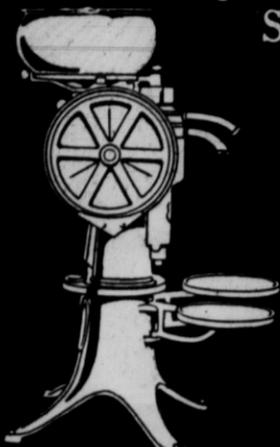


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24

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HER LESSON

BY PAULINE FRANCES CAMP

Little Miss Frills and Furbelows,
Tripping to school one day,
Met, on the corner, the Gingham Girl,
And together they went their way;
With the yellow curls of the first small
maid,
A-bob by the second one's trim brown
braid.

"I mean to be head of the class today,"
Proudly spoke Curly-head.
"Maybe, but I shall try very hard, too,"
The girl with the brown braid said.
"Could a Gingham Girl get to be head,
do you s'pose?"

Thought vain little Frills and Furbelows.
Spelling-time came, but ruffles and frills
Attention must have, you see.
All of the studying time it took,
And she spelled comb without a b.
(If only that b could have buzzed about,
Perhaps she wouldn't have left it out!)

Down went Miss Frills and Furbelows
To the foot of the row of girls.
"Mother knew best," the sorrowful
thought,
Under the drooping curls.
And the very next day, in the morning
cool,
Two little Gingham Girls tripped to
school! —St. Nicholas

KALEIDOSCOPE

No, it is not the name of a Russian fortress, but of a game, and it is played after this fashion: Four or six players stand up in front of the rest of the party and are given the names of colors, as red, violet, green, etc. The players who are seated then close their eyes and the colors change places. When the children open their eyes again they have to take turns in trying to name the colors in their new order. Names of statesmen, authors or birds may be substituted for colors.

This is a good game for training the memory and a quiet one which your teacher may be willing to let you play between classes.—DIXIE PATTON.

THE MORNING GLORY

The queerest plant I have ever seen or heard of is the Morning Glory. It has flowers of several colors. The thing that I think queer about this plant is that it only opens in the early morning about the time the sun comes up. It stays open until about twelve o'clock at noon. It begins to unwind itself as soon as the sun's rays fall upon it and opens until there is a beautiful flower in place of the bud. The only Morning Glory I have seen was purple. It was growing in a flower-pot at one of our neighbor's. The Morning Glory is the prettiest flower I have ever seen.

MARY OLSON,

Stavelly, Alta. Age 10 years.

A WISE CROW

One day I went out shooting with another boy and he shot at a crow while she was flying, but missed her. She flew over onto a bluff about two hundred yards away and sat on a branch, cawing and making a noise like a young crow, so we went over. She let us get right close to her, but as soon as my friend raised his gun to take aim she flew away, so we went away and she came back. Then we came back again and my friend was just raising his gun when she flew, so I went away, but she wouldn't come back, so then my friend went away and left his gun in the bush. Still the crow wouldn't go near it, so he took the gun away and she came back. We went back without the gun and she stayed there. Soon after we found the nest and killed the young ones.

HAROLD RANDALL,

Kelso, Sask., Age 14.

A NUMBER OF QUEER THINGS

One day mother hung a dress out on a line and when she fetched it in the wrens had begun to build a nest in it, but mother shook the sticks out of it. After a week she put the same dress on the line. The line was full of other clothes, too. The wrens came again and built a nest in the same dress.

I think that the wrens build nests in such funny places. One day a wren went and began to build a nest on one

of the horse collars. It got pulled down a few times, but every time the wrens would begin afresh, but at last they stopped.

Nearly two weeks ago mother hung a bonnet on a tree to dry, because there was not room for it on the line, and two or three days after we found a wren's nest in it, so we let it stay there and now there are seven eggs in it.

I will now tell you a little story about a hawk. My brother found a hawk's nest and when he got some chicken bands he put one of them on one of the young hawk's legs. This band had his name and address scratched on it. About a month after he received a letter from a man in Kansas, U.S., saying he had shot the hawk with the band on.

DORIS RANDALL,

Kelso, Sask., Age 11 years.

THE TURKEYS AND THE WOLVES

About seven or eight years ago, when we first came to this country, there were a great many wolves around here. Some mornings when my brothers went to the barn they would hide under the binder, drill, disk and other machinery. Some mornings there was one and other mornings two, but when they would take the gun out they were not there.

In front of our house there is a great big slough, about thirty feet wide and a lot longer. Around the slough there is generally quite a lot of grass, but hardly any bushes. The wolves would hide in the places where the grass was the thickest.

One year my mother had about six or seven old turkey-hens and about forty young ones. These turkeys would go away to the far side of the slough to hunt bugs and grasshoppers.

After living here for some time the wolves got more scarce and more frightened, so they did not come in the yard, they waited for the turkeys to come and hunt for their food. Every day there would be a few missing, but as we had so many we did not notice them so much.

But one day my mother and I were digging the potatoes and putting them in bags. When we had just nicely started at our work two of the old turkeys came with about fifteen young ones. They walked around where we were digging the potatoes and afterwards walked quite a distance from us. When we were at the end of the patch a wolf came running. He saw the turkeys and started after them. The turkeys got scared and started to fly, but before they had run away the old turkeys told the small ones to sit down in the grass and hide and that they were not to peep. This they said in their own language, which I could not understand.

Then the old turkeys swam across the slough and ran to the barn, making an awful noise.

When I saw the turkeys fly I ran and hollered at the wolf. He ran a little distance and sat down to look at me. As I was quite small I did not go very far as I was afraid of him.

