

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

November 8, 1916

\$1.00 per Year



HURRY UP! IT'S MY TURN

The Engine that is years ahead of any engine offered DIRECT TO THE FARMER—
THE JUDSON THROTTLE GOVERNED KEROSENE ENGINE

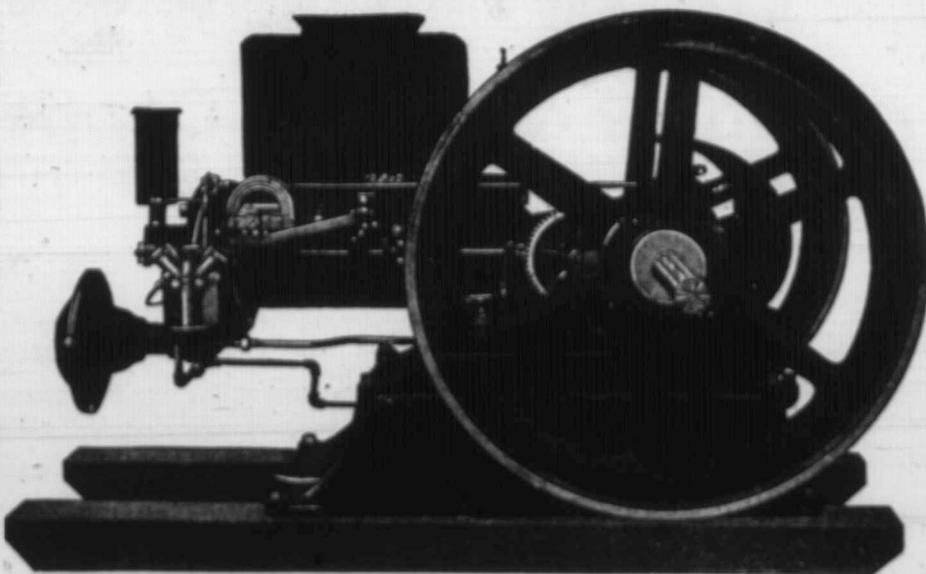
For Use on Kerosene,
Gasoline or Distillate

The Best Engine Made,
Regardless of Name,
Make or Price

Our Price Saves You
Money

Self-starting Magneto

A Real Kerosene Engine
Guaranteed to operate
without giving any
trouble whatever



30 Days' Free Trial

Surplus H. P. Guaranteed

Note the solid, heavy base of our Engines, which contains the fuel reservoir, in contrast to the wooden base and tin tanks as used by others

A pleasure to operate and own

Always ready to run

The above is an actual illustration of the Judson Horizontal Hopper Cooled, Throttle Governed Kerosene Engine. The Throttle Governing Kerosene Engine is not an attachment to replace a gasoline mixer on a hit-and-miss engine and use kerosene, but consists of a different governor, mixer, heating chamber, with automatic fuel control, which must be built into the engine. The engine explodes a charge every working stroke, the governor graduating the amount of fuel and air taken into the cylinder in proportion to the load being pulled. To burn kerosene successfully the engine must be kept at an even temperature and to form a gas from kerosene requires wholly different methods than when using gasoline. To accomplish this it was necessary to completely change the method of governing to obtain an even temperature in the cylinder. The speed regulation is very close, making it an ideal engine for electric lighting or other power purposes where a uniform speed is required.

Our policy has always been to meet every practical demand from users of power—and this Engine as far ahead of any other kerosene engine offered to the farmer.

PRICES OF JUDSON STATIONARY KEROSENE ENGINES, COMPLETE WITH PULLEY AND SELF-CONTAINED MAGNETO:

3 1/2 H.P., \$115.00; 5 H.P., \$165.00; 7 H.P., \$210.00; 9 H.P., \$250.50; 10 H.P., \$325.00; 12 H.P., \$387.50; 14 H.P., \$450.00

Our Catalog illustrates the most modern labor-saving machinery made. Send for a copy today.

C. S. JUDSON CO., LIMITED Logan and Sherbrooke Sts. **Winnipeg, Canada**

The vital part of a plow is the plow "bottom." The high standing of John Deere plows rests on the excellence of the John Deere "bottom."



plow shares (quick detachable) are the greatest convenience ever put on a plow. They are the latest, simplest, strongest. Find out all about them. Write for booklet at once.

John Deere "Shares"
For New Deere Sulky and Gangs

Saves 80 per cent of the time required to change an ordinary share. means quick detachable—quick attachable, too. On and off quick is the idea.

Only one nut to remove. That nut is handy to reach, too. Glance at the picture. Take this one nut off and the share comes off. Slip the sharp share on and tighten up nut. Don't waste time changing old style shares. You really can't afford to. When you see this new share you won't want to.

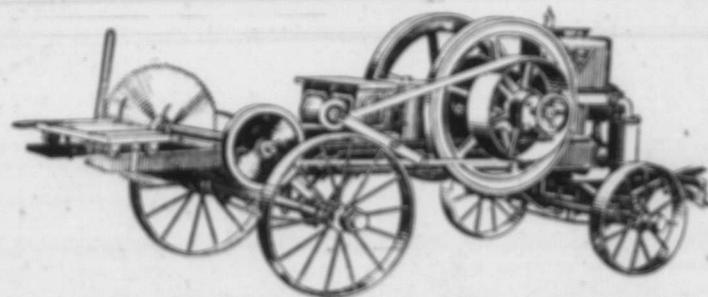
New and Exclusive John Deere Feature

Found only on John Deere Sulky and Gang Plows. The art of making plow bottoms is most highly developed in John Deere product as now equipped with the new and exclusive share. John Deere plows, always good plows, always the very latest, always the most modern.

Write for Book—mailed free—

John Deere Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon



Look Well to the Power End of Your Sawing Rig

No part of a wood sawing rig should be more carefully scrutinized than the engine. It is the engine you must rely on to keep the outfit working.

Cold weather does not affect the steady, smooth running qualities of the Alpha. This is a great advantage, as most of your wood sawing will be done during cold weather.

The carburetor and ignition system are entirely free from complicated parts. When you start your Alpha in the morning you can rely on it plugging away steadily all day. There is nothing to fuss or tinker with—not even batteries. The perfect control of the sensitive Alpha governor instantly regulates the engine to the varying loads that are always encountered in sawing wood. This feature and the great reserve power of the engine will keep the saw going steadily through big or little wood.

The above illustration shows one of our special steel frame mounted sawing outfits. Let us know what your requirements are and we will be glad to quote you prices and send description of a rig such as you wish.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

A PINK NOTICE

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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

Have we Seen the High?

At the time of writing (Nov. 1) the impression of many people is that our wheat will go up to \$2.00 in the near future, and other grains gain in value in sympathy. The market has had a steady upward run for some time, and it is possible that values may work up higher eventually. It does not, at the present moment, seem to be a question of prices when buyers are in the market, but the important point is to fill their orders at all costs. U.S. wheat kings are still buying on a market of this kind, and the majority of the smaller fry, both in that country and on our own market, are following their lead. Producers here and in the U.S. are holding their supplies for higher values, all tending to create a higher level on all markets. It is a well known fact that with the Allied failure to release the Russian surplus by way of the Dardanelles, wheat in parts of the world other than Russia is not available in large enough quantities, and now we have the news of the lack of sufficient rain to give the Argentine a fair average crop, and too much rain on our Western Prairies to allow us to thresh the crop we have. Unless we have a phenomenal November, it is altogether likely that a considerable portion of our 1916 crop will stay out all winter and not be placed on the market until late in the spring. Taking these conditions collectively, we have a most bullish combination and as long as these conditions last and that portion of the public on this side of the Atlantic who are interested in wheat values dream of \$2.00 wheat, we shall have high levels.

