

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

THE PRESENT WAR HAS CONCLUSIVELY PROVED THE FALLACY OF THE OLD ARGUMENT THAT BIG ARMIES AND NAVIES PRESERVE THE PEACE. WHEN THE WAR IS OVER THE DIPLOMATS AND STATESMEN OF ALL NATIONS MUST REALIZE THAT THE ONLY WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE PERMANENTLY IS BY UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT. NOT THE CONQUERED ALONE, BUT THE CONQUERORS ALSO MUST DISBAND THEIR STANDING ARMIES, DISMANTLE THEIR FORTS, AND CONVERT THEIR WARSHIPS INTO MERCHANTMEN IF PERMANENT PEACE IS TO PREVAIL AND THE CRUSHING FINANCIAL BURDEN OF MILITARISM BE LIFTED. THIS IS THE GREAT PROBLEM TO BE FACED WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

NOVEMBER 18, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 30th of November, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st of December, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 21st, 1914.

S. H. HENDERSON, President ED. DEWART, Vice-President C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$39,000,000 00
Assets over liabilities, over \$652,000 00
Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1913 25,495

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

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

- FIRST**—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.
- SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
- THIRD**—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
- FOURTH**—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.
- FIFTH**—Insurance on Livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- SIXTH**—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.



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and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

BAY VIEW has one of the finest climates in the United States, both summer and winter. No sunstrokes in summer—no frosthites in winter. Ideal salt water, boating, fishing and bathing. Lumber for building at wholesale prices. Good stores, churches and schools within 4 miles of any of this land.

We have been selling good Florida land for many years. You have no doubt heard of our phenomenal success at Santa Rosa only 3 miles from BAY VIEW. We own and have paid for over 60,000 acres of good Floridaland. We give a warranty deed and clear abstract of title. Mail Free Coupon to-day and get full particulars about the best piece of land in the whole State of Florida. Prices VERY LOW at present time.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor JOHN W. WARD Associate Editor

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. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

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4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 gatelines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

TWO GOOD BOOKS

Home Pork Making

By A. W. FULTON

With the large number of hogs in the country and the low prices prevailing, a great deal of pork will be prepared for home use. The art of curing and preserving pork on the farm is not by any means generally known. Every person can kill a pig, but not every person can kill and dress a pig properly, and very few can cure and preserve the pork to retain the best flavor. This book is a complete guide for the slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing of pork, and instructions are given for the apparatus necessary for the slaughtering, scalding, dressing and cutting. Directions are given for making the best use of the offal, lard making, pickling, barreling, curing the hams and shoulders, dry salting the bacon and sides, directions are also given for smoking, the construction of smoke houses, meat houses for keeping hams and bacon, and last but not least, there are a large number of reliable recipes of cooking every part of the hog in every conceivable way. A study of this book will make pork making, easier and pork a more popular dish on the table. This book is bound in handsome red covers and is well illustrated. 55 cents postpaid.

Five Hundred Hog Questions

This book is a series of questions asked by farmers from all over the country and answered accurately and definitely. The questions deal with feeding, breeding, pasturing, diseases, comparison of different breeds and almost every other question that could be thought of in regard to raising hogs, and including a very large number of veterinary questions. The questions are classified under headings and the book is fully indexed, which makes it valuable for quick reference so that any information desired can be found in it instantly. It is bound in paper covers. 30 cents postpaid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO.

The Annual Meeting—Shareholders Enthusiastic

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., was held at Regina on Wednesday the 11th of November. There was a full attendance of delegates, only three locals being unrepresented at the meeting.

The company's balance sheet was submitted and received with enthusiasm, the good standing of the company appearing to be a matter of very special satisfaction. As previously made public, the directors had paid a dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital and the balance amounting to \$257,320.73 was still to be disposed of. In accordance with the Incorporating Act of the company one half of the amount was transferred to the Elevator Reserve account. The directors submitted a suggestion to the meeting that \$3 per share on all shares allotted previous to April of the current year should be credited to the shareholders as paid-up capital, and certificates issued to that effect. This suggestion was cordially accepted by the meeting, leaving only a balance of the net profit of \$27,632.37, which was carried forward to credit of profit and loss.

The by-laws of the company received a general revision, and after some discussion were approved and endorsed by the meeting.

Executive Re-elected

According to the requirements of the Incorporating Act, three of the directors went out of office, and their places were filled by the meeting. This event was of more than usual importance this year, because the three directors who had acted as the executive or governing board of the company, Mr. Maharg, the president; Mr. Langley, the vice-president, and Mr. Dunning, the general manager, were the three whose terms of office expired, and the delegates seemed to recognize that their vote in filling the places vacated by these directors would be more or less a vote of confidence or otherwise in the policy the company had pursued during the three years of its existence. All three gentlemen were re-nominated and the delegates refused to place any one in nomination against them. They were consequently re-elected by acclamation.

The Banquet

The meeting thruout was very enthusiastic, and when after the general business was completed, it was thrown open for the purpose of ventilating complaints from all quarters, the most complete good humor prevailed, and no serious grievance was brought forward. In the evening a banquet was held at the King's Hotel, and a program of short speeches and music was provided. Some three hundred delegates and visitors sat down to dinner, a number of ladies being present. Mr. Langley, presided, in the absence of the president, and a number of toasts were proposed and responded to. The toast of "The King" was received with great enthusiasm, the National Anthem being sung with great heartiness. Mr. Langley responded to the toast of "The Empire." Mr. Dunning, in a brief and effective speech, responded to the toast of "The Company." Mr. Musselman, the secretary of The Grain Growers' Association, responded for that organization, while Mr. Paynter, the chairman of the Hail Insurance Commission, answered for "Kindred Co-operative Organizations." The legal advisers of the company were represented by Mr. Hugg, and The Union Bank of Canada, the institution thru which the company is financed, was represented by F. W. S. Crispo, the chief inspector of the bank. Perhaps the most successful toast of the evening was that to "The Ladies," proposed by Dr. Barrick, the oldest member of the board of directors. The company also listened with great interest to remarks from the head of the Commission Staff at Winnipeg, Mr. McLaren, also the company's general superintendent, Mr. Thordarson; the construction engineer, Mr. Knudtsen, and the chief of the head office staff, Mr. Riddell. The

A Heart to Heart Chat

In response to our request we have received a large number of letters from our readers suggesting articles and information they would like to see published in The Guide. We are very pleased at the frank and friendly manner in which our readers have co-operated with us in this matter. We are not yet satisfied with the number of suggestions we have received, however, and hope that we will yet hear from several hundred readers. We want every reader to feel that he or she has a personal interest in The Guide and that we are asking for these suggestions in good faith.

* * * *

Plans for country houses has been suggested as a subject that would be of great value to our readers, many of whom will be building new houses in the future. Several lady readers have asked us to give special attention to home conveniences because they feel that many country homes are lacking in conveniences and appliances that would save a great deal of labor to the woman.

* * * *

Another suggestion is that we should publish articles showing the best means of heating country houses, and several have asked us to publish articles showing the most convenient layout for farm buildings in order that the work around the farm may be done with the least expenditure of time.

* * * *

Several suggestions have been received that we devote space to Sunday School lessons or a course of Bible study. Several have suggested that more time and attention be given to co-operative development, both in Western Canada and in other countries.

* * * *

The value of shade trees around the prairie farm home has been clearly set forth by some of our readers, and it has been suggested that we could help very much by publishing reliable instructions as to the best variety of trees and the best method of planting and caring for them to provide wind-breaks, shelter belts and ornaments for the rural homes. It has also been suggested that we publish articles on farm management written by successful farmers in Western Canada. By this means it is suggested that those who are not progressing so favorably would get hints to help them on their way.

* * * *

We would be glad if our readers would let us know what they think about these suggestions, which are only a few of those we have received, and also give us any other suggestions. Are there any new departments which would be of real help and value to our readers? Let us have your ideas as to the best method of making The Guide just what the farmers would like it to be. We are paying \$5 for the best letter, \$4 for the second best, \$3 for the third, \$2 for the fourth, and \$1 for the fifth. We have decided to extend the time for receiving these letters until December 15, and we hope to receive another five hundred letters by that time.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

musical part of the evening was entrusted to the orchestra, S. B. Musselman, of Morse, and Allan Hawkes, of Broadview.

DRESSED POULTRY SHIPMENTS

A consignment of dressed poultry was received from the country during the past week by one of the Winnipeg wholesalers. Most of the chickens were sent in good condition, nicely plucked and dressed in a manner that showed that the shipper recognized the appearance and fit required for the best market birds. But there were two chickens included in this shipment which were quite different from the rest. They were well fleshed, but their bodies were covered all over with red discolorations such as might arise from plucking the birds before they were killed. The inclusion of two birds in this condition changed the value from a selling standpoint of the whole shipment from that of first-class dressed poultry to a much lower market price. Poultry dealers are no better able to dispose of inferior dressed poultry at first-class prices than are farmers to obtain No. 1 Northern prices for No. 3 Northern wheat. This fact should be kept in mind when sending in farm produce to market. Send in a uniform sample. If some of the chickens are in better shape than others send them separately. If there are not enough to make a separate consignment, don't mix them in with the first-class birds, keep them separate and make a note to that effect when notifying your dealer. If farmers would only do this, and if they would only realize that their dealers are doing the best they possibly can for the shipper in order to keep their trade, the marketing of farm produce would be carried on much more satisfactorily for both shipper and dealer alike.



Is Your Stable as Clean As Your Kitchen?

It should be as clean. For the health and comfort of your cows, for the production of pure, healthful milk and butter, your stable should be kept absolutely free of manure. There should be no spillings along the passageways, and it should be kept a long distance from the barn. A

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is the only satisfactory way of handling the manure. It carries out half a ton at a time, so the job is done quickly. It runs on an overhead track away out many yards from the barn. Takes out all liquid as well as solid manure without dripping. A boy can handle the biggest loads and do a man's work. Write for illustrated literature that tells all the facts. Mail coupon to

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Death of W. J. Tregillus

U.F.A. President Dies from typhoid fever after a few days' illness.

Friends of the organized farmers' movement throughout Canada will be deeply grieved to hear of the death of William John Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, which occurred at the General Hospital, Calgary at 2 a.m. on the morning of November 12. The death of Mr. Tregillus came as a great surprise and shock to his friends and colleagues in the farmers' movement, for only a few days before he had been one of the leading figures of the historic conference between the representatives of the organized farmers and the manufacturers, and from the active part which he took in that meeting, as well as at meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., held in Winnipeg during the same week, one might have believed him to be in the possession of full health and vigor. Mr. Tregillus sustained a fall at the meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., when his chair slipped on the edge of the platform, and apparently the injury caused by this fall brought on complications which hastened his end. He paid little attention to it at the time, and later in the evening delivered one of the best speeches of his life. On reaching his home, near Calgary, on Sunday, he was feeling unwell, a physician was called and he was ordered to bed. He grew worse rapidly, became delirious, and was taken to the General Hospital at Calgary on Wednesday. He continued to fail, death resulting Thursday morning.

Mr. Tregillus was 55 years of age, and leaves a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, Harold, May, Cyril and Muriel.

Biographical

William John Tregillus was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, May 2, 1859, son of John and Emma Daw Tregillus. His father, who died in 1910 at the age of 83 years, was an experienced and successful flour miller in the old country, where the young man learned all that was then known about the business of milling grain. The mother died in 1881.

He received his elementary education in the grammar schools of Plymouth and Plympton and then completed a course in Taunton college. Upon leaving college the young man engaged actively in the milling business, as well as farming, with his father, in his native county, Devonshire, and for a dozen years thereafter he operated a flour mill at Southampton, that is, from 1890 until 1902.

In the latter year he disposed of his property in Southampton and set sail for Canada. The grain fields of the western prairies naturally attracted him, and in August, 1902, Mr. Tregillus arrived at Calgary, Alberta, and very soon after his arrival he had decided upon a piece of land near the city that was to become a model farm and the foundation of a fortune. At first he devoted most of his attention to raising horses, but he soon branched out into growing and maintaining a splendid dairy herd. In this he was so successful that he decided to undertake, so far as it might be within his power, to improve the dairy herds of the province by confining his own contributions to the uniformly successful purebred Holsteins. Thus the purebred stock farm became a standard supply centre for many of the dairy herds of Alberta.

Gave University Site

Mr. Tregillus was a powerful and liberal champion of public schools and took a deep and active interest in educational establishments. When Dr. Blow was looking for a site for the prospective University of Calgary and eventually chose a 160-acre tract owned by Mr. Tregillus, the whole tract was promptly and voluntarily transferred as a university endowment. He was no less, however, interested in

primary and preparatory than in higher schools and served as chairman of the West Calgary School Board.

Connection with U.F.A.

Mr. Tregillus first became prominent in the councils of the U.F.A. at the convention held at Edmonton in January, 1910. On that occasion he was nominated for the presidency, and on James Boyver being re-elected to that office, Mr. Tregillus was made vice-president. That position he filled for two years, succeeding to the presidency in 1912 and being re-elected in 1913 and 1914. He was also vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and had been chosen as a member of the special joint committee appointed at the recent conference of farmers and manufacturers and expected to go to Ottawa to lay the views of that conference before the Government.

Although his most distinguished success in rural affairs, had been as a grower of purebred dairy stock, he also

gave the very best of his ability to the farmers' organization without stint. He was a very modest man, never shoved himself for office, was just as ready and willing to work as a private in the ranks as in the first office. Unlike many men, he did not regard increasing wealth as a reason for slackening effort on behalf of advanced legislation and improved conditions for agriculture, but rather as a means to furthering the work, as he gave largely of his private means and an ever increasing amount of his time and effort.

Strenuous Work Recently

The week spent in Winnipeg, which was the immediate cause of his illness, was a very strenuous one. There was the meeting of the Dominion Council of Agriculture, the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the long special conference with the manufacturers. He took an active part in all of them, throwing himself into the work with surprising vigor. It was a matter on which he

the annual meeting of our company last week, and no one present there will readily forget the very inspiring address which he delivered on the evening of November 4. His address brought us back over the farmers' struggles for a number of years, and in his closing remarks he made a strong appeal for a united effort in bettering the social and moral conditions surrounding the life of the farm, basing his appeal on a quotation he made from Scripture, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

"Mr. Tregillus," added Mr. Kennedy "was a thorough democrat and could be always found untiring in his efforts, sincere in his motives and a loyal champion of the cause of the people. We are unable to express the sorrow which all connected with the farmers' movement will feel at the loss sustained through the death of Mr. Tregillus."

Hon. Geo. Lawrence Speaks

Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, said he heard of Mr. Tregillus' death with deep regret. He had done much for the farming community of Western Canada and his personality, so sincere and inspiring the respect of all brought into contact with him, would be a loss difficult to replace.

Hon. Geo. Langley

Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipalities in the Saskatchewan Cabinet, said:

"I think the farmers of Western Canada have suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Tregillus. He was a man of singular uprightness and outstanding ability, from whom I know the farmers were hoping for years of service." Mr. Langley added his sincere personal regret at the death of Mr. Tregillus.

C. A. Dunning

"It hardly seems possible," exclaimed C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, when informed of Mr. Tregillus' sudden demise. "It was only a few days since that he was in Winnipeg attending the conference there, and appeared to be in the best of health."

"The farmers of Alberta and the west have certainly suffered a severe loss."

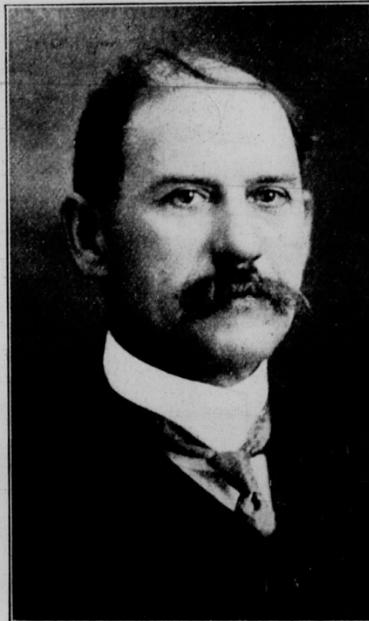
Calgary Tributes

Mayor Sinnol, of Calgary, was deeply affected when he heard of Mr. Tregillus' death.

"I have known Mr. Tregillus ever since I came here, twelve years ago," the chief magistrate said, "and it has been a pleasure to esteem him as an intimate friend. My relations with him have been close, for he had an attractive personality and was most likeable. Mr. Tregillus was on the City Council for the last two years, and was an efficient, painstaking and attentive public servant. I have been greatly assisted by him and will miss him. I am deeply grieved by Mr. Tregillus' death, and I also feel that the city, the province and the west generally will lose a country up-builder of the rarer sort."

E. J. Fream's Statement

"It is the biggest shock I have ever sustained," declared E. J. Fream, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and for many years a colleague of Mr. Tregillus. "I have been connected with him for six years, and I consider him the most outstanding figure in agricultural work in the west today. Even up to the very last moment he kept at his splendid work in aiding the farmers. His last words were in connection with his work at Winnipeg, where he secured from Vice-President George Bury, of the C. P. R., a promise that double-deck cars would be granted for the use of shippers of livestock from Calgary. All of us connected in any way with the late Mr. Tregillus, are shocked and astounded at his sudden death. We have no one to replace him, there is no one who can do his work."



WILLIAM JOHN TREGILLUS
President, United Farmers of Alberta, 1912-14
Born, Plymouth, Eng., May 2, 1859
Died, Calgary, Alta, November, 12, 1914

achieved distinction as a student and progressionist in fruit growing and was a vice-president of the Alberta Horticultural society.

Mr. Tregillus was an independent Liberal in politics. He was president of the Direct Legislation League, and also a member of the Local Improvement Council of West Calgary. He was a member of the Devonshire, England, Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1880, Mr. Tregillus married Miss Lillian L. Chapman, of his native town.

TRIBUTES OF COLLEAGUES

R. McKenzie's Tribute

Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was visibly overcome when receiving the news of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Tregillus. Finally he said: "It is a terrible loss to the farming interests of the West and indeed of all Canada. Only those of us who worked closely with him knew the full value of his work. A man of broad education, travel and wide reading, he

felt strongly and in which he had for years taken a deep interest. When he left Winnipeg he complained of feeling tired out, but none of us thought it was more than passing fatigue and were counting much on his presence and support in our mission to the Government at Ottawa."

John Kennedy's Appreciation

Speaking on behalf of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, John Kennedy, vice-president, said: "It is with the deepest sorrow that we have learned of the death of William J. Tregillus, of Calgary. We have known Mr. Tregillus for a number of years through his active connection with the farmers' movement in Alberta, and, in conversation with those who were intimately acquainted with him there as president of the United Farmers of Alberta and of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, very much of the success of these movements was due to the untiring energy and earnest efforts of Mr. Tregillus. We have had the pleasure of a closer acquaintance with him recently when he attended

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 18th, 1914

ARE THE MANUFACTURERS SINCERE?

It has been suggested by some of the readers of The Guide that the recent conference between the Manufacturers and the Farmers was merely an effort on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to hoodwink the Western farmers and induce them to cease their agitation for tariff reduction. We would point out to those who have voiced these suspicions that they are not expressing very much confidence in the ability and integrity of the farmers' representatives who attended the conference. The leading officers of the farmers' organizations from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were present at the conference, and each and every one of the farmers' representatives took part in the discussion. Perhaps it is not the place of The Guide to make this statement; but, for the benefit of our readers, we would point out that the farmers' representatives at the conference were fully equal in ability to the representatives of any other industry or organization in Canada that could be called together. They knew the farmers' case thoroughly, and they presented it at the conference firmly, clearly and frankly tho' courteously. The farmers' representatives were not hoodwinked and, further than that, there were no attempts made by the manufacturers to hoodwink them.

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the manufacturers alone, they would have nothing to gain in acting in other than good faith with the farmers of the West in this conference. After a full and complete discussion of the situation the manufacturers joined with the farmers in approving of the agreement, which we have published word for word on another page in this issue. This agreement, it will be seen, recognizes the fact that agricultural conditions in Western Canada are unsatisfactory. The various causes which tend towards unprofitable farming are set forth in the agreement, and the manufacturers have joined with the farmers in asking for the appointment of the Board of Inquiry to search into all these matters, including even the sacred institution of the tariff. The chief success of this inquiry depends upon the personnel of the Board appointed. If the members of the board appointed are such as will cause the Western farmers to believe that it is appointed for purely political purposes, or that it is appointed merely to uphold the protective tariff, the bad faith of the Government and the manufacturers would be disclosed at once. In such an event the farmers of Western Canada would not have lost anything, but would attract to their ranks large numbers of recruits who would be incensed at the betrayal. This is another reason why we do not believe that the manufacturers were acting in bad faith when they called the farmers into conference with them.

Again, it must be remembered that a general election will probably be held in the fall of 1915, and it is not in the best interests of either the manufacturers or the Government that they should be parties to any deal for the betrayal of the Western farmers at this particular time. After looking at the matter fairly and squarely we cannot see any ground for the suspicions voiced by

our readers. We believe that the right and proper manner in which to meet the manufacturers at the present time is in the same spirit as the farmers' representatives met them in conference two weeks ago. The Western farmers and the Eastern manufacturers have been at loggerheads for some time, and now that the manufacturers have proposed peaceable relations, and have agreed to assist the farmers to improve their conditions, we think that they should be given full credit for acting in good faith until there are good and sufficient reason for believing otherwise. The farmers have nothing to lose in the matter, because their organization still remains, their political power still remains, their purchasing power still remains and any betrayal by either the Government or the manufacturers would double their membership and intensify the determination to secure a square deal. We think that the members of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta need have no apprehension whatever. The officers of their organizations, who are handling this matter, are quite capable of watching their interests.

THE DEATH OF MR. TREGILLUS

The death of William J. Tregillus, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, is the greatest loss sustained by the organized farmers of Western Canada in the thirteen years of their history. The greatest need of the organization all thru these years has been broadminded, able, sincere, unselfish and energetic men for leaders. Mr. Tregillus was such a man. As a farmer of long experience he knew the handicaps under which farmers in Western Canada were struggling. As a student of economic conditions in Western Canada and also in Europe, he realized clearly that agriculture could not come to its own until the farmers were better organized and conditions greatly improved. For the past five years he had served the United Farmers of Alberta as vice-president and president of the organization, and had given himself unsparingly to the work of raising the standard of agriculture. His high position in the United Farmers of Alberta brought him into the wider field as a member of the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and in that position he was a powerful advocate of democratic reform in the interests not only of the farmers but Canadian citizens generally. Personally Mr. Tregillus was exceptionally popular. His genial disposition, his tolerance of the opinion of others, and his unassuming modesty won him friends in large numbers. He had enjoyed a wider experience than comes to most men and profited by it. He was a manufacturer upon a large scale, a large farmer, alderman of the city of Calgary and first officer in one of the largest farmers' organizations on the continent. He came to Canada from Great Britain in very modest circumstances, but his growing wealth did not alter his sympathies. He never set much store by money and never measured success from the material standpoint. The vacancy caused by his death will be hard to fill, and

those who have known him best will longest regret his early and sudden call. He was in the prime of life and might naturally have expected many years of further service in the cause nearest to his heart. Tho' he has gone he has left behind him a splendid example to the youth of Western Canada in his honesty of purpose, his sterling integrity, and his high type of Christian manhood.

THE WAR

The British Parliament is again assembled to provide funds with which to carry on the war and to deal with other problems arising from the conflict. It is announced that parliament will be asked to vote the huge sum of \$1,125,000,000 to pay expenses up to the end of March next, which will bring the British vote for war purposes up to date to \$1,625,000,000, which is nearly \$40 for every man, woman and child in the British Isles. Equal, and probably greater, amounts of money have to be raised by the other powers involved, and the impossibility of expenditures being maintained at this rate for a long period, gives hope that the end of the war is approaching. Meantime Great Britain is proceeding to secure another 1,000,000 recruits, and everything possible, short of conscription, is being done to induce young men to join the colors. In face of this it is somewhat surprising that only a limited number of Canadian troops are being asked for and that recruiting for active service has been stopped in the Dominion. One explanation of this, probably is that it is much more economical to secure a recruit in Great Britain at a shilling a day, than to bring men 4,000 or 5,000 miles and pay them a dollar a day. It may be said that Canada is paying the expenses of the Canadian troops, but, as a matter of fact, Canada is borrowing the money for this purpose in England and a portion of the British vote of \$1,125,000,000 will be used in this way.

The military situation shows little change during the week. The Russian army continues to advance and at last reports was invading German territory on the eastern frontier. Along the line in France and Belgium the fighting has been marked by fierce attacks on strongly entrenched positions, in which both sides have lost thousands of men without making much progress. The naval honors of the week go to the Australian cruiser Sidney, which encountered the German commerce destroyer Emden in the Bay of Bengal and by superior speed and gunnery set her on fire and drove her battered hulk ashore on the Cocos Islands. The Emden had destroyed British and French merchant ships worth over \$10,000,000 before she was finally put out of action, and her destruction has removed one of the few remaining dangers to British shipping on the high seas.

Over thirty years ago Germany placed an embargo upon Danish bacon because of reported hog disease. This closed the best market but it resulted beneficially for the Danes. By necessity they were driven to establish co-operative bacon factories and since that time Danish bacon holds first place in the world's

markets and the hog industry is profitable. Government aid was given in the way of instruction. Instructors went from farm to farm and demonstrated the value of improved methods. The Danish example has a lesson for farmers in Western Canada.

THE PORK MARKET

If a financial man were asked to describe the state of the local hog markets during the past few weeks he would probably make use of the word "panicky" as the only adequate means of expressing the situation. There has been a heavy run on the hog market for the past six weeks. Figures varying from two to six thousand express the increase in offerings of that of a similar period last year, and the average price for the same period is from one and a half to two cents a pound lower. It would seem as if everyone were trying to get out of hogs at the same time. This situation was, in the first place, largely due to the scarcity of feed in many districts where formerly many hogs were wintered over. But with increased offerings on the market the price naturally dropped, and this, together with the increased value of coarse grains, has been largely responsible for the indiscriminate dumping on the market lately of pigs of all sorts, sizes and ages. With the recently imposed embargo in the United States on all livestock, owing to the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, the only possible outlet for young pigs unfit for killing has been closed. Thus the outlook is none too good and the present is a very opportune time to stop and consider this matter. Livestock dealers generally are of the opinion that the bottom of the market has been reached, but it is not likely that an increased price now will do much to stop the rush of hogs to market. What is required is

a reorganization of the marketing system in the interests of the farmers. The marketing end should be systematized and this might well be accomplished by the introduction of a system of packing houses fully equipped with cold storage and pork curing facilities at several of the large marketing centres of the West. Such a co-operative system, preferably owned and operated by the organized farmers, would take care of any surplus of hogs such as exists at present, placing the finished product on the market whenever an opportune time presented itself. More and more attention is being paid to the marketing end of the farmers' business and eventually some adequate system for disposing of the livestock produce from the farm in a co-operative manner will be in operation, but in the meantime attention must be given to the present situation. There always exists a demand for pork. With the continued disposal of so much of the young stock on the farms next year's spring litters will be in great demand. Consequently the man who is far-sighted enough to winter over a few good sows has reasonable prospects of a good price for his pigs next spring.