After my mother and I were thru talking about it, we went to hunt the little turkeys. We hunted a few minutes and found very nearly them all. When we could not find any by walking we stood very still, then one would perhaps squeak and then we would find it. Then we would call them and find a few more. When we had them all but one or two we went to the barn and took them to the old turkeys, putting them all together in a coop.

When it got near suppertime and the men came in to eat, we told them about the turkeys and the wolf, but they only laughed.

A couple of months later, when the turkeys were on the far side of the slough, the wolf took them all but one old hen, a gobbler, and about eight or nine little ones. This time the young turkeys were too big to hide, so the wolf caught them.

The next year my mother did not raise so many turkeys, as she said the wolves would only get them. However, one old turkey went back of the house in the grain with a few young ones and the wolf took her and all the small ones, at least we thought he did because we found one little turkey, but that was all.

This is a true story.
GRACE KOECHINTZ,
Antler, Sask., Age 13.

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The Larger Family

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

I.—An Informal Chat

Three months ago The Grain Growers' Guide published a series of "Sermons for the Unsatisfied." The editor has suggested that these unconventional "sermons" on community welfare should in some form be continued during the coming winter, when there is more leisure for reading. His suggestion has been backed up by letters of appreciation which make it evident that across our prairies there are not a few unsatisfied men and women who are reaching out to the more abundant life. But the writer has a decided objection to continuing to occupy the pulpit. The congregation—especially a reading congregation—never gets the chance to talk back. So the writer would rather climb down and take his place very close to his group and lead a discussion rather than preach a sermon. This is not because of modesty. It is a bigger thing to lead a discussion than to preach a sermon, and it is in most ways a better thing. Each in the group has something to contribute. As in a grand orchestra, if our instrument is silent something is felt to be missing; so in the body of truth, as we know it, some part will not be fully rounded out if each has not furnished his little contribution. Then the leader's message—for the true leader, as the true prophet, must have a message—will be more readily received if the minds of his audience are alert. The ground must be cultivated and open before the seed is sown. Further, the leader's message grows and becomes more persuasive if there is opportunity for reciprocity between him and the various members of the group.



J. S. Woodsworth

A Round Table

All of which simply means that this section of The Guide should be a round table rather than a church—a more comfortable sort of assemblage—probably, too, more like that of the earlier Christians. But "it takes two to make a bargain," when one party isn't a machine man or a politician! So if this section is to be successful, you, my reader, must "take your part," as the Christian Endeavorers say, or in the phrase more popular during these war days, "do your bit." So do not hesitate to write down at once the "thoughts that arise" in you. Now the first thing that must be decided upon is a name for our discussions. What's in a name? Everything! A name is not round and smooth like a new glass ally. It is more like a burr that quickly fastens itself, is hard to pull off, and when it does come carries a portion of the material with it. Even a brand new name soon comes to have what the logicians call very definite "connotations." A familiar name has a host of associations, good or bad. Like Ulysses it might exclaim, "I am a part of all that I have seen." The editor wants us to discuss community welfare, especially that phase of it which we vaguely call social and which we, still more vaguely, believe to be more or less religious in its significance. We must endeavor to select a name which will not have a "connotation" out of harmony with the purpose and spirit of our discussion, which, in this connection, has not become hackneyed and which will be big enough to cover all we are likely to want to say. After mature deliberation—that is "sleeping on it," and after consulting the wife—always a safe thing to do before buying big machinery or entering upon any equally important transaction—we have decided to head this section "The Larger Family."

The Family

From the biological or from the sociological standpoint the family is the unit. Each of us was born into a family. The race is perpetuated thru the family. The family is the group which has gradually expanded into the clan, the tribe, the nation. Our elaborate social relation-

ships may all be traced back to the family. The rights and duties of the members of the family form the very basis of our laws and civilization. Our social problems can be solved only as we introduce the spirit which characterizes the best family life.

From the Christian standpoint the conception of the community as the larger family seems to us to be quite justifiable.

There are some who would limit the number of God's children to those belonging to some particular group—"the elect," "the regenerated" church members, "the chosen people"—or whatever other designation we bestow upon the select members of our particular sect. But this was not, we believe, the teaching or spirit of Him who revealed God as the Father in Heaven. But the Fatherhood of God surely involves in some way the brotherhood of man. How slow the world has been to accept the implications of the teaching of Jesus!

Here then we are a great family, the neighborhood family, the national family, "God's family of the nations."

The Problem

In our neighborhood or local community family there are the big and the strong brothers and the weak and the erring brothers, each group with its peculiar needs and each with its special responsibilities.

How work out our economic system and our social organizations so that the spirit of love which animates the family life may find full expression? That is our problem. All our institutions and theories must be tested by their efficiency—efficiency in promoting and maintaining the welfare of the whole family, and here if anywhere "the welfare of each is the concern of all." Here false distinctions break down. Individualism and socialism are ours. Class-consciousness becomes community-consciousness. So much for the name.

Faces to the Future

Now as to our general position, let me sum up the "Sermons for the Unsatisfied."

We live in a new world. "New occasions teach new duties." The new wine must be put into new bottles. "The way my father did" may have been a very good way—for my father; that in itself is almost sufficient to suggest that it is not best for the changed conditions in which we find ourselves living. Our faces must be to the future. But our effort must be expended in the betterment of existing conditions. God's kingdom is to come here and now. The old distinction between sacred and secular is breaking down. All is to become sacred. Religion is an everyday affair as extensive as human activity. This involves a social ethics. We are gaining new conceptions of "mine" and "thine." In the midst of our social sins—perhaps, because of these, that is a point of theology—we are developing a social conscience. We are, in fact, "with painful steps and slow" emerging into the wider brotherhood; we are coming to regard ourselves as belonging to the larger family.