With oats, barley and flax the situation is, no doubt, a little different. Although we have an excellent crop of oats throughout our country this year, our colleagues in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces were not so well placed, and the result is that in the very near future we will be called on to supply Ontario and the provinces in the east with feed grains for their cattle. This, in addition to the demand from across the seas, should keep the oat prices on a satisfactory basis, but this grain will, no doubt, follow the wheat fluctuations to a certain extent.

Barley is certainly in "the sky." We very much doubt if anyone now growing barley in Western Canada can remember when the quotation went so high before. The government, we understand, has some use for this grain for war purposes, and it does not seem to be a question of price for this class of cereal. No one who is in the market for barley will hesitate about raising the prevailing figure by one or two cents as long as the barley is forthcoming.

Flax, also, is scarce. The crushers do not seem to be able to get their requirements as easily as they would like. The market has taken the scarcity into account and \$2.50 at the time of writing will buy 56 lbs. of this commodity. The inspections compared with last year are 25 per cent. heavier with the demand for the grain increased by 50 per cent.—hence the values.

"RAVINGS"

Our best wheat sells at \$1.87. Russia's top grades bring 80 cents. Let's hope they had a bumper crop.

Reported that Eastern millers grind our feed grades for native West Indian consumption. Slightly higher grades find a market in New York state.

Allied nations buy the best. If they feed their troops cheap jam, they don't get cheap bread.

Reported Britain has bought needed supplies for future delivery, and may not be so keen after our wheat as they have been recently.

We think the plutocrats who can afford to buy flax seed next spring should sow a little. Joffre says the war will last another two years anyway, and that oil is needed.

Nov. 1, 1916. The G.G.G. Co. Ltd.

Livestock shipments handled on commission for individuals or associations.

Implements, Lumber and Farm Supplies sold at Factory to Farm prices.



11,000 FARMERS

OF THE WEST on their Shipping Bills last year wrote:

"Advise The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited"

One or more of your neighbors has shipped grain to the farmers' own Company. If you have never done business with us ask them what they think of our service and treatment.

These 11,000 farmers representing nearly every shipping point in the three Western provinces found it to their advantage to ship their grain to this Company. Those on the frontiers of civilization found the same attention and prompt returns as those in the older settled districts.

During the 12 months ending August 31st, 1916, we handled over 48 million bushels of grain. That's quite a growth from the 2 1/4 million handled ten years ago—even allowing for a bumper crop on a bigger acreage. The fact is it could not have been possible without consistently satisfying service—

Government Grades Checked, Claims Collected, Top Prices, Liberal Advances, Prompt Returns, Courteous Attention

to your business by a company organized by farmers to look after your best interests.

Promptness

"Medicine Hat, Alta., Jan. 8, 1916.

"I have received the proceeds from car of Oats sent to you and am more than satisfied. I am very much obliged to you for the promptness with which the business was done." (Name on request).

Raised Grade

"Bernice, Man., May 8, 1916.

"I received your letter today saying that you had made application for reinspection on my car, and also another letter to say the grain was changed to No. 2 Northern and 1% dockage. I am very well pleased with the way in which you handled that car; also the two I sent you in the fall." (Name on request).

Fast Work

"Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 16, 1916.

"Your favor of the 11th at hand with cheque enclosed. I am well pleased with the prompt manner in which you disposed of my car of wheat. Advising you to sell on Friday afternoon and getting cheque for the full amount on the following Monday a.m., is what I consider fast work." (Name on request).

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

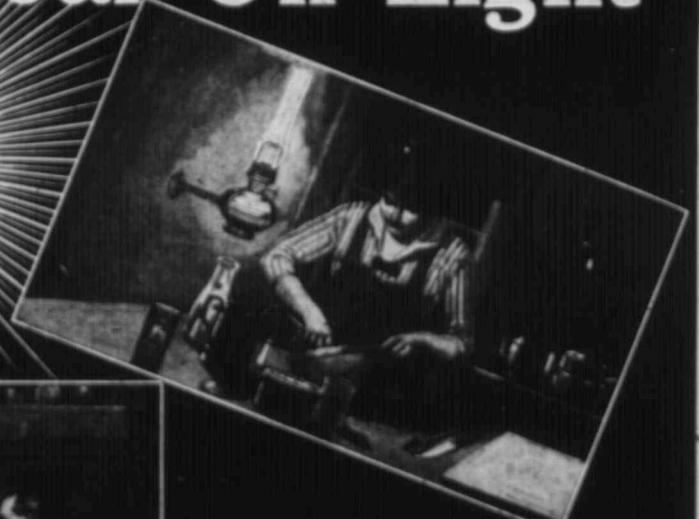
Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light



Beats Gasoline or Electricity



Whole Room is Light as Day



Twice the Light—on Half the Oil

Burning common coal oil, the Aladdin produces a light that beats gas, electricity and acetylene — that makes old-style, round-wick lamps seem feeble as candles in comparison. In giving this better light, the Aladdin uses less than half as much oil.

Burns 94% Air — 70 Hours on a Gallon of Oil No odor, noise or smoke. Gives a white, mellow, restful, steady light. Comes nearest to sunlight of all man-made lights. Leading Universities have tested and endorse the Aladdin. It was awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama Exposition against the world's best. Three million people are already enjoying it.

Banish Eye Strain — Save Children's Eyes Dim lights are responsible for much eye strain, headache and misery. The Aladdin banishes these ills. Saves the children's eyes. Encourages study and reading. Cheer and contentment abide in homes made bright by Aladdin.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE To Make a Lot of Money

Every home needs good light. The Aladdin—with its wonderful gift to country homes of the brightest and mellowest of all lights — produced from ordinary coal oil at a big oil saving — needs only to be shown. When it's seen, it is taken for trial with open arms; when it's tried, its users never go back to the old feeble lights.

These Men Without Former Experience Make Big Money—So Can You

J. R. Stewart, who has sold over 300 Aladdins, writes "there are unlimited possibilities in stores for the Aladdin Distributor."

W. T. Grieve, Ontario, with no previous experience says he sold 7 lamps in a little over two hours.

Charley Stedley, a paper hanger, puts in his evenings selling Aladdins and nets \$5.00 to \$15 for each evening's work.

W. H. Hillman sold six between 2 and 3 p. m. \$15.00 for four hours' work.

Mrs. M. R. Dutton has the Aladdin in her home, has made a lot of money in its distribution and proudly writes, "I have lighted up

the homes in the community for miles around with Aladdin Lamps."

There is no limit to the field. Many distributors have replaced electric lights with Aladdins.

F. A. Sundvall, of B. C., for instance, says he has placed nearly 300 in a country where electricity is king.

Charles Conrad, a farmer, made \$2,000.00 in two winters in spare time, distributing Aladdins.

M. T. Janke, Manitoba, places lamps out on trial and writes "called at 40 houses, and sold 15—the lamp will speak for itself."

(Addresses furnished on request.)

Thousands are coining money with the Aladdin—send the coupon—see if you don't want this chance to make a lot of money.

No Money Needed—We Furnish the Capital

\$1000 in Gold For a Lamp Equal to the ALADDIN To any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the New Aladdin we'll pay \$1000 in gold.

Write for circular giving full particulars of this great challenge offer. The Aladdin stands head and shoulders above competition. That's why we make the offer.