PROHIBITION PROGRESSING

As a result of the elections held in the United States on November 4, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and Arizona have become prohibition states. This brings the number of "dry" states in the Republic to 14, and temperance people are jubilant at the progress of their cause, their only regret being that prohibition failed to carry California and Ohio, where it was voted upon. The prohibition of the liquor traffic has been secured in the states named thru that splendid weapon of democracy and reform, Direct Legislation. In those

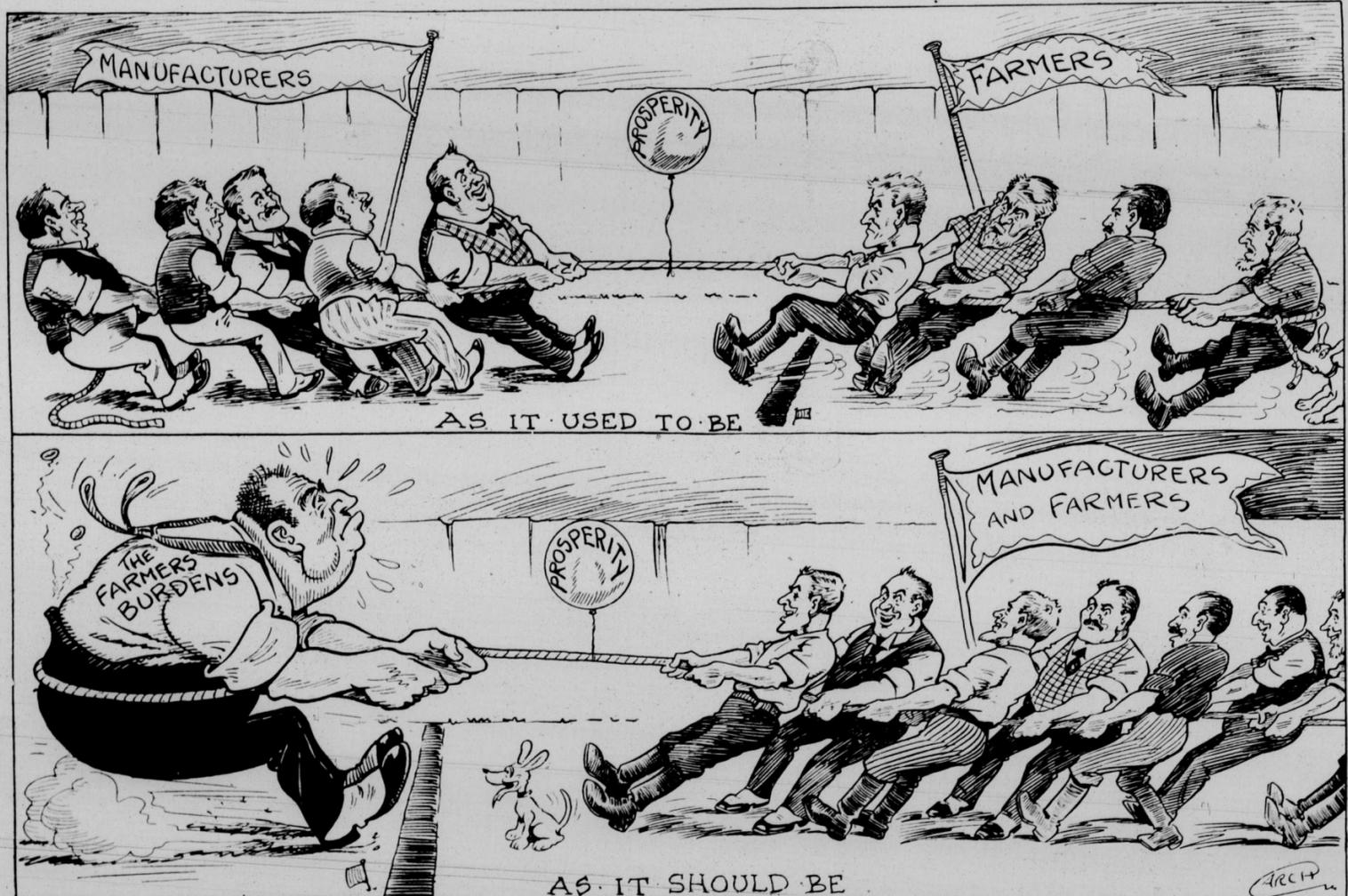
states the people have the power to direct the legislature, thru the initiative and referendum, as to what laws they desire should be passed, dealing with each particular measure upon its own merits, apart from the platforms of political parties and without the consideration of the qualities of candidates for office. The people expressed their desire in the six states referred to by making a mark on their ballots either for or against a prohibition law, which has been printed and circulated and discussed in the press and on the public platform for weeks and months before the election. They were consequently able to give an intelligent decision, and in four states out of six, as stated above, prohibition was carried. It is by no means a coincidence, but rather a significant fact that in each of the states where prohibition was carried, women as well as men exercised the rights of citizenship at the ballot box. In California, where prohibition was defeated the women also vote, but in Ohio, the other state which retained its bars, women are without the franchise. Ohio, in fact, voted upon and defeated Woman Suffrage at the same election.

If you are not ready for cold weather, make haste for King Frost is here to stop for several months.

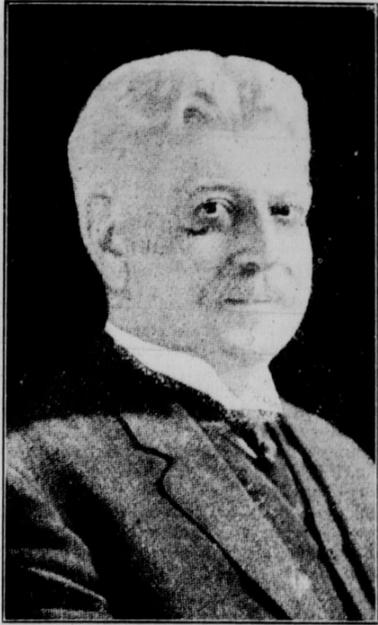
Lord Roberts died following the path of duty. A fitting end to a great soldier's life.

It is the farmers who have been saving money thru co-operation who are able to contribute most generously to the war relief funds.

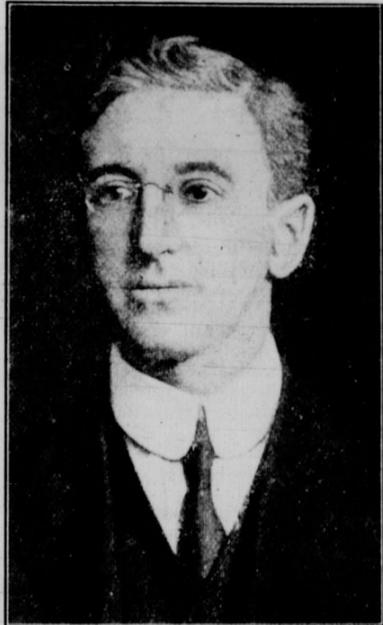
Winter is a splendid time to consider whether your farm work is done in the manner which will produce the best results at the lowest cost.



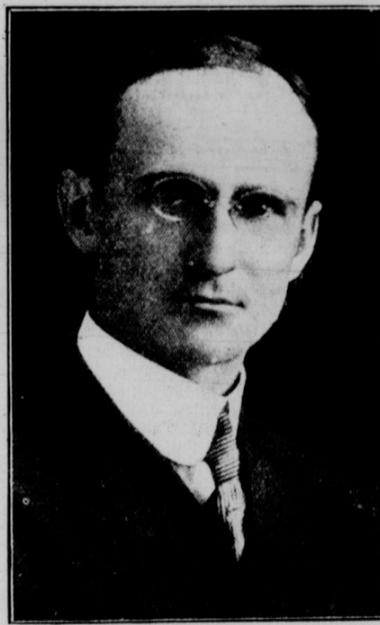
If the recent conference between the Manufacturers and Farmers will result in them pulling together for mutual benefit, they will be a mighty power for national development



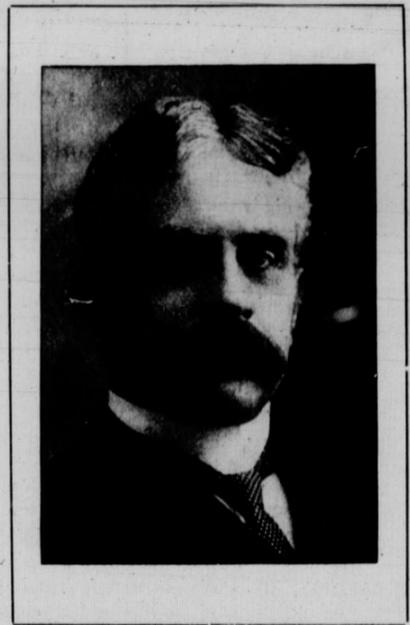
E. G. HENDERSON
President
Canadian Manufacturers' Association
Who presided at the Conference



J. H. SHERRARD
Vice-President
Canadian Manufacturers' Association



G. M. MURRAY
General Secretary
Canadian Manufacturers' Association



PREMIER SIR R. L. BORDEN
To whom the Report will be
Presented

The Conference Report

Below is given in full the Report unanimously agreed upon by the Conference held at Winnipeg on November 3 and 5 between the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers, and members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The report will be presented to Premier Borden by a Committee appointed for the purpose and whose photographs are given on this page.

"The meeting, composed of representatives from Canada's two greatest industries, agriculture and manufacturing, deems it expedient to issue the following statement as a record of the conclusions to which it has been led as the result of its deliberations.

"The thought uppermost in the minds of us all, the issue transcending all else in importance, is the war. Upon that we have but one opinion to express, one determination to record—the Empire must win; the Empire shall win.

War Call for Sacrifice

"We recognize, of course, that success may not be easy of attainment. We recognize that it will call for conscientious effort, for real sacrifices, both national and individual, and on behalf of our respective industries we pledge ourselves that those efforts shall be put forth, that those sacrifices shall be suffered, ere we will submit to the triumph of tyranny and injustice.

"As the struggle proceeds, it is becoming more and more apparent that it will be a struggle of resources. We must not close our eyes to the possibility that even the last shilling may turn the tide as between defeat and

victory. Such being the case, it is no more than Canada's duty, and the duty of all her citizens, to utilize to the utmost the bountiful resources with which we have been blessed. We rejoice in the fact that we have contributed, and will contribute, men, but we rejoice still more in the fact that it lies within our power to feed, and in other ways to minister to the wants of those who are fighting the Empire's battles. The responsibility of increasing our production rests heavily upon us, and to that problem our best energies must necessarily be directed.

Increase of Production

"But in turning with grateful hearts to the performance of this duty, we have no desire to make a virtue of necessity. Apart altogether from the exigencies of the war, a substantial increase of our production, on a sound economic basis, is not only a desirable, but an essential step at the present stage of our development. In the majority of our undertakings, whether national, provincial, municipal or private, our policy for years past has been to build for the future. In this process of building we have been in-

spired by an unbounded confidence in the future of our country.

"Nothing that has happened, nothing that will happen, can ever disturb that confidence or show it to have been unjustified. We recognize the fact, however, that we have financed our undertakings very largely on borrowed capital, upon which interest charges have been rapidly accumulating. We also recognize the fact that for years the balance of trade has been steadily against us. The obligations thus incurred have heretofore been partially met by increased borrowings, but the time has now arrived when we must endeavor to meet them, not by incurring new and larger obligations, not by striving for that fictitious wealth which finds its basis in speculation, but by devoting our energies to the creation of that real wealth which comes from profitable production.

"The problem before us naturally lends itself to consideration under two heads, according as we seek to turn our resources and our capabilities to immediate account, or according as we endeavor to provide ourselves with a broad comprehensive plan for the full and symmetrical development of all our

resources, looking to the future to bring us our best rewards.

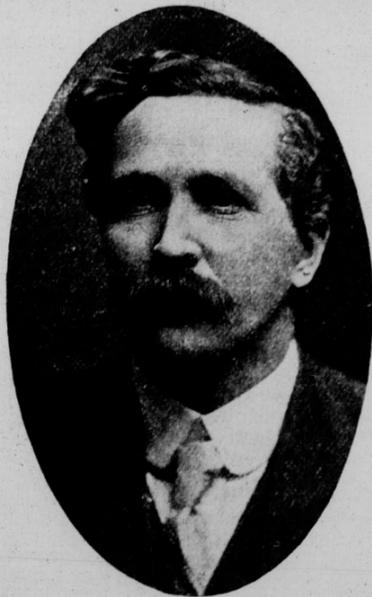
"Immediate results are, of course, a desideratum, providing they are profitable—not otherwise. If it were merely a question of increasing our production without regard to economic gain or economic loss, our problem might resolve itself into the bringing of a larger area of land under cultivation. That we could do without delay. But would it necessarily profit us?

Cultivation of Land

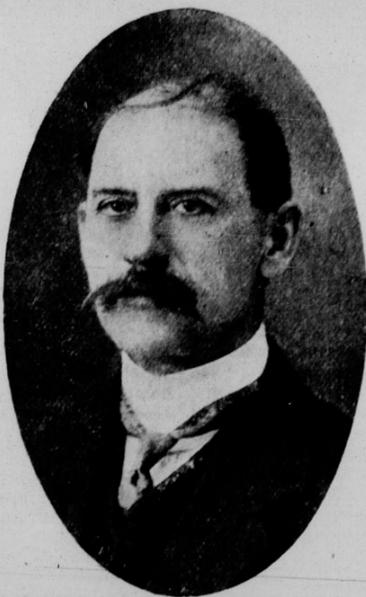
"The cultivation of any land is of benefit to a nation only as those who perform that labor are able to thrive, are able to achieve not simply an existence, but a measure of independence. They thrive when under nominal conditions they are able to sell their crop at a price substantially in advance of their cost of producing it. They exist so long as there is any margin between the price they realize and their cost of production. They cease to be an asset and become a liability to the country when under normal conditions the price their crop brings is less than what it has cost them to produce it.

"The bringing of larger areas under cultivation would be a step in the di-

Continued on page 27



J. A. MAHARG
President
Canadian Council of Agriculture



W. J. TREGILLUS
President, U.F.A.
Who has died since the Conference



R. C. HENDERS
President
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association



R. McKENZIE
Secretary
Canadian Council of Agriculture

her, e to path ier's sav- are ly to sider in the best

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Farmers' Elevator Company has most profitable year in its history

The following is the report of the directors submitted to the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., held at Regina on November 11, by the President J. A. Maharg:

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report of your board of directors in connection with the third year's business of the Company, which ended on July 31 last.

1913 Crop

The crop which the Province of Saskatchewan produced in the year 1913 was by far the easiest crop to handle since the Company came into existence. There was considerably more high grade grain than in the two previous years, and consequently less difficulty on account of grading, etc. The volume of the 1913 crop was also very satisfactory and resulted in a higher average per elevator being handled than ever before in the Company's history. It will be remembered that during the 1912 grain season the Company operated 137 elevators. For the 1913 crop, with which this report deals, the number was increased to 192, this number constituting by far the largest number of elevators operated by any single company in Canada.

Operating Department

In our last report reference was made to the problems which had to be solved by reason of the Company's increase in size, and the information was given that in connection with the Operating Department, which is the department most concerned in the problems arising from the number of elevators operated, arrangements had been made for the creation of two divisions, Northern and Southern, for supervision purposes. The year which ended on July 31 last provided a complete test for this method of handling the Operating Department, and there is now no doubt that a large number of elevators can be handled successfully on the divisional principle. The efficiency of the Operating Department, with reference particularly to operators, has increased very considerably since the last annual meeting. The Company has a larger proportion each year of operators who have received their sole training in its employ, rising from assistants in the first place to the full charge of an elevator later. This method of training operators is undoubtedly the one by which a permanent staff of efficient men can be secured, who, in addition to their efficiency have a loyalty to the institution and its principles, which cannot always be secured from men who have received their training in the employ of other companies. One of the greatest hindrances to efficiency in the Operating Department is the fact that the grain business is of a seasonal character, and there are many points in the province where the business done does not justify the keeping of an operator the year round. During the last grain season, however, the quantity of business done at approximately 100 points justified the permanent employment of the operator, and by reason of this it was possible to start the 1914 grain season having nearly one-half of the elevators manned by men of experience and proved efficiency. The Operating Department handled thru the 192 elevators operated during the 1913 grain season 19,465,290 bushels of grain, the average per elevator for the season, therefore, being 101,382 bushels.

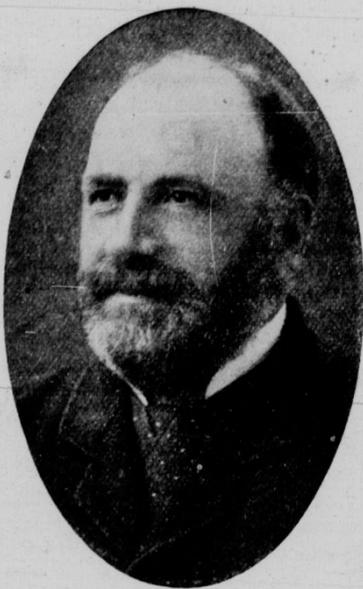
Construction Department

The Construction Department is not called upon to build so many elevators annually as during the early years of the Company's existence. The province is now fairly well covered with our elevator system, and those points at which we are not represented feel the beneficial effects on prices brought about by the Company. We feel, therefore, that in justice to the shareholders we should choose very carefully the points at which we build elevators in future, and be very careful to make sure that there is sufficient business to warrant the establishment of a local at any point, for the reason that every elevator which does not handle sufficient to pay its own expenses becomes a drag on the

rest of the system. The Construction Department built 20 new elevators during the 1913 season and also undertook the remodelling of several of the purchased elevators. In addition to the number erected during the past year, 3 elevators were purchased, bringing the total number now owned by the Company up to 215. The Construction Department has also charge of keeping the whole system in repair, and each elevator has been carefully gone over during the past year, and as a consequence the Operating Department was enabled to start this season with the minimum of mechanical difficulties.

Organization Department

The Organization Department, while not being so busy now as in previous years with the organization of new locals, has



HON. GEO. LANGLEY
Vice-President

had a busy year with dividends, transfers, payments on shares, etc., which necessarily assume larger proportions as the number of shareholders of the Company increases. This department organized 25 new locals during the year, bringing the total number of locals of the Company up to 217. At four of these points, however, it has been impossible to build elevators owing to noncompletion of railway lines. In connection with the work of this department it is interesting to note that the 217 locals of the Company comprise in all 14,922 shareholders, holding an aggregate total of 38,297 shares.

Commission Department

The Commission Department at Winnipeg experienced the same gratifying increase of business as the Operating Department, and handled during the 1913 season 19,290,531 bushels of grain. The arrangements which were made at the establishment of the Winnipeg office, to take care of the claims of shippers against the railway companies, and to check the grading of all cars consigned to the Commission Department, were taken advantage of by shippers to a far greater extent than during the previous year, and we were enabled to render service which was much appreciated by farmers doing business with the Company.

New Office Building

Mention was made in the annual report presented at the last general meeting of the rapid growth in number of the head office staff at Regina, involving the renting by the Company of two floors of the building in which the head office is situated. Early in 1914 we carefully considered the question of present size and possible future expansion of the head office, and determined that it was time the Company owned a building more suitable for its requirements than could be obtained by renting. The fact of our office staff being divided is a source of

expense and creates a means whereby errors in the handling of documents are possible. It has also been necessary for us to rent, in addition to office space, a warehouse for the accommodation of construction and repair materials for the elevators. After considering the matter in all its bearings, your directors decided to purchase a site and erect an office building, which would be sufficiently large to accommodate the whole of the Company's head office staff on one floor, and of which the basement could be used for warehousing construction materials. A site was purchased at the corner of Twelfth Avenue and Smith Street, Regina, and the building is now in course of erection. Arrangements have been made for its completion by June next, so that by the time the 1915 crop commences to move, the head office of the Company will be located in the first building of its kind in Western Canada, owned by the organized farmers.

Balance Sheet and Dividend

A copy of the balance sheet, showing the financial position of the Company, as at July 31, 1914, has been forwarded to each shareholder of the Company. You will note that the net profit shown thereon amounts to \$285,181.61. The details in connection with each item in the profit and loss statement and the balance sheet is available and will be dealt with during the course of this meeting. A cash dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on capital paid up before April 1, 1914, was declared and paid on August 26, 1914, out of the above surplus. Your board of directors have recommendations to submit to you at this meeting in connection with the disposal of the balance of the surplus.

Comparative Business Record

The amount of business done during each year of the Company's existence illustrates both the loyalty of the shareholders to the institution, and also proves that the Company is giving general satisfaction to its supporters. The Operating Department handled in 1911 season 3,261,000 bushels thru 46 elevators, average per elevator 70,891 bushels; in



CHAS. A. DUNNING
General Manager

1912 season 12,899,030 bushels were handled thru 137 elevators, average per elevator 94,153 bushels; in 1913 season, with 192 elevators in operation 19,465,290 bushels, which represents the splendid average per elevator of 101,382 bushels. It will be noted that the Operating Department has received an increasing measure of support per elevator during each year of the Company's existence. The Commission Department, which was commenced in 1912, handled that season 12,761,686 bushels of grain. During the 1913 grain season the Com-

mission Department increased its business to 19,290,531 bushels, indicating also a gain in business as great in proportion as the increase in the number of elevators owned by the Company. It is too much to expect that the business of the Company during the present grain season will equal the showing of 1913, for the reason that this year's crop will not be much more than half as great as the crop of 1913. We are pleased to be able to say, however, that the supporters of the Company, although they have not so much grain to sell, are giving the Company more loyal support than ever, and there is no doubt that, although we shall not handle nearly so large a quantity of grain in 1914, yet we will handle a larger proportion of the total Saskatchewan crop than ever before.

Competition

During the 1913 season the competition offered by line companies was more keen than in any previous year, but the Company has attained a position of strength which renders it very difficult for our competitors to affect the volume of our business by those methods, which proved so effective in the case of many locally owned and controlled farmers' elevators in the past. As most of our shareholders know, our street prices last year at every point where we were operating, were at least 2 cents in excess of the line companies' official list prices all the time, and for a period of the season were as high as 3 cents over that list. This fact alone, when carefully considered, illustrates the value of the Company to the Saskatchewan farmer; for whether that farmer markets his grain with us or not, he receives the benefit of the increased price, which has been brought about thru the Company's efforts. Not only did that increased price apply to the grain which was handled by the Company, but also to all grain which was sold to our competitors at any point. The profit to the shareholders is a substantial one, but it pales into insignificance beside the great amount of money received by the farmers of this province in excess of what they would have received but for the efforts of this Company. Our Company is one of the best examples of what can be accomplished by farmers' co-operation, and with the constant remarkable growth of co-operative work along many lines among farmers, we are confident that this Company, which was the first Saskatchewan farmers' co-operative scheme, will be even more successful in the future than in the past.

(Signed)

J. A. MAHARG, (Executive
GEO. LANGLEY, (Committee
CHAS. A. DUNNING, (

JAMES ROBINSON, }
W. C. MILLS, } Directors
J. B. MUSSELMAN, }
A. G. HAWKES, }
E. J. BARRICK, }
J. E. PAYNTER, }

The balance sheet and accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for the year ending July 31, 1914, will be found on page 21.

CO-OPERATORS' VISION

W. H. Watkins, speaking at a co-operative conference at Sheffield, England, said that in his town of Plymouth there had recently arrived some twenty-four large Atlantic liners, escorted by ten or twelve warships, and having on board about 30,000 Canadian troops for the battlefield. That was a triumph of organization. It was, however, unfortunate that the organizing genius of the world should be occupied, not for purposes of humanity, not for purposes of life and progress, but for purpose of life and death. At the present time, while the great powers in Europe were seeking to annihilate one another, those of them inclined to pessimism might well ask what was the good of holding such conferences, concerned with a new organization of society; but as co-operators there was in the future a vision of something different.

Saving by the Silo

A College Boy Who got the Silage Idea and Carried it Home to Father

By A. DOUGLAS CAMERON

A few years ago I attended one of the best agricultural colleges in Canada, where we were taught the most advanced ideas in soil cultivation and farm management. When my course was over I returned to the old farm, which is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence in Glengarry County.

My father was a farmer of the old school and practised the old system of growing grain, keeping a few milch cows and enough horses to do the work. The selling of the grain provided the greatest source of revenue, altho the cows during the summer months, while the pastures were good, yielded considerable milk, which was sent to the neighboring cheese factory.

The cattle were wintered principally upon straw, with hay generally fed during the latter part of March and all the month of April so that they would be, as my father termed it, "in good strength when they calved."

Now when I returned, having been taught that the first thing necessary to good farming is to practice a good short rotation of crops, I suggested to father that we draw all the manure out of the barnyard and manure well one field for corn; then the next year sow that field to grain and seed it down to clover. The third year it would be in hay and the next year we could pasture it. We would continue this field after field and in reality practice a four-year rotation.

I also suggested that we erect a silo to put the corn in. This would furnish the milch cows with a good, succulent feed, which would increase the milk flow and keep them up in their milk for a longer period. He thought these suggestions of mine were all "bosh." "Oh," he said, "it is all right for those government-paid fellows to talk about those things; but I am too old to change my way of farming now! You can go ahead and manage the farm the way you please. Your mother and I have worked long enough."

So with that understanding I started to work. Now it was in the spring and the winter's manure was all in the barnyard. A couple of heaps had been drawn out into the field the previous year. This left me considerable manure at my disposal, so I hired a man and we started spreading this on a piece of sod plowed the previous fall.

The summer was one of the hottest I remember. The showers seemed to come just at the right time, altho they kept me busy, because I was determined to put the cultivator thru after every rain to keep a mulch and stop evaporation.

That fall I had one of the finest fields of corn in the county. Every one

promised then to sell me a silo, 14 by 28 feet, for \$175, and give me two years to pay. I thought this was the easiest way to get my silo, so I told him to send it along at once.

It was a stave silo, made with a patent front, having continuous doors. I hired a stonemason for two days, and we built the foundation and the company sent a man to put the silo up. So I had the whole thing done within a week.

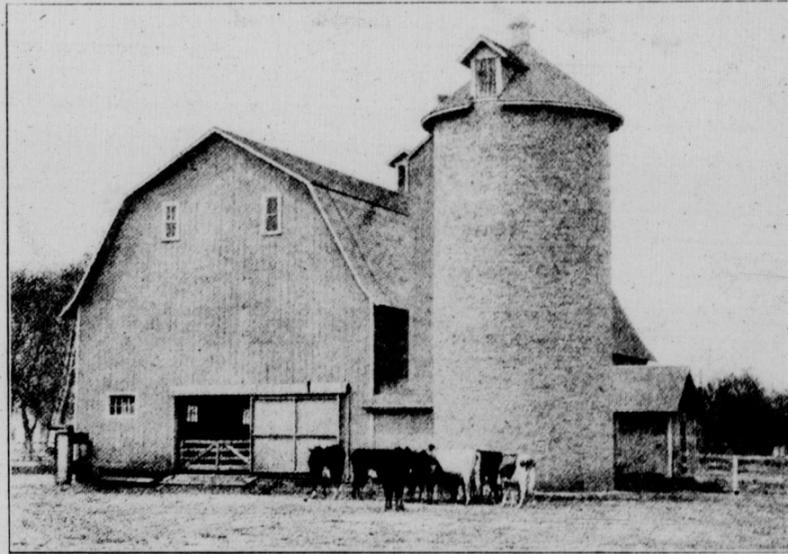
We were not long in filling it. One of my neighbors had a steam engine and blower which I hired at the rate of \$15 a day. I got four of my neighbors to send their teams over for a day and we filled that silo. Now the full cost of the silo to me, not counting my own labor or that of my neighbors' teams—because I paid that back by sending my team to work the time in for them—was as follows:

Stone mason two days at \$2.50	5.00
Silo	175.00
Filling	15.00
Total	\$195.00

I started feeding the cattle about the fifteenth of October and fed them twice a day till about the fifteenth of January. Then it started to freeze considerably round the sides, so I stopped feeding silage until the fifteenth of March. I fed them twice a day till the cows went on grass the fifteenth of May.

Now, to show how much this silo saved for me, in previous years it took all we grew on the farm—straw and hay—to feed the stock, and only in exceptional years did we have a ton or so of hay left over. But the year I bought the silo I had ten tons of good roughage left over, which I could have sold for \$15 a ton, making \$150—almost enough to pay for my silo the first year.

—The Country Gentleman.



I suggested that we erect a Silo—but he thought these suggestions all bosh

We worked for several days until we cleaned up every bit of manure to be found round the place and covered about six acres.

This, after giving the ground a thorough disking until I had every particle of the manure worked up with the soil, I planted with Leaming corn, which I bought from one of the large

seed houses in the city. The summer was one of the hottest I remember. The showers seemed to come just at the right time, altho they kept me busy, because I was determined to put the cultivator thru after every rain to keep a mulch and stop evaporation. That fall I had one of the finest fields of corn in the county. Every one

passing on the road was remarking on it. I intended to cut the corn and stack it, then draw it and feed the cows as I needed it; but just when I was about ready to cut it an agent came along who was selling silos. My capital being very limited I didn't think I could afford one unless he would give me lots of time to pay for it. He

Seed Vitality

By E. A. HOWES, Principal of Vermilion School of Agriculture

The object of the germination test is to determine what percentage of proposed seed may be relied upon to fulfil Nature's plan of reproduction. To the farmer this is a most important consideration, and yet in perhaps no other field is so little forethought shown. It is safe to say that as yet but a small percentage of grain sown has been subjected to a vitality test previous to seeding. The field is carefully prepared, perhaps summer-fallowed; the skies are anxiously scanned to read the weather probabilities, the supposedly proper amount per acre is carefully sown, and all the demands of cultivation met, as a matter of course; and yet the seed, the central figure of all these operations, is so often an unknown quantity to the agriculturist. It is easy to say that 90 lbs. of wheat to the acre is plenty, but it would mean a great deal more if we stipulated that this 90 lbs. would germinate 98% to 100%, or, failing this "standard," that sufficient seed be sown to make up for the deficiency. In this lies the value of the germination report—that the farmer may know what percentage of the seed he may depend upon, and then, as a consequence, how much he should sow per acre to secure the desired stand.