Are we all agreed that we have here a common platform on which we can meet, a solid foundation on which we can build? Then send in your questions and criticisms and suggestions and we will talk it over, as it were, at the family table.

A special report of the Dominion Census Department on the foreign-born population in 1911 shows that out of a total of 1,982,512 qualified voters in Canada, 131,289 were of foreign birth. This is 6.62 per cent. The Canadian born were 75 per cent. and the British born 20.61 per cent. In Alberta the foreign born voters were 24.92 per cent. of the total number, but a large proportion were Americans. In Saskatchewan 23 per cent. were foreign born; in Manitoba, 17 per cent.; Ontario, 2.90 per cent.; Quebec, 2.66 per cent.

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common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick, open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merit of the Aladdin? We want one user in each locality to whom we can

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NO MONEY Required We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

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MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 228 Aladdin Building Largest Kerosene (coal oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. MONTREAL WINNIPEG

The World's Best Wheat

Continued from Page 7

on June 5, 11, 14 and 15, when the temperature reached 15 degrees. This checked growth somewhat, but the seed, being a vigorous strain and selected for past four years, was not so seriously affected as some other sorts.

Sheaf Exhibits

In sheaf exhibits I entered one sheaf of hard spring wheat from an original selection of my own, from a single plant of Marquis wheat in 1911. It is a distinct and new sort and has been re-selected since that time until this season, when I had four acres seeded down. The grain from this selection would, I consider, have made an equal or better showing than the wheat that won the sweepstakes. At this time I cannot go into details respecting this wheat, but it is the best wheat I have ever grown under all the varying conditions of the past five seasons. This sheaf won first in the class and I have named it "Kitchen-er."

In the soft spring wheat I entered a sheaf of a sort that originated on my own farm, that I know as "Dominion." It is a very handsome wheat. This sheaf won first prize and third sweepstakes.

In the winter wheat class I entered an original selection of my own that originated also on the farm. This sheaf won first prize.

In the oat class I entered my selected Victory oats and won first prize and first sweepstakes. In sheaf of Brome grass I won first prize and sweepstakes.

Success with Sudan Grass

In Sudan grass I won third place. The entry called for a bale of Sudan grass. I sent in this sheaf as a special exhibit, as it is the first time I have grown it. The sheaf was five feet tall and I may say that I feel convinced that it will have a place in the West. A few heads ripened seed and I allowed it to stand as long as possible to note what effect frost would have on it. A very hard frost of 18 degrees on September 14 cut it down, but it also cut all other crops down as well. The alfalfa I entered was the third cutting this year.

Twelfth Annual Alberta Winter Fair

Fat Stock, Dairy, Seed and Poultry Shows

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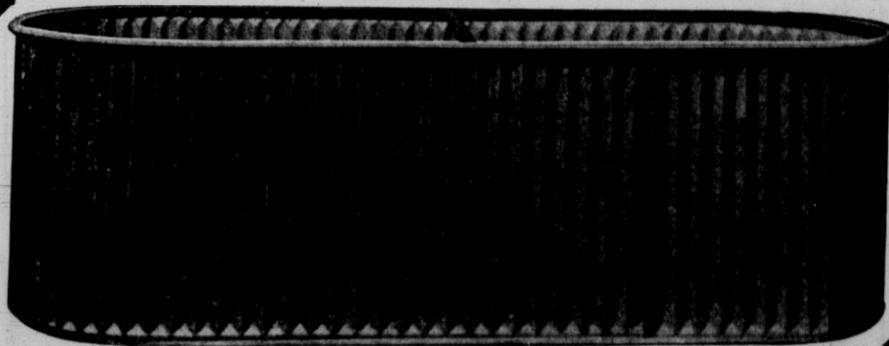
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Made of heavy gauge galvanized corrugated steel, smooth rimmed and solid. Joints close riveted and soldered. Bottoms double seamed. ANGLE IRON REINFORCING AROUND TOP. The advantage of this tank over others lies in the fact that the corrugations doubly strengthen same and it can be easily cleaned.

SIZES AND CAPACITIES

No.	Width	Height	Length	Capacity	Weight	Price
1040	2 ft.	2 ft.	4 ft.	3 1/2 bbls.	45 lbs.	\$ 8.90
1041	2 ft.	2 ft.	5 ft.	4 1/2 bbls.	50 lbs.	9.40
1042	2 ft.	2 ft.	6 ft.	5 1/2 bbls.	60 lbs.	10.20
1043	2 ft.	2 ft.	7 ft.	6 1/2 bbls.	80 lbs.	10.50
1044	2 ft.	2 ft.	8 ft.	7 1/2 bbls.	85 lbs.	11.50
1045	2 ft.	2 ft.	10 ft.	9 bbls.	100 lbs.	13.55
1046	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	10 ft.	12 bbls.	120 lbs.	15.90
1048	3 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	10 ft.	18 bbls.	140 lbs.	18.10
1050	4 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	10 ft.	24 bbls.	180 lbs.	21.95
1052	6 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	10 ft.	35 bbls.	230 lbs.	28.00
1056	6 ft.	5 ft.	10 ft.	70 bbls.	315 lbs.	38.80

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DEPT 11, WINNIPEG

The Marking of Livestock

By E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman

The importance of marking individual animals in the herd and flock is evident. Animals which are on pasture, particularly on the Crown lands, where the owners do not see them at least once per day, are apt to be mixed with the neighbors' cattle and in any event so change in their appearance during the few months on pasture that it often leads to confusion. Numerous cases of theft of unmarked animals have been brought to our attention in recent months. This would have been eliminated had the animals been properly marked.