10 Days' Free Trial. Send No Money—We Pay Charges Will you agree to use the Aladdin lamp in your home ten days if we'll send it prepaid? All right!

Just fill out the coupon and we'll send you full particulars about our 10 day free trial offer. You can then see for yourself that our claims for the Aladdin are based on conservative facts. You can see how the Aladdin makes your old style lamp look like candles. You can find out how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is—how it really does beat gas, electricity, and acetylene for brilliancy, and how it saves one-half or more in oil and actually pays for itself. Just send the coupon. We'll do the rest.

Get One Free—Send the Coupon

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

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want one user in every locality to whom we can refer folks who are interested in the Aladdin. You don't need to be a good talker. Just let people see the Aladdin lighted up and IT WILL DO ITS OWN SELLING.

Write quick—send the coupon—be the first to apply in your neighborhood for the chance to get the Aladdin free and to make some big money. Send the coupon. We'll tell you the whole plan. Don't wait. Be the first.

Mantle Lamp Co., 536 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg
Largest Kerosene (Coal-Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World
Also Offices and Warehouses at Montreal

Mantle Lamp Company
536 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg

Gentlemen—I want to know more about

- the Aladdin Lamp—
- Your offer to send Aladdin prepaid for 10 days' trial—
- Your plan whereby I can get my Aladdin free and make a lot of money distributing Aladdins without the need of experience or capital.

(NOTE—If you are interested in the money-making chance, write a letter and attach to the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or auto to work in rural districts, give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.)

Name _____
P. O. _____ Province _____

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 8th, 1916

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

Lloyd George has frequently declared that this great war will be won for the Allies with the "silver bullet." In other words, it will be the financial resources of the British people and their allies which will enable them to triumph over Germany and her supporters. Realizing this fact the British government has imposed taxes upon the wealthy to a degree hitherto unheard of. All those in Great Britain who are making money out of munitions or from shipping or from other lines of business are being taxed very, very heavily to provide the money necessary for carrying on the war. In Britain the importance of the money is not overlooked; in Canada on the other hand, practically all attention is being given to recruiting. Public men and the press generally are devoting their chief energies to discussing plans to secure more recruits. A scheme is now under way for national registration, and there is always more or less talk of conscription. But neither the Government or the press are paying much attention to the financial situation.

Thruout Canada we are raising huge sums of money for Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Polish Relief, Returned Soldiers, Patriotic Funds and other war funds. With some small exceptions these funds are all being raised by voluntary subscriptions. Save for the corporation income tax there is absolutely nothing done to take into the public treasury a portion of the wealth of our wealthy people. The stamp tax and similar war taxes imposed a year ago bear more heavily on the poor than on the rich. With comparatively few exceptions the rich men of Canada are beyond the military age and are taking no personal part in the war. The young men are fighting the battle, sacrificing their lives and in the majority of cases the married ones are leaving their wives and families to an unknown future. Undoubtedly some of the rich are contributing to various funds, but despite all their contributions, are growing steadily richer and the poor steadily poorer while this war progresses. The young men are fighting for their country, but they are fighting to protect the property of the rich as well, and the rich are not paying their share of the cost. When people advocate conscription of men on the public platform, they should advocate conscription of wealth at the same time. If in defense of our country it is necessary for our young men to give their lives, surely it is equally necessary that our rich men give their money. If a young man who does not enlist is to be described as a "shirker" what term is strong enough to describe the man who is taking advantage of this great calamity to pile up wealth for himself at the expense of his fellows?

RETAILERS TAKING NOTICE

In Winnipeg city there is a growing protest against the high cost of living and vigorous demands are being made by several organizations for government investigation. Charges are freely made that manufacturers and dealers are taking advantage of war times to increase their prices and secure excess profits for themselves. Some of these charges made against the city grocers brought them together at once. They declared that about 90 per cent. of the goods which they carried had been increased in price by the manufacturers and wholesalers. The grocers in their public statement also included the following remarks:—

"We would direct the attention of the Dominion and provincial governments, the city council, and all organizations who may be endeavoring to deal with this problem to the fact that the protection afforded manufacturers and combines in Canada is, in our opinion, responsible for many

of the causes of advanced prices. The prices in Canada appear in many cases to be fixed, not upon the cost of production, but regulated by outside competition."

It is a very hopeful sign when the retail grocers of the largest city in the West begin to realize that a protective tariff is a factor in enhancing prices beyond a legitimate figure. Ordinarily these enhanced prices make little difference to the grocers because they simply hand it on to the consumer the only loss to the grocer being a proportionate decrease in the total volume of trade. Many of the grocers are no doubt enjoying very substantial credit from the manufacturers, and in normal times would not protest against the exactions of the protected interests, but when the city consumers begin to make it hot for the grocers they are compelled in self defence to uncover the real culprits in the rapid increases in the cost of living.

There is absolutely no doubt in the world that a protective tariff is accountable for a very large proportion of the increase in the cost of living. Sir George Foster, as we pointed out last week in these columns, stated that the protective tariff was given for the special purpose of permitting manufacturers to increase their prices. If they didn't do it when the law was specially passed to permit them to do so, they would hardly be human.

PROVIDING PROTECTION FROM HAIL

Hail damage to grain crops in Saskatchewan has been unusually severe this year. It is estimated that more than ten per cent. of the total crop has been destroyed. In ordinary years the average annual loss from hail is shown to be about two per cent. When the Municipal Hail Insurance Act was formulated and passed in 1913 it was anticipated that considerable losses might be experienced any year, but it was hoped that an adequate reserve fund could be built up to take care of any abnormal demands upon the resources at the disposal of the commission. Until the present year the Municipal Hail Insurance has been extremely satisfactory. Each year it has been possible to pay all claims in full and put aside a certain amount for a contingency fund. By keeping the business in their own hands, farmers have been able to carry their risks at the lowest possible rate; operating costs have been kept down to a minimum and the greatest possible percentage of the money paid in has been returned. In formulating any scheme to remedy the present condition of affairs, which shows a total revenue of \$1,500,000 to meet claims estimated at \$3,600,000, these principles should be retained. The problem is a difficult one and its successful solution will tax the best brains of all farmers, politicians or others, who have the successful development of the country at heart. The Municipal Hail Insurance plan is the best one yet discovered, and it should be possible to amend it to meet all contingencies. On the Saskatchewan page of The Guide this week, Mr. Musselman gives a well thought out plan towards this end which deserves the most careful consideration.

FARM COST ACCOUNTING

It cannot be emphasized too much that farming is a business and as such ought to be conducted in a business-like way. But is it? What percentage of farmers can show even at the end of the year what the profit or loss on their investment actually is? The average business man can see at a glance any time he wants to just how his business stands. Very few farmers keep accounts complete enough to be able to do this and it is questionable whether on the ordinary farm such would be practicable. But every farmer should have

a system of accounts that will show him at the end of each year what each part of his work is costing. As is outlined in an excellent bulletin on Farm Cost Accounting by the late Professor G. G. White, Manitoba Agricultural College, a resume of which appeared in last week's issue, a complete accounting system for the average farm will require just three records, namely, an inventory, a financial record and a work record. With these every department of the farm can be checked up at will and any losses remedied. One of the reasons also why many farmers have much difficulty in securing bank credit is because they have no definite statement of their assets, no accurate record showing the profit in their business and even no memorandum showing what money they owe and what date payments on this have to be made. The keeping of suitable cost accounts is a paying proposition.

THE WASTE OF LIQUOR

The economic aspect of the liquor question is beginning to thrust itself on the British people. At the time when the nation is demanding every man, every pound of food, every ton of transportation, and every dollar, the tremendous burden of the liquor traffic is both a crime and a menace to the safety and freedom of the Empire.