Germination tests are made in various ways. There is the soil test, where soil is placed in boxes and a certain number of seeds planted and the percentage of vitality determined by the number of seeds sprouted. This method is all right for a few samples, but it is open to the objection that temperature is often not under control. Germination requires moisture, proper temperature and ventila-

tion, and no fair test of seed vitality can be made where there is a lack in any one of these factors. Next there is the blotting paper test, where a wet sheet of blotting paper is folded over the seeds and moisture maintained between plates. Here also the test is subject to the variations of room temperature. However, if a farmer or dealer does not care to send samples to a laboratory, either of the foregoing schemes is much preferred to no test at all.

In laboratories they have standard germinators in which an attempt is made to secure as nearly as possible ideal growth conditions. Artificial heat from burners or electrical bulbs raises the temperature to the desired degree. Blotting paper and cheese cloth maintain the moisture thru capillary action, and there is plenty of ventilation. In these germinators seeds are always tested in duplicate to prevent possible error. In four days a count of sprouted seeds is made, and all that have germinated are removed. This count is probably the most important one since it shows the readiness with which the seed responds to growth conditions. Later counts are made in seven, ten and possibly fourteen days, the sprouted seeds being removed each time. The aggregate of all the counts gives the final report made upon the seed.

Conclusions From Tests

The standard germinator, properly handled, gives the most uniform and reliable results as to seed vitality. However, it must be remembered that these results are dependent upon most favorable conditions, and since these are not always

or often, obtainable in field germination, allowance should always be made. Following are some facts that have a distinct bearing on indoor germination:

Wheat germinates readily. Wheat apparently damaged greatly by frosting may yet germinate over 80%. This does not minimize the importance of the injury. This seed, if subjected to unfavorable field conditions, cannot give a uniform and vigorous stand equivalent to 80%. Here the eye must assist in estimating the value of the germination report.

Oats are often slow of germination, and this quality varies with the variety to some extent. Age of oats is an important factor, since oats that will germinate less than 60% two months after threshing may be found to germinate 90% in six months. The same characteristic has been noticed, at times, with barley.

If there is reason to think that oats are frosted, and if at the same time the germination report is low, the poor quality of the seed is established beyond reasonable doubt.

An impression, somewhat popular, is to the effect that soil tests are more reliable than artificial germination, so called. There is no foundation for this idea unless it lies in the fact that since the seed is subjected to comparatively unfavorable conditions in the soil, field conditions are more closely approximated. On the other hand, soil tests may be conducted under such unfavorable room conditions as to give a result most unfair to the seed tested. Conditions being equal, there is, for all practical purposes, no difference in results in the three methods—sub-

sequent plant growth is altogether another question.

The schools of agriculture in Alberta and the agricultural colleges thru the West are each equipped with a good germinator to test samples of grain sent in by farmers who care to avail themselves of this service.

Frosted Seed

Possible injury to seed vitality by frosting is an anxious question with very many Western farmers. From the examination of samples submitted, from results of germination tests, and from a study of the information accompanying the samples, the writer has been enabled to come to the following conclusions in regard to frosted seed:—

Injury, often readily apparent to the eye, is regulated in severity according to the state of maturity of the grain at the time of the frost. For instance, wheat, if it shows injury at all, may show only a checked cracking of the seed coat which gives a sort of cloudy appearance to the characteristic tint of the seed. Apparent injury ranges from this extreme down thru several shades of shrunkenness, to where the wheat will weigh less than 30 lbs. to the bushel. Almost without exception the stage of maturity at time of frosting gives consistent explanation of the degree of shrunkenness observed.

Date of cutting appears to be another modifying factor. Many enquiries have been made as to comparative injury to stooked and standing grain of the same crop. All evidence collected goes to

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

AN APPRECIATION

To have one's departure mourned by a whole province, with the possible exception of a small group of legislators, is an honor which falls to the lot of but few people, but if the crowds that are flocking to hear Mrs. McClung these days are any indication of the public's appreciation of her, she may be esteemed to enjoy that enviable distinction.

To the members of the Political Equality League, and others who have been associated with her in progressive works, her departure from Winnipeg to take up residence in Edmonton scarcely bears thinking about. Mrs. McClung herself regrets the necessity for the change of residence no less than her host of friends, but when one's good man has had an offer, in his company, of the managership for the whole of Northern Alberta, there seems to be no alternative but to accept.

Most of you are so familiar with Mrs. McClung as an entertaining writer and brilliant orator that any eulogy of her in this capacity would be superfluous, but it has probably not been the privilege of many of you to know her as a near neighbor and a club woman and, therefore, my little word of praise may not be quite wasted.

Meeting her, day by day, she compels the respect by proving herself to be a high-minded, generous-spirited woman with never an evil word for anyone. Her thoughts are so fully occupied with the great issues of the day that she has no leisure for small bickerings and little jealousies and this same bigness of outlook has saved her from having her head turned by the adulation of the public. As it is she comes back from her most conspicuous successes just as jolly and natural and comfortable as ever. Her gracious platform manners are in daily use in her own home and her beguiling Irish smile is far more often brought into play for her "ain folk" than for an admiring public.

All the West knows that Mrs. McClung is a brilliant woman, but only those who have seen her with her husband and children in her own home know what an altogether lovable person she is in her private life.

Alberta is to be congratulated on the new citizens that are going to her from Manitoba.

NEVADA'S CHANGE OF HEART

Nevada has at last cleared itself of the stigma of being the only extreme Western state to deny the franchise to women. At the recent elections, when a woman suffrage amendment was submitted to the people, the measure carried overwhelmingly. It is expected that the states of Montana and Nebraska have shown a similar sense of the fitness of things, but the final results are a long time coming in.

The question was being voted upon in seven different states and we hope next week to be able to give full particulars concerning the results.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PAPERS TO GIVE AWAY

Joseph Bigham, Pense, Sask., has a number of copies of The Christian Herald which he would be glad to send to anyone caring for such reading matter.

MORE LOVING NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Have enjoyed the letters very much in your pages and thanks to mothers for many good thoughts. It appears that the gist of the advice from those dear abused mothers seems to be true in many cases, but a sensible and shrewd, wide-awake, industrious mother is, or should be, competent to manage her babies in a common-sense admirable manner and can survive the ordeal of rearing children quite properly and not be a jaded, out-witted, haggard woman.

My motto was always, "Love, hugs, plenty of kisses, to laugh and grow fat."

It is good medicine for both mother and babe.

Sister Mothers: We are so anxious to keep our babies right up to time by strict rules, to make certain that they won't be spoiled by overmuch caretaking, undue nursing, overdoses of loving solicitude. A few are so spoiled, but, sad to say, many, many are sadly in want of those alleged destroying superfluities.

ALBERTA MOTHER.

ABOUT STORIES FOR CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read your pages with interest, and on October 14 I read where the W. G. G. of Smiley have held some interesting meetings. They are to discuss a very interesting topic, "What Children should be Taught before entering School."

This is a topic which ought to interest every parent, and in the country where we have no kindergartens, if the children are not taught beforehand, they are apt to be behindhand. Could the ladies arrange to publish their discussion on this topic?

KATHERINE B. DAVIS

From Current Opinion

A new era has dawned in our treatment of criminals. Stone cells and even stone walls are becoming discredited. Iron bars are about to go out of fashion. The lock-step and the striped uniform are no longer regarded as the proper thing. The whole medieval system of punishment, the basis of which is the treatment of the criminal as a wild beast and never as a human being, no matter what may be the nature of his crime, is on the way to the scrap-heap. No one in America will see it go there with more of joy and no one will have done more to send it there than a motherly little blue-eyed woman in the City of New York. She is no sentimentalist either. She has not gotten her ideas about criminals from reading novels and seeing plays, nor by making an occasional visit to a jail. Not at all. She was for thirteen years in charge of the Bedford Reformatory, where young women of New York are sent for all kinds of

that institution under the charge of Miss Davis. The daughter of a notorious gambler, the wife of a burglar, she was sent to Bedford for three years, at the age of twenty-one, and there were nine indictments hanging over her when she went out. She was evidently an all-around tough young woman, who prided herself upon her wickedness and rejoiced in every fresh proof of her own depravity. She went to the Reformatory prepared to make trouble and she succeeded. For nine days and nights she led an insurrection that Miss Davis admits she will never forget. At the end of her term she left, a chastened and normal human being, with a blessing on her lips for Katherine Bement Davis.

The story is a typical one. The number of girls reformed in Bedford under Miss Davis has amazed the students of crime the world over. Less than one-fourth of the girls who have been there for two years, so it is said, have gone back to their old life. Because the story is typical and not exceptional, it is worth quoting at some length.

The anonymous writer's first meeting with Miss Davis is described as follows:

"During my first week's residence I was interviewed by the superintendent, Miss Davis. In other words she summoned me to the office to take my 'pedigree,' or record. In memory I can see her now as plainly as the day I sat before her, a little woman with a big head upon which a small, loosely arranged 'topknot' of hair was perched grotesquely, forever sliding precariously to and fro, or pushed from side to side by a nervous movement of her hands.

"A little woman, and not at all formidable or awe-inspiring! Several of the under matrons, whom I had already seen, possessed an air of severity which Miss Davis entirely lacked. Her eyes, large and grayish-blue, peered mildly and inquiringly from behind round spectacles, and the curious quick movements of her head reminded me very strongly of a small bird.

"I surveyed her contemptuously, and mentally deciding that I needn't be afraid of her, replied to her questions with a most picturesque string of lies, manufactured with surprising ingenuity upon the impulse of the moment.

"Miss Davis wrote them carefully and concisely in a large book which she held upon her knee, and I smiled inwardly at the ease with which I believed I was 'putting them over on her.' I flattered myself that I could read her like a book.

"To me she appeared a very ordinary and commonplace little woman, and the condescending pleasantness which I put into my tones must have struck her as pitifully ludicrous—if indeed she noticed it at all."

It was not long before the new inmate became a ringleader in a series of insurrections, which led to another meeting with Miss Davis in which we get a view of the latter under very different circumstances. As a penalty for a particularly vicious disturbance, Miss Davis ordered a group of the prisoners deprived of every article which could be used as a missile for breaking windows. When she reached the cell of the writer of the story, the following scene ensued:

"What have I done," I demanded, "to have my things taken away from me?"

"Miss Davis ignored the question. 'Pass them out, at once!' she commanded with a degree of firmness that surprised and infuriated me the more because I hadn't given her credit for possessing it. I picked up a few small pieces of soap, a tooth-brush and a comb, and threw them thru the small aperture deliberately in her face. She did not bat an eye, but indicating three of four battered companions of my lonely hours, said, 'Now your books,' in the same imperative tone. 'That was the last straw, for' while in prison one can learn to do without, and eventually not to miss, a surprising number of luxuries which one has hitherto classed as necessities, the few that are permitted become doubly dear, and the thought of having to part company from my cherished books incited me to open rebellion.

"I shall not give up my books," I cried

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SHE HAS SIX THOUSAND CRIMINALS UNDER HER CHARGE

When Katherine Bement Davis, Ph.D., LL.D., was appointed Commissioner of Correction for Greater New York, about a year ago, it was commented on as the most radical victory for the feminist movement yet seen in this country. There has been a more important victory since. That is, in the way in which she has "made good."

Could the ladies tell us where to get some interesting stories in magazine form suitable to tell to small children, or if they have some magazines I would pay postage. Not only stories, but simple songs with words and music.

I wish the women success in their meetings and will read their page with greater interest.

MATTY.

The best children's magazine I know is St. Nicholas. From cover to cover it is a perfect delight. I believe the Canadian price of this magazine is \$4.00 a year, but even at that it is a good investment. The address of this company is The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

crime, from shop-lifting to murder. Because of her record there she is today in charge of the whole prison system of New York City—the Tombs, Blackwell's Island and the rest of the institutions for the delinquents, with an average population of nearly 6,000, and with about 600 employees. Her appointment by Mayor Mitchell is regarded as the "most radical happening yet in the feminine movement of this country."

One of the most striking human documents printed in many years is an article in the American Magazine for October. It is entitled, "Taming My Rebel Soul." It is written by a former inmate of Bedford Reformatory and is a vivid and truthful account of her experiences in

Farm Buttermaking

By E. J. TROTT, B.S.A.

There is a tendency nowadays in treating with farm matters to take for granted that the farmer understands perfectly the why and wherefore of all the usual operations which are common to farm work. It is quite usual to single out one farmer who has been particularly successful and use his advanced methods as a model by following which other farmers, usually not born in such prosperous circumstances, may rapidly wend their way to affluence. There is no doubt great value in reviewing the work of such men. Their accomplishments serve as an objective for farmers to strive toward. But the fact must not be overlooked that there are a great many embryo farmers in this Western country. There are a great many families which are just starting up on a prairie farm to whom pictures of large well furnished barns, stocked with pure-bred, well fed milking machines, are an inspiration no doubt, but who would derive vastly more immediate benefit by learning just what a good cow looks like, how to construct in the most economical way possible a good, small barn or to be told that the oat crop is particularly susceptible to frost, that a few degrees in the early stages of growth are enough to ruin oats for seed and that consequently they should be careful to test their seed to be certain whether it will grow or not when sown next spring.

One branch of farm work to which little attention is paid in a great many instances is that of the care of milk and cream. Very little judgment is used in the selection of the cows, no idea as to their productive value is formed and the subsequent handling of the milk and its products is a matter which is given very little thought. Since this is a department of farm work which might, with a little care, be made to yield a profitable return,

a few remarks on the farm dairy may be valuable. The first consideration is, of course, to obtain as good a dairy cow as possible. This matter has been dealt

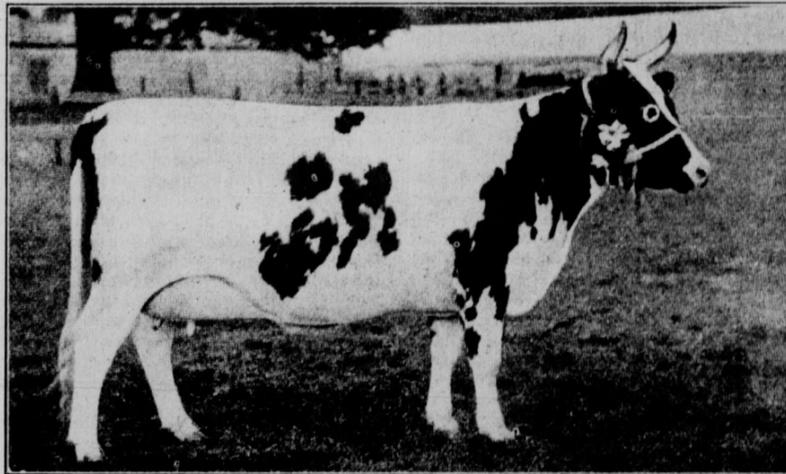
sold during the whole year or whether just home supply is the objective of the dairy. To have the cows freshen in September or October is a good plan if

On the ordinary prairie farm where milk and butter for the house is all that is required of the cows it is usually better to have them freshen in the spring and early summer. Just in regard to freshening, time would be well spent in considering the kind of bull which it is best to use. When the farmer has gone to the trouble of selecting cows which have the best dairy characteristics obtainable surely it is a great loss if such a cow has to be mated to a common scrub bull. The bull is half the herd and now that the Departments of Agriculture in the various provinces have made arrangements whereby practically every locality may obtain a good sire, farmers are failing to take advantage of the opportunity for improvement offered them if they persist in using other than pure-bred sires.

Milk Regularly

To be successful in farm dairy work, in fact with any farm work, a definite system must be followed. Nothing tends to lessen milk yields so much perhaps as irregular milking. When a cow becomes accustomed to a certain time for giving down her milk, any change in that time creates a disturbance in the animal's nervous system and greatly retards the milk yield. The same is true of a change in milkers. In herds where daily individual milk records are kept a sudden falling off in the weight of milk given invariably is found to follow a change of milkers. Before commencing to milk the cow's udder and flank should be carefully wiped off with a damp cloth. This has the effect of removing any loose dirt which might otherwise drop off into the milk pail and also tends to moisten the dust, keeping it from being easily brushed off from the cow's side. In the old days

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A SPLENDID DAIRY ANIMAL
"Hillhouse Heather Bell III." Champion Ayrshire female and champion of the breed at the Highland Show

with in a previous article and needs no further mention here.

Freshen in Spring or Fall?

Having obtained the necessary cows it might be well to consider when is the best time for them to freshen. This point is one which rests largely with the individual. It depends upon whether the milk, cream or butter is going to be

cream and butter are to be marketed because prices usually are higher for these products during the winter months. But consideration must be given to the fact that in order to do this a good warm barn must be available, fodder of a succulent nature must be in plenty and extra care must be given if the calves are to become eventually as good, or perhaps a little better, producers than their mothers.

Farm Experiences

SURFACE CULTIVATION

A great deal of advice is being offered the farmers these days regarding what they should do, but there are but few suggestions as to how they should do their farming. The writer has followed the old plow and harrow system from boyhood until now, and has had considerable experience on land where there was sufficient rainfall, and also where dry land soil culture has become a necessity, and with this brief introduction, we will make some recommendations to the farmers that, if followed, will materially increase the yield of not only wheat, but all other kinds of grain.

The present season, since the mid-summer, has been unusual, inasmuch as the heavy rain at exhibition time put the weeds, annual and perennial, together with the wild oats, in a condition to germinate, and the moisture that we have had since has given all kinds of noxious weeds the condition they required to cause them to take root strongly on the surface of the summerfallow and the early fall plowing, so much so indeed that many fallows have a green carpet of weeds.

This is where the farmer should not only think but act. Many farmers place too much dependence on the frost for winter killing the weed growth on the land they intend to seed to wheat, because the springtime offers but little chance to destroy weed growth as the wheat, like the garden seed, must go in just as soon as the frost is out enough to put on the drill.

While the annuals will "winter kill," the perennials will live thru the frosts of winter and be ready to drink up the moisture that the grain plant should have, in addition to sapping the fertility of the soil.

There are some agricultural men who hold that the wild oats that are now infesting considerable of the land, and are so much in evidence the present season on fallows and fall plowing, are so acclimatized as to be able to stay over

We believe that there is nothing quite so helpful to farmers as an exchange of ideas. We want to make this page as valuable as the good heart-to-heart talks which neighbors have round the stove on cold winter's nights. We want each one of our readers to take a personal interest in this page by writing to us relating any methods they have tried which have proved of service in overcoming some difficulty or improving some farm operation. By doing this you will be helping some less experienced farmer to improve his methods and probably at some time you yourself may be able to benefit by someone else's experience as related on this page.

We will pay 25 cents per 100 words for all such articles on farm experiences which we accept. These articles must be written very plainly and on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article should be marked at the top of the first page. Enough postage must be enclosed to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office.

Address all letters to the Agricultural Editor.

winter, just like fall wheat and French weed and grow the next spring with a strong root. Let this be as it may, it will be safer to disturb the surface growth of all noxious weeds because there is no doubt that the wild oats which have not germinated will do so when climatic conditions are favorable.

Now, sir, we find some men on their fallows who are aiding this condition, viz., working the land so deep that they are bringing the wild seeds near the surface, and with moisture, light and air, the result will be a dirty crop. The weed seed that is down and not germinated, let it, like a sleeping dog, lie. Surface cultivation should be done very shallow at this time of the year, and with

the blades or feet of the tools used very sharp. Even should odd pieces be missed, better cross the cultivation and cover it the next time, but whatever implement is used, have it sharp, and work the land shallow. One other weakness in our system of preparing the fall plowed land for wheat is the neglect to pack, level, or harrow with a lever harrow with the teeth at a good slant so the trash turned down with the plow will not be rooted up, as the old style drag harrow will certainly do. The old drag harrow, together with the barb wire fence, should all be milled over and put into reinforced concrete. They are a hindrance to agriculture. It is also a fallacy to leave the plowed land open,

some say to hold the snow. All the water this snow makes outside of what lies about the fence, generally evaporates with the first wind that blows from the South. All the best agricultural men emphasize the importance of smoothing out the land after it is well plowed, so that it will not dry out.

Our agricultural schools are dreaming a beautiful dream, and our agricultural journals are not always candid in telling the farmers the plain truth, as good missionaries should do. The demonstration farms that the Provincial Governments are establishing have a mission, but the real benefit will come when the farmer will use the plow more intelligently and surface cultivate just as a young man shaves. Go over the fallow with a tool just as sharp as a razor every time there appears any growth, and occasionally when there is no growth. This will assist in keeping the moisture in the land and encourage the weed seeds to sprout, so that they can be killed. Our soils are not exhausted, only badly farmed and weedy.

G. L. D.

Winnipeg, Man.

A SAMPLE OF THE LETTERS WANTED FOR THE EXPERIENCE PAGE

A SEVEN-HORSE HITCH

To The Farmer:—In your October 10 issue in answer to G. A. D., Saskatchewan, you insert a sketch of a seven-horse hitch for a gang plow. I beg leave to submit one that I am using which I consider better and which can be used on any plow whether single, double or triple, and is readily changed from a seven-horse hitch to a six, five or four-horse hitch by placing holes in the proper places when ever is made.

The big evener is made of 2x8-inch oak, bound with strap iron. The five-horse equalizer is made of iron and can be bought from most any plow company,

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Milk Fever

A Dreaded Disease which may be readily combated by following a simple treatment

Just now many cows are freshening for winter milk production, hence the following discussion of milk fever taken from a recent bulletin of the New York Department of Agriculture, will be especially timely:

Milk fever is becoming a very common disease among dairy cows. Unlike anthrax and tuberculosis, which have existed in the old countries for centuries, milk fever is a comparatively new disease. It was first recognized and described about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Not until the breeder, by selection and environment, changed the conformation of the wild cow of Europe into that wonderful machine called "the modern dairy cow" do we have any evidence that milk fever existed to any marked extent.

Up to 1898 almost every line of treatment had been resorted to without avail, and it was not until the great Dane, H. Schmidt, directed his efforts towards that highly developed structure, the udder, that any marked advancement was made regarding the treatment of this fatal disease.

Milk fever is a disease of the heavy milking breeds. It is seldom found in poorly kept herds or in scrub cows. Usually the cow is a heavy milker and is either fat, or at least in good thriving condition. Cows during the most active period of life, from the fifth to the tenth year, are far more subject to this disease than are old ones that are past the heavy milking period. It is practically unknown in heifers with their first calf. Cows are usually stricken during the first, second or third day after calving, and occasionally we find a case one or two weeks after parturition. A number of cases have been reported of cows having milk fever practically any time during their full flow of milk. This is seen mostly in purebreds that give enormous quantities of milk. Cows that have difficulty in calving generally escape this disease.

Symptoms

Milk fever is usually a very easy disease to diagnose. Most dairymen, even before they send for a veterinarian, know that they have a case of milk fever to treat. Tho we have an almost infallible cure, and this disease is so easily distinguishable from other troubles, hundreds of cows die each year thru oversight of the dairymen.

Paralysis is the predominating symptom—the glands that secrete the milk are often the first to become paralyzed, hence one of the first symptoms is a sudden and marked decrease in the amount of milk given. A cow may give her full flow at one milking, and at the next only one or two quarts. This sudden decrease in milk secretion, with the new milk cow, is almost positive proof that milk fever is approaching.

Constipation of the bowels is another symptom. In the majority of cases paralysis of the bowels and bladder occurs while the animal is still able to stand. Many times dairymen have mistaken a case of milk fever for constipation, or impaction of the bowels, and have given large doses of salts or oils. This fatal mistake of giving medicine by the mouth has caused the death of thousands of valuable animals.

As the disease progresses, complete paralysis of the entire body results. Almost invariably this is first observed in the hind legs. The animal may at first stamp with her hind feet or act as if they were painful to stand on. If she is allowed to walk, it will be noticed that she does not walk in a natural way. There will be at first a swaying movement of the hind parts, soon followed by a staggering gait, until finally the cow falls down. Sometimes she may rise several times in this partially paralyzed condition, but finally she goes down for good.

The position the patient assumes when down is often very characteristic. She generally lies on the right side, with her head turned to the left. Occasionally in the advanced stages of the disease the cow may lie flat on one side with her head stretched out as tho she were dead.

If the temperature of the animal can be taken this will aid in diagnosis. At the outset of the disease the temperature may be slightly above normal; however it seldom goes above 103 deg. As the disease progresses it gradually drops below normal, and in the latter stages often to 97 deg. or 96 deg. (The normal temperature of a cow usually ranges from 100 deg. to 102½ deg.)

Treatment

In 1898 H. Schmidt conceived the idea that, since milk fever was practically confined to cows of large milking capacity, the udder was the seat of the trouble. He thought the paralysis was caused by the absorption of a poison produced within the udder. He believed that if some agent could be injected into the udder that would counteract the effect of this poison and temporarily decrease the secretion of the milk, the question would be solved. A solution of potassium iodide in water seemed admirably adapted for this purpose, and was used with very gratifying results. Statistics showed that about 80 per cent. recovered. Then other agents were used, such as saline solutions and even sterile water. These latter agents gave practically the same results as the potassium iodide. A little later atmospheric air was injected into the udder, and this

When everything is ready, again disinfect the milking tube just before it is used, and also each time it is withdrawn from one teat and placed in another, by placing it for one or two minutes in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid water.

When the air is being pumped into the udder it is advisable to have an assistant massage or rub that quarter of the udder to aid the passage of the air into its furthest parts. If the bicycle pump is used great care should be exercised to see that the udder is not over-distended, as that might cause serious troubles. This can be determined by gently tapping the udder with the finger, and if it sounds drum-like it is distended enough. It should be sufficiently inflated, however, that when the milking tube is withdrawn some of the air will ooze out. To prevent the air from escaping, grasp the teat with the fingers and have an assistant tie a piece of tape or cloth at least half an inch wide around the teat.

As the tape will obstruct the flow of blood to the end of the teat, it should be removed in about three hours. When the tape is removed do not make the mistake of removing any of the milk or air. If this is done a relapse is almost certain. Many cows will show improvement in from one to two hours

recovery. A very plausible argument is that milk fever is caused by a disturbance to the circulation, due to the sudden and excessive amount of blood in the udder at calving time, and therefore the distension of the udder by potassium iodide, water or air, forces and keeps the excess of blood out of the vessels of the udder until the circulation can adapt itself to its new requirement.

Following along this line of treatment many dairymen have practically eliminated this disease from their herds, by removing only a part of the milk from the udder the first two or three days after calving, simply easing the udder the same as the calf would do. It is better to remove an equal amount from each quarter. During the first day only a very small amount should be removed, about two pounds every six hours; the second day three or four pounds every six hours; the third day it is usually safe to remove half or three-quarters of the milk at each milking, and after the third day it is usually safe to remove all the milk. The old idea of starving a cow for two or three weeks before calving is not advisable, tho the administration of a dose of salts just a day or two before parturition is to be recommended.

ACORNS DANGEROUS TO CATTLE

Farmers whose pastures include oak groves will do well to fence off the oak trees, for acorns are responsible each year for the death of many head of young stock.

Young cattle, particularly those under eighteen months of age, according to F. B. Hadley, veterinarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, are most subject to acorn poisoning. Sheep and hogs, apparently, are not affected even if they eat large quantities of the acorns, and mature cows seldom die from eating acorns, but their milk flow is usually diminished when feeding upon pastures in which acorns are available.

Symptoms of acorn poisoning may not be seen until a fortnight after the acorns have been eaten. Then the animals become constipated, lose their appetites and cease to chew their cud. In the advanced stages intestinal irritation and diarrhea may set in and continue until the animals die.

As but little can be done in the way of treatment, it is all the more important that care be taken to prevent cattle from feeding on acorns. Half pound doses of common baking soda dissolved in water and given three times a day are useful in overcoming the tannic acid of the acorns, which is thought to be the poison responsible for this trouble.

GIVE THE COWS A CHANCE

Give the cow a chance and before you consign her to the butcher's block be certain that you are providing her with liberal allowances of the feeds which are good for milk and butter-fat production.

At this time of the year especially the testing will show lower yields and some farmers may have the idea that some cows are simply "boarders."

"The big lesson," says a Wisconsin district representative, "which is to be learned from the long list of 40 pound cows lately published by various cow testing associations is that most cows will produce if given a chance. When turned on our luxuriant Northern grasses in mid-May they immediately respond at the milk pail. Old milkers, new milkers and milkers in every other period of lactation then come forward with a larger flow.

"The reason is not hard to find,—succulent fresh grass, mixed with clover perchance, offers practically a balanced ration. That is what the animal's system craves and, adequately supplied, the faithful cow expresses her appreciation by filling the milk bucket.

"The aim of the dairyman should be to provide his herd at all seasons of the year with as near summer pasture conditions as is possible."