The writer knows from personal experience that a comparatively large percentage of Canadian farmers take so little interest in their livestock that they cannot readily tell the individuals and the breeding of their herds, this even applying to many farmers who have pure bred cattle. Altho proper marking will not correct this lack of interest, with the accompanying lack of intelligent work, nevertheless it will guarantee the knowledge of the breeding of the various animals and the possibility of retaining the heifers from only the best producing stock for the upbuilding of the future herds.

Methods of Marking

There are four methods, more or less commonly practised, of marking livestock, namely, branding on the body, nicking of the ears, use of ear tags, and use of the tattoo in the ear.

Branding on the body is still practised in many districts and is very satisfactory. However, for show purposes the brand is more or less unsightly and with valuable breeding animals which might be sold to other individuals or companies this large brand, which it is impossible to obliterate, is very unsatisfactory.

The nicking or slitting of the ears of individuals has been practised from time to time with practically all classes of livestock to designate both the owner and the breeding of the individual. This, too, has its objection, as it is unsightly in valuable breeding stock and is not sufficiently complete in its marking.

The use of the ear tag is most commonly practised where mixed farming is commonly carried on. The ear tag may have stamped thereon the name of the owner and the individual herd name or number of the animal and the registration number in the case of pure bred animals. This is very complete so far as information is concerned. The great trouble with the ear tag is that it may be lost or in the case of theft may be easily removed and replaced by another. Aside from this, of the various types of ear tags used, the writer has not discovered one which may not be torn out, leaving a very badly mutilated

ear. In the hands of careless, indifferent users the ear tag may disfigure the ear by not being properly placed therein, by using the wrong size of tag, or by allowing festers to form around a tag which is too small or which has not been treated in a cleanly manner. Hence the fact that many of our largest breeders of livestock are looking for some better system of marking cattle and other classes of stock.

The Ear Tattoo

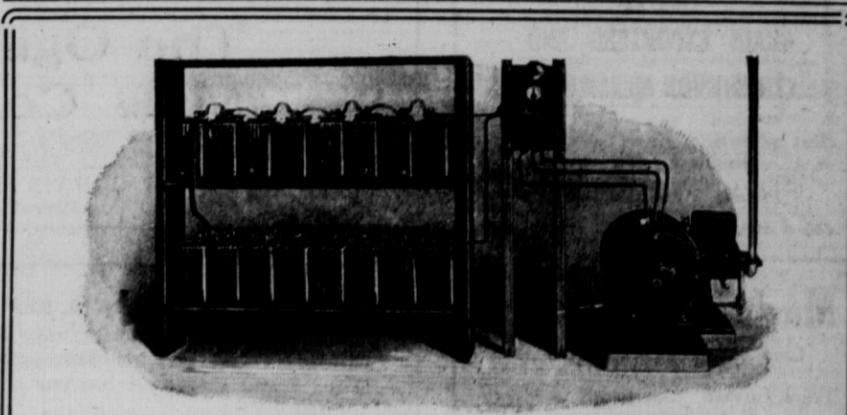
The tattooing of the ears of animals has been tried for several years in various countries, and with greater or less success. It consists in punching numerous small holes in the skin in the inner part of the ear and rubbing into the perforations a special tattoo oil which is indelible. The needles which are used to make these perforations are set in small lead blocks in the form of letters or numbers as required, and these lead blocks slip

into the jaws of a specially made punch. The marker, that is, the punch, with three letters or figures is valued at \$2 and extra letters or figures are valued at from 30 to 35 cents each. The black tattoo oil per bottle, sufficient to mark 500 ears, is valued at 50 cents, and the red oil at 60 cents per bottle. Hence an outfit sufficient to mark the name of the owner and designate the herd number of the individual would cost about \$4 for 500 head and for animals over 500 head only one-tenth of a cent per head for tattoo oil. Comparing this with the average price for labels, it is seen that it is really much more economical. As a rule the charges for ear tags in lots of 500, with name and number stamped thereon, are \$7 for the small size for sheep and hogs, \$10 for the average size for cattle, and \$12 for the extra large cattle size.

Method of Tattooing

The method which has been adopted for the tattooing of cattle, sheep and swine on the Central Experimental Farm is as follows: The part of the ear where it is desired to make the necessary marks

Continued on Page 30



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

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The Canadian Elevator Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Richardson & Sons

LIMITED

CONSIGN
YOUR GRAIN
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BEST RETURNS

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

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 5	91½	91½	91	96½
Oct. 6	97	96½	96	101½
Oct. 7	94½	94½	93½	99½
Oct. 8	91½	91½	90½	96½
Oct. 9	93½	92½	91½	97½
Oct. 11	Thanksgiving Day — Holiday			
Week ago	90½	90½	90	95½
Year ago	108½	120½	117½	

Oats—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 5	37	34½	34	37½
Oct. 6	38½	35	34½	37½
Oct. 7	37	34½	34½	37½
Oct. 8	37½	34½	34½	37½
Oct. 9	37½	34½	34½	37½
Oct. 11	Thanksgiving Day — Holiday			
Week ago	36½	34	34	37½
Year ago	50½	49½	54	

Flax—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 5	159½	159½	157½	160
Oct. 6	162½	162	160	160
Oct. 7	161½	161½	159	160
Oct. 8	159½	159½	157½	160
Oct. 9	162½	162½	160	160
Oct. 11	Thanksgiving Day — Holiday			
Week ago	160½	160½	158½	160
Year ago	115	115½	115½	