A British statistician, Arthur Mee, presents some astonishing figures on this subject. Over 500,000 workers are engaged in producing intoxicating liquor. This liquor has used up since the war began over 3,000,000 tons of food which would otherwise have been available for the necessities of the people. The handling of this has necessitated the haulage of 60,000,000 tons of unnecessary material over the roads and railways. At a time when the price of coal has created a condition of privation for the poorer classes, the drink manufactories have used no less than 3,000,000 tons, whilst in conditions which have led the government to contemplate the serious curtailment of the space given to the transportation of various kinds of literature by the merchant marine, not less than 60,000,000 cubic feet have been surrendered to the carrying of the ingredients required for the drink trade. Finally, \$2,500,000 a day are poured into the tills of the sellers of drink, and this at a time when the government is asking that the savings of the country shall be utilized for investment in the various war loans. Here is the British drink record for the first twenty months of war:

1,875,000,000	gallons of Beer
57,000,000	" " Spirits
17,000,000	" " Foreign Wines

For this drink, approximately \$1,453,000,000, or enough to have purchased every day 80,000,000 cartridges or 300 aeroplanes, or three super-dreadnoughts every fortnight.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL

In looking over the editorial page of the Toronto News of October 12, the mouthpiece of the Dominion Government, and the journalistic high priest of the protective tariff system, we were somewhat staggered to read the following:—

"In this country we have commonly regarded manufacturers as among the leaders. They have been considered, owing to their success, as men whose opinions and actions were of consequence in the community. In many instances this deference has been justified. Not in all, for there are manufacturers here whose success is 99 per cent. tariff and one per cent. enterprise. Perhaps both the worthy majority and the others as well might be wise to reflect how the people by some measure of protection have supported their hands in the task of making Canada an industrial as well as an agricultural country. And they have an obligation to Canada."

Sir John Willison, editor of the News, must

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Winnipeg

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have been away from home when that editorial got into the News admitting that there were manufacturers "whose success is 99 per cent. tariff and one per cent. enterprise." In other words, the News plainly states that there are a number of manufacturers whose success is 99 per cent. due to legal plunder under the shelter of the protective tariff, and only one per cent. brains, yet this same Toronto News day after day and year in and year out does everything in its power to perpetuate this iniquitous system. When next Sir John Willison sets out to preach on loyalty, which is one of his favorite themes, we would suggest that he take this subject as his text.

PROMPTNESS PAYS WELL

We have investigated in the past few months a considerable number of complaints received from farmers against banks and mortgage companies. In some cases we have found that the banks were at fault and they have agreed to adjust the difficulty as soon as it was brought to the notice of the superintendent. In some cases also we have found the mortgage company at fault but in other cases we have found farmers who made the complaints were themselves largely to blame for the difficulties in which they found themselves. In the latter cases it was very frequently found that the farmers who had gotten into difficulty with either the banks or the mortgage companies had been very careless in attending to their business correspondence. This is a fault which a great many farmers as well as other people find it difficult to overcome and they have not realized the importance of giving prompt attention to their financial affairs. We have found cases where farmers having notes falling due at the bank neglected to renew them and paid no attention to notices received. This is one of the surest ways of destroying a man's credit standing. When

a note falls due it should be paid or renewed promptly. When a principal or interest payment is due on a mortgage it should be attended to on due date. If the farmer finds it impossible to make his payment he should notify the mortgage company well in advance, explaining the situation and state how much he can pay and when. If his general business transactions with the company have been satisfactory there should be no difficulty in making a satisfactory adjustment. Farmers who neglect these business matters not only make difficulty for themselves but they also increase the cost of doing business for everybody else. Such neglected cases require a lot of correspondence and considerable attention from somebody, either in the bank or in the office of the mortgage company and it becomes a general expense.

We have had considerable experience in this very matter in The Guide office in connection with subscriptions. We spend several thousand dollars every year sending out letters to subscribers asking them to pay their renewal subscription. They lay aside the letters and the matter slips their mind until sometimes we have sent out as many as half a dozen letters. Frequently after sending several letters we pay an agent a commission for collecting the subscription. If all farmers renewed their subscriptions promptly when they received the first notice from our office, it would save us thousands of dollars every year which could be spent in giving better service to our readers. It is exactly the same principle in the case of transactions with banks and mortgage companies and other institutions. But there is this difference. The farmer doesn't have to take The Guide unless he wants to, but he does have to pay the bank and the mortgage company and with interest as well. Prompt attention to business transactions of all kinds would save millions of dollars each year in this country.

DUTY AND OPPORTUNITY

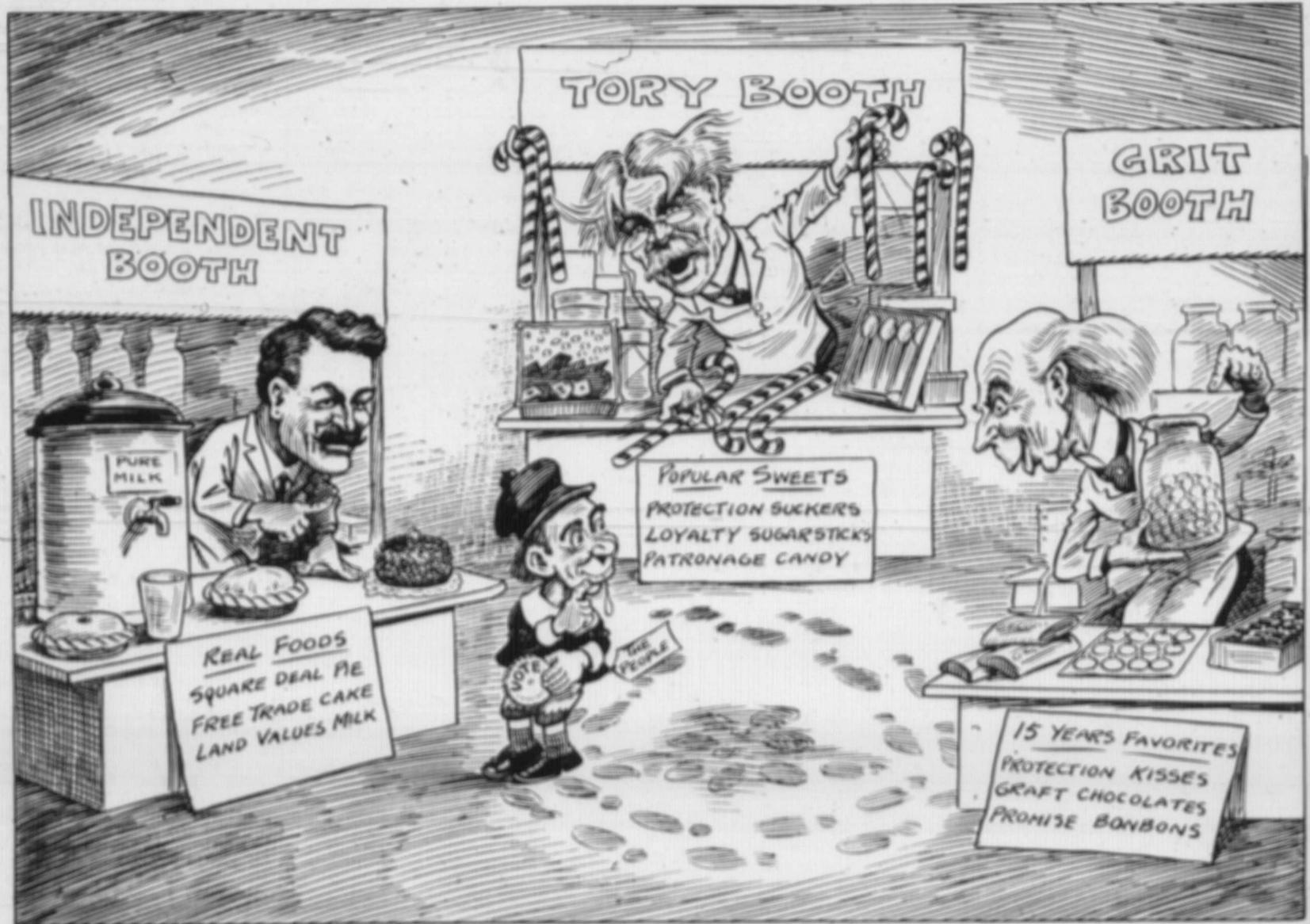
Tho it is never safe to prophesy, everything points to the extreme likelihood of good prices for grain next year. The allied armies and the people of the world generally will require a great deal of grain for food and there will be a tremendous shortage of production due to the steady withdrawal of men from agricultural labor. It is therefore not only a patriotic duty to assist in the production of this food, but it will also pay extremely well. It is advisable not to be too late in securing a good supply of seed for next year's sowing and the biggest crop that Canada can produce will be readily absorbed upon the world's market.