Characteristic position of a cow suffering from Milk Fever

proved far superior to any agent previously used, reports of a number of veterinarians claiming more than 95 per cent. recoveries.

If the services of a competent veterinarian can be obtained the results will be more satisfactory, as he will avoid the complications that sometimes arise. However, if a veterinarian cannot be obtained in a reasonable length of time, or if the cow is in the latter stages of the disease, the dairyman should inflate the udder with air. The so-called milk fever apparatus is best adapted for this, but if this cannot be obtained an ordinary bicycle pump may be used.

The procedure is simple, yet great care is required to prevent inflammation of the udder which sometimes follows. Have the cow in a clean place with plenty of good straw. Wash the udder, teats, and especially the ends of the teats, with soap and warm water; follow with an antiseptic wash, such as from 3 to 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or 2 to 3 per cent. solution creolin; bend the milking tube in water ten or fifteen minutes; place a small amount of sterile absorbent cotton in the metal cylinder to remove the particles of dust and germs from the air as it is forced thru. (If the milk fever apparatus is used only a few times a year it is better to sterilize the metal cylinder and use a new piece of cotton each time.) Wash the hands thoroughly with soap and water, followed by an antiseptic wash, such as carbolic acid.

after the injection of air. If the animal shows no improvement after four or six hours it is generally advisable to repeat the process.

As a rule it is very dangerous to give large quantities of medicine thru the mouth to cows having milk fever. Most cows are unable to swallow, owing to the paralyzed condition of the throat, and anything given by the mouth goes directly to the lungs, producing mechanical pneumonia. Many animals have recovered from milk fever but died a few days later from pneumonia, caused by drenching the animal. It is safer not to give any medicine unless so ordered by a veterinarian.

Injections of water into the rectum and the removal of the manure is advisable, especially if the cow does not make a quick recovery. The emptying of the bladder is sometimes necessary with lingering cases. After the cow is up, do not remove any milk for from twelve to twenty-four hours, and only part of it for the first two or three milkings.

Preventatives

The fact that we have an almost infallible cure for this disease does not render preventative measures unnecessary, tho they are not so important as before the introduction of the modern treatment. Tho authorities are not agreed as to the exact cause of milk fever, they are all convinced that the distension of the udder is necessary for

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - Red Deer
 President—
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,
 Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer;
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—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; Ed-
 monton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton;
 Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary
 —H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J.
 Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D.
 Trogo, Gleichen.

Official Circular No. 6

To the Officers and Members of
 Union No.
 Ladies and Gentlemen,—In our last
 circular you were advised that the date
 of our next annual convention would
 be January 19-20-21st, 1915, in the
 City of Edmonton, commencing at 10
 o'clock, and the necessary instructions
 to all delegates re securing their trans-
 portation, etc., were forwarded you. It
 is proposed to send out further partic-
 ulars in detail as to the arrangements
 made for the reception of the delegates
 at Edmonton, by means of a circular
 which will be issued about one month
 prior to the convention. The follow-
 ing information may, however, be of
 interest:—

There will be no special train this
 year on account of the convention be-
 ing held at Edmonton, and the railway
 facilities being such that the bulk of
 the delegates will not pass thru Cal-
 gary, but will be able to travel direct
 to Edmonton on their respective lines.
 Reception committees will be or-
 ganized as usual to meet the delegates.
 These committees will have a list of
 hotels and their rates, and will be pre-
 pared to meet the requirements of
 those attending the convention. As far
 as possible, arrangements will be made
 for the reception committees to per-
 sonally take the delegates to their hot-
 els in parties on the arrival of the
 different trains.

As usual the second evening of the
 convention has been set apart for an
 open meeting, and a special entertain-
 ment committee appointed to look after
 the arrangements for this evening. Full
 details in regard to this and other mat-
 ters will be forwarded you in the cir-
 cular referred to above.

Women's Convention

In connection with the arrangements
 for the Women's Convention, the re-
 sponse to our previous appeal is not
 very good. We have had, however,
 about one dozen names forwarded to
 us, which is sufficient to make a start
 with, but is hardly enough to enthu-
 siasm about. We should have considerably
 more than this in order to warrant us
 drawing up a special program of
 speakers and entertainment. There is
 no doubt that we can arrange a very
 interesting time for any lady who finds
 it convenient to attend, and we know
 that some of the Edmonton Women's
 Organizations are looking forward to
 an opportunity to give our women dele-
 gates a good time during the conven-
 tion, and we hope that within the next
 month or two further correspondence
 and a large number of names of those
 interested in women's work on the
 farm, will reach this office.

A letter has just come to hand from
 Miss Irma Stocking, of Delisle, Sask.,
 secretary of the Women's Section of
 the Sask. Grain Growers' Association,
 who wishes me to advise any of our
 correspondents who would like specific
 information as to the club work which
 is being done by their Association, that
 if they care to write to her she will be
 very glad to help them. As already
 pointed out, we have secured a num-
 ber of pamphlets in regard to the work
 of Miss Stocking's organization, and a
 copy of same will be supplied to any
 of our members or friends who may
 be interested.

Government Relief to Settlers

A number of inquiries are received
 from time to time re the work of the
 Dominion and Provincial Governments
 in aiding settlers in the dried-out dis-
 tricts. As this work has been under-
 taken largely as a result of representa-
 tions from this Association, for general
 information it may be said that the
 Dominion Government has organized a
 department for the handling of this
 work, which is placed in charge of J.
 Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immi-
 gration, Winnipeg. In a letter from

Mr. Walker I am advised that the ter-
 ritory west of the 3rd meridian to range
 22 west of the 4th and northward from
 the boundary line, including township
 28, has been divided into five districts,
 with relief supervisors in charge, lo-
 cated at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat,
 Maple Creek and Moose Jaw. These
 supervisors are attending to the wants
 of the settlers in the way of giving
 provisions and fuel, and are also tak-
 ing applications for seed grain for next
 spring. In a few cases seed grain ad-
 vances are being asked for outside of
 these districts, and such applications
 are being dealt with direct thru the
 Commissioner's office at Winnipeg.

I am advised by the Provincial Gov-
 ernment that relief is being afforded
 thru the Department of Public Works
 by road construction, etc., whereby the
 homesteader is allowed to earn sums of
 money amounting to approximately \$75
 per head. The bulk of this work has
 probably already been done. In addi-
 tion, the Provincial Government pro-
 pose to give assistance by means of
 advances in money to school districts
 where it is clearly shown that they will
 be unable to operate their school or
 meet their debenture indebtedness.

The Department of Agriculture also
 assisted in the arrangements for half
 rates for feed, operative within certain
 areas. In connection with this latter,
 as there seems to have been some mis-
 understanding, the matter was taken
 up by this office with railway officials
 in Calgary a short time ago and a satis-
 factory understanding arrived at. Any
 of our members or unions desiring to
 take advantage of these rates and not
 having full information as to how same
 may be secured would do well to write
 this office for particulars.

Better Farming Methods

Several of our unions have com-
 plained of being unable to secure
 speakers from the government, whose
 advice might be helpful in improving
 the farming methods in their district.
 As a result of correspondence with the
 Minister of Agriculture, on this mat-
 ter, I am now able to say that if any
 of our unions will write to the Minister,
 Department of Agriculture, Edmonton,
 personally, or to the Principal of a
 School of Agriculture, arrangements
 will be made for a qualified speaker to
 address any meeting which may be de-
 sired. The advertising for such meet-
 ings will be arranged thru the Depart-
 ment and a reasonable time must be
 allowed of course to make the neces-
 sary arrangements.

Belgian Relief Fund, etc.

In accordance with the resolution
 passed by our Board of Directors, ar-
 rangements have now been made to re-
 ceive contributions at this office from
 any of our unions or members who
 may desire to assist in relieving the
 distress caused by the war. Contribu-
 tions will be accredited to either the
 Belgian Relief Fund, Red Cross Society,
 or the Patriotic Fund, as may be desig-
 nated by the donor. I may say that
 we have already received over \$100 for
 the Belgian Relief Fund alone. In
 Saskatchewan recently, one of the
 associations there raised over \$100 by
 means of a box social, all of which was
 donated to one of the above mentioned
 funds. I hope that our unions will
 take hold of this matter and that our
 members will see that the U.F.A. re-
 ceives proper recognition. I hope that
 we shall be able to send from this
 office contributions worthy of our
 Association.

"Guide" Competition

Reference has already been made to
 the special inducements to Alberta
 Agents of The Guide to take part in the
 competition for the \$500 cash prizes.
 I recently received a letter from the
 Circulation Manager, showing that up

to October 24th only a matter of some
 200 subscriptions had been received,
 and that the leader's total was 33.
 Considering that the first prize is \$100
 cash, second \$90, third \$75 and so on,
 these results do not seem anything like
 as good as they should be. The com-
 petition has now only two months to
 run, and unless some of our secretaries
 are holding back their subscriptions
 (which is hardly likely, as in that case
 the subscriber would not be getting
 his paper) the competition looks like
 easy money for someone. Taking into
 consideration the value of the prizes
 offered, and the fact that this sum
 was intended by the donor to bring
 about a large increase in the circulation
 in Alberta, I hope that our local sec-
 retaries and agents generally will make
 a special effort in the next six weeks
 to get into the competition and in that
 way bring about a situation where the
 leaders will show returns worthy of
 the valuable prizes offered. Full par-
 ticulars have doubtless been sent you
 by the Circulation Manager already,
 but if not, I am sure they will be gladly
 sent you on application.

Resolutions

Any of our unions proposing to send
 in amendments to the Constitution will
 need to get busy at once. Section 33
 requires that amendments to the Con-
 stitution shall be submitted to the
 General Secretary at least 60 days prior
 to the date of the regular annual meet-
 ing, or in this case, not later than the
 20th of November. The following
 amendment is the only one in up to
 the present, submitted by Pandora
 Union No. 472:—

"Whereas, the large increase in the
 membership of the U.F.A. has created a
 large increase in the number of dele-
 gates attending the annual convention;
 and,

"Whereas the large number of dele-
 gates present does not help to expe-
 dite the business of the convention,
 but rather to the contrary;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Sec.
 4 of the Constitution be amended by
 deleting that portion reading 'elected
 in the ratio of one delegate for every
 ten and major portion of ten paid-up
 members' and substituting therefor
 'elected in the ratio of one delegate for
 every twenty-five and major portion
 of twenty-five paid-up members.'"

One or two other amendments have
 been submitted by unions but the mat-
 ter contained in same can be better
 covered by a resolution or by-law and
 the unions interested are being com-
 municated with accordingly. We also
 have a number of resolutions on hand,
 but the bulk of these not being on the
 proper form, typewritten copies will
 be taken and forwarded to the secre-
 taries of the unions interested for at-
 tention. Such resolutions will be sent
 out as soon as possible.

Remember that this year, under
 clause E, of section 5, all resolu-
 tions for submission to the annual
 convention will be required to be sent
 to the Central Office not later than
 December 15. Arrangements have been
 made for a special committee to put
 the resolutions in proper form this year
 and December 15 will positively be the
 latest date on which resolutions can
 be accepted.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 General Secretary.

The opening of special War Relief
 funds at this office would appear to
 be a popular feature. In view of the
 fact that the first general announce-
 ment of the opening of such a fund
 was made thru these columns only a
 short time ago, the results have been
 very gratifying. The following amounts
 have been received to date:

Previously acknowledged.	\$ 25.00
Hawkeye Union No. 245.	41.00
Spring Ridge Union No. 80	40.00
Balfour Union No. 222.	30.00
Total	\$106.00

IN GOOD STANDING

The names of Rumsey Union No.
 400 and Seven Persons No. 349 were
 published in error in our suspended
 list a short time ago. Both unions are
 now in good standing at this office, the
 latter union having remitted for 21
 members, while Rumsey union sent in
 dues on August 26 for six members.

The following unions have also been
 reinstated on receipt of the necessary
 dues: Melville Union No. 50, Altorado
 Union No. 268, Tan-y-Bryn No. 174,
 Peerless No. 340, Lakeside No. 421, and
 Isle Lake No. 501.

CO-OPERATION ONLY ONE

In a recent report C. R. Abbott
 states that Lakeside Union No. 421 is
 by no means dead and that failure to
 remit membership dues was owing
 solely to neglect. Mr. Abbott con-
 tinues; "We are having a special meet-
 ing tomorrow night, November 5, at
 which James Speakman will address
 us. So far this year we have handled
 two cars of coal, one car of flour and
 feed, one of wire, one of binder twine
 and four cars of tamarac posts."

We trust that our unions will not
 busy themselves so exclusively with
 co-operative activities, as to lose sight
 of the fact that it is the purchasing
 power of all our unions combined, ap-
 plied thru a central medium, which
 secures for them such favorable prices.
 In fact, it is largely thru the efforts of
 the organized farmers in this direction
 that co-operative purchasing is at all
 possible. It is scarcely necessary to
 further point out a moral.

QUEENSTOWN GOING STRONG

Thirteen dollars have been received
 from Queenstown Union No. 160 for
 twenty-six additional members. This
 brings the total membership of the local
 to 82.

EARLIE HEARD FROM

The secretary of Earlie Union No.
 607, evidently believing in the truth of
 the old adage, "An ounce of preven-
 tion is worth a pound of cure," sent us
 the following letter: "Having noticed
 a long list of suspended unions pub-
 lished in The Guide, and even the
 funeral notice of some, I shouldn't like
 such a thing to occur to this union, as
 it is in a very healthy condition, altho
 the secretary does not report very
 regularly. We have 14 paid-up mem-
 bers and have meetings every month,
 altho we are still handicapped in not
 having a permanent place to hold them.
 We have held three dances this sum-
 mer in connection with the union and
 find it a good bait for drawing a crowd.
 We do our co-operative buying thru
 the Alexandria Co-operative Associa-
 tion at Blackfoot, which is an off-
 shoot of the U.F.A. It has cut the
 prices on lumber and flour 50 per
 cent."

ATLEE ORGANIZED

On July 25, a local was formed at
 Atlee, on the Empress-Bassano line of
 the C.P.R., R. M. Fee assisting in the
 organization. The secretary, C. W.
 Ahern, remits for ten members and
 promises further reports at an early
 date.

CO-OPERATION AT HAWKEYE

With the remittance to the Belgian
 Relief Fund from Hawkeye Union No.
 245, the secretary, G. T. Jones, sends
 an interesting account of the activities
 of the above union, which is now
 twenty-six strong. Posts, wire, flour,
 apples, coal oil, plow-shares and binder
 twine have been bought, and the state-
 ment is made that a considerable sav-
 ing was made to the members. An
 itemized statement of the purchases of
 this union, which have been made co-
 operatively, together with the amounts
 saved on each commodity, would make
 interesting reading, and it is to be re-
 gretted that such a statement is not
 available.

COAL

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

through the Central. We can supply many different kinds of Coal, but for ranges, heaters and soft coal furnaces we highly recommend



Alberta Block Coal, mined at Drumheller, Alta., equal to any Western Coal. Price at Mines:

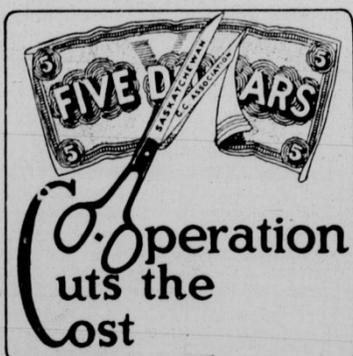
Per \$3.50 Ton

Nut Size (1/2 in. to 4 ins.) special price \$2.65 per ton

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (HARD COAL)

We handle the very best only. For self-feeders and furnaces. Price at Fort William:

Per \$6.85 Ton



Write for Prices f.o.b. your Station to

J. B. MUSSELMAN
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 497 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

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

PATRIOTIC FUND

Dear Sir:—The members of the above local held a box social on the 30th of October at our schoolhouse, the proceeds of which were to go to the Patriotic Fund. We had a splendid turnout, practically the whole township showing up and all did their best to make it a success. I am proud to say that the social realized the fine amount of \$164.20 and that is the amount for which I hand you bank draft.

Mr. Eddy was not able to be present owing, I believe, to a previous engagement. Otherwise the evening was a splendid success, the best we have had in the district.

Wishing the Grain Growers every success in their endeavors on behalf of the Patriotic Fund.

THOS. ELLIOTT,
Sec. Waldorf Local.

WILL THRESH PATRIOTIC ACRE

Dear Sir:—Our monthly meeting was held on Thursday last and the members decided to send to the District Convention two representatives, the president, C. W. Stewart, and myself.

I see in The Guide that the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are asked to put in one acre of wheat for the relief fund. I shall do all I can to induce our members to follow up this capital suggestion and our local thresherman, A. J. Morris, promised me he would thresh the same for 2 1/2 cents per bushel for his contribution. This might be suggested to others and the farmers would be more apt to fall in with the scheme.

PERCY R. HEUGH,
Sec. LacVert Local.

NEW MEMBERS WANT COAL

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find money order for \$6.50, fees for thirteen new members. Our first car Alberta block coal came Monday and every one seems well satisfied with it. I wish you would hurry along the second car. It ought to be here now judging from the lapse of time it has been ordered.

The following is a list of our new members: John Gardner, Jos. Dickey, T. Fields, Wm. Gould, Wm. Cull, A. Cornish, Ed. Webber, Herb. Dickey, James Aldrich, Sam McQuarrie, Ed. Winslow, R. Caldwell, E. J. Egli.

GEORGE A. HARRIS,
Sec. Heward Ass'n.

IT CERTAINLY PAYS

Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed \$8.50 membership fees. This makes our membership one hundred and one, with a few members still in sight. The farmers of this district think it a good investment to give \$1 to join the G. G. A. and save from two to three dollars a ton on their coal, besides the other goods we buy thru the Association. Also find enclosed \$2 for cards.

J. M. REID,
Sec. Valley Grove Ass'n.

TWO DISTINCT ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Sir:—About a week ago I sent by mail an order for a car of nut coal, "Pittston," quoted \$11.60 f.o.b. Kandahar, and in this letter accompanying the order was a draft for \$25. We fear that this letter has gone astray. Mrs. Smith directed it to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Regina, and suppose you have no branch at that point. We want the coal about November 1 and wrote you to that effect and to send bill of lading to Bank of British North America.

D. B. SMITH,
Sec. Kandahar Local.

Mr. D. B. Smith:
I have your favor of the 24th with inquiry regarding car of coal which you have ordered.

If your letter was addressed to The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, it would not come to your own Central Office. You will understand that The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, with head office at Winnipeg, is not the same organization as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, of which Kandahar is a branch. All correspondence intended for your own Central

Office, whether relating to organization work or to the purchasing of supplies thru your own wholesale co-operative department must be addressed to the office of the Association at Moose Jaw, Sask., from which point all the co-operative business of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is being carried out.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

A SECRETARY'S LETTER

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 13th to hand for which I thank you. Thanks very much for the button. I quite agree with you that it is an emblem that every man should wear in his coat and be proud of it, just as much as buttons of more ancient orders and societies. I must say that our members are pretty good and most of them have them and those that haven't, I will see that they get them shortly. Altho I am a new secretary, I have always been closely connected with this branch, having been a director for over a year.

There is a feeling around here that we should have a commissioner in this district. At present we have a long way to go to find a resident one. Can you let me know how I shall go about trying to get one.

I am of the opinion that every secretary should be bonded and as I have always advocated this matter strongly, I must see that I am bonded myself. Can you tell me what it would cost per year for \$1000?

I intend to start from now on discussing matters of interest which will probably be brought up at our convention next year, so that our delegates may have an opportunity of knowing a good deal about their subjects whatever they may be when the time comes. I have been selected twice now and at the last moment have been unable to go. I hope, however, to get the chance again this coming year. Can you give me any pointers on the above matter?

The following officers were elected at our last meeting: President, Thos. Clarke; Vice-Presidents, W. Bromley, J. Richardson and J. Johnstone. Directors: Charles Jones, A. McNerracher, R. Richardson, L. West.

J. F. S. MORIN,
Sec. Lockerbie Ass'n.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

The outcome of the G. G. A. meeting held in Struen on the 24th of October is a good demonstration that this organization is here to stay and for business. The members have placed an order for supplies thru their secretary amounting to \$550.85. All are very enthusiastic and determined to make it a success. We have reached a membership of over 50, all paid up, and determined to squeeze the middleman out.

G. SWIGHT,
Sec. Struen Local.

WHITING WILL "GOPHER" THEM

Dear Sir:—At a meeting held on October 31, it was decided to send two delegates to the District Convention at Biggar on December 4, and W. Barker and J. J. Whiting were appointed. In addition there will be at least one visitor from Traynor.

Owing to everyone being so busy since harvest started our meetings for the past three months have been practically nil. However, I hope to see something doing during the winter months. At our next meeting we are having a discussion on the destruction of gophers and weeds. This should appeal to the farmers and I shall leave no stone unturned to get a good attendance, and gopher them.

J. J. WHITING,
Sec. Traynor Ass'n.

TRUE CO-OPERATION AT FAIRLIGHT

Dear Sir:—Fairlight Association is forging ahead in true co-operation. Secretary Henry Thompson had the misfortune to lose his right hand and arm to the elbow on September 14 while working around his threshing machine. As an appreciation for the service he has rendered the Association for the last two

years, the members of this Association along with the residents of the district made him a presentation on Hallowe'en night of a nice sum of money towards the cost of an artificial arm and hand, which it is hoped will be a real benefit and help toward the loss he has sustained. This token is certainly co-operation and greatly appreciated by the recipient.

This Association has a membership of over 50 and by co-operative purchasing has saved something like an average of \$20.00 per member.

H. T.,
Secretary.

Note.—We are very sorry indeed to learn of the serious and painful loss suffered by Secretary Henry Thompson. It is pleasant to note the fine spirit of true co-operation shown by his fellow Grain Growers.

J. B. M.

APPRECIATES SYMPATHY

Dear Sir:—I wish to express my appreciation of your kind and helpful letter and to thank you for your action in referring my case to the Department of Agriculture. Even a word of sympathy and encouragement often means a good deal and when a man of large affairs and influence gets my point of view and really does sympathize, it gives me a wonderful amount of courage. I fully appreciate that every man who arrives at real success has to fight some hard battles all by himself.

While an individual usually receives scant recognition from his creditors where they have the machinery of the law in their favor, such creditors often do take notice of public opinion when represented by some strong or influential organization. It is my opinion that one word from your organization or the Department of Agriculture would have more weight with an oppressive creditor than all the lawyers in Saskatchewan. It is gratifying to know that the government has appointed such a committee as you mention and I am sure that you could not have done more toward assisting me than by referring my case to them.

Thanking you again for your helpful interest and for your strong words of advice and cheer.

R. W. T.

DOINGS AT GOODLANDS

Our local, after a somewhat lengthy interval, during which we have been too busy to hold meetings, has now resumed the regular course of bi-monthly winter gatherings. We have this year 56 members and all the farmers for miles around our meeting place, with very few exceptions, are members.

For the last two or three years we have purchased our twine, coal, etc., co-operatively, with very satisfactory results and we are also able to buy thru our local co-operative store—The Wilton Trading Association—which was started in the summer, and is conducting a brisk business. In a few days we shall be shipping a carload of hogs thru the Co-operative Association to Regina. The great advantages to be derived from organization and co-operation are fully appreciated in this district; our meetings are always well attended, lively and interesting. The important matters we have to consider are discussed with intelligence and good humor, under the able guidance of our genial president, Alex. Milne.

Two of our members, old soldiers, are now on active service in France; others have volunteered, and those of us that remain in this haven of peace will do our utmost to aid in the relief of those who are suffering from the effects of this great war. We have garnered a good crop this year and will not forget that others have been less fortunate.

It is encouraging to learn from your circular of October 16 that the Association has grown considerably this year. May its shadow never grow less! We shall certainly be represented at the District Convention. Enclosed I hand you \$28.00 fees and thanking you for the information we receive so frequently, I am,

H. H. DICCONSON,
Sec. Goodlands G. G. A.

DISTRICT CONVENTION

The district convention for District No. 15 (F. Burton, Director) will be held at Kincaid on December 15.

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

DIRECTORS' MEETING

An important meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the offices of the Association in Winnipeg on the evening of November 6. There were present: R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, Frank Simpson, R. J. Avison, R. H. Wilson, P. D. McArthur, and R. McKenzie.

Commission on Oats and Barley

The executive of the Association made application to the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange last July to have the rates on oats and barley reduced to 1/2 cent per bus. In connection therewith the secretary read the following letter from C. N. Bell, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange:

"Mr. R. McKenzie, "Sec., Man. G.G.A., Winnipeg. "Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 20th August and beg to inform you that the council of this Exchange, after hearing the representations of the delegation of the directors of your Association who waited upon them respecting their proposal of a reduction in the commission charge for handling oats and barley, caused to be introduced to the Exchange a motion to amend the by-laws of this Exchange as per the enclosed notice.

"A general meeting of the Exchange which was held the 16th July, after full consideration, voted down the proposed amendments, and, consequently, the rates of commission remain as during the past year.

"Owing to the rush of work during my absence from the city, the matter of formally communicating the result of the above meeting was overlooked.

"Yours truly, C. N. BELL, Secretary.

"Winnipeg, Aug. 21." In connection with the above the following motion was passed: "That the secretary be, and is hereby, instructed to make application to the Canada Grain Commission to have a clause inserted in the Canada Grain Act, providing that the maximum charge for selling grain on commission in any grain exchange from Fort William or Port Arthur or west of Port Arthur, should be 1 cent per bushel for wheat and flax, 1/2 cent per bushel for oats, and 3/4 cent for barley."

Convention Arrangements

The date of the annual convention was fixed for January 13, 14 and 15, in the City Hall, Brandon, commencing at 10 a.m. on the 13th. The morning and afternoon sessions of the first day will be occupied with the president's address and reports from the directors, secretary, auditors, standing committees, committee on co-operative association and a report from the Central Farmers' Market committee. The evening session will be occupied with popular addresses from some leading specialists.

On Thursday morning the following proposed amendments to the Constitution will be discussed: "That we recommend the number of directors of the Central Association be increased to conform with the number of rural Dominion constituencies, and that the boundaries of the district shall coincide therewith, and that each district elect its own director."

"That the constitution be amended to provide that all farmers' wives, and farmers' daughters who are over 16 years of age and live on their fathers' farms, may become full members by payment of an annual fee of 50 cents."

The question of what we can do to increase the efficiency of our association will receive prominence at the session on Friday morning. The election of officers will take place on Thursday. The balance of sessions will be taken up with consideration of resolutions from the branches and questions of vital interest to the Grain Growers' movement.

WAR RELIEF FUND

The following contributions to the War Relief Fund have been received at the Central office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association up to November 6:

Oak River	50.00
Vista	113.00
Erinview	77.50
Dunrea	132.20
A Friend, Franklin	100.00
Glenella	32.00
Birtle	278.75
Woodmore	58.00

Total... 884.45

Urgent relief to the inhabitants of large sections of Belgium, whose homes, crops, and other means of living have been destroyed, is greatly needed in order that many of them may not die of hunger or exposure. Their misery cannot but increase during the coming winter unless assistance comes to them from everywhere.

Much has been done already by Great Britain, but the number of destitute will be very large. Canada has shown admirable loyalty to her mother country and such great sympathy and appreciation for all brave Belgians that she will certainly do generously and enthusiastically her share of the relief.

Contributions in kind such as clothes, new or old, for women, men and children, blankets of wool or cotton, shoes, flour, oatmeal, sugar, dried fruits, dried vegetables, salted fish, bacon, pork and beans and other canned eatables, etc., or other material which would be of service can be addressed to A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul, Winnipeg.

All these contributions in kind will be forwarded free of charge by the railway and express companies when addressed to Mr. Dubuc.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

A concert in aid of the Grain Growers' War Relief fund was given by the Woodmore and Newbridge Grain Growers' Association on Wednesday, Oct. 28. A program consisting of addresses, songs and choruses, chiefly patriotic, was given. H. Nisely, president of the association, occupied the chair. Supper was also served. The proceeds, amounting to \$58 are to be applied to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of English and Belgian refugees.

ROARING RIVER BRANCH

We held our meeting on Friday, Oct. 30. A good turn-out of members put the officers in a good humor, as our September meeting was not very well attended—most of the members being very busy harvesting and threshing. We had a good deal of correspondence to work thru, making an interesting and well spent meeting.

One car of Norfolk apples has come to hand and everybody seems well pleased with them. Will want a couple of them next year.

All the names of members of this branch, who are in arrears with their dues, will be read out at the annual meeting in December, as the Central Association must have its dues if it is going to carry on the work which we expect it to do. But there is one thing we would like to see, and that is a few more reports in the Manitoba Section of The Guide. Live sub-associations are a great help to the officers of the Central Association. The same rule applies to each individual member.