Screenings, 2 cars, per ton	13.00
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	16.00
No. 2 speltz, 1 car, oaty	14.00
No. 2 grade wheat, 1 car	88
No. 2 grade wheat, 1 car	96
No. 2 grade wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 2 grade wheat, 2 cars	99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.02½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.02½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.64
No. 3 yellow corn, part car	.63
No. 3 corn, part car, mixed	.62
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, short rate	.64
No. 2 white corn, 1 car	.63
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.33½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.33
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.32
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	.34
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, heavy	.36
Mill oats, 1 car	.23½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.34
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.34
Mill oats, 1 car	.22
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.35
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.32½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, wild	.33
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.32½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.32½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.34
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, worm	.32
Sample oats, 1 car	.32½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.33
No. 2 rye, 4 cars, arrive	.94
No. 2 rye, 5 cars	.94
No. 2 rye, 800 bu., in settlement	.94
No. 2 rye, part car	.93
Sample grade rye, part car	.91
No. 2 rye, 8 cars	.94
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	.96
No. 3 rye, 1 car, barley	.91
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.52
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.55
No. 3 barley, 1 car	.55
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	.51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.53
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.53
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.52
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.54
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.52
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.53
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.53
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.55
No. 4 barley, 1 car, No. 2 roy	.58
Sample barley, 3 cars	.53
Sample barley, 5 cars	.54
Sample barley, 7 cars	.53
No. 1 flax, part car	1.85
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.90
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	1.90½
No. 1 flax, 2,300 bu., to arrive	1.85
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.90½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.89
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.91
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.86

purchase horses for army purposes. They state there will be no limit to their purchases and every suitable horse offered will be bought. The qualifications demanded are considerably easier than those placed upon horses by the representatives of the British government, who refused to take horses for cavalry purposes which did not weigh in the neighborhood of 1,100 pounds. The French commission will consider horses suitable weighing from 900 to 1,000 pounds. The horses wanted must be 15 hands high, aged from 5 to 9 years, well saddle broken and have sound limbs. For artillery horses qualifications required are: height 15 hands, weight 1,055 pounds or over. Heavy artillery horses are wanted 15.2 to 15.3 hands high and weighing 1,270 pounds. As soon as the horses are bought they will be branded and paid for, banking arrangements having been made thru the Royal Bank. Already some 500 horses have been set aside for inspection at Calgary and the buyers hope to be able to purchase over a hundred horses a day. Their intention is to go to any part of the West where horses are offered, but they are anxious that at each point they stop a few hundred horses will be ready for selection.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, Oct. 7, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.95½	\$1.06½
2 Nor. wheat	.93½	1.04
3 Nor. wheat	.90	1.00
3 white oats	.38	.34
Barley	.45-59	.48-56
Flax, No. 1	1.61	1.89

Futures—	Oct. wheat	Dec. wheat	May wheat
	.94½	.99½	1.03½

power was active and prices were steady to a shade easier. There were no really choice cattle on sale, good stuff bringing \$7 to \$7.50 and medium \$6.65 to \$7.

Canning stock and stockers were a feature of the trade, orders being on hand from United States points and from Ontario feeders. Consignments were made to Buffalo commission men Monday and yesterday. On account of the liberal run the prices were 15c easier for good stuff and 25c easier for common. Good and select changed hands at \$6.50 to \$6.85, medium at \$6 to \$6.50 and common to fair at \$4.75 to \$6. Grass calves sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Packers were in the market for canning stock, and they sold freely, prices recovering from a decline of a week ago, \$3.75 to \$4.25 being paid for canners and \$4.25 to \$4.75 for cutters.

Milkers and springers were in good demand and receipts were limited. Really choice sold from \$90 to as high as \$115, with good at \$75 to \$90, medium at \$60 to \$75 and common at \$40 to \$60. Butcher bulls and cows were unchanged, the market being steady, better classes selling between \$5.75 and \$6.50.

Quality considered, steady prices were paid for calves, \$9 to \$10.50 for good values, \$7 to \$9 for medium and \$5 to \$7 for common.

Small meats recovered part of the loss sustained last week, market values gaining 15c for lambs and 25c for sheep. Good lambs sold at \$8.25 to \$8.60, with culls at \$7.75. Yearling sheep changed hands around \$8.25, good ewes sold from \$5.50 to \$6.25, heavy and bucks at \$4 to \$5.25, and culls at \$3 to \$4.

The swine market continued its advance, \$10.25 being paid off cars on Monday, but \$10.40 and \$10.50 was paid in the majority of cases today. This is an advance of 15c to 25c. The immediate outlook for the market is good for holders of hogs.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.—Receipts at the Union stock yards for the past week are as follows:—Cattle, 6,645; calves, 272; hogs, 1,638, and sheep 437.

Cattle—There have been increased receipts this week so that with lower markets in the south prices here have fallen off somewhat. Very few really choice beef cattle have been on hand for sale and only a few 7 cent heaves have been handled. The bulk have sold around \$6.35 to \$6.60. Steer stuff generally has been slow and drab, altho on Friday the demand became brisker and the tone stronger, but prices were unchanged. The best feeders sold from \$5.90 to \$6.10. Fat cows and heifer stuff is in fair demand at steady prices. One or two bunches of extra prime heifers sold for 6 cents, but most sold around \$5.75. Milkers and springers are few. Bulls and oxen in good demand and at steady prices. Best veals are \$6.50 to \$7.00. Heavy calves \$5.30 to \$6.00.