If anything is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Where grain growing is the rule the very best seed obtainable is none too good. First class seed is scarce this year, but The Guide has made arrangements to distribute a limited amount of the choicest seed grain obtainable in Canada. Every reader can get some of this seed. Full particulars appear on page 25 of this issue.

For the week ending October 31, 3131 stocker cattle, or 129 cars were shipped back from Winnipeg Stockyards to farmers in various points in Western Canada. There are still plenty of stocker cattle coming thru, and the farmer who can run a few cattle over until next summer should get in touch with his local banker and arrange to carry a bunch.

All kinds of farm produce are going to be inordinately expensive this winter. Get the cows producing and the hens laying.

Don't sell off your stock thin just for the sake of a little feed. There's plenty of low grade stuff it will pay better to market at home.



THOSE TEMPTING BUT INDIGESTIBLE SWEETS

Co-operation in Ireland

Article III.---The Creameries---Lack of Winter Dairying and Central Control of Marketing

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

As will have been seen from the preceding articles, by far the biggest part in the Irish co-operative movement is played by the dairy societies or creameries as they are usually called. Next to the production of livestock for the English market, the marketing of butter is the most important industry in Ireland, and contributes to the livelihood of a very large number of people. In the years when the co-operative movement first began to make itself felt this vital industry was suffering severely from the competition of other countries more advanced both in technical skill and in business organization. Irish farmers, with all the



A very successful Irish co-operative creamery at Omagh. Creameries are usually assured of the milk supply from at least 500 to 1,200 cows before operations are commenced. An up-to-date central creamery building costs, fully equipped, from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

advantages of a favorable climate, a fertile country (for the chief dairying districts of Ireland are the cause of envy to all European visitors) and above all, close proximity to the tremendous consuming centres of England, were allowing themselves to be absolutely driven off the market by Danes and Frenchmen. Irish butter had become a term of reproach, signifying the worst quality on the market; it was uneven, without keeping qualities, dirty and badly packed. In these circumstances it appeared as if the industry were practically doomed to extinction, and with it would have gone the last chance of making Ireland an agricultural country anything but a vast grazing ranch. From this fate the farmers were rescued by the pioneers of the co-operative movement who first turned their attention to dairying and effected a complete revolution both in the technique and in the business methods of the industry.

The Scheme of Organization

In the year 1890, almost immediately after Sir Horace Plunkett had taken up the work, Mr. Anderson paid a visit to Denmark and Sweden to investigate the dairying methods pursued in those countries. He reported that the Danish farmer was able to get results by the use of "perfected machinery and skill" combined with organization for business purposes. It was clearly necessary to substitute for the prevailing Irish system of butter-making on the farm, under haphazard conditions, with hand-churns, a new method, involving the erection of thoroughly efficient creamery buildings with modern machinery. For this purpose it was necessary that the farmers should combine and guarantee both the capital and the supplies necessary. To those who knew the Irish farmer of the time, the task of persuading him to undertake such an enterprise appeared absolutely impossible. The first creamery was inaugurated after fifty meetings, some of which were attended only by the village schoolmaster. It is worthy of note that this pioneer enterprise was founded on principles which have not undergone any essential modification from that day to this—which shows how well the original co-operative plan of the Rochdale Pioneers has been found to work. Each intending member took one share of the nominal value of £1 (\$4.87) for each cow whose milk was to supply the creamery, and on such shares 2s. 6d. (60c) was paid up as a first call and the remainder constituted a reserve liability against which the money required for the erection of buildings, etc., could be borrowed from a bank. With the extension of the co-operative principle and its wider recognition the Irish banks have agreed to lend money to any co-operative society on the joint and several guarantee of the members of the committee at a flat rate of four per cent. But in the early days of the movement

the question of finance was attended with greater, but never insuperable, difficulties. The share capital earned interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent., this being the limit fixed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, under which trading co-operative societies are organized.

The principle of payment for milk has varied slightly from time to time, but has always tended towards the system now in general use, which is as follows: The milk is brought into the creamery by the farmers themselves (in some parts of the country the carting has been done by the creameries, but there are many objections to this course) and immediately placed on the scales. A record is made of the weight and it is credited to the particular suppliers. At the same time a sample is carefully taken in a test tube and these samples are examined from time to time to determine the percentage of butter fat found in each supplier's milk. At the end of the month (or in a few poorer districts, at the end of the fortnight) the committee determine the average price to be paid per pound of butter fat. This is fixed by taking into consideration the average price obtained for butter during the period, the working expenses, and the necessary margin for upkeep, etc. The suppliers are then sent a cheque based on the amount of butter fat (not of raw milk) supplied by them during the month. At the end of the year any surplus which may remain after meeting all necessary expenses is again divided among the suppliers on the same basis; so that each farmer receives the full value of his milk. The skim-milk which is of great value for the feeding of calves and pigs, is returned to the supplier immediately his milk has passed thru the separator, and this constitutes one of the great attractions of the system, as farmers who deal with a proprietary concern do not get this advantage.

Altho no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, the usual advice of the organizers of the I.A.O.S. is that a creamery should not be started unless the supply of from 800 to 1,200 cows can be guaranteed within a radius of not more than five or six miles. In places, however, where dairying is carried on by a scattered population over a large area, the difficulty has been gotten over by the establishing of auxiliary creameries, which merely separate the members' milk, and forward the cream to a central society within easy hauling distance of each of them. These auxiliaries are of two classes. In some cases they are separately managed and registered societies, working in conjunction with the central; and in others they are merely branch establishments entirely owned by the members of the central society. The latter class are known as "part and parcel" creameries, and are, of course, not separately registered on the registrar's list. The auxiliary may be successfully established, provided it can count on



Delivering milk to an Irish co-operative creamery. The milk is brought in by the farmers themselves, sometimes in the creamery and sometimes in a creaming station.

the supply from 500 to 600 cows.

The cost of erection of a creamery naturally varies considerably. An up-to-date central creamery building may be roughly estimated to cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, fully equipped, and an auxiliary about \$5,000.