With regard to the Relief Fund, this branch is going to subscribe towards the relief of the Belgian Refugees. We are also going to take up the "Studies in Rural Citizenship" during the winter months, but these studies will have to be taken up apart from our regular business meetings. We anticipate getting in a car of flour as soon as we can get sufficient orders, so anyone want-

ing flour in this district should send along the order, but don't say, "What about flour?"

The following resolution was passed moved by J. L. Crichton, seconded by D. Reid, "That the members of this Association endorse the action of the directors of the Grain Growers Grain Co., Ltd., with regard to the resolutions to be introduced at their annual meeting, with regard to financing the customers of the Grain Growers Grain Co. and the forming of the Co-operative Societies and branches."

JNO. LIVESAY, Sec.-Treas., Roaring River Branch, M.G.G.A.

ROYALLEN BRANCH

Dear Sir,—I enclose \$2.50 as dues for five more members of Royallen Association making in all thirty-three members. This is our second year of existence and we have grown during the year from seventeen members. We have formed a co-operative company and have handled since July 1st one car of twine, two cars of lumber, one car of flour and feed, and five cars of coal. Two more cars of coal are ordered and a car each of apples and lumber are on the way. We find a co-operative company charging a small profit much better in every way for doing business than thru the association, where a single individual must make himself liable for all shipments. The individual in these cases seldom cares to repeat the experiment.

Signed, F. HOWELL, Sec.-Treas., Royallen Association.

A REPORT FROM RESTON

Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed a P.O. order for \$8, being \$6 for members' dues and \$2 for reports of Grain Growers' Convention. I should have sent this money sooner, but I was getting all the members roped in that I could get. We have a membership now of twenty-eight—a gain of nine over last year.

J. R. DUNCAN, Secretary, Reston Association.

DEATH OF JAMES YULE

James Yule, one of Western Canada's most noted stockmen, died at his residence, 48 Dundurn place, on Sunday morning, November 8. "Jimmy" Yule, as he was known to his friends, was 53 years old, but death came as a happy release from an extended period of suffering.

It was at Strichen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on October 19, 1861, that James Yule was born. His father was "Grieve" on a large estate, and from his earliest days "Jimmy" was very well acquainted with high class cattle.

When nineteen years old, he joined the Westward rush and came to Canada. He obtained a position on the farm of Hon. John Dryden, in Ontario. His ability as a livestock handler and feeder soon gained for him an excellent reputation and he was offered the management of the farm of Mrs. Leask, at Treesbank, Ontario.

Here he was very successful, practically beginning the herd now owned by James Leask, who, with a short-horn steer, won the sweepstakes grand championship at Chicago a few years ago. Subsequent to leaving Mrs. Leask's employ, Mr. Yule farmed near Sunderland, Ontario. He then came to Manitoba and in 1897 he took charge of Prairie Home Farm, owned by Hon. Thomas Greenway, at Crystal City. Here Mr. Yule found the nucleus of an excellent herd. He set to work, and soon had built up a shorthorn herd which is now famous for many champions.

Sir William Van Horne, in 1902, wishing to demonstrate the possibilities of Eastern Manitoba as a cattle breeding country, secured the services of Mr. Yule as manager for his large establishment at East Selkirk. Here again, with exceptional skill, Mr. Yule was able to raise from practically nothing, a herd which has few equals in Canada.

Illness caused him to resign in 1911, but after a few months of rest he accepted the position of livestock supervisor and buyer for the Emmert farms at Oak Bluff. During the last three years he has never been in good health, however, and some time ago he had to take to his bed for the last time.

CATARRH TRUTH

Told In a Simple Way

No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Not at all of that kind at



all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it overnight—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind; it undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I know that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

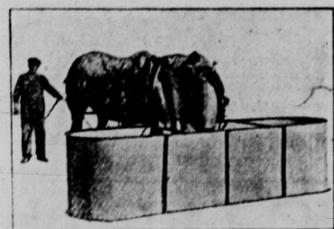
Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Room A2777, 142 Mutual St., Toronto, Ont.

SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Winnipeg, Man.



STOCK TANK, 2x2x8, \$11.00

Electric Welded throughout. Will not burst with frost or shrink with the sun. Write us now.

Western Corrugated Culvert Co. Ltd. SASKATOON, SASK.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

LIVE STOCK SALE

Splendid Yorkshire Boar, 1 year old, weight about 350 lbs.; good enough to win anywhere or head any pure bred herd; sire and dam imported \$40.00. Also Berkshire Boar, 8 months old—\$25.00. Boars and Sows, 8 weeks old, from same sire and dam as 1st prize boar at Calgary \$10.00 each. Old English Sheep Dog, 20 months; sire and dam imported prize winners \$20.00. Several imported Shire Stallions at half price. Three imported Shire Mares with colts at side, \$400.00 and \$350.00 a snap. Can ship C.N.R. or C.P.R.

JAMES M. EWENS

Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning high producing dams.

BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone**Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm**

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.**ARM RIVER STOCK FARM**

Choice Young Hereford Bulls for sale, grandsons of—"Perfection Fairfax," "Beau Donald," "Crusader" and "Dale." Also a few Females by "Perfection Fairfax." Prices and Terms very reasonable.

G. E. FULLER, Proprietor, Girvin, Sask.**J. H. EVANS, Manager****BERKSHIRES**

100 REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—The RIGHT KIND at the RIGHT PRICE. My Berkshires made by far the highest prices of any pigs sold at the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Auction Sale last year. Stock this year better than ever.

FRANK SHEPHERD, WEYBURN, SASK.**Champions for Herd Leaders****SPECIAL OFFER IN REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS**

To reduce our herd for winter quarters we are offering for thirty days Choice Spring Registered Durocs, both sexes, not akin, for \$25.00 each; also registered Oxford Down Lambs, \$20.00 each, all F.O.B. Goodwater, Sask.

Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

MADE IN CANADA FOR 30 YEARS

MAYER'S STOCK REMEDIES

Ask your dealer, or send direct for Free Book on Diseases of Farm Stock.

THE MAYER CO., Limited, WINNIPEG B**CORN Cheaper than Oats**

Corn of first-class quality selling today in Winnipeg from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton less than oats. We have some good cars and could sell you the best of corn at reasonable prices compared with other grains. If you are wanting to buy feed communicate with us,—either write, telephone or telegraph.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG**Live Stock****LIVESTOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN**

The distribution of cattle by the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan has been brought to a conclusion for this season. In all, some 500 head of cattle of the value of approximately \$45,000 have been distributed, besides the transferring of a number of Western stock from one district to another.

P. F. Bredt, who has been engaged in gathering these cattle in Eastern Canada, reports that prices for a good quality of stock were a little higher than last year, and that Shorthorns especially were scarce and high, the high price of beef having had this effect. From \$85 to \$95 for Shorthorn stock was an ordinary price, and they could not have been secured even for this price had it not been that hay and pasture were both somewhat short in Ontario this year. Also the price was high, the cattle were mostly well bred grades. Ayrshires, Holsteins and Shorthorns were secured, averaging from two to seven years old. The fact that all these cattle were subjected to the tuberculin test made buying harder, and any that reacted were rejected. Not a high percentage of reactors were found, but still there were some in each shipment which caused delay. Practically the full amount of money set aside for this purpose has now been expended.

It should be noted that into every district where Ayrshires, Holsteins or Shorthorns were shipped, pure bred bulls of high merit in their respective breeds were also placed, so that farmers can get the services of these animals and thus keep on improving their herds. This is the third year since the inauguration of this cattle distribution policy, and its good influence will make itself apparent in a very short time. For instance, in the Lloydminster creamery district, where a large number of these animals were placed, the production figures have increased enormously. Taking the months of May, June and July of 1914, the total production was 94,284 lbs. of butter. Comparing this with the same three months of the year 1911, the year before this policy was started, the production was 22,068 lbs., or an increase of 72,216 lbs., which is no doubt due to a very noticeable extent to the increased quality of the herds.

CRIPPLED PIGS

One of the great troubles with fall farrowed pigs is "cripping." Very often some of the pigs in the pens become weak in the hind legs, arched up in the back and can scarcely get around to the feed trough. This trouble is due to several causes which might very easily be avoided if a little more care would be taken of the hog pens. Winter rations usually consist of slops from the house, very little milk and either chop or soaked whole grain. This ration does not contain much bone building material. It is lacking in mineral matter. Hogs should occasionally get access to charcoal, soft coal or material of a carbonaceous nature. Some wood ashes are very good and in addition salt should be provided. It is easy enough to have a box or hopper in the pig pen somewhere, even if it isn't modern enough to be provided with a feed room, in which charcoal, wood ashes, ground lime or other mineral materials can be kept. If such are handy to the troughs, it is quite probable that they will be fed occasionally. A barrel of salt, also, should always be in the barns somewhere, so that a handful can be taken occasionally and fed to each of the stock. In the winter time, too, lack of exercise is another factor which tends to cripple hogs. If possible there should be a fenced in run in which the pigs can get exercise during the day. If such is not available, some arrangement should be made whereby they can be turned out each day. There is another factor which too often is allowed to stunt pigs in their growth and it is confinement in dark, damp, dirty, unventilated pens. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is a saying which applies to pigs with greater intensity than to the subjects of the phrase, because—while it only applies to certain of the dog species—the pig family as a whole is looked upon as worthy of no more consideration than the lowest of animals. "Pigs is Pigs,"

certainly, but the implied idea of their being the filthiest creatures in existence is not only erroneous, but it is also responsible for much of the lack of economy on the farm. Pigs respond to proper treatment just as readily as any other kind of livestock. Give a pig half a chance and it will render a very profitable account of the extra food and attention given it when sent to the block. And so fix up the hog house to be reasonably light. Feed the hogs sunshine. It's a cheap feed and will give surprisingly good results. Keep the pens clean and dry. Cleaning out a hog pen is only looked upon as a dirty job because it is left usually until a wet day comes. Cleaning out the horse barn or cow stable would be a dirty job, too, if left for a similar period. See that the hogs get plenty of bedding. If the hog house is made by blowing a straw stack over a framework of poles, so much the better. There is yet another feed material which is within the range of all farmers and it is earth. Pigs will do well and enjoy nosing around and eating some dried sods which could have been piled up by the hog pen after breaking during the early summer. Give the hog as much care proportionately as the horse or cow and the returns will be surprising to some, no doubt, but in all cases extremely satisfactory.

EARLY MATURITY IN PIGS

Maturity in all animals, but more especially in pigs, does not depend upon age alone, for a pig which has thrived from its birth and has been well looked after in the way of food and management is often quite as mature at twelve months old as another that has not been so well treated is at eighteen months old. Certain breeds also mature earlier than others and while the sows of some breeds may be bred at eight months old, it may be desirable with others to wait some time longer. There can be no hard and fast rule about the matter. Different animals have different characteristics, and each must be treated individually. The pig-keeper who finds that eight months is the better age at which to mate his young pigs is most likely to be called a liberal feeder, or one who always has his pigs in good condition, and this is not always due to an extra amount of food being fed to the pigs, but rather to frequent feeding and to care in selecting the animals and the food and the form in which the latter is given.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GIFT

A few days ago there passed thru Winnipeg, on its way to Great Britain, Saskatchewan's gift to the Mother Country in the shape of 1,500 army horses. The selection has been made by Prof. W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatoon, assisted by several specially authorized horse judges thruout the province, and practically all the available horses in Saskatchewan which will come up to army remount requirements have been purchased. These horses are being shipped in three trainloads to the coast, where they will be placed on ship board for transport to England. There is an advance agent for each train who arranges a day or two ahead for feed and water for the horses at the various stopping places. "Doc" Hunter is making these arrangements for the first train, T. L. Guild for the second, and Mr. McPhail for the third. These men will accompany the shipment to England and deliver the horses over to the English War Office. Each train is in charge of a foreman, who has a number of men under him to look after the horses. Each of these men will have his hands full since one man has two carloads to care for, somewhere in the neighborhood of forty horses apiece. Arrangements have been finally completed, and J.C. Smith, Livestock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, will accompany the shipment.

BRAN OR OATS?

This fall a peculiar situation has arisen in regard to feeding stock. The war in Europe has raised the price of all grains far above the usual level and as a consequence, all farmers should consider closely just what difference this will make in the cost of feeding

stock this winter. For example, take the present price of oats and compare it with that of bran. Now oats are worth on an average, say, 50 cents per bushel on the farm. This is about 13 cents per pound, or \$1.50 per cwt. Bran can be bought for \$20 a ton, or \$1.40 per cwt.

Prof. Henry in his book on "Feeds and Feeding" has drawn from many experiments the following conclusions regarding bran as a stock feed: "Bran is comparatively rich in digestible crude protein and carries a considerable amount of digestible carbo-hydrates and fat. It is light and chaffy, having a large amount of woody fibre for a concentrate, and is rich in mineral matter except lime." Hart and Patten, of the Geneva, New York, station, have shown that ordinary wheat bran contains from 6 to 7 per cent. of phytin, an organic compound containing phosphorous, magnesium, and potash. In the past the laxative effect of bran, one of its beneficial properties, was ascribed to the mild irritation produced by the chaffy bran particles on the lining of the intestinal tract. These chemists have found, however, that the laxative effect of bran is due to the phytin it contains.

Phosphorous, an essential component of the bones and of milk, is abundant in bran, while lime, likewise needed in still larger amount, is only sparingly present. Horses heavily fed on wheat bran or middlings sometimes suffer from a form of rickets, called "bran disease," which seriously affects their bones. To supply the lime which bran lacks, farm animals may either be fed lime in inorganic form, such as in the shape of wood ashes, ground limestone, burned lime, or ground rock phosphate (floats), or may be supplied lime in organic form by feeding lime-laden plants, such as the legumes, which include alfalfa, clover, vetch, cow pea, etc.

The Uses of Bran.

Knowing the properties of bran, one is in position to advantageously use this most valuable feed. The best grades of bran are of light weight, with large clean flakes and no foreign matter. As bran is too valuable to be used as the sole concentrate for farm animals, it should be mixed with other concentrates to lighten the ration or add bulk while improving its nutritive qualities. Supplied to horses once or twice a week in the form of a "mash" made with scalding water, bran proves a mild, beneficial laxative. When used continuously, the animal system becomes accustomed to it and the laxative property is less marked. Hard-worked horses have neither time nor energy to digest feeds of much bulk, and hence their allowance of bran should be limited. It may be supplied more freely to colts, growing horses, brood mares, and stallions. Because of its crude protein and phosphorous, it serves its highest purpose in giving virility and helping to build bone and muscle without tending to fatten. Being light in character it is most useful for combining with corn, oats and other heavy feeds for fattening cattle. Bran is a most excellent feed for the dairy cow, being slightly laxative, giving bulk to the ration, and providing the crude protein and phosphorous so vital to the formation of milk. It is equally satisfactory for breeding sheep and lambs. Too strawlike for young pigs, it is valuable in giving bulk and nutriment to the ration for breeding swine and stock hogs when they are not getting legume pasture or hay. Rationally used, bran is of great value in putting the body of the female farm animal in the best condition to bear her young.

Such are the conclusions which have been arrived at thru experiments as to the feeding value of bran. This winter it is a question of relative cost between the two concentrates—oats and bran—and since bran may be obtained cheaper and when used in reasonable quantities it forms a fairly good substitute for oats, there seems to be no reason why some feed oats can not be disposed of and bran brought in its stead. From experience it seems that on a large number of farms too little attention is paid to feeding the stock with a view to getting the most economical gains.

Breeders' Notes

SCHROEDER'S HOLSTEINS AT NATIONAL

All stockmen who were at Winnipeg during the exhibition will remember the splendid showing which the Holstein classes made. Chief among the winners was the herd of E. C. Schroeder, of Moorhead, Minnesota, U.S.A. This herd only showed in the Western Canadian circuit at Winnipeg, but since then in the States at many of the most important fairs a great many prizes have been carried off. Only recently at the great National Dairy Show, Chicago, this herd made an enviable record. The following is a list of the prizes won: 1st on yearling bull; 4th and 5th on senior bull calf; 1st, 4th and 5th on junior bull calf; 1st, 2nd and 4th on three-year-old female; 1st and 2nd on two-year-old heifer; 3rd and 4th on senior yearling heifer; 4th on junior yearling heifer; 1st and 5th on junior heifer calf; 2nd on graded herd; 1st on young herd; 1st on calf herd; 2nd on dairy herd; 1st and 4th on get of sire; 2nd and 3rd on produce of cow, and 1st and 3rd for advanced registry cow and two of her progeny.

LIPSIT'S CONTINUED SUCCESS

Another breeder of Holsteins, whose stock made its appearance amongst the exhibitors in the Western show circuit during the past summer, and whose winnings everywhere clearly demonstrated the excellence of his herd, has been also very successful in the Eastern show circuit. All dairy cattle breeders, and especially Holstein men, will remember that splendid unbeatable aged cow owned by L. H. Lipsit, Stratfordville, Ont., "Molly of Bayham." She continued her record in the East, winning first place in the aged class at the Canadian National, Toronto, London and Ottawa. At Toronto, too, Lipsit scored by winning with "Forest Ridge Segis Axie," a youngster so good as to be able at the last to win junior, and finally the grand championship of the show. Results have demonstrated that the Holstein classes as seen in the Western Fair Circuit during the past summer were not only better than before, but contained some of the very best individuals which can be found on the North American continent today.

SPECIAL OFFER OF SUFFOLK RAMS

In Western livestock circles perhaps there is no better known name than that of McGregor. Everyone who knows the McGregor policy is aware that only the very best stock is kept for sale for breeding purposes and accordingly the special offer of a few Suffolk rams as noted in the advertising columns is an exceedingly good chance for anyone to obtain really first class foundation stock. These rams are selected as the best in the flock and are sired by an imported ram. All are ready for service and can be obtained at a very reasonable price. Sheep can be fed so cheaply on the farm that, this fall when feed is so high in price, they will be more profitable than any kind of livestock which can be kept on the farm. Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs of the very best blood are also for sale, and no order is too large or too small to be promptly and carefully attended to.

W. L. TRANN'S SALE

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from W. L. Trann, Crystal City, stating that he is having an auction sale of some of his stock on November 24. Farmers throughout the country are recognizing more and more the value of sheep on the farm, particularly in the older settled districts, where they are almost invaluable as weed destroyers. Farmers intending to purchase a few good Shropshires would do well to keep the date—November 24—in mind and attend W. L. Trann's sale.

SHEEP SALES VERY SUCCESSFUL

Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta., report in a recent letter excellent business during the past few months. In part the letter reads as follows: "The

following are a few of the sheep sales made last week. Mr. Barry, Lacombe, Alta., 200 grade Shropshire ewes, 4 registered yearling rams; Mr. Segurson, Penhold, Alta., registered Shropshire rams and ewes; Mr. Payne, Coronation, Alta., 5 registered Shropshire rams and 4 registered Shropshire ewes; A. W. Jones, Yellow Grass, Sask., 200 grade Shropshire ewes and 4 registered Shropshire rams. We have sold 1,600 good breeding ewes during the last few weeks. We are practically assured of getting twenty-five cents a pound for our wool next spring. We have a couple of thousand good young range ewes and two hundred registered Shropshire yearling and lamb rams, together with a few Cotswold rams still for sale."

Questions and Answers

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered as we have not the space available.

Father is Guardian

Q.—Can a husband in Manitoba claim his child who is living with his mother in Saskatchewan? My wife and I separated two years ago. She was untrue. How could I proceed to get him brought back?—W. H. M., Man.

A.—The father is the guardian and is entitled to the custody of his children unless by reason of cruelty or immoral habits or other sufficient cause, he is unfit to be their guardian. Unless you have entered into an agreement to the contrary, or the custody of your child has been taken from you by the court, you are entitled to retake it. We would advise you to see a lawyer before acting.

Machine Company's Security

Q.—"A" bought a threshing machine and he gave lien notes, one to be paid in 1914 and one in 1915. The crops were poor here this year and "A" could not even pay the interest on the debt. Now can the company come and demand a mortgage on his land for the amount due and hold the lien notes as well for the debt? Can a machine company take a mortgage on a homestead for a threshing machine or do they simply have to hold them under lien notes? Can a woman stop a mortgage for going on for her third or share in the homestead in Saskatchewan?—J. H., Sask.

A.—The company cannot compel you to give mortgage, and would strongly advise you showing your notes and explaining the whole matter to a lawyer before doing anything so rash. Much would depend upon how much land you had, etc., as a certain amount is exempt from seizure.

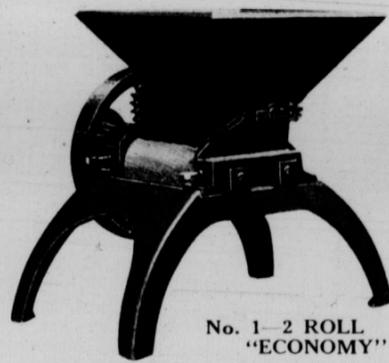
Can Sue for Interest

Q.—As I had a poor crop this year I am somewhat embarrassed to meet payments and tho I have studied the moratoriums I cannot decide if I would be protected by law should I wish to let the interest run on my mortgage till next fall. Will you kindly state thru your columns if this is so?—T. H., Sask.

A.—You may be sued for the interest only, and if you have any goods not exempt from execution they may be taken to satisfy the judgment if one is obtained. The judgment cannot be registered against your land.

LIVESTOCK SHOW CANCELLED

Owing to the severe and numerous outbreaks in several places in the United States of foot and mouth disease, the International Livestock Exposition, which was to have been held in Chicago during the week of November 28, has been cancelled.



Crushed Grain Means Extra Profits

WHY? Stock fed on crushed grain are better than those not. The roller method saves Grain, Time and Power. This makes more profits for you. Get them the ECONOMY way.

Made in two sizes—No. 1—2 Roller, 12 in. Rolls; takes from 4 to 6 H.P. Engine; weight 475 lbs. No. 2—3 Roller, 14 in. Rolls; for best results 10 H.P. and up. Weight 575 lbs.

Write for Descriptive Matter and Prices

Economy Foundry Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Works: Portage la Prairie, Man.

A New Class for Boys

AT THE

Provincial Winter Fair, Regina

March 23rd to 26th, 1915

EXHIBITING A STEER of 1913 or 1914. Animal to have been fed and cared for by a boy under 17 years of age for four months previous to the Exhibition. Splendid prizes will be given—1st, \$60; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$40; 4th, \$30; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$20; 7th, \$15; 8th, \$10. For further information write to—

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ROBERT SINTON, President.

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We are offering a few choice SUFFOLK DOWN RAMS for immediate delivery. They are all sired by our imported Ram, and many of their Dams were imported. Price \$35.00 each.

We are sold out of Berkshire and Yorkshire Sows, but still have a few Boars of April and May farrow for sale at \$25.00 each. Send us your order today and get one of the GLENCARNOCK STANDARD.

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Clydesdales, Shorthorns (both Beef and Dual Purpose), Welsh Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

We won this year with our stock ELEVEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, NINE RESERVES, TWO GOLD MEDALS, THREE SILVER MEDALS, FORTY-EIGHT FIRSTS and TWENTY-SIX SECONDS.

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable. All Ages and Sexes for Sale

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CLYDESDALES Stock all ages for sale. Every mare a prize-winner and many of them champions. SHORTHORNS—I will sell a number of young cows with calves at foot and several heifers bred. All of A1 breeding. SHROPSHIRES—Have sold my ewe lambs to the University of Saskatchewan, but have 40 large, growthy ram lambs for sale. The best lot I have ever raised. YORKSHIRES—Have 75 spring and summer pigs, brothers and sisters to my winners at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. Prices reasonable. W. C. SUTHERLAND, SASKATOON, SASK.

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BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." NOW, better than ever, will it pay to raise good stock. Order your Herd Boar, Herd Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you

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BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.

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Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

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It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of our PEERLESS FENCING we use open hearth steel wire. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, thus eliminating one of the chief causes for the rapid rusting of fence wire. PEERLESS is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Send for catalog. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

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AUCTION SALE
 OF
Pure Bred Swine
 COMPRISING
BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES
POLAND CHINAS

THE CANORA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at the town of Canora, Sask., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER 1914, commencing at One o'clock p.m.,

125 Pure Bred Hogs

Of good breeding and serviceable ages. Certified Registered Pedigrees will be produced to show the breeding of all animals offered for sale.

The foundation stock of these herds was procured from the well-known prize-winning breeders, Messrs. McGregor and Bowman, F. H. Wieneke, John Campbell and A. D. McDonald & Son, and are the sons and daughters of show-ring individuals undefeated in Western Canada.

Terms--Cash or Bankable Paper

Responsible farmers of the Canora district, if unprepared to pay cash, may secure endorsement through the Live Stock Association. Sale will be held under cover, regardless of weather. Catalogues ready about November 15th. Buy single tickets and obtain standard certificates.

For further particulars address

JOSEPH COUTTS, President

H. M. SUTHERLAND, Sec.-Treas.

Canora Live Stock Assn.

Canora, Sask., October 20th, 1914.

Poultry

BRANDON DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

The third annual dressed poultry show will be held at Brandon on December 9 and 10. The object of the show is to encourage the production of high class poultry products on the farms and as such its efforts in the past have been very successful. Last year between ten and eleven tons of poultry were handled at this show. All entries are for sale, the show furnishing a cash market for all the dressed poultry that is exhibited. To this end buyers from both local and outside markets are being approached and it is confidently expected by the management that all the poultry offered for exhibit will be disposed of at top market prices. The rules are few, simple and easily complied with, the chief among them relating to the dressing and shipping of exhibits. Entries must be received before December 7 and must all be accompanied by the necessary entry fees. In regard to the killing and dressing of poultry arrangements have been completed with the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, for the services of an expert in poultry dressing, who will give practical demonstrations in killing and dressing poultry. This will be an excellent opportunity to learn how to prepare poultry that will command the highest market prices. Many cash prizes are being offered in the various classes and all who have poultry of any kind to dispose of during the winter would do well to write for full particulars concerning this Dressed Poultry Show from W. I. Smale, secretary-treasurer, Brandon.

THE HARM OF INBREEDING

Among poultry raisers the harm of inbreeding is too often overlooked. Related stock, where a particular strain predominates, is sure to bring its reward in weak young chicks or an inheritable disease. The thoughtless poultryman is often content to overlook this fact, but nothing can compensate for such recklessness except to turn over a new leaf by the adoption of different methods.

The poultryman who isn't sure of himself along these lines had best secure the services of a competent judge at regular times to give pointers on keeping accounts of pedigrees and show how to make the business pay better. It is not possible to raise your standard of quality by better means. To be able to rely on a first-class breeder whose word is as good as a bond is a blessed privilege. Having found him, depend upon him to supply your urgent needs. If he loses his prestige and can no longer be depended upon, watch for that too, and watch for a reliable man to take his place.

One yard I have in mind has allowed interbreeding to go on for years, and there is to be seen a flock actually in poverty so far as vitality is concerned. There is a variety of colors and the individuals all have nearly a bantam weight and build. It is safe to say that not one hen or cockerel in the entire flock of a hundred or more can claim relation to blood outside the yard. Perhaps it is an extraordinary case. No pedigrees have been listed, the same rooster is retained year after year or until his usefulness has ended, when his next capable son is given the position, and every pullet, whether fit or unfit, is turned loose to resume maternal or egg-laying duties or to replace their dead ancestors. And yet the owner of that flock is trying his best to make his poultry pay. Poultry business upon such a routine surely cannot be profitable.—B.H.W.

THIS HEN ROBS YOUR EGG BASKET

The hen that freezes her comb and feet.

The hen that is allowed to wade around in the snow and cold mud of winter.

The hen that roosts where the snow and sleet drift in on her back and cause her to contract colds and rheumatism.

The hen that is jammed into quarters that are too close, lacking in ven-

tilation and the highly essential supply of life-giving oxygen.

The hen that is forced to roost in filthy quarters. Not only will her health be impaired, but the lice will thrive under such conditions, making it impossible for her to produce the maximum number of eggs in winter.

The hen that is housed so early in the evening and turned from the roosting quarters so late in the morning that she spends more time sitting around than in exercise, thus rendering her organs inactive and non-productive.

The hen that is penned up in close, stuffy quarters during stormy days, or allowed to jump off the roost at day-break in the morning, scratching around in the filthy droppings for something to eat. A scratching shed, open to the south, with a foot of straw and litter in it to scatter the small grain in, will prevent this robbery.

The hen that is fed on a corn ration alone during the winter months. She becomes fat, inactive, with a torpid liver, unhealthy in general, and egg production is impossible. Small grain in the scratching-shed for the morning meal, a warm mash of two quarts bran, one quart corn chop, and one quart clover or alfalfa, with chopped vegetables, a handful of oil meal and a light sprinkling of salt, mixed with skim milk or water, for the noon meal; cracked or whole corn and wheat in the scratching shed in the evening—these are the rations that promote egg production.