Hogs are still strong. Very light receipts and a good local demand make the price of the bulk of the best sales \$10.50. Sows sell at from 7 to 8 cents; lights 7 to 7½ cents, and stags 4½ to 5 cents. Prices should stay high for some time if receipts remain steady.

The sheep and lamb supply is light and the bulk of the best lambs are selling from \$8 to \$8.25. Good sheep are bringing from \$6 to \$6.50 with the common kind \$4.50 to \$5.00.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—Wheat:

	1915	1914
No. 1 Manitoba hard	20	20
No. 1 Manitoba Nor.	958	958
No. 2 Manitoba Nor.	206	206
No. 3 Manitoba Nor.	87	87
No. 4	21	21
Smutty	30	30
No. grade	186	186
Oats	24	24
Winter wheat	8	8

	1915	1914
Oats	1540	685
Barley	99	121
Flax	2	23
Screenings	2	44

	1915	1914
Screenings	1698	773

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Oct. 7.—Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today: Cattle, 3,000; calves, 600; hogs, 2,300; sheep, 15,500; cars, 196.

Cattle—Fully steady prices were paid for fat cattle today and some instances where 10c to 15c higher rates were offered appeared. Packers figured cost of such steers as they acquired was that much over the rates paid the first half of the week. The stockers and bulls were moved at the same terms as on Wednesday. For stockers and feeders outlet was mean and slow with prices showing the irregular but sharp depression noted the first half of the week. Veal calves gained another quarter and topped at \$10.50. Dairy cows of good quality had firm disposal, but others were not wanted.

Spread of hog prices was from \$7 to \$8 today on a strong to ten cents higher market with an average bulge of a good nickel. The boost restored the trading basis to the year's best level from which it lapsed over a week ago. Light droves sold mostly at \$7.80 to \$8, mixed at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and heavies at \$7 to \$7.40.

Sheep house prices ruled steady today for both killer and feeder offerings. A big run arrived but was made up largely of western stuff on thru billing. Native lambs topped around \$8 but untrimmed and weight kinds were subject to usual discounts. Ewes went to packers at \$4.75 to \$5.50, mostly according to weight and quality and the few yearlings and wethers on hand earned corresponding rates. Feeding and breeding stock changed owners on terms even with those paid previously this week.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—The fifteen hundred odd cattle that arrived on the Toronto live stock market today were well received. Following the heavy run of over 4,100 on Monday, this makes about 5,700 offerings this week so far. In almost all departments buying

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Oct. 7)

No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	\$1.11½
No. 1 hard wheat, 7 cars	1.09½
No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	1.11½
No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars	1.10½
No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars	1.11½
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	1.11
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.11½
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.10
No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., arrive	1.02½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut and frost	.98
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.02

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 5 to 11 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY			FLAX						
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.	
Oct. 5	92	90	87	81	76	71	66	39½	37½	36½	35½	34½	57	52	45	45	159½	156½	156½	156½	156½	156½
6	98½	96½	93½	86½	81½	76½	71½	40½	39	38	37	35½	59	54	45½	45½	162½	159½	159½	159½	159½	159½
7	95½	93½	90½	84½	79½	74½	69½	39½	39	37	36	35½	59	54	45	45	161	158	158	158	158	158
8	92½	91	88	81½	76½	71½	66½	38	37	36½	36	36	58	54	45	45	159½	156½	156½	156½	156½	156½
9	94½	92½	89½	83½	78½	73½	68½	39½	38½	37½	37½	36½	58½	53½	46	46	162½	159½	159½	159½	159½	159½
11	T H A N K S G I V I N G D A Y H O L I D A Y																					
Week ago	91½	89½	86½	80½	75½	70½	65½	39½	38½	37½	36½	35½	56	51½	45	45	160½	157½	157½	157½	157½	157½
Year ago	109½	105½	100½	94½	90	85½	81½	54½	47½	47½	47½	45½	66½	60½	45	45	114½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

*These prices are the outside figures for unloaded grain at the close of today's market.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE					
	Oct. 9	Year Ago	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Oct. 2	Winnipeg	Year Ago	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	22c-24c	23c	30c	22c	21c	21c				
Choice steers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	7.90-8.15	5.50-5.75	6.25-10.50	5.25-8.00	21c-22c	20c	25c	25c	20c	19c
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.25	6.25-6.50	7.65-7.90	5.25-5.50	6.25-10.50	5.25-8.00	19c-21c	17c-18c	20c	2.0-2.2c	18c-20c	17c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.15-5.60	5.75-6.00	7.40-7.65	5.00-5.25	6.25-10.50	5.25-8.00	22c	20c-21c	32c-35c	22c	22c	20c
Best fat cows	4.50-4.75	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.75	4.75-5.00	3.20-8.65	4.3-6.00	45c	50c-55c	40c	40c	..	50c
Medium cows	4.25-4.50	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50	3.20-8.65	4.3-6.00	35c	30c	28c-30c	..	32c-33c	25c
Common cows	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50	7.25-7.50	3.75-4.50	3.20-8.65	4.3-6.00	25c	24c	22c-26c	

Licensed and Bonded

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Ship your grain to

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

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

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Ship Your Grain to



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Grain Exchange

He does WINNIPEG

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

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Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to Interior Elevator, St. Boniface

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No. 1 Clear, F.O.B. Cars Any point within Between 100 and 200 miles of Calgary miles from Calgary
8 in. and 10 in. Cm. Boards or Shiplap \$18.25 \$18.75
2x4, 2x6, 2x8 18.00 18.50
For more such information write— H. S. JOHNSTON, Banff, Alta.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varioles, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Notice!