Since the organization of the first creamery in 1890 the whole dairying industry has been revolutionized, and in addition to supervising the business procedure of the organized farmers it has been necessary for the field workers of the I.A.O.S. to keep in touch with every technical development in the way of improved methods of butter production, scientific machinery and so forth. For this purpose James Fant, who was thoroughly experienced both in the practice and theory of butter-

making, was appointed early in the history of the movement to act as technical advisor to the creameries on all questions affecting buildings, equipment and scientific methods, a task which he has continued to carry out with wonderful success. At present it may be said that the more progressive creameries in Ireland are fully as well equipped as their competitors in Denmark, and the great majority of them are making butter on thoroughly scientific and sanitary lines. Pasteurization is rapidly becoming universal and the use of preservatives is being steadily discouraged. Great improvements, however, remain to be effected in the stan-



John Quinn the school master at Inneskane is the secretary and executive officer of the co-operative society. This is often the case. In fact the school master and the priest are more often the leaders in co-operative organizations than are any other class of men. This school house is also the office of the Temperance Co-operative Society at Dunglow.

dard of milk supplies. Many farmers are still under the impression that one milch cow is as good as another, and take little or no trouble to keep their herds up to a high standard. In order to effect an improvement in this respect the I.A.O.S. has tried to induce the members of creameries to form themselves into cow-testing associations of a similar type to those which are practically universal in Denmark and other countries. Similar efforts have also been made by the Department of Agriculture, which has granted some financial assistance to such associations. In one case, two farmers who joined a cow-testing association in absolute ignorance as to the individual returns from their cows, made the following remarkable discoveries. A found that his best cow yielded milk to the approximate value of £19 and his worst only £9. In the case of B the figures were £12 and £5 respectively, while in all cases the cost of feeding was practically the same. As the co-operative creameries derive their supplies from more than 250,000 cows annually it is obvious that a tremendous gain might be made by the weeding out of the unprofitable milkers. The average yield at present is probably not more than 350 to 400 gallons per cow and it is probable that this could be increased to not less than 600 gallons by a judicious system. In spite of these startling facts, however, farmers have not shown any enthusiasm for cow-testing associations at present. One reason for this is probably to be found in the unfortunate lack of harmony between the I.A.O.S. and the Department, which has prevented the joint working of the state department and the voluntary body which is required to carry out such a scheme properly.

Production Fluctuates Too Much

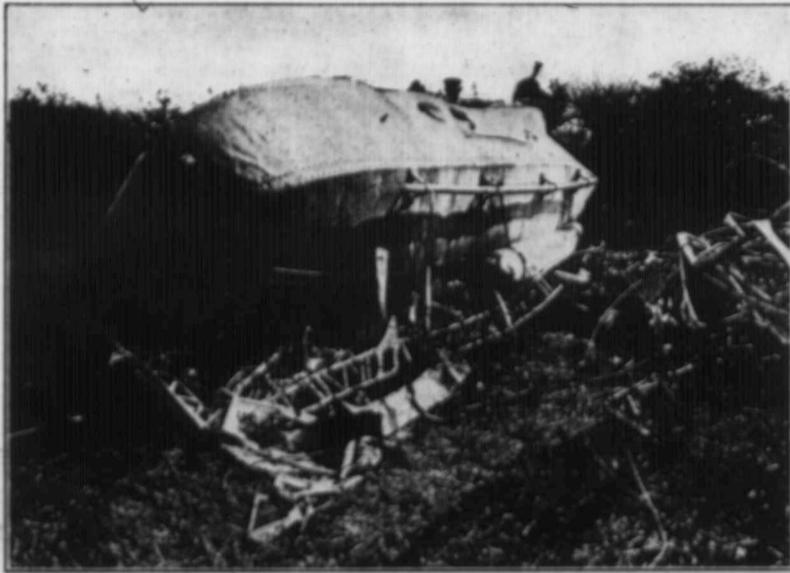
Another respect in which the creamery movement, largely for the same reason, is still behind hand is in the even production of butter thruout the year. In spite of the great advance in quality, Irish butter still commands an appreciably lower price on the English market than does the Danish product. Thus at

the time of writing the market quotation for the best Irish creamery butter is given as 158s. to 162s. (\$37.92 to \$38.88) per cwt., as against 172s. to 174s. (\$41.28 to \$41.76) for Danish, while Canadian is quoted at 160s. to 164s. (\$38.40 to \$39.36), New Zealand 166s. to 170s. (\$39.84 to \$40.80), and Argentine at 158s. to 162s. (\$37.92 to \$38.88). This state of things seems truly remarkable when it is realized that Irish butter is universally admitted to be now as good as any in the world, and when we consider the tremendous advantage it has in its situation with regard to the chief markets. The defect lies

Continued on Page 18.

*The English cwt. is 112 lbs., and all quotations are based on that weight.

Sidelights of the War



A gondola or passenger car belonging to one of the Zeppelins brought down north of London in September last



Canadian soldiers in France receiving instruction in salping



Italian branches elaborately constructed with lattice work of branches to keep the earthwork from caving in. The Italians are pressing forward onto the Austrian outpost of Trieste.



His Majesty the King, inspecting troops at Aldershot, chatting with Lord Derby



Zeppelin brought down by the British Navy near Salzwik. It fell into the marshes at the mouth of the Vardar, 10 miles from Salzwik



Royal Irish Regiment back in rest billets after helping in one part of the "big push," with some of their trophies of war.



Where a Zeppelin bomb exploded. A house in one of the undefended East coast towns in England, besides its military importance, but none the less quite immune from aggression of Hunnish raids.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHO WANTS IT?

Much do we hear about the frivolity of women and their giddy love of adornment, but let the standardization of women's dress be seriously contemplated and the outcry of the women would be drowned in that of the men. To many millions of the opposite sex women's changing fashions mean bread and butter, and bread and butter is something on which all of us feel strongly.

An army of men designers of dresses, suits, coats, hats and shoes would lose their very remunerative occupations at one fell swoop. Nearly all the big shop owners and the majority of the buyers of women's wear are men whose incomes would suffer a sudden depression if women were to turn from delicate fragile apparel and modes that quickly pass away to durable standardized clothing which would not go out of date.

Hunters of bird plumage in the tropics would pack up their traps and take the next train back home, artificial flower factories would post up an ominous sign, "Closed Down;" the makers of novelty buttons would suddenly find themselves out of business, dress pattern factories would be to let, and all the looms designed for the weaving of chiffons and like filmy materials would find their way to the scrap heap.

In short the standard dress for women, which people often speak about lightly and glibly, would produce almost as great an industrial revolution as the war.

SCIENCE APPROVES

It begins to look as if there was just one sound rule for good health: namely to do the thing that seemeth to one good, turning a stone-deaf ear to all advice to the contrary.

As a child I drank milk, like all well-regulated infants, but unlike most, I didn't enjoy it, so when I was old enough I drifted easily into the family's tea-drinking habits, but without any real enthusiasm for this beverage. So when the campaign began against tea and coffee as the source of all our ill-health and indigestion I quite readily relinquished all but my breakfast cup of coffee and took to drinking hot water. I hated this insipid drink with considerable fervor, but persisted, with the good of my health in mind.

Then one day I came upon an article stating that some medical authorities believed hot drinks to be a fruitful source of cancer. Joyfully I gave up hot water and substituted cold, which I found was the thing I had always really wanted. But it was not long until cold water with meals came into serious disrepute. For many years I have been obstinately drinking it under the disapproving eye of well-informed people who had read in various up-to-date magazines, just what dreadful things it was doing to my digestive apparatus.

It was reasoned that taking cold water with meals chilled the stomach, and diluted the digestive juices and thereby hindered digestion. It sounded logical enough.