The hen that is forced to do without some of the most pressing essentials to winter egg production—rations which were her main source of sustenance during the summer months—green feed, meat, grit, etc. We simply must overcome as nearly as possible the adverse conditions of winter and establish those which promoted egg production in the summer. If we have not the cut clover, alfalfa meal now is procurable; commercial grit is cheap if we failed to provide a winter's supply of sand before freeze-up; meat or beef scraps may be secured and ground or bought already ground; there is no excuse—except carelessness—for not supplying the layers with the essentials to winter egg production.—M.C.

DUST BATH IN WINTER

Leaves make light scratching material, better than straw—and it is surprising how large a quantity of dry leaves can be stuffed into a couple of barrels or a large box in the fall.

We have been putting away dry soil for the hens' winter dust bath. This is work that doesn't take much time and it is certain the hens need the chance to dust themselves fully as much in winter as in summer. There was a time when, like many other farmers, we didn't take much stock in the winter dust bath, and remember one winter the dust box was empty quite a while, and we filled it up with loose dirt we found in a shed during a warm spell. The way those hens tumbled over one another, all wanting to roll in the dirt at once, opened our eyes to their needs in this respect. They were simply wild to get into the dirt and make it fly. Some say the hens will not use the dust bath in winter after it is provided, but this has not been our experience.

It is said that wood or coal ashes in the dust box will cause scaly legs. This is a mistake, but no doubt the dirt is better than ashes for the dust bath.

An anecdote from Geikie's Scottish Reminiscences relates how a country doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature—with a thermometer. On paying his usual morning call, he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, hope the laird's temperature is not any higher today." The man looked puzzled for a minute and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' that myself. Ye see, he deed at twal o'clock."

Seed Vitality

Continued from Page 9

prove that grain cut and stooked shortly before frost, threshes a better sample than grain that has been allowed to stand. Of course reference is made to grain that is fairly well on toward maturity.

Comparative local elevation affects the percentage of frost injury. For instance, grain growing in slough bottoms and even in furrows is often nipped when the rest of the field escapes injury. Particularly is this noticeable with flax. Probably the comparative stage of maturity due to the difference in elevation also contributes to render the lower grain more susceptible to injury.

Indications of Frozen Wheat

Frost injury to wheat is indicated by a cracking of the seed coat and by more or less shrinkage. There is also a reddish discoloration at times. The degree of injury can be pretty well diagnosed by the use of the eye alone. The germination test is misleading, because the frost injury does not seem to destroy germination power to the extent one would naturally expect. This is of interest to those who have damaged wheat which they fear to sow, but which they are not in a position to replace by better seed. A fair percentage is certain to germinate, the amount depending on the favorable or unfavorable weather conditions obtaining after seeding. The serious character of the injury lies in the poor start that shrunken seed must of a necessity give to the young plant. Many claim that this influence is negligible, but some years of experiments with small seed, broken seed, and last year with frosted seed, show that the injured seed, while it may germinate, cannot produce a stand as vigorous as when plump healthy seed is sown. In last year's experiments the average germination of uninjured wheat was over 98%, while the average germination of frosted wheat was over 81%. Sown in plots the comparative stand scored 92% and 47%, of final estimate.

Frost in Oats, Barley and Flax

Frost injury to oats is not readily apparent to the eye, and indeed it may be so little apparent as to cause spirited arguments as to its literal presence. It may as well be stated at the outset that no judgment should be given until the hull is removed. It is the popular plan to take a knife and cut the oat longitudinally. If a discoloration is found along the inner side of the bosom of the seed, it is declared frosted. After having carefully examined several hundreds of samples in search of evidence of frost injury the writer would not care to make an emphatic decision in certain cases. The discoloration just mentioned may be evidence of frosting and it may not. Samples of grain from Ontario show this discoloration when there has been no possible chance of frost injury. Perhaps excessive moisture may have been the cause. Hold the seed up to the light; a dark spot at the middle of the seed or toward the end is a pretty sure sign of frosting. Break the seed over the thumb nail; normal seed is rather pliable, but brittleness is a characteristic of frosted oats. The frosted seed tastes "oldish and sweetish," as one has styled it. The opaque spot in the seed is often large, and then the bosom of the seed is generally shrunken, giving the seed a rather flat appearance. A low germination test should tend to make one very suspicious of frosting. It is true that some varieties of oats seem to be slow in germination if tested shortly after threshing, but, as already stated, a low percentage of germination, where frosting is suspected, is apt to be strong evidence of such injury.

Discoloration of barley is said to indicate frosting and it is true that such darkening or yellowing may be caused by frost. However, it is known how rain or even dew will affect the color of barley, so one must not jump at conclusions. Lack of plumpness associated with a low germination test would indicate probable frost injury.

Flax that has been caught by frost before maturity will show a whitening of the seed coat, generally over only part of the seed. The amount of surface so bleached is a pretty fair indication of the extent of the frost injury. Most depends upon maturity. Ripe flax was subjected to three alternate thawings and freezings after being soaked for a short time in water. The seed so treated

germinated about as well as seed from the same sample that had not been so exposed. On the other hand, seed that showed bleaching showed also a corresponding falling off in germination power.

From what has been said in the foregoing one can readily deduce the fact that the securing of early maturity is the chief factor in avoiding loss from frosting. Also it seems clear that frosting causes deterioration in the quality of the seed, unless the seed has been able to ripen; that in the case of wheat and sometimes in the case of other seed the appearance of the seed should be considered along with its reputed germination power. In this country where unseasonable frosts sometimes occur, a study of the effect of such frosts upon seed, is very much to the purpose.

Farm Buttermaking

Continued from Page 11

when we first learned to milk it was usual to squirt a little milk on the hands occasionally to keep them wet while pulling the teats. The idea was that by doing this milking was easier on the cow. But such is not the case. The practice is one which encourages waste and is also dirty so that all milking nowadays is done dry.

Clean Surroundings Essential

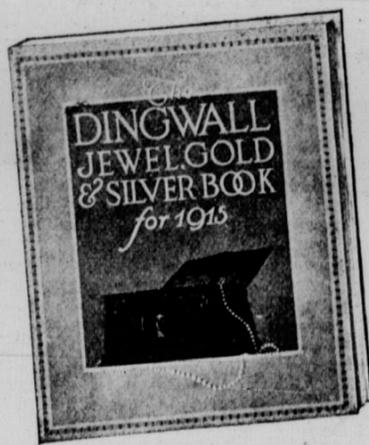
Milk so readily absorbs taints from the surrounding atmosphere and forms such an excellent breeding ground for germs of all kinds present in the air that the greatest possible care should be taken of it to insure its being kept as nearly pure as is possible. The pail used for milking should be partly closed in at the top, only a small space being left thru which the streams of milk from the teats may flow. Milking should be done as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. If the udder is not milked out dry each time the secretion of milk will soon decrease and the cow will eventually dry up long before her proper time. A great many otherwise good milking cows are spoiled during their first lactation period by not being kept milked long enough.

After a heifer has her first calf she should be milked consistently for as long a period as possible, even if the amount given is comparatively small. By doing this consistently secretion of milk is encouraged, the glands are developed to their largest capacity and the maximum amount of milk is produced by the cow.

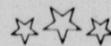
After the milk has been drawn from the cow it should be taken into a clean cool room and either immediately run thru the separator or cooled down below 60° F. It has been found that milk or cream will keep sweeter and longer if cooled down well towards 40° F. immediately after being taken from the cow. The reason for this being that blood heat is just the right temperature at which bacteria develop readily. Bacteria being always present in the air very naturally drop into the milk and, since it is exactly the proper medium in which they can develop best, they immediately begin to multiply and rapidly generate taints and often sourness in the milk.

Points to Consider

On the farm where butter is made for home use the general practice is to save the cream from the separator after each milking until sufficient for a churning has been collected. In order to insure good flavor and a uniformly ripened product there are several items which must be kept in mind. First of all never run the warm cream from the cream spout of the separator directly into the cream which is being kept for the churning. This cream should be kept separate and only added to the other after being cooled down below 60° F. If fresh cream is added to that which has been kept for some time it naturally raises the temperature of the whole amount thus tending to produce the proper condition for the growth of acid ferments which cause the whole to ripen. Then again, the first lot of cream will probably have commenced to sour somewhat and the introduction of sweet cream will cause unevenness in the whole sample. After the cream has been cooled down, however, to the same temperature it may be added to the rest of the churning and the whole carefully stirred. This will tend to produce a uniformly ripened cream when eventually enough has been gathered for a churning. Cooling is important and since it is usually so hard to find



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Some Little Remem-
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At Home



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Sterling silver cigarette cases	4.50 up	Gold	25.00-50.00
Sterling silver match boxes	3.50 up	Gold filled	12.50-25.00
Flasks	4.00 up	Silver	5.50-20.00
Safety razors	2.00 up	Locketts for 2 and 4 pictures:	
Shaving brushes	1.00 up	Gold	6.50-15.00
Pipes	2.00 up	Gold filled	2.00-4.50
Fountain pens	2.50-25.00	Pigskin purse for gold coins	1.00
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Leather cigarette cases	1.50-4.25	Pocket comb and mirror sets	.75-2.00

Many of these articles are illustrated in our catalogue, shown above. If you haven't a copy of this book, fill in the coupon below and we will forward one to you by return mail, post-paid and free of charge.

Note—We prepay delivery charges to England on gifts of more than \$1.00 in value.

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Ideas are Worth Money



It is our aim to make The Guide of the utmost service to our readers in every way. We always welcome suggestions for improving the paper and have received hundreds of friendly helpful letters in the past. Now, however, at the beginning of the winter season we want to make a special effort to have The Guide the most welcome visitor at the family circle and are willing to pay for such assistance.

In this issue we have tried to anticipate many of your wishes and trust we have succeeded in producing a paper that will please you. We are not looking for compliments, but we want to know if The Guide pleases you and we want your help to make it still better. What do you want to see in The Guide for the next six months? Is there any special information that would be helpful to you either along agricultural lines or any other lines? How do you like our cartoons? Can you suggest any way of making any of the departments more interesting or helpful? Are there any new departments you would like to have us open? How do you like our short stories? Is there any department or other feature of the paper you do not like? What kind of illustrations appeal to you most? Would you like more or less news about livestock, poultry, agriculture, co-operation, tariff, banking, or direct legislation?

\$15.00 for Suggestions

We want you to feel free to offer any suggestions you think would make The Guide a better paper for farmers and their families. We particularly welcome suggestions from our women readers in regard to the women's departments and all other features of the paper. We want a large number of letters containing these ideas right away. The letters must not exceed 150 words. For the best letter we shall pay \$5.00, for the next best \$4.00, for the third \$3.00, for the fourth \$2.00 and for the fifth \$1.00. One good idea may win the first prize so it is not necessary to make suggestions about the whole paper unless you want to. These letters must reach us not later than December 1st. Address replies to "Suggestions."

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

a really cool place during a large part of the summer in this country it will be economy on the farmer's part if some provision is made for the storage of ice for summer use. Ice is practically indispensable on the farm in connection with the dairy if good results are to be obtained, and besides it is so useful in the house during the hot weather that the farmer practically owes it to his wife to provide some cheap building in which ice can be stored this winter. It is not very expensive to build a satisfactory ice house if the directions given in a recent issue are followed.

Ripening Temperatures

When sufficient cream has been gathered for a churning the whole should be raised to a temperature of about 65° F. and allowed to ripen for about twenty-four hours. It should be ripened only to the point of pleasant acidity—just slightly sour. Its appearance at this time should be thick and glossy so that when changed to the churn it should pour like good molasses. Before putting in the ripe cream the churn should be properly prepared by washing it with hot water, which fills up the pores of the wood, and then cooling it down to churning temperature.

Churning Temperatures

There is no definite temperature at which cream will churn best. So many factors enter into the consideration besides temperature, such as the richness of the cream, the ripeness of the cream, the amount of cream in the churn and so on, that the churning temperature is largely a matter for the buttermaker's own good judgment. The temperature plays an important part in churning, certainly, and practice will enable the maker to vary it so that the butter will come firm in from twenty minutes to half an hour. When all is ready the cream should be strained thru a coarse strainer into the churn. This straining separates any particles of curd or dried cream which might be present and which would produce white specks in the butter. Butter color can be used, depending upon the purpose for which the butter is made. Just enough color should be added to give the butter a "June-grass" color, a nice golden yellow, a little inclined to the light side rather than the dark. This, of course, depends upon the requirement of the consumer, if a dark yellow colored butter is preferred a drop or two more color should be added, but this, of course, will depend at all times upon the experience of the maker. The speed of the churn

should be so regulated as to have the butter forming into firm grains about the size of wheat kernels in about thirty minutes. As soon as this occurs the buttermilk should be drawn off and an equal amount of clean, cold water should be put in. The churn should then be revolved once or twice and this wash water drawn off, this procedure being repeated until the water runs out clean, it being always remembered that too much washing destroys the fine flavor of butter. Then add pure finely ground salt at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter and mix it into the butter by turning the churn over once or twice. After this the butter should be taken from the churn and thoroughly worked until all the salt is properly incorporated and all excess of water has been worked out. If the butter is for town trade it should be made up into neat, firm, pound prints covered with a good grade of butter paper, having printed on it, if possible, a neat plain inscription signifying that it is the very finest dairy butter made by so-and-so on such-and-such a farm. A little care and attention paid to the manner in which the butter is put up and sold will more than repay in extra customers any slight added trouble and expense which it might occasion.

Packing Butter

If the butter is to be kept and stored for household purposes it should be first well worked and then packed into sweet, sound, stone jars and over its hard-pressed, level top spread a disk of wet parchment paper. On this lay fine salt an inch deep. Then tie a tough paper over the top to exclude the dust and place the jar at once in the coolest, cleanest part of the cellar. To make butter retain its quality, the temperature of the cellar should be maintained as low and even as possible. Vegetables and other things which may produce odors must be excluded. Do not be persuaded that the addition of salt-petre or sugar or any other substance is necessary to the preservation of butter. Salt alone is needed, and one ounce to the pound is sufficient. Never use a cracked, musty or "lardy" jar. The old fashioned stone jar that is well glazed has never been superseded by anything better for holding butter.

Farm dairying is so wide a subject that it is quite impossible to adequately treat it in a single article. Success with this branch of farming, just as with any other, comes thru experience. Nothing is as helpful in aiding farm work as an exchange of ideas, and to this end the columns of The Guide, particularly the Farm Experience page, are always open to give publicity to new ideas and methods for the benefit of all its readers. From time to time thru the winter articles will appear dealing with other important phases of farm dairy work and it is hoped that the readers will make this department essentially practical by writing to us upon any branch of this work concerning which they desire information.

NOTICE

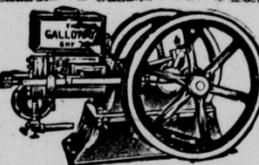
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Now carry the famous Galloway Line of gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders and other farm machinery and merchandise in stock at Winnipeg to take care of their large Canadian business. Remember all Galloway Made Machines are sold direct to the consumer at factory wholesale prices. You are consulting your own best interests when you investigate our machines and direct from factory one profit plan of selling before you buy any other style or make. We have thousands of satisfied customers in Canada. Galloway machines are always sold at the lowest price backed by the strongest guarantee and on the most liberal terms. You take no risk whatever when you buy on our liberal plan. Our machines must please or we will refund your money with freight paid both ways. Write us. Get familiar with our money saving plan. Read this advertisement. Then send for our catalog showing our entire line of merchandise for Canada's best prices.

Save \$50 to \$300 on Engines
Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H.P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Spreaders
Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

Save \$35 to \$50 on Separators
The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gear runs in a constant bath in oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 90 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



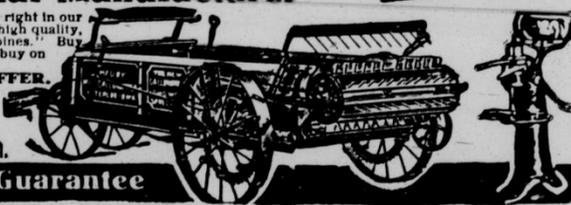
Buy Direct from the Actual Manufacturer

And save all middlemen's profits. Galloway machines are made right in our own factory, and sold direct to you at wholesale prices. They are high quality, proven machines. Stop paying tribute to "Trusts" and "Combinations." Buy direct and save money. Let me show you what it means to you to buy on my direct from factory, money saving plan.

WRITE ME TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG AND OFFER.
It only costs you a one-cent postal to get my big catalog. No postage to pay. No obligation to buy. Yes Sir! When you send for my catalog, I am going to make you the most liberal, co-operative profit-sharing offer you ever heard of in your life. Write me today.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd. Dept. 66 Winnipeg, Man.

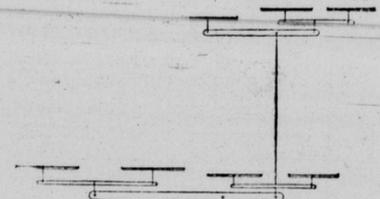
30 Days Free Trial—5 Year Guarantee



Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 11

but can also be made from 2x4-inch oak. The three-horse evener on lead should



A Seven-horse Hitch suggested by W.W.B.

be made one horse against two as the lead rod works clear of pole horses. Am not a very good artist and hope the drawing can be understood.—W. W. B.

SPREADING STRAW ASHES

To The Farmer:—The burning of huge straw piles after the grain has been separated therefrom and the enormous piles of ashes left scattered about the fields, seem no doubt a great waste to the farmer in other localities, especially in those parts where fertilizers are necessary. To dispose of these heaps of ashes where nothing grows but weeds for several years is a vexed question.

I have conceived a plan to do this with little labor, and which I have practiced for several years. I took an old bridge plank, 14 feet long and 3 inches wide. To one edge I nailed a 10-inch board and from the top of that I nailed three braces to the other edge of the plank, one of which extended two feet back for a handle. I fastened a chain to each end of the plank and harnessed up two horses to the middle of the chain. The driver drives across the ash pile, standing on the plank and gets a big load of ashes which is scattered over the ground, north, south, east and west. What is not shaken off over the ground is dumped by stepping off and tipping the plank by the handle. This is best done as soon after the straw is burned as possible, before it has been soaked with rain.—S. M. E., Cass Co., Minn.

—The Farmer.

NEED IN BELGIUM

To avert starvation, Belgium must have monthly a minimum of 60,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of corn, 5,000 tons of peas or beans and a limited amount of bacon or lard. This will allow a ration of ten ounces per capita per diem, which is about one-half the soldier's ration. It will cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 monthly.

WHO BENEFITS?

The value of Canadian farm-products is greater this year than ever before. Prices are higher, and farmers bid fair to be in a better position than ever.

At present this is a direct result of the war. But, a year, or two years, from now will it still continue?

It will if you help it to. It will if you support the market for your produce.

That market is the towns and cities of Canada, populated by Canada's factory workers.

By buying goods "Made in Canada" you support those workers, you build a permanent, substantial market for your produce.

Investigate Canadian-made goods every time you make a purchase. If they're just as good as others buy them, because you yourself will be benefited by the betterment of Canadian business conditions.

"Made in Canada" will make Canada 29

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, as at JULY 31, 1914

Dr.		Cr.	
To Dividend at 8 per cent. on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1913, being shares Nos. 1 to 23,758 inclusive	\$ 14,254.80	By Balance brought forward from last year's account	\$167,926.86
" Elevator Reserve Account (under Clause 4, Section 20 of the Act of Incorporation)	76,836.03	" Net Profit on Elevator Trading after deducting all charges, including cost of management, salaries, accrued interest, legal expenses, insurance, maintenance and repairs of Elevators, of the Operating Department	213,823.86
" Amount added to paid-up portion of shares at the rate of 83 per share on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1913, being shares Nos. 1 to 23,758 inclusive	71,274.00	" Net Profit on Commissions and Track trading after deducting all charges, including cost of management, salaries, taxes and dues, at Winnipeg office	193,772.80
" Reserve Account	5,562.03	" Interest	1,309.51
" Interest on Loans from the Government of Saskatchewan	66,226.85	" Transfer Fees	53.00
" Depreciation of Elevators, Office Furniture and Fixtures	38,979.53	" Dividend on Investment	30.00
" Organization Expenses written off	10,946.99		
" Commission on Shares	85.00		
" Annual Banquet	200.00		
" Annual Picnic	147.70		
" Directors' Fees and Expenses	971.90		
" Delegates' Expenses	2,709.75		
" Donations	2,846.00		
" Construction Incidental Expenses	481.03		
" Bank Charges on Dividend Warrants	212.81		
" Balance, being Profit, carried down to Balance Sheet	285,181.61		
	<u>\$576,916.03</u>		<u>\$576,916.03</u>

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT, as at JULY 31, 1914

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance carried forward to 1914-15	\$74,800.00	By Balance brought forward from 1912-13	\$40,000.00
		" Depreciation of Elevators:	
		1911 Construction	\$ 7,000.00
		1912 Construction	16,800.00
		1913 Construction	11,000.00
			<u>34,800.00</u>
	<u>\$74,800.00</u>		<u>\$74,800.00</u>

BALANCE SHEET, as at JULY 31, 1914

Assets		Liabilities	
Fixed Assets:		Liabilities to the Government of Saskatchewan:	
Elevators	\$1,634,371.74	Government of Saskatchewan	\$1,436,031.85
1911 Construction	\$ 356,789.44	Loan	\$1,374,991.53
1912 Construction	782,610.35	1911 Mortgage	\$299,951.78
1913 Construction	464,715.04	1912 Mortgage	665,595.13
1914 Construction	\$138,340.16	1913 Loan	409,444.62
Less Outstanding Accounts	33,283.25	Interest Accrued	61,040.32
	105,056.91	1911 Mortgage	\$ 13,723.83
	\$1,709,171.74	1912 Mortgage	30,453.26
Less Depreciation	74,800.00	1913 Loan	16,863.23
		Liabilities to the Public:	
Freehold Lands and Office Building	49,718.67	Accounts Payable	11,069.27
Office Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 11,944.93	Outstanding Cash Grain Tickets and Settlements	60,366.11
Less Depreciation	6,318.34	Taxes Accrued	7,356.25
	5,626.59	Liabilities to the Shareholders:	
Investments	7,200.00	Share Capital Authorized	\$2,000,000.00
Current Assets:		Share Capital Subscribed	1,911,800.00
Stocks as per Schedule	21,353.22	38,236 shares at \$50.00 each	
Grain	\$ 19,660.76	Share Capital Paid Up	382,461.00
Stationery	1,692.46	At 1st April, 1914	\$ 348,261.00
Cash at Banks, Locals' Paymasters and Head Office	505,600.04	Shares Each	
Bills Receivable	4,473.69	8,139 at \$13.50	\$109,876.50
Accounts Receivable	4,291.58	15,619 at 10.50	163,999.50
Advances on Bills of Lading	36,129.82	9,918 at 7.50	74,385.00
Deferred Charges:		33,676	
Unexpired Insurance and Telegraphic Service	9,845.64	Additional Shares at 31st July, 1914	
Organization Costs	21,627.15	4,560 shares at \$7.50 each	34,200.00
1912 Organization \$11,010.07		38,236	
Less proportion written off	5,505.04		
	\$ 5,505.03	Application Moneys not Allotted	300.00
1913 Organization	11,093.98	Unclaimed Dividends	1,182.00
1914 Organization	5,928.14	Reserves	116,290.05
		Elevator Reserve	\$ 108,861.47
		Trading Reserve	7,428.58
		Profit for Year Ended July 31, 1914, Brought Down	285,181.61
	<u>\$2,300,238.14</u>		<u>\$2,300,238.14</u>

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, for the financial period ended 31st July, 1914, and hereby certify that in my opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. The Grain Stocks shown on the Balance Sheet have been certified as correct by the General Superintendent of the Operating Department and countersigned by the General Manager. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with.

G. L. HOPKINS,
Provincial Auditor



Cater's Wood Pumps

WILL STAND MORE FROST PUMP EASIER LAST LONGER COST LESS

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

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

A Full Line of GASOLINE ENGINES WINDMILLS WATER TANKS, Etc.

Kept in Stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O Brandon Man.

SEED GRAIN WANTED!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way.

Write Today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Winnipeg, Man.

CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of CREAM, and pay Express Charges also. Write at once.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd. 509 William Ave., Winnipeg

FARMERS!

What Is Your Livestock Worth to You?

When you need money quick, it is your livestock that gets it for you, therefore it is the best asset you have, and why not insure your best asset. Our Policy covers livestock against death by fire anywhere within 25 miles of your farm and against lightning anywhere in the Province of Saskatchewan and we pay higher prices than most companies on livestock. We also have a special Policy for High Grade and Pure Bred Stock. If you are interested, write us and we will send our nearest agent.

Live Agents Wanted in Saskatchewan

Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 813 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS **FREE** HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE French or English HALLAM'S TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOG (Illustrated) and HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS worth \$50.00 to any Trapper

Write To-day Address **JOHN HALLAM LIMITED TORONTO** DESK 562

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

420 ACRES OF GOOD GRAIN LAND FOR SALE—320 acres can be cropped next season, 70 acres pasture, including 10 acres of alfalfa, balance prairie, all engine-plowed land. This farm produced on an average \$25 per acre on every acre cropped during each of the years 1911-12-13. Three-roomed house; plenty of water and windmill. Stable room for 10 head of horses; granary room for 7,000 bushels of grain. 16 miles S.E. of Gull Lake, on main line of C.P.R., 12 miles from Antelope. \$25 per acre, part cash, balance on time. Box 241, Gull Lake, Sask. 46-3

FARM TO RENT ON SHARES—350 ACRES ready for crop, 160 acres pasture fenced; good stable, with loft, for 18 head; comfortable house, and seed grain on hand. Box 16, Netherhill, Sask.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—LARGE, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars. 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money-back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship C.P.R. C.N.R. G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man. 441f

NO FEED—MUST SELL MY ENTIRE HERD of Berkshires and Yorkshires. Write your wants without delay for bargain prices. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. Maple Creek Station. 38-10

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 171f

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 311f

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—G. A. HOPE, Wadena, Sask. 40-10

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE AND DUROC Jersey boars and spring littered sows for sale also pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes and grade sheep. Prices right. Geo. H. Garlick, Manager, Paradise Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—FALL PIGS at reduced prices. S. Flodin, Yellow Grass, Sask. 42-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH BOARS and sows at bargain prices. Correspondence solicited. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 44-4

HAMPSHIRE BOARS—REGISTERED—ONE large and three fall boars, also large sow. K. Haering, Calgary, Alta. 45-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM OUR large, prolific prize-winning strains; prices greatly reduced owing to feed scarcity. Investigate now. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 45-2

POLAND-CHINA HOGS—WE STILL HAVE a few of this fall boars and sows for sale at \$10 each. Satisfaction or money back. Regal Farm, Box 1305, Winnipeg.

PEDIGREED DUROCS—REDUCED RATES—Feed supply short, must sell. V. R. Chase, Irricana, Alta. 46-2

POLAND CHINAS, IMPORTED SIRE, BOTH Sexes, for Sale. F. F. Smith, Snowflake, Man.

SHEEP

SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP ewes, 1,000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop ewes, 150 registered Shrop rams. A few grade Shrop rams, a few feeders. Phone or write, Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 411f

TWENTY REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS—sired by International Grand Champion ram. Also choice Yorkshire boars and sows. Spring litters. Write Thos. Sanderson, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man. 44-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FIFTEEN REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Cows and heifers, due to calve soon. Good milkers. Herd includes 50 Shorthorns and 25 grade heifers. 75 Yorkshire pigs and 10 Clydesdales. Prices reduced. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—HUNDRED HEAD REGISTERED Shorthorns and Berkshires, both sex. Quality guaranteed. Write W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 42-8

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH COUPLE SEEK situation on farm, any capacity; woman good cook; Alberta preferred. S. Solly, c/o. Ritchie, Bremner, Alta. 46-2

MAN, CANADIAN, EXPERIENCED FARMER—Wishes winter's work on same. State wages. B. Guffen, Expanse, Sask. 46-2

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

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 most 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.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 311f

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

AYRESHIRE CATTLE, YOUNG BULLS from good milkers. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 37-10

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL- gary.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2 25 per ton (Mine run \$2 00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 401f

HORSES

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND- sons of "Indigene du Poiteau," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, Alta. 37f

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 361f

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

LOCATE YOUR SEED EARLY—WRITE FOR sample specially grown Marquis wheat. Complete line pedigreed farm seeds described in our new illustrated catalog appearing December 15. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Specialist, Winnipeg. 42-8

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—REGENERATED Red Fife. Write for samples. Peter Krugel, Brightholme, Sask. 44-5

ALFALFA SEED—ALBERTA GROWN—GRIMM and Baltic; the hardest strains. Samples and prices on request. Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., James Murray, Manager, Suffield, Alta. 44-4

OATS—ENGLISH ABUNDANCE, 3,000 BUSH- els. Apply for price and sample. J. W. Hall, Wynot, Sask.