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

(Signed) WM. MOFFAT, Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man. Sept. 28, 1915.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

he will undoubtedly have, will materially assist in increasing the size of the trapper's bank account."

AMERICAN COARSE GRAINS

Minneapolis, Oct. 8.—No. 3 white oats, 33, 33 1/2. Barley, 47, 55. Flax, 18 1/2, 18 1/2. Duluth, Oct. 8.—Oats, 32 1/2. Barley, 47, 55. Flax, 18 1/2.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Owing to Monday, October 11, being Thanksgiving Day and a holiday, The Guide goes to press this week on Saturday. Consequently prices quoted on the market-page are corrected up to Saturday, October 9.

The Marking of Livestock

Continued from Page 27

is smeared lightly with the tattoo oil. The numbers are then slipped into the jaws of the marker and the ear is punched where smeared. The oil is then rubbed well into the punctures with the thumb or fore-finger. It takes three to five days for the ear to heal and then the brand will show out clear and distinct in the ear. On white, pink or yellow skin the black oil is most satisfactory, showing out jet black, while on brown or black skin the black oil does not show out so distinctly, but is discernible as a blue line. The red tattoo oil on the brown and black ears has given slightly better satisfaction than the black oil.

After using this marker for over a year on practically all classes and ages of stock, our success might be summarized as follows:

In tattooing very young calves, pigs or lambs, the size of the letters and figures increases with the size of the ear and at two years of age the letters and figures are more than double the original size. It is often advisable to re-tattoo over the old figures at that age. This objection of course applies equally to the use of tags, as larger tags must be substituted for small tags for the best success; hence the tattooing is really superior in this respect.

Letters and figures tattooed in different colored ears of various class of stock have remained very clear and easily distinguished for over a year and show no signs of becoming obliterated.

In two instances, probably due to lack of cleanliness, tiny warts appeared over each of the punctures and instead of a tattooed black or blue line there are the letters and figures outlined in tiny warts. This trouble includes such a very small percentage that they may be considered exceptional instances.

The main point in the process of tattooing is to be sure that the tattoo needles are settled well into the ear and the tattoo oil rubbed in thoroughly. In a coarse ear of open texture, often found in cattle and commonly found in swine, special precaution must be taken in this respect, else the letters will not be discernible in the course of two or three months.

Method of Lettering

A simple method of lettering which was adopted is as follows: In the right ear the letters "C E F" were stamped to designate the ownership of the animal. In the left ear the herd number was stamped. Starting with the year 1910 the letter "A" was used to designate the year, after which the herd number was added. For example, "E47" in the ear of a Holstein heifer means that in the herd record books her number is 47 and that she was born in the year 1914. This method is very simple and, with variations to suit the needs of private individuals, may be very satisfactorily used.

MR. DIXON GOES EAST

F. J. Dixon, M.P.P. for centre Winnipeg, left last week on a speaking tour thruout Eastern Canada and the United States. He will speak at Ottawa, Montreal, Brantford, Hamilton, Chicago, and New York. The subject of Mr. Dixon's addresses will be Direct Legislation and Single Tax. He will give his audiences an account of the growth of these reform movements in Western Canada. Mr. Dixon will be absent about two weeks on his tour, and on his return to Winnipeg he will again be available for lectures and addresses thruout the West.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$6,178.78
W. S. Scott, Ituna, Sask. 5.00

Total \$6,183.78

PATRIOTIC FUND

W. S. Scott, Ituna, Sask. \$15.00

RFD CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$ 649.60
W. S. Scott, Ituna, Sask. 5.00

Total \$ 654.60

Bartlett & Langille

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510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THOS BRODIE, Manager

S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.

Union Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

602 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Phone M. 1943

Benson-Newhouse-Stabeck

Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION

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References: Royal Bank of Canada, Commercial Agencies

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745 GRAIN EXCHANGE

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Twenty-two years of fair and honest dealing at the back of the name

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A husky trouble chaser. Will pump water, churn, separate cream, run grindstone and do other chores. Lengthen your days by lightening your labors. Write for catalogue. Sizes up to 15 H.P. \$47.50
Gilson Mfg. Company, 611-671, Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Market Place

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WITH CONSIDERABLE cash, equity in section, stock and grain farm, four horses, some implements and feed included. Box 72, Odessa, Sask.

FOR RENT—SECTION OR MORE, NEAR station, Goose Lake district. Party with breaking outfit preferred. Emil McMiller, Milestone, Sask. 38-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 264

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

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—16 H.P. PORTABLE J. I. CASE steam engine, Waterloo separator, hand feed, and straw carriers; "Perfection" high weighing bagger; snap price for cash or will trade for serviceable car. R. Taylor, Box 47, Keeler, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNEDOSA, Man. 53tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BARRISTERS, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782.

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED WANTED

ANY GOOD, CLEAN VARIETY OATS, BARLEY. Wheat and Beardless Barley. G. P. Crossing, P.O. Box 233, Winnipeg. 37tf

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

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

PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS FOR SALE—For the next 30 days I will offer all my heavy Percheron stallions, also yearling and spring stallions, and a few fillies for sale at rock bottom prices. Terms 1-3 cash, balance time notes. These horses were inside of the best money at 1915 Western fairs. Address all communications to C. D. Roberts and Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 38tf

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MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED Manitoba farms in settled districts at 7 1/4 %. Give legal description and full particulars. Kenning, McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solaqua, B.C. 2tf

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER. WRITE today for our "Mill-direct-to-User" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS—WHY NOT BUY your Fence Posts direct from the manufacturer? By doing so you can save all middle profits. Consider this carefully and write for prices to W. J. J. Morrison, Fernie, B.C.