Well then, imagine my delight to turn up this morning, an article written by a medical nabob from *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which, instead of reasoning about the effect of cold water with meals, they had made a number of actual tests, and found that it stimulated digestion, rather than retarded it, that, if anything, it had rather more of a stimulating effect than a hot drink, and passed off of the stomach more quickly.

All of which only goes to show the wisdom of following one's own sweet will and convenience in the matter of food and drink. If a thing entirely agrees with us, it is almost certain that sooner or later it will have the approval of science.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PROBLEMS OF A COUNTRY HOME

Dear Miss Beynon:—I notice that from time to time you give valuable advice to women on the home-steads on furnishing and decorating the home. I wonder if you would please help me on the same subject. Our house is 24 feet by 24 feet, newly plastered, cottage roof, front faces east. Living room and dining room face east. Dining room is 14 feet by 14 feet with one large window east and one south. Kindly suggest what color of paint for walls and ceiling, also wood work and doors, curtains, etc. I intend to cover floor with Congoisum rug. Kindly suggest best color. Is a plate rail still in style? What color would you suggest for parlor walls, ceiling, woodwork, also what furniture, rug and curtains? One large window in parlor faces east. What would you suggest for bedrooms? There are three of them, 10 feet by 12 feet. Trusting this is not a bother. Kindly say what color for walls and woodwork in bedrooms.

Thanking you in anticipation,

ERIN.

Answer.

You didn't tell me quite all the things I need to know about your home in order to advise you most satisfactorily in the decorating and furnishing of it. People seldom do.

The most important thing for me to know is what you yourself like. After all it is not to be my home, but yours, and it should be decorated and furnished so that you will enjoy living in it. Do you fancy willow furniture? I would then advise you to finish the wall of your living room with a mellow buff shade, and enamel the woodwork deep ivory, and perhaps combine with it a graceful library table of mahogany. The chairs should have cushions of cretonne in combinations of green and rose on a buff ground, and the window would be curtained with a plain deep cream scrim. Chairs upholstered in tapestry or cretonne would fit into this setting equally well.

But perhaps you have a fancy for the mission

and woodwork the things that go with them must be dainty, not necessarily light colored, but graceful and delicate of construction. Again, given strong colored walls and rugged furniture, all the other furnishings must partake of these same qualities.

If you decide on the light-colored walls and willow furniture for your living room, the same type of walls and woodwork with dark brown walnut furniture would be best for your dining room, but if you have mission furniture in the living room it would be best to carry out the same idea in the dining room. I would not advise a plate rail unless you have some really beautiful china to display.

Not knowing the direction which either of your bedrooms faces I can only advise you in a general way concerning them. Personally I like bedrooms to be fresh and dainty and so prefer white or ivory enamel woodwork and mahogany or enamel furniture. I do not like golden oak for such rooms, but then I can't think, just now, of any room for which I do like it.

I would recommend you to get a whole bolt of cream scrim and make the curtains the same throught the house. You can get a good quality with a hemstitched or lace edge at forty-five cents a yard. Floors are most satisfactory stained and waxed, with either squares or small rugs as you prefer.

For all the little intimate touches that make a room liveable and delightful you will have to use your own resourcefulness. Sometimes a hanging basket at the window, a plain jar of flowers on the bookcase or mantel, a picture with just the right coloring, a piece of old china or a bit of beautiful needlework lifts a room out of the commonplace and gives it distinction.

F.M.B.

A QUESTION OF WALLPAPERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wish to ask your opinion on the redecorating of two rooms, a sitting and dining room. The sitting room has south and west windows and dining room north and west windows. Each room is 17 feet by 13 feet. Most of my furniture is the Old English Oak. I intend repapering each and putting 36 inch burlap on the dining room. The woodwork is now stained cherry. What color paper and burlap would you suggest and what shall I put on the woodwork, which is really the problem? For it must be easily cleaned as the dining room is in constant use.

Is there anything one can get to put on a ceiling, which has been already papered, that will wash?

Thanking you in advance,

Mrs. G. S.

Answer.

Why not leave the woodwork as it is and decorate your walls with a simple striped paper in a pale shade of olive green, a shade that, put beside ordinary green, looks brown, but beside brown has a greenish tinge, using a dark green burlap for the dining room.

It is possible to use flat paint over wallpaper but unless it is very perfect every crack and wrinkle will show up. Generally it is better to strip off the paper and begin again.—F.M.B.

WALLS AND CURTAINS

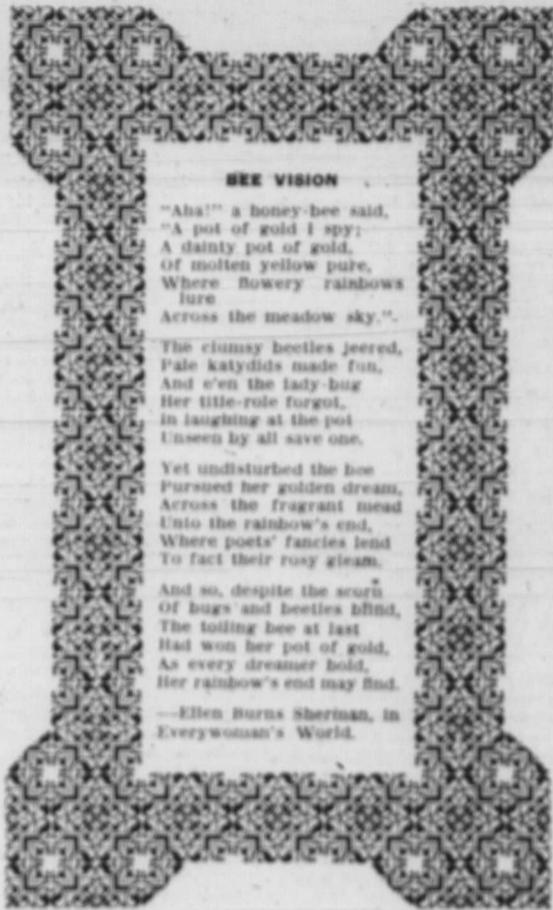
Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you kindly tell me, thru *The Guide* what color would be most suitable to paint my dining room walls, also the woodwork which is fir. The room has one large bay window facing west. What curtains would be best to use, also the kind of curtain rods to use on a bay window? The furniture I have is fumed oak. How would you advise the bedrooms upstairs done, as regards painting and curtains? I do not wish to use wallpaper.—J.K.

Answer.

In the first place I wouldn't paint the woodwork at all, but would finish it with a dull varnish over a medium brown stain. Paint the walls dark tan and have on the floor a very small patterned mixed brown and old blue rug, and old gold and blue madras at the window, either alone or over inside curtains of plain cream scrim. Run a valance of the madras all across the window. I believe the big department and hardware stores supply brass curtain rods especially designed for bay windows.

For advice in regard to your bedrooms see answer to Erin.—F.M.B.

If you do much cake making, save time and your fingers by buying nutmeg, cinnamon, etc., ground and in tin canisters thru the perforated tops of which sufficient may be shaken as needed.



SEE VISION

"Aha!" a honey-bee said,
"A pot of gold I spy;
A dainty pot of gold,
Of molten yellow pure,
Where flowery rainbows lure
Across the meadow sky."

The clumsy beetles jeered,
Pale katydids made fun,
And e'en the lady-bug
Her title-role forgot,
In laughing at the pot
Unseen by all save one.