800 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT—IMMEDI- ate Sale, 100 bushels or less at \$1.15, later \$1.25. Tyson, Box 18, Kindersley, Sask. 46-2

The High Price of Wheat

And the prospects of continued high prices means that every farmer is going to seed as much wheat as possible next spring. Thousands of farmers want good reliable seed. Those who have good seed not only of wheat, but oats, barley, flax and timothy, should advertise the fact at once. This page is the place to advertise it—34,000 farmers will see the ad. and you will be able to make the sale at a good price. It will only cost you from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to put the advertisement in here for a few weeks and it will bring you all the business you will want. Thousands of farmers have sold their seed grain by a little ad. in this page. Send it along now.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, MC- Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 91f

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN- nedosa, Man. 531f

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

BONNAE, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B., Ward Hollands. Offices 508-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Build- ing, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone 4720. 21f

CORDWOOD

SHIP YOUR CORDWOOD TO US—WE HAND- le on a commission basis and make prompt returns at the highest market price. All cars scaled by government scaler. References: Union Bank of Canada, Corydon Ave., or any Mercantile Agency. F. J. Koller and Co., cor. Carlaw and John Streets, Winnipeg. 44-4

SEASONED POPLAR WOOD—CHEAP. W. J. Hayden, Gainford, Alta. 46-4

TAMARAC, SPRUCE AND POPLAR CORD- wood, and Tamarac Fence Posts for sale in car lots. Teulon Wood Co., Teulon, Man. 46-6

POULTRY

COCKERELS FOR SALE—\$3.00 EACH—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds from Bred to Lay stock, W. J. Sanders and Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man. 44-4

BROWN LEGHORNS—SINGLE AND ROSE Comb cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, \$1 50 each. F. O. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask.

OUR ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels will suit you. Five months old, good size, \$1 00 each. F. G. Stillwell, Cando, Sask. 45-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WHITE LEGHORNS—cockerels \$1 50, hens \$1 35, pullets \$1 75; breeding pens of 11, \$15 00. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 46-10

STRONG, VIGOROUS, REGAL WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, farm raised, \$2 50 to \$4 00 each. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 46-4

PURE BRED, SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1 00 each. Russell Small, Beaver, Man. 46-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—FOR sale. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 46-2

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, \$2 00 each. Miss L. Walton, Spring- side, Sask. 46-4

A FEW FINE THOROBRED WHITE ROCK cockerels for sale, \$1 50 each. M. J. Howes and Sons, Box 14, Millet, Alta.

POULTRY (Continued)

FOR SALE—LARGE PURE BRED TOULOUSE geese, both sexes, \$3.00 each; pure bred Barred Rock pullets, \$1.25 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—YOUNG TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$3, geese, \$2. Apply: Mrs. John Arnott, Sr., Box 114, Roblin, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TYPICAL, weighty, hardy birds, \$10.00 per trio. C. A. Thompson, Rouleau, Sask.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

A low work wagon with wide tire wheels is the farmer's best friend. It meets him half-way when doing hard work. Makes loading and unloading easy. The wheels go in wet weather or dry weather alike. They are especially valuable in haying and harvest; also for hauling in and handling all kinds of hay, straw, and fodder, as well as for hauling grain to the market and coal and wood for fuel. One can make a low wagon with any gear by consulting the manufacturer of wheels and trucks.

Don't be concerned if juices formed in the silo escape thru it not being watertight at the base. In the opinion of feeders in the south, where silage is very extensively used a better grade of silage is produced if the surplus juices caused by the settling process in the silage are allowed to escape. Some go so far as to advocate a drain being provided at the bottom of the silo to take away these juices. A U-shaped drain tile is advocated which can be partly filled with water, this acting as a trap to keep air from entering thru an otherwise open drain.

Alfalfa yields may have been low this year just because the wrong variety of seed was sown. Take, for example, yields from Turkestan seed. This variety from the very nature of its natural environment is suited to hot, dry climatic conditions, little rain-fall and cold winters. Naturally it is quite dwarfed in its habit of growth and as such the yield from a field sown to this variety is much less than that from a larger, more luxuriant plant such as that of the Grimm variety.

How many farms are there which include a thermometer in their equipment? And yet there are a thousand and one times when a knowledge of the correct temperature would be very valuable.

Perhaps a word might be timely in relation to grain growing. Ever since the war began it has been urged upon farmers from every conceivable source to cultivate more land, sow more grain, so as to make up as nearly as possible the deficiency which is bound to ensue owing to present conditions in Europe. While not for one moment disparaging the idea of enlarging the Empire's food supply, there are some facts which tend to be overlooked in a time of stress like the present. It must be remembered that a good crop cannot be reaped by merely plowing up more land and placing in sufficient seed in the spring. Farmers have learned to their cost, that it is absolutely necessary to give the land proper treatment and cultivation if a paying crop is to be marketed in the fall. The weather has held open very late this year. A very large amount of fall plowing has been done and consequently a large amount of land will be in readiness for crop in the spring. But do not stop at simply plowing. Harrow the land. If it requires it, pack it. Top work it all you can. Remember that in this country the success of the grain crop depends very largely upon the amount of moisture which has been stored up in the soil. Put in all the crop you can, but do not put in any more than you can put in right.

Before turning the horses out loose during the day, be sure to take the shoes off any that have been shod during the heavy grain hauling season.

E. J. T.

TRY IT
10 DAYS
FREE

Send
No Money

BURNS 94% AIR



Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin coal oil mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

Twice the Light on Half the Oil

Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

Over Three Million

people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. **Good Housekeeping Institute**, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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481 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
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Beautiful Homes

MAKING A HOME

A distinguished American architect has declared that a house can be made to express slippers and a pipe just as surely as it may denote stocks, bonds and fat dividends. He also goes on to say that the house expressing the slippers and a pipe is the more difficult and by all odds the more delightful one to build.

In this sentiment we have the keynote of real home-building. The success of a house depends upon whether it expresses what it is intended to express. In most cases with plain folk, like ourselves, we intend it to suggest comfort and homeliness and welcome, and when we fail in this it is not thru any fault of intention, but thru ignorance.

The first thing to be taken into consideration in building a home is its environment. The house should correspond in its general lines with the land on which it is built, that is, a house on a low flat lake or sea shore should have the horizontal lines most strongly emphasized. On the other hand, a house in the hills should have the vertical lines most in evidence.

A house on the prairie should be only medium high or low. It is particularly in need of trees to tie it to the ground and in order to look comfortable it should be substantially built. We have such a rigorous climate that any airy fairy style of architecture, however securely constructed, would produce a sense of uneasiness in the mind.

Lastly, the house should be suited to the needs of the family that is going to live there, regardless of custom. If one can afford only a small house it will be found profitable to dispense with the parlor, which is only called into service for the pleasure of occasional visitors, and make the dining and living rooms into one.

Company parlors are not very pleasant places anyway. As a rule they are stiff formal institutions in which not even the owner feels at home.

The house should be very simple outside and in. Looking at it from any side it should appear to be balanced, constructed so that if a line were drawn thru the middle of the wall from the roof to the ground it would not appear lopsided. Sometimes an unbalanced effect is produced by grouping the windows all to one side of the wall with nothing on the other side to counter-balance the effect. Every pillar and post must not only be strong enough, but it must look strong enough to carry the weight resting upon it.

In this country, of long winters and short summers, it is much better not to have the porch covering any of the living room windows. Senseless ornament should be dispensed with and the house painted a quiet color that will blend in with the landscape. The ideal house looks as if it had grown where it is situated.

Neither in the exterior design nor interior arrangement should a house be more pretentious than the lives of the people who reside there. For those who only entertain informally a conventional reception room with stiff brocade curtains and prim straight-backed chairs is an affectation. A den for people who require neither a study nor a smoking room is equally a waste of space and a subservient toadying to custom.

One should simply take stock of one's needs and build one's house accordingly irrespective of anything the Jones's or Browns across the way may possess.

If this were done we would have honest, straight-forward, sensible houses with some character to them, instead of whole streets of dwellings as much alike as two peas in a pod.

Sincerity, then, is the great foundation stone of good home making. Sometimes it takes courage for a man or woman to refuse to play to the gallery and build a house which honestly fits their needs and their purses, but the result, however simple, is always gratifying.

Agnes Rowe Fairman, in an article in Good Housekeeping, expresses the secret of beautiful home making very clearly and concisely. The following is an extract from her production, which is called

Rooms That Satisfy

The room which satisfies may be found in the cottage or the mansion, in country manor-house or city flat; it may be furnished with pine or with costly woods;

but this it will always be, a beautiful room and furnished in good taste. No other can come under our title. For beauty is not measured by price, nor is good taste a matter of correct style. Were it so we should not find, as we often do, in homes where fine furnishings attest the wealth of the owner and the skill of the decorator, a flagrant disregard for the very first requisite of art—the fitness of all things in their place.

This, of course, means more than artistic accord in the various appointments of a room. It requires, first and last, furnishings suitable for their intended use; not merely a harmony of separate parts, but a finer, deeper harmony between the character of a room and the kind of life that is to be lived in it.

The room which satisfies measures up to these requirements—and more. In it we are not only conscious of the right thing in the right place, but that everything needful is there; a room which responds to the life of the occupants in the most complete and beautiful manner possible, making provision for esthetic as well as physical demands. This much we may say of many a modest living room in a tiny bungalow. We can say no more of the well-furnished living room where a fortune has been expended on rare antiques and objects of art.

In the matter of good taste, were it possible to define in fixed terms all that it implies in furnishing a house, how plain the path of the home-maker would be! But, because we deal in relative values where everything depends upon something else, the way is devious and strewn with pitfalls where knowledge, gained by experience, is often bought at a high price.

Now the wealth of a kingdom could not buy a home ready-made. Nor can the prettiest recipes for color schemes insure you a room—in your home—worth looking at. It is not enough that a room shall be attractive or even faithfully reflect some great period of art. The vital question is, wherein does it reflect you?

Many a splendid home fails to satisfy because behind its fine furnishings or exquisite detail we have not been made to feel the sure, compelling touch of personality. And how empty are the apologies offered in less pretentious homes for unworthy rooms furnished a score of years ago—perhaps one of those insipid gilt-and-brocade imitations of a French drawing room! "This style was so popular when we bought it," is all that can be said in its defence. After all, then, is the woman who buys on the instalment plan whatever she hears or reads is "the latest thing," so far removed from those of us who weak-mindedly allow the salesman of some exclusive establishment to persuade us over to this style or that? Here, there, and everywhere we look for suggestions except in the one place where success is rooted—in the individual requirements of the home itself.

Terms and their Meaning

Suppose, for a change, we put into plain English, such familiar phrases as "a feeling for line," "the art of knowing how," "the secret of success," and "the atmosphere of a room"—what does it all mean? Some of us, to be sure, are blest with an inborn sense of artistic values, the more of us learn by painful experience; but all of us can make a room well-balanced by studying its structural demands. For the first beauty of a room should be its proportions. If its lines are good we need only preserve them; but if we cannot respect the work of the architect, we can at least refrain from accentuating his faults. This we do whenever on a "bad" wall we put a conspicuous paper; when we lead the eye by the arrangement of our pictures or furniture to an ugly corner, or hang a decorative curtain at a door where no door should ever have been made. Again, we may ruin the beauty of a wall-space by hanging on it at many different angles a number of small pictures which then become so many spots to distract the eye; arranged in a well-balanced group or two, these same pictures might have produced a pleasing effect. Remember, too, that only a very few pieces of furniture, other than chairs, can be placed "on the bias" without sacrificing the contour of the room. As no amount of decoration will ever make a bad room satisfactory, it is often wiser and cheaper to pay at once for a few alterations of doors and windows.



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THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address me personally—
K. W. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 Washer Co.
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The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

furiously, "and I should advise you not to try to take them from me!" Miss Davis did not reply, but unlocking my cell motioned to one of the guards, a burly creature of about six feet, to go in and get them. I went completely mad. Grasping the iron bucket by its handle I raised it menacingly, and swung it round and round my head. "Keep out!" I screamed. "I don't want to hurt you, but if you make me I'll smash your brains all over this cell!" "Keep out!" The huge guard stopped. He had an invalid wife and young family, and perhaps he saw by my rage-red eyes that I was prepared to carry out my threat. At any rate he stepped back; but Miss Davis, noting his hesitation, herself calmly opened the gate and prepared to enter. I was almost overcome with amazement, but the sight of her intrepidity further enraged me. I raised the bucket. I tried my level best to hit her with it, but somehow I just couldn't! I could have battered the heads of a dozen guards, but, for some unaccountable reason, I could not bring myself to strike this little woman with the steadfast gray eyes. I lowered the bucket, and burst into a futile storm of tears and imprecations. Miss Davis collected the books, took the bucket from my now unresisting hand, and left the cell.

The writer and nine other girls, who called themselves the "Terrible Ten," kept up their disturbance night after night. During this time Miss Davis waited upon them herself, performing the most menial services because she would not ask the regular matron to incur the risk of going into the cells. She was the mute and unruffled recipient of veils of abuse and ridicule for more than a week. Then the storm died down from sheer exhaustion, and the next morning Miss Davis appeared as usual, thanked each girl pleasantly for a return to good behavior, and promised them out-door work if they continued to behave. "I was amazed," the writer goes on to say. "Also I hated her as only the baffled can hate. I hated her for the bravery she had displayed in entering my cell; 'four-flushing' I called it. I hated her because she had seen me lose my nerve, and I did not doubt in the least that she surely hated me."

Then came the out-door work and, the narrator tells us, she became too engrossed in her little garden to be bad again, as she fully intended to be. She was promoted time and again, and finally had reached the highest grade of prison life in less than a year, living in a cottage with thirty other girls, under the lenient supervision of two matrons. She saw Miss Davis infrequently and always regarded her as her "enemy." What was her surprise, then, to have Miss Davis come to her one day and suggest that she write the Christmas play for the Reformatory and take the part of leading lady. She accepted with alacrity. The play was quite a success, and, flushed with pride, she saw Miss Davis the next day. Then her pride gave way to horror when she was told that the District Attorney had nine more indictments hanging over her head:

"As I listened I became actually stiff with horror. I had heard of such hideous things happening. I knew that occasionally prisoners, on finishing one term, were rearrested at the very prison gates, but that it could and might happen to me was too awful.

"But Miss Davis was speaking: 'I am telling you this,' she continued, 'because I don't want you to be here when your time is up. I want to get the permission of the county attorney and of the board to parole you out of the state to your home. I do this because I have confidence in you; but you must help me. You have been good, but you can be better. You must give an absolutely perfect record for six months. Can you do it?'"

She could and she did, and when the time came she was released. On the way to the railway station, at the top of a hill, she looked back for her last view of the prison. "From the back window of a cottage an old pal was waving a bedspread thru the bars in grotesquely pitiful farewell. The warm June sunlight flooded the valley in a golden glow. Tears streamed unheeded down my cheeks, and my lips spoke

instinctively the prayer that swelled from my heart of hearts, 'God bless Miss Davis!' The driver nodded his head. 'I've heard quite a few girls make that remark,' said he."

But—and this is the point of the new penology for which Miss Davis stands—not only had this girl's spirit been entirely changed, but she had learned to cook, to keep house, to sew and embroider, to make baskets and rugs and hats, to keep a garden, to make concrete walks, and to do various other useful things.

Miss Davis, the woman who by her kindness and tact worked this miracle and many others like it, is now 53 years of age. She was born in Rochester, taught school until she earned enough to take her thru Vassar, and by reason of her record there was accorded a scholarship which enabled her to spend four years in the universities of Berlin and Leipzig. When she returned to America she assumed charge of a college settlement in Philadelphia, from which she went to Bedford. She is a Doctor of Laws and a Doctor of Philosophy. She is described by one writer as a modest, motherly-looking, blue-eyed woman with brown hair plentifully sprinkled with gray, whom you would pick out at a glance as a crack housekeeper, if nothing more. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose work in investigating "white slavery" brought him in contact with her at Bedford, is quoted as saying that she is the cleverest woman he ever met. Like all persons who have ever wrought miracles, she is an optimist, but an optimist who believes in scientific methods and hard, close study.

Largely as a result of the work of this woman, and almost within a stone's throw of Broadway on Thirtieth Street a new sky-scraper is soon to rise to the height of fifteen stories. It will be a sky-scraper jail, but it will be called by the euphonious name of Detention Home. It will be devoted to women delinquents. The cells will not be cells but rooms, well ventilated, well lighted and well heated. The prisoners will be classified and separated into groups of twelve. First offenders will no longer be herded with hardened old timers. The healthy will no longer be compelled to live in daily contact with those suffering from contagious diseases.

These flats will each have their own kitchen, dining-room, living-room, storage room and pantry and the prisoners will do their own housekeeping, and, no matter how bad a prisoner may be, she will always have all the water she wants to drink. The thirst torture will no longer be applied. In fact, under Miss Davis it has already ceased to be a part of prison punishment in New York City. She believes in punishment, but she does not believe in torture even for the most vicious.

And it is safe to say that New York will back her up in her ideas of penology, for she has made a deep impression upon this little old town by her sanity of views, her freedom from spectacular playing to the gallery, her courage and her heroic record of service.

Vegetable Cutlets—Boil separately until tender a half-dozen carrots, a turnip and an onion. Mash thoroughly and mix with a cupful of cooked lentils (dried peas will do) drained perfectly dry. Season with minced parsley, salt and pepper, and a beaten egg and bread-crumbs to bind together. Form into balls or croquettes, dip into beaten egg, roll in fine crumbs and fry in deep fat. Garnish with parsley and serve hot. A little curry powder may be added to the seasoning if desired.

Cocoa-nut Brownies—1 cupful sour milk, 1 cupful N.O. molasses, 1 cupful light brown sugar, 1 egg, piece of butter size of an egg, 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk, 3½ cupfuls flour, 1 package cocoanut. One can use raisins instead of cocoanut. Drop with teaspoon on buttered tins a little way apart. It is better to try one on little tin before putting in all the flour to be sure they are just right.

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

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Farm Women's Clubs

AN EXPLANATION

The reports of the Women Grain Growers having failed to arrive from Miss Stocking this week, I have substituted a number of suggestions for club programs, taken from a back number of The Delineator.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

URGENT MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

Since sending the above announcement to press the following urgent announcement from the president of the W. G. G. A. has reached me:

DISTRICT CONVENTION CALL

Owing to a misunderstanding with the Central Office, the W. G. G. A. executive regrets that it is late in bringing notice of the district conventions before members and friends. Central has issued full particulars concerning these conventions to each local secretary of the W. G. G. A. (See also Saskatchewan page in Oct. 21 issue of The Guide.)

At each convention the lady district director has been invited to give an address, and some member of the executive will endeavor to attend the majority of the meetings.

The executive extends a hearty invitation to all women interested in prairie life and work, to attend the nearest convention. To lonely women, to women wishing to take up some form of social service, the W. G. G. A. offers itself as a splendid medium.

The atmosphere of the G. G. A. conventions is fraternal—just come—and learn of the aims and difficulties of the Association as a whole, and see if you do not find some phase of the work that appeals to you.

Take a one-way ticket and standard certificate.

MRS. JOHN McNAUGHTAN, Pres.

Principles of Cookery

Meeting 1:

The Food Problem. (Cost of food, etc.)
Is Hospitality a Lost Art?
Economy of Time and Strength in Cooking.

Meeting 2:

The Food and its Appeal to the Senses.
Food and the Body.

Meeting 3:

Fuels and Appliances for their Use.
The Fireless Cooker. (Have some member loan fireless cooker and demonstrate at meeting.)

Meeting 4:

Drinking Water and Ice Supplies.
Souring of Milk and other Changes in Milk Products.
Butter and its Substitutes.

Meeting 5:

Methods of Cooking Meat.
Methods of Cooking Cheap Cuts of Meats in Palatable Form. (Bring in samples, if possible.)
Meat Substitutes.

Meeting 6:

The Scientific Art of Bread-Making.
The Story of a Grain of Wheat.
Quotations on Bread by Members.

Meeting 7:

Menu-Making. (The advantage of planning Menus from day to day.)
The Use and Abuse of Garnishes.

Home Care of the Sick

Meeting 1:

Lecture by Local Physician on Need of Ventilation.

Meeting 2:

Personal Responsibility for One's Own Health.
The Public Health.
Surroundings—Cellars, Plumbing—Necessity of Disinfection.

Meeting 3:

Symptoms of Disease.
Choice and Furnishings of Sick-Room.
Care of Sick-Room.

Meeting 4:

Care of Patient. (Lifting and handling, etc.)
Baths and Bathing.
Care of Convalescents.

Meeting 5:

The Giving of Medicine.
Nursing in Contagious Diseases.
Emergencies.
(Obstetrics may be studied if desired.)

Bibliography

- Household Administration in the Education of Women—Ravenhill and Schiff.
- Increasing Home Efficiency—Brugere.
- Making the Farm Pay—St. Maur.
- Air, Water and Food—Richards and Woodman.
- Home Sanitation—Richards and Talbot
- Disinfection and Disinfectants—Rosenau.
- The Care of a House—Clark.
- Household Science—Youman.
- Household Hygiene—Bissell.
- La Maison Salubre—Borre.
- Healthy Foundations for Houses—Brown.
- Healthy Houses—Eassil.
- Our Homes—Hartshorne.
- Soil in Relation to Health—Miers and Crosskey.
- Art of Right Living—Richards.
- Domestic Service—Salmon.
- Household Economics—Helen Campbell.
- Hostess of Today—Larned.
- Cost of Living—Ellen R. Richards.
- Cost of Food—Ellen R. Richards.
- Cost of Cleanness—Ellen R. Richards.
- Cost of Shelter—Ellen R. Richards.
- The Story of Germ Life—Conn.
- Dust and its Dangers—Pradden.
- Bacteria, Yeasts and Molds in the Home—Conn.
- Our Secret Friends and Foes—Frankland.
- Food and Food Adulterations—Richards.
- U. S. Government Bulletins—Department of Agriculture.

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7921—Two or Three-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 14, 16 and 18 year sizes. Size 16 requires 2 1/4 yards of 27, 36 or 44 inch material for two-piece skirt, and 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 for three-piece skirt.

7485—Boy's Blouse. Cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Size 10 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

8489—Girl's Dress with Three-Piece Skirt. Cut in 16 and 18 year sizes.

7155—Girl's Middy Blouse Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for skirt, 2 yards 27 or 36 for blouse with 1/2 yard 27 for collar and cuffs.

8287—Girl's One-Piece Dress. Cut in 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material with 1 yard 27 inch for trimming.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 10 cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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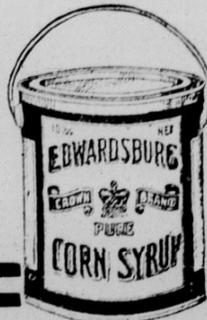


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GIRLS—This beautiful stylish muff will keep you lovely and warm this winter and it is so handsome and dainty that you will be the envy of all your friends. It is the very newest, pillow shape and extra large in size, measuring more than 15 inches wide by 19 inches deep. It is lined throughout with fine quality black satin with the new ruffle edge and finished with a silk wrist cord. This lovely muff is warm and dainty, will give you years of wear and satisfaction and is surely just what you most want.

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OLD HENS (Big and Heavy)	10½c
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ROOSTERS	8c
DUCKS	9c-10c
TURKEYS	12c
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WOULD YOU LIKE A PRIZE?

Do you want to earn a prize of a fascinating story book, one that you will love to read just as long as you live? If so write us a story picturing the country that you like best to hear and read about.

This story is to be written as if you were making or had made the trip to this country yourself and you may choose your own mode of transportation and your own time of year to visit this strange land.

You are to find out all you possibly can about this country and to this end you may use your geographies and any other books in your school or home libraries which tell about it. If you are so fortunate as to have in your district a man or woman who has resided in this country at some time in their life you should get them to tell you tales of the life there.

You have three chances of winning a prize as there will be three very delightful story books given for the three best stories received before December 20.

The competition is open to any boy or girl under seventeen years of age.

It must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

The writer must get his teacher or one of his parents to certify that the story is his own work and that the age given is correct.

All letters for this department should be addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

SHOPPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

At the time the Grand Trunk Railroad was being built, my great-grandfather came to Canada from the Highlands of Scotland, not alone, however, for about a dozen other families came with him.

They were given work grading the railroad for a dollar and a quarter a day, but this did not include their board. Consequently they lived in small board shanties that they built for themselves and families. They all talked the Gaelic and did not know a dozen English words among them. It was quite a problem for them to do their buying, as there was no interpreter. My great-grandfather said he would do the buying if the rest would keep away and let him go alone. They promised him they would and from that time he did all the buying and brought back the right change.

After a while they became curious to know how he managed it, so one of them went into the store unknown to him and hid back of some boxes. After a time my great-grandfather came into the store and went up to the store-keeper and said: "Are you the tay (tea)?" and the store-keeper said "Yes."

"We'd eight pounds (eight pounds)." Then he said, "Are you the cotton?" and the store-keeper said "Yes."

"We'd tin yats (Well, ten yards)." And then he said, "Are you the tom-mack?" and the store-keeper said "Yes."

"We'd five tin plugs (Well, fifteen plugs)." And then he said, "Are you the pig?" and the store-keeper said "Yes."

"We'd thirty pounds." And the store-keeper said, "Thirty pounds of what?" And he said, "Thirty pounds of ugh, ugh, ugh." And you may understand how it pleased the man behind the boxes to hear his friend imitating a pig.

CHRISTINA HOPE MacIVER.
Plenty, Sask.

AN INDIAN RAID

It was a bright, sunshiny day when a little lad, about twelve years old, was playing with a kite in the yard. His mother and father were out in the field working, for they were new settlers and both were striving to have their home built before winter.

Harry, as this little boy was called, found great delight in playing with his kite, when suddenly he heard a shot and, looking toward his mother and father, he saw them running to the house. A wild war hoop reached his ear and it suddenly dawned upon him that it was Indians, and, darting forward, he reached the woods close by and he soon scrambled up into his favorite tree, which was a large oak. Here he sat, his heart throbbing until sometimes it seemed as if it was in his mouth. He saw his mother falling and being shot with the arrows

and his father gaining the house to be tortured.

After burning the house he could hear their voices growing fainter in the distance. He crawled down and quietly crept up to the house and there he found the ruins of his parents who had been so cruelly killed by the Indians. Falling down upon the ground he wept his childish grief out and soon fell into a profound slumber, and there he lay till morning.

Upon awakening he went to the neighbors which was about ten miles away and here he stayed till he was old enough to work. This was my grandfather and this story runs down thru the family and my father told me.

MARGARET TUNNEY,
Edgerton, Alta., 11 years old.

OUR FAMILY TRADITION A Prize Story

My grandfather was one of the patriots in the rebellion of Upper and Lower Canada. He had been one of the messengers of William Lyon Mackenzie.

When the rebellion was over a price was put on his head, dead or alive, and he had to flee to the United States. It took him four months to get there, as soldiers were on the lookout for rebels, and every Tory wanted the reward.

One time when grandfather was staying at a certain place he heard that soldiers were going to search that house and the premises for him. He got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and left the place. As he was going along the road to another house he met an acquaintance of his from the Old Country. In the course of their conversation grandfather happened to mention the place where he was staying for breakfast.

The neighbor promised not to inform on him and grandfather went on. But the neighbor wanted the reward for grandfather, so he went to an officer in command and told him where grandfather was. The officer and this man went to the house mentioned to arrest grandfather.

The family who lived in this house grandfather went to had been getting up some turnips for the cows from the cellar and had left the door open. While they were at breakfast they saw the officer that had come to arrest grandfather, and the neighbor, pass the window.

Grandfather got up and bolted down the open cellar door just before the men came in. As soon as they were in they noticed the cellar door open and the officer asked the lady of the house why it was open. She said they had been getting turnips up for the cows and had not put the door down.

Then the officer said someone was hiding down there. The lady asked who could possibly be down there. "Who but George Bolton," the officer replied. The lady said there was nobody down there. The officer said there was, and at last she told him to look if he disbelieved her. He went and looked down, but rather carelessly, and did not see grandfather. The lady wanted him to go down, but as he was rather nervous about being shot he refused.

Just then the lady saw the officer observe grandfather's place at the table. She turned to a daughter of her's who was waiting on the table and said, "Jane, sit down and finish your breakfast." The girl did so and soon the officer went away with the neighbor.