FOR SALE—FENCE POSTS AT WHOLESALE prices in carloads. Also lumber and shingles. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

AUCTIONEERS

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

POULTRY

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS—COCKER-els and hens, \$2.00 a pair; foundation stock from Shoemaker. John Lundstedt, Clair, Sask. 40-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, \$1.25 each. Frank Eliason, Wynyard, Sask. 41-3

DRESSED POULTRY

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

SHEEP

3500 SHROPSHIRE AND RANGE EWES—No old sheep. 25 registered young Shropshire ewes and lambs. 300 registered and grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Lincoln and Rambouillet rams. All sheep in good condition. For sale by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 38tf

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

GRADE OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS—10 for sale, by prize winning ram from high bred grade ewes. W. T. Warner, Moosomin, Sask.

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

SWINE

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

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

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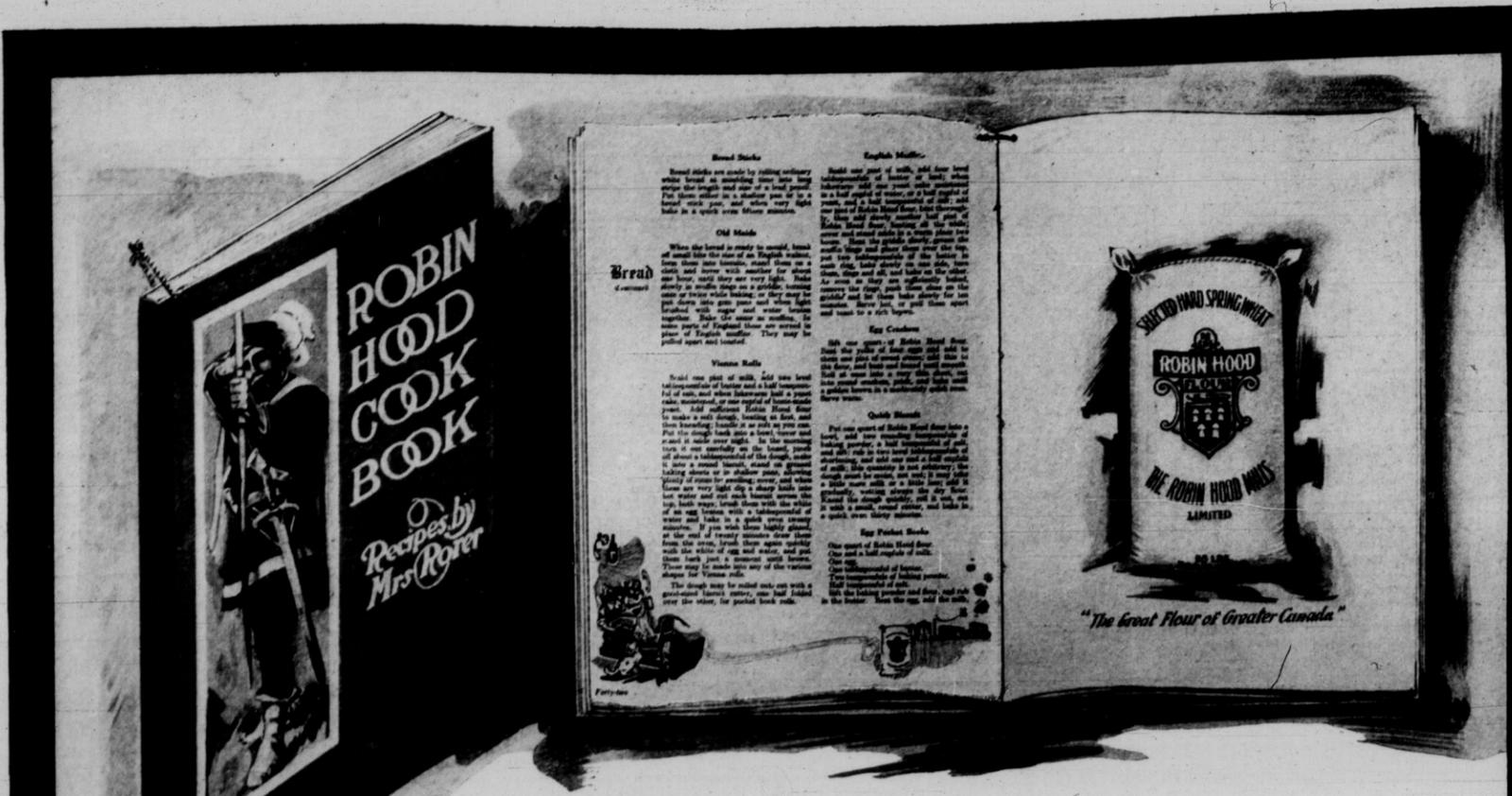
Farmers breeding pure-bred sheep would do well to advertise now if they have any stock for sale. Importations from Great Britain and the United States are cut off owing to the war and the foot and mouth disease, consequently good breeding stock is scarce in Canada. More and more farmers are realizing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

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all the regrets
screened
out"

The best prepared and best appearing Coal mined in the Lethbridge District. Orders placed with Saskatchewan and Manitoba Central Associations will receive immediate attention, and we will please you with our Coal, Service and Methods.

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you are on the right road to good baking

And if your bakings are made in accordance with the recipes given in the ROBIN HOOD COOK BOOK, they will surely excel those "Mother used to make," unless she, wise woman that she is, has also heard the call of the times and uses ROBIN HOOD FLOUR.

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