But they came back after a few hours with six soldiers and searched the house and premises, but grandfather had managed to escape.

ALCMENA BOLTON,
Bellhampton, Man., age 12.

A MUSICAL MOUSE

Once upon a time my uncle, when living in Wales, heard strange musical sounds under the stairs several times. So he was anxious to know what it might be caused by. While searching carefully he frightened a little mouse which made a similar sound to what he had heard. So he set a cage trap to catch it without hurting it and kept it for some time. It kept on singing, but the poor little thing didn't like being shut up, so it stopped singing. It was fretting, so uncle let it go, but the nasty old dog killed it.

REGGIE JONES.
Age 10 years.

THE WHISTLING WIND

will hold no terrors
for you if your coal
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J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Secretary.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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The Conference Report

Continued from Page 7

reaction of increasing our wealth only provided those who engage in this work were able to farm the land at a profit to themselves. Moreover, that profit would need to rest on a stable basis, so that its existence, its continuity, would be assured for the normal times that will be resumed when the war is over.

Reaction Feared

"Any 'back to the land' movement that has for its object that taking of temporary profits made possible by the present era of high prices must be followed by a reaction as soon as the opportunity for unusual profits disappear. The net result to Canada of such a movement would seem to be questionable unless those who were recruited to its ranks were men of experience and ascertained competency in agricultural methods. Evidence is not lacking that many who have spent their lives in agriculture are failing to receive a fair return from their labor, due to the prevalence of conditions which should be, and can be, but which have not yet been rectified. Such being the case, we believe it to be the part of wisdom, to concentrate our efforts towards the formulation of a plan that will provide a solid and permanent foundation for agricultural prosperity, rather than run any risk of settling a larger number of people in an occupation that may soon be found unprofitable or at least unattractive.

Possible Attainments

"In our opinion, however, there are results, possible of immediate attainment, towards which we should strive. Without attempting in any way to deal exhaustively with this aspect of the problem, we would point out two things only for the purpose of illustration. In portions of our western provinces, today there are thousands of immature hogs whose owners have lost or largely lost the crops that were to have provided the feed needed to prepare those hogs for market. Local prices have advanced to a point where it will not pay to purchase it. Unless something is done, and done at once, a valuable asset will be lost to Canada at the very time when other parts of the country, where feed is more plentiful, are complaining of a shortage of hogs. The obvious solution of bringing feed to the hogs, or hogs to the feed, are inoperative because of freight rates and the lack of a proper system of distribution. What is to be done?"

The Apple Question

"In the province of Ontario to-day there are thousands of barrels of first class apples that may never be harvested because, it is alleged, it will not pay the farmers to pick them. Yet the Canadian west is crying out for apples it would be glad to buy in carloads at prices that should be remunerative to the producer. Again, it may be pertinently asked, cannot something be done?"

"A complete survey of the situation would disclose many instances pointing to a threatened extinguishment of agricultural assets, which under proper organization might easily be conserved. The minimizing of economic waste should be the particular care of our governments. Especially at a time like the present, when all our resources should be utilized to the fullest extent in strengthening us for the world struggle in which we are engaged, should such problems be given close and careful study by those who could provide the necessary relief. We gladly record our appreciation of what has been done in this direction, both by our federal and provincial authorities, but we should most strongly urge that they immediately co-operate, in redoubled efforts, to conserve and to bring to early fruition in all parts of the Dominion any potential asset which an exhaustive survey of the field may show to be in need of assistance.

"Dealing with the question of a permanent policy, we are unanimously of the opinion that something should, something must be done, to make life upon the farm more attractive in all its aspects. If, as is generally admitted,



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I've Ever Seen at Any Price

And I've Sold More Kitchen Cabinets Than Any Man in Canada

When I was down at the factory in October and saw this new "White Beauty," just out of the designer's room, I said, "Every woman who sees this cabinet will fall in love with it."

I have contracted for half the output of this model for Northwestern Canada for next year—the greatest single order ever placed with a kitchen cabinet factory.

For Quick Action I'll Pay You \$7.50 I'll Sacrifice My Profit on These FIRST SALES

To introduce it quickly, and get one of these cabinets in every community, I shall offer this cabinet at a cash price, \$7.50 less than the fixed retail price which will prevail after Christmas. Send to-day for complete particulars of this new cabinet. Not only will it save you millions of steps after it is in use, but you can save \$7.50 by ordering it now, and you are fully protected by a \$10,000 bond, covering my guarantee, so that if it is not entirely as represented in every way your money will be refunded.

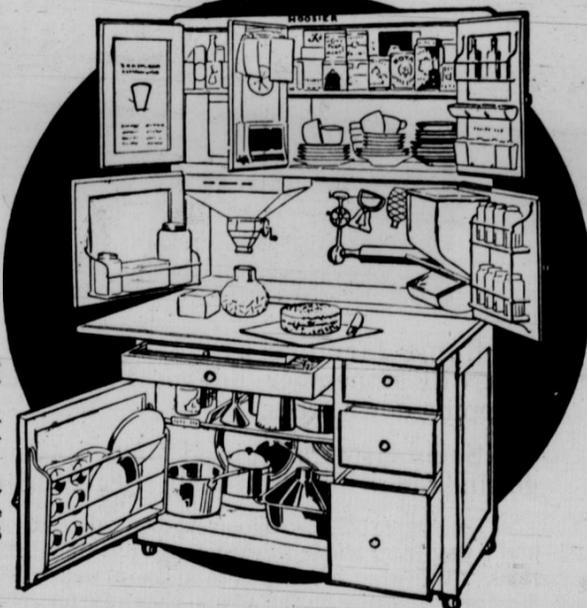
700,000 women already use Hoosiers. You couldn't find one who doesn't praise it. It is a wonderful labor-saver; saves miles of steps for tired feet; has 40 special labor-saving features, 17 of which are entirely new.

The new Hoosier is simply wonderful in its convenience. Women who own it say they would never do without it. It acts like an automatic servant.

The Most Beautiful and Practical Finish I've Ever Seen

And now the new "White Beauty," completely coated inside and out with thick, hard white enamel, is the most sanitary kitchen convenience that has ever been introduced into Northwestern Canada. Bugs can't find a lodging place in it. You can clean it out with a damp cloth. It will stay perfectly white and sanitary indefinitely, and will last a lifetime. It is beyond question the most beautiful and practical finish I've ever seen on a kitchen cabinet.

This remarkable new cabinet is guaranteed by the Hoosier Manufacturing Company, largest makers of kitchen cabinets in the world. It is the 1915 model with all new improvements, and this is the first public announcement of it that has appeared in any magazine.



"White Beauty," 1915 Model The Famous Hoosier Cabinet

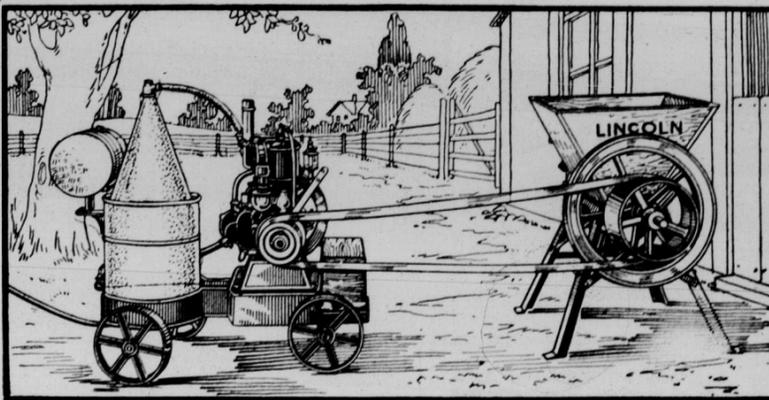
It Makes a Grand Christmas Gift

The time is short to get delivery for Christmas. There is no Christmas gift that will be so satisfactory to your wife. I urge you to send now for complete information about this wonderful new cabinet.

Don't put this off; don't lay this aside and think you can do it tomorrow. Write today. You will get the greatest convenience you ever had in your home, at the biggest bargain for which a kitchen cabinet was ever sold.

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Read Statistics from Nebraska Experimental Station

FEEDING HOGS FOR A PERIOD OF 12 WEEKS
Comparative Values of Rations for the Entire Period of 12 Weeks

	Lot 1	Lot 2
Number of pigs in lot	10	10
Rations fed	Soaked whole wheat 84	Soaked ground wheat 84
Number of days on feed	136	137
Average first weight per pig, lbs.	206	237
Average last weight per pig, lbs.	70.5	100
Average daily gain per pig, lbs.	0.84	1.19
Total feed consumed, wheat	4166.4	4429.6
Feed required for 100 lbs. gain wheat	591	443

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Some farmers are like Gladstone. You will remember he got his exercise by chopping down trees.

Some farmers—a good many of them—are getting theirs like the man in the picture above.

Trundling one wheelbarrow-load after another for half a day from stable to yard is exercise all right. And what a "plug" it is to get a well-filled wheelbarrow up the plank gangway on to the manure heap—especially in winter.



But have you time for this exercise?

Then why do it?

You wouldn't think of sowing or reaping in the old-fashioned way. Then don't make cleaning out stables the exception.

DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER lightens the labors of farmer's boy or hired man. It enables him to finish the stables in a fraction of the time before required.

A trim, well-kept barnyard, too, is the result of using a DILLON LITTER CARRIER. The bucket can be run out over the yard and dumped where desired.



Load of 800 lbs. runs easily along the smooth track.

A boy can work it. It can be fitted up without difficulty. The cost is the minimum for a first-class equipment. We have no Agents—you deal directly with the factory.

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Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

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agriculture lies at the very foundation of our national prosperity, it should be our duty, no less than our privilege, as Canadians to see that those who make this occupation their life work are surrounded by conditions that will make for their material welfare, their social happiness, and the proper education of their children.

The vista of possibilities comprised in these few words is enormous. Obviously, in the scope of a brief statement such as this, it will be impossible to do more than indicate a few of the points which a broad-based constructive policy of agricultural aid should embrace.

Technical Instruction

First and perhaps foremost, there is a pressing need for more technical instruction—not so much that kind of instruction which a farmer can obtain only by going to an agricultural school or to an agricultural college, not so much that kind of instruction that is given from the platform at meetings of farmers' institutes or of grain growers, but the kind of practical instruction that is brought to the farmer on his own farm, the kind of instruction that will result for example in the growing of two blades of grass where one grew before. To provide such instruction, that will in all cases be adapted to the peculiar needs of each community, will call for thorough organization and liberal expenditures of money.

Next there is an urgent need of improved methods of distribution, both of the supplies which enter into the everyday requirements upon the farm, and of the produce which the farmer has prepared for market. Agriculture must necessarily lose whatever attraction it possesses if the tendency is for materials of all kinds to advance in price side by side with a diminishing return for the product of farm labor. The decadence which agriculture has suffered in certain districts can, we believe, be shown to have been due very largely to this cause. It should not be difficult to devise a remedy. A good deal has already been done by the farmers themselves; a great deal more remains to be done. Thorough organization, the application of better business methods, and the wide-spread extension of the parcels post system would speedily effect a revolution in Canadian agriculture. The call is for able and public-spirited men to study the situation, to prepare the plan, and to put it into operation.

Transportation

Another of the needs is for better and cheaper transportation from the farm to the ultimate market. Embraced under this heading is the problem of good roads, the problem of shipping and receiving facilities, the problem of rail rates and the problem of water rates. To arrive at an intelligent understanding of any of these would call for weeks of careful study; to devise and apply the proper remedy would be matter perhaps of years. Again the question arises, who is to do it, and how is it to be financed?

In this connection it is but fitting that we should acknowledge with gratefulness the generous spirit with which the railroad companies have responded to appeals for relief in specific instances. With their help, many a difficult situation has been successfully lifted over, and we trust that friendly co-operation may long continue to characterize the relations of farming and transportation interests.

Cheaper Money

Cheaper money or easier credit, is another requisite if agriculture, particularly in Western Canada, is to af-

ford a return commensurate with the labor that is spent upon it. Very frequently the reason that more advantage is not taken of the opportunities which agriculture presents is, not that the farmer is not alive to those opportunities, but that he lacks the means, and is unable to obtain the credit necessary to profit by them. It would also appear desirable to modify the present practise of insisting that payments shall fall due immediately after the harvesting of a crop, for it frequently compels sacrifices which the farmer can ill afford. Neither of these reforms is likely to be accomplished by individual effort; some improvement might be effected thru organized effort; a great deal of much-needed relief could be afforded thru the intervention of some properly constituted authority clothed with the necessary power.

Tariff Revision

To whatever extent the tariff is responsible for the handicaps under which the farmer has to labor, it should be carefully studied with a view to its rectification. If the lack of educational facilities in rural communities is a factor in depopulating our farms, those facilities should be provided wherever possible, and as conveniently as possible.

In brief, we return to the broad ground from which we set out, that life upon the farm, in all its aspects, must be made more attractive.

The deliberations of a meeting such as this would be incomplete if they did not result in something more than a definition of a few of the underlying weaknesses that stand in the way of our proper agricultural development. These weaknesses must be more fully studied, and more machinery must be provided for their correction. The whole future of Canada, her attainment of the destiny which we believe awaits her as one of the first nations of the world; not only suggests, but demands that our citizens as a whole apply themselves to this all important problem.

We therefore place ourselves firmly on record as of the opinion that these and all other matters affecting the agricultural interests of Canada, particularly production, transportation, distribution, markets and finance, be made forthwith the subject of a searching investigation by a committee or board to be appointed, in accordance with the best British practise, by the federal government with the least possible delay, that committee or board to be comprised of non-partisan men of outstanding ability, broad experience, high ideals and unquestioned probity, for the purpose—first, of thoroughly acquainting themselves with the needs which exist; second, of evolving and submitting to the government in time for report to the approaching session of the Parliament of Canada, a plan calculated to meet those needs, and third, of putting that plan, when approved or amended, into execution, with power to act in matters of urgent need with government approval only.

Anticipating favorable action herein, we pledge ourselves, jointly and individually, to facilitate the work of the committee or board to the best of our ability, and we are empowering and instructing Messrs. Maharg, Henders, Tregillus, Sherrard, Murray and Cantley to strike committees for the fuller investigation of these matters on our own account, these committees to report to a future conference of agricultural, manufacturing, financial and transportation interests, to meet on the call of our chairman, Mr. Henderson.

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HENS, 8c to 10c; DUCKS Old and Young 9c to 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 7c to 8c; TURKEYS, Best Market Price; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 14, 1914)

Wheat—Just a fair business was transacted in this market during the past week, and while sentiment was much mixed and prices irregular, the tone at the final was steady, final figures being 2 to 2½ cents lower. Circulation of "peace rumors" during the week upset the bulls. Apparently there was no foundation for them, but liquidation on a fairly large scale resulted. Values were inclined to work lower during the opening days, the slightly heavier receipts from the country and rumors that the edge was off the export call being the governing influences. The reports, too, from the Argentine were more favorable and prices suffered losses as the week advanced. The buying demand was just the liquidation by "longs" so much in evidence, the selling of December and buying of May being a conspicuous feature. On the decline, December sold off to 81 1/2 and May to 81 2/4. Around the above figures there was general profit taking by "shorts" and buying for investment work business passed between here and the United Kingdom during the last couple of weeks. Evidently foreign buyers do not require anything just at the moment and are holding off in hopes of getting it a little cheaper, but no doubt just as soon as they come after it again as they did a couple of weeks ago, prices will strengthen up materially. The cash demand, especially during the latter part of the week under review, has been very good. In fact all exporters were in the market for the cash article to fill engagements made some time ago. There are fair premiums running in all grades of wheat, 1 Nor. trading at 1 cent over November, 2 Nor. at 2½ cents under November, 3 Nor. at 7 cents under November, all which are easily 1 cent better than spreads ruling a week ago.

Oats—Following the decline in wheat earlier in the week, coupled with heaviness in coarse grains in Chicago market, prices here sagged and at the close today, final figures show net losses of 1½ cents to 2½ cents. The cash demand is fair for the lower grades.

Barley—A good demand was in the market practically all week for all grades of barley, particularly the lower ones and prices were strong, closing easily 1½ cents higher for the lower grades and 1 cent for the top grades.

Flax—Marked very erratic and difficult to trade in owing to small receipts from the country. Following the trend of Duluth market, prices here were steady and inclined to do better all week, the closing being 1 cent higher for November and 1 cent lower for December.

Wheat	Nov.	Dec.	May
Nov. 10	119 1/2	118 1/2	123 1/2
Nov. 11	118 1/2	117 1/2	122 1/2
Nov. 12	119 1/2	117 1/2	123 1/2
Nov. 13	118 1/2	116 1/2	122 1/2
Nov. 14	118 1/2	116 1/2	122 1/2
Nov. 16	118 1/2	116 1/2	121 1/2

Sample Market, Nov. 14	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 3 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 3 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 4 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 4 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 5 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 5 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 6 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 6 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 7 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 7 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 8 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 8 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 9 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 9 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 10 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 10 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 11 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 11 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 12 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 12 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 13 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 13 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 14 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 14 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 15 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 15 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 16 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 16 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 17 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 17 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 18 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 18 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 19 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 19 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 20 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 20 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 21 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 21 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 22 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 22 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 23 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 23 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 24 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 24 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 25 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 25 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 26 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 26 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 27 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 27 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 28 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 28 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 29 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 29 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 30 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 30 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 31 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 31 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 32 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 32 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 33 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 33 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 34 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 34 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 35 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 35 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 36 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 36 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 37 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 37 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 38 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 38 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 39 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 39 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 40 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 40 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 41 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 41 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 42 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 42 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 43 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 43 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 44 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 44 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 45 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 45 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 46 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 46 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 47 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 47 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 48 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 48 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 49 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 49 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 50 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 50 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 51 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 51 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 52 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 52 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 53 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 53 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 54 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 54 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 55 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 55 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 56 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 56 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 57 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
No. 57 Nor. wheat, 1 car	81 1/2	81 1/				



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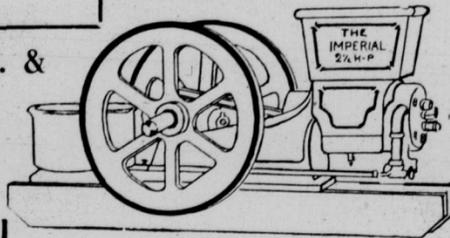
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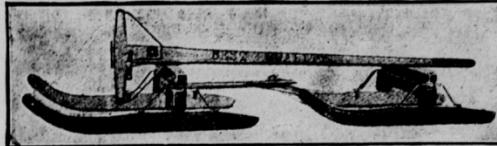
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HAWKEY'S BOBSLEIGHS \$28.50

Hawkey's Bob-Sleighs are made of extra strong and heavy material, note size of stock used. Our sleighs are made of the very best white oak and rock elm. All iron parts are of the very best quality of heavy steel. The spring steel used on the runners is of extra high carbon made especially to our order and has great wearing and easy pulling qualities. The bend of the runner is ideal. The weak point in other bobs we have strengthened in ours. The weakest point in the Hawkey sleigh is the part where the start pins go through the runner; these we have strengthened by riveting side plates on each side of the runner with these rivets. The start plates are also very securely fastened to the beam. Our sleighs are painted with two coats of red paint, striped and heavily varnished. Approximate weight 500 pounds. Takes second class freight rate.



- No. 1H.—Hawkey Sleigh. Runners 2 1/2 in. wide by 6 in. deep and 7 ft. long. Beams 6 x 8 ins. Front Bolster 4 1/2 x 5 1/2 ins. Hind Bolster 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 ins. and 2 1/2 x 6 in. Pole. The Start Pins are 1 in., held securely in place by extra heavy steel raves. King Bolt is 1 1/2 in. Ironed with 2 1/2 x 3/4 in. special carbon spring steel shoes. Price **\$29.50**
- No. 2H.—Hawkey Sleigh. Runners 2 in. wide by 6 in. deep and 7 ft. long. Beams 2 x 8 ins. Front Bolster 3 1/2 x 4 1/2. Hind Bolster 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. Pole. The Start Pins are 1 in., held securely in place by extra heavy raves and King Bolt is 1 in. Ironed with 5-16 x 2 in. special carbon spring steel shoes. Price **\$28.50**

Turn your Buggy into a Cutter for \$9.85 by using one of Hawkey's Knock Down Cutter Gears



Any ordinary buggy box may be quickly attached, making a thoroughly practical Cutter. Very easily attached, set up and easily dismantled. All wooden parts are selected hickory. Bent hickory runners 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. Bent hickory knees 1 1/2 in. square, reinforced with 1/2 x 3-16 in. steel scroll braces. Steel shoes are 1/2 x 3/4 in., width of track 3/8 in., length over all 7 1/2 in., height 1 1/2 in. Shipped knocked down in order to save freight charges and allow for compact summer storage. Furnished with shifting-bar which will take regular buggy shafts or pole. Complete, ready to attach to buggy. Painted red and nicely varnished. Price **\$9.85**

Hawkey Horse and Cattle Tonic, Food and Remedies

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 Write for Free Sample Package and Hawkey Vest Pocket Book on diseases of Stock.

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MOTHER AND BABY KILLED

Mrs. Mildred Knobs, of 467 Marion Street, Fort Rouge, and her fifteen months old baby girl, Betty, died at Winnipeg on Friday, as a result of the mother's attempt to light a fire in the kitchen stove with coal oil, which she poured from a two gallon can.

LORD ROBERTS DIES IN FRANCE

Field Marshall Lord Roberts, Britain's greatest soldier, died of pneumonia on Saturday last at the British headquarters in France, after visiting the Indian troops on the firing line. Lord Roberts was 82 years of age and was a soldier from boyhood. Since the outbreak of the present war he has worked



FIELD MARSHAL EARL ROBERTS, V.C.

day and night for the welfare of the soldiers and the comfort of the sick and wounded, making special appeals on behalf of the Indian troops, who regarded him with special affection.

LIGHTEN EMBARGO ON HIDES AND WOOL

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The prohibiting of the importation of hides and wool from the United States owing to the foot and mouth disease outbreak has threatened to demoralize the tanneries and woollen mills of Canada, which in working night and day on orders for the war office and militia department were faced with a cessation in the supply of raw material. The Hon. Martin Burrell has been in conference for the past week with representatives of the numerous industries affected, and with the help of experts has arrived at a technical a solution which, while eliminating risk of infection will permit the carrying on of work which vitally concerns the needs of the allied forces in the war.

As a result the following order was issued this evening:

"Foreign wool from countries other than the United States, in the original bales, will be admitted from United States when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner that the bales have not been stored or come in contact with prohibited wools or pelts of the United States.

"Fleece wool, shorn from living sheep during or previous to the spring of 1914, will be admitted if not mixed or stored with other classes of wool prohibited in these regulations. An affidavit of the shipper will be required to this effect.

Cleaned Wool

"Pulled wool will be excluded unless the wool has been previously secured, and after the scouring process has been dried at a temperature of not less than 200 F. Affidavit of the shipper to this effect will be required to accompany shipment.

"If deemed necessary at any time any shipment of wool may be required to undergo disinfection by means of formaldehyde, under the supervision of an officer of this department.

"The importation of pelts in the uncured state prohibited.

"Tanned sheepskins, with wool attached, will only be admitted after fumigation with formaldehyde.

"Importers will be required to furnish all the necessary disinfectants and conveniences for the carrying out of these regulations.

"Foreign hides, that is, hides from countries other than the United States, may be admitted to Canada from United States when the shipment is accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the shipment is of foreign origin, and that the said hides have not come in contact with domestic hides of the United States.

"United States hides will only be admitted when accompanied by the certificate of an officer of the bureau of animal industry that they have been thoroughly disinfected under the regulations."

CHICAGO YARDS CLOSED

The Chicago Union stockyards, the largest cattle market in the world, which has been in continuous business since 1865, was, on November 4, ordered closed for several days because of the prevalence of the hoof and mouth disease among cattle.

The stockyards, it was officially stated, would probably remain closed ten days. The closing order went into effect at the close of business Friday, November 6, and continued until the opening of business on the second Monday thereafter, or November 16. This makes the cessation of business at the yards cover nine days, including Sundays.

The decision to close was reached after a prolonged conference of the members of the state board of livestock commissioners with the leading stock dealers and packers, and after consultation with Gov. Dunne.

In ten days it was planned, the stockyards would be thoroughly rid of contagion. The process of elimination included the destruction of infected cattle, the disinfection of cattle pens and the killing of all rats.

The immediate effect of the suspension order was to stop the shipment of cattle, sheep and hogs to the Chicago market, which amounts to almost 100,000 head daily. This alone, outside of the meat packing industry, amounts to a daily business of \$1,200,000 and affects 35,000 employees.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING NURSERY STOCK

All persons importing trees, shrubs and other plants, collectively known as "nursery stock," into Canada are required to observe the regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture which govern such importations. These regulations, passed under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, prescribe the conditions under which plants may be imported; special conditions are attached to certain classes of plants, some classes are subject to inspection, others to fumigation. In order that all importers may learn what are the conditions governing the importation of trees and plants into Canada, a circular entitled "Instructions to importers of trees, plants and other nursery stock into Canada," has been published as Entomological Circular No. 4 by the Department of Agriculture and all persons wishing to import plants into Canada should apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of this circular, which will be sent free to all applicants.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund have been received at The Guide office up to the morning of November 16, as follows:

Previously acknowledged	\$201.00
A Friend	3.00
T. M.	1.00
New Brigden Sunday School and Church, Brigden, Alta.	7.25
Miss A. A. Elford, Broderick, Sask.	3.80
F. Lamb, Windhorst, Sask.	2.50
Waldensian Valley Sunday School, Cabri, Sask.	5.05
O. J. McKinnon, Welland	5.00
"A Brighter Day"	5.00
Kent Sunday School, Davidson, Sask.	5.00
Total	\$238.60

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WHAT COULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A CASE OF . . .

LUSCIOUS JUICY APPLES

SPIES AND GOLDEN RUSSETS

grown in the famous Annapolis Valley, of Nova Scotia, where the apples with the flavor come from. Let the old folks at home see what beautiful fruit is produced in this fair land of your adoption. Owing to the exceptional facilities for shipping provided through our Halifax and London offices, we are in a position to deliver to your friends anywhere in the British Isles a case of exquisite fruit, each apple wrapped in tissue paper and attractively packed by the most expert packers in Nova Scotia for \$2.50.

Every Case Guaranteed

And bears the brand of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited, which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of excellence. Mail \$2.50 today with your card (to enclose in case) and your friend's address, plainly written. We do the rest. Address:

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Get our quotations first before shipping elsewhere as it will certainly pay you. By shipping direct to us you are assured of highest market prices and prompt returns. Let us know what you have and how many and we will forward crates.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., 91 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

Co-operation

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

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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Straw-Burning Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

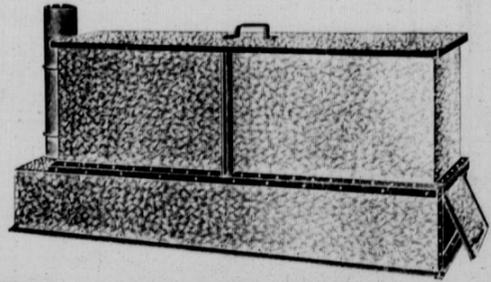
An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Cooker

Cooker 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.
Fire Box 14 in. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.

PRICE:
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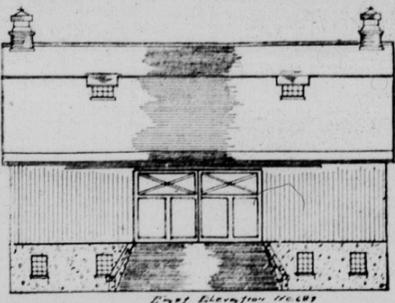
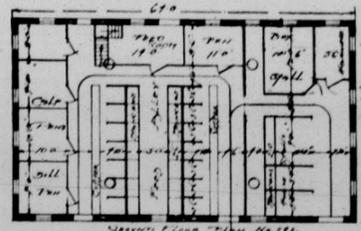
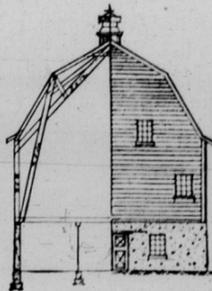
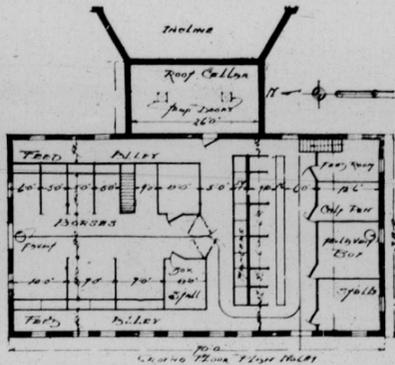


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