Yet undisturbed the bee
Pursued her golden dream,
Across the fragrant mead
Unto the rainbow's end,
Where poets' fancies lend
To fact their rosy gleam.

And so, despite the scorn
Of bugs and beetles blind,
The toiling bee at last
Had won her pot of gold,
As every dreamer holds,
Her rainbow's end may find.

—Ellen Burns Sherman, in
Everywoman's World.

furniture in black or brown fumed oak. Then the woodwork should be stained a warm brown and the walls would be tan, because a heavy style of furniture demands a heavier background. Since you have only one window in the living room and that an east one. I would recommend green and gold madras curtains for the windows, with no under-curtains. This room should have some healthy green plants a green jar or two for wild sunflowers, marigolds, or autumn leaves; a tall brass reading lamp with a dull gold silk shade, and either rich dark colored prints of famous paintings framed close up with a narrow wooden moulding, or else steel engravings. It is important to bear in mind that neither white or black have any place in such a color scheme. While cream scrim could be substituted for the green and gold madras curtains and maintain the harmony, white lace ones would be fatal, and if the table demands a centre piece or runner let it be brown or green, not white linen. Pale cushions of ribbon or silk must be avoided like the plague, and their place supplied by practical ones of brown or green crash.

Whichever style of room is selected the best choice of a rug is plain golden brown, a shade deeper than the wall, but if a plain rug seems to be too much work, then a very small-patterned design in brown and green is the next best choice.

Choose a Definite Type of Room

What I have been trying to make clear in the foregoing is that the great essential in house decoration is to get clearly in mind the type of room one wants to produce. If we have dainty walls



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We quote here one item from our Watch department, page 12 of this catalogue. No. 3202A—12 size Gentleman's Watch. Fortune quality, gold filled case, open face, screw front and back, plain, engine turned or engraved pattern, 15-jewel Waltham

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Alberta

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

PATIENCE, FAITH, PROGRESS

The U.F.A. is moving along at a good steady stride, and while we are not breaking any records, and not coming under the wire in the final heat, we are coming down the stretch at a good strong gait, in other words, we are not trying to accomplish all our objects and aims at once. That would be impossible. It would be hard to conceive of our work being all accomplished so long as there are any social or economic conditions that have not reached a state of perfect adjustment. A state of perfect adjustment is the most ardent dream of the most radical idealist. But the hardest headed practical man could hardly fix a stopping place between present conditions and perfection and say of it "We will go to this point and we will go no further, for just at that point we will have accomplished all that we set out to accomplish, for here we reach, not idealistic perfection, but practical satisfaction." What is practical; what is idealistic? We would define the idealistic as being a state or condition of a thing brought to perfection, or as near perfection as one can picture in his imagination. The idealist cannot see all the way up the road that leads to his ideal, but he believes there is a road that leads there and that this road can be made passable all the way. It will have to be travelled slowly and toilsomely perhaps, but his heart's desire inspires hope, and even faith, that this road can be travelled and travelled to the end. I would define "the practical" as being the essence of cocksureness. The "practical man" stands in the middle of the road where nature, or fate, happened to drop him, and, looking up the road toward the ideal he sees with his naked, "practical" eye a certain distance, perhaps to the first turn, and he says "this is the end of the road, to this point we can go and we can go no further." Old Cocksureness locates the spot every time. He does not take into consideration that perhaps when he gets to the end of his present vision he may have another vision, and that that vision may take in an extension of that road, broader and straighter. He might be assisted in giving birth to this hope if he would look back and study the road over which humanity had travelled, but nine times out of ten, he tells you that we have been coming down this same road and that now we have got to turn and travel up it, that our efforts will have to be to regain lost ground, and go back to the "good old days."

I believe in the ideal at the other end of the road. I believe the road can and will be travelled to the very end. I believe that as we travel the road in a practical way our vision will go ahead of us showing us the way step by step till finally, "Hope ends in fruition, and faith is lost in sight." Our organization in travelling this road will have to have patience, to be satisfied with slow, steady progress, but we must have zeal that will not allow us to camp twice on the same ground. As we travel, ever up-

ward and onward, advancing each day by the light of that day, we must have idealistic vision enough to foresee the end, the perfect ideal, the city on the hill, the resting place of humanity.

As we look back over our progress we see many mistakes and are discouraged at the slowness of our progress. We should profit by our mistakes, but not be discouraged by the slowness of our progress. Every step of real human advance is made over new and untried paths. Nothing could be more fatal to us than haste. Our motto should be patience, faith, progress. If we live true to this motto nothing can stop us.

H.W.W.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

I have pleasure in publishing the following appeals in regard to the Belgian Relief Fund. The first is from the Manitoba branch of the Belgian Relief Fund, to which we have been sending all contributions received at this office. The second is from the southern Alberta branch. Both contain arguments which are worthy of notice and which show the need of this fund being supported in the future as well as in the past. Send your contributions direct, or, if you prefer it, to this office, in which case we will forward them to the proper authorities as we have been doing in the past.

Winnipeg, Oct. 24, 1916.
 Secretary U.F.A.

Dear Sir:—In the past we have received from your organization valuable support in our efforts to obtain food for the starving Belgians. The position of these people during the coming winter threatens to be more desperate than ever. The Germans, who have never forgiven them for having preferred death to dishonor, have been ever since 1914 endeavoring to crush their spirit and obtain their help in factoring thru starvation. The Belgians, however, so long as they have been assured of one pint of soup and three slices of bread a day have been able to resist the German demands. The task of supplying this small ration to at least 900,250 families is, however, a tremendous one, and very special efforts will have to be made this coming winter. We, therefore, take the liberty of writing you to see whether you would be in a position to renew your valuable efforts on our behalf.

Thanking you in anticipation, we are
 Yours truly,
 A. DeJardin,
 Secretary.

Fund from Southern Alberta

Dear Sir:—At this season many firms and individuals, including yourself, are arranging the division of the money they intend to give for patriotic purposes during this fall and winter. Personal appeals are being made by various funds and will be heartily supported.

The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta has not the facilities for making a personal canvass, nor does it wish to interfere with your duty to-



In the war-stricken zone. Church is one of the French villages around which the tide of war has surged back and forth over since the battle of the Marne

wards other funds. We would, however, point out to you that the coming winter in Belgium is going to be one of tremendous hardship to its people. There are 3,500,000 people in Belgium who will next winter be entirely dependent upon the Belgian Relief work for their daily food.

The Committee has taken the utmost precautions to ascertain whether all money subscribed for Belgian Relief actually goes to sustain the population, and is able to assure you positively that this is the case. There are no expenses in connection with the fund.

Southern Alberta should send at least \$25,000 in cash if it is to do its share in this great and necessary work. Would you please see that, however you divide your beneficence, you keep a fair amount for Belgian Relief? And you would confer a still greater obligation if you would send it to us soon, as this is the time when money is most useful.

Yours respectfully,
 J. H. WOODS,
 Hon. Sec.-Treas.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATION

I take this opportunity of once more drawing the attention of our members of local unions to the monthly magazine, known as the "Canadian Co-operator," and the excellent service afforded by it to all interested in the co-operative work, whether in practice or in theory. This little magazine has been kept in the field only as the result of considerable self-sacrifice which seems to be necessary with all movements for the ultimate good of the people. The subscription to the magazine is only 50 cents per year, and being in direct touch with the co-operative movement both in Canada and Great Britain, the information contained in it is of a kind that to my knowledge is not to be found in any other Canadian publication. The best of us can get more than 50 cents worth of information per annum out of this magazine, and we would be helping ourselves as well as the editor if more of us subscribed to it. The following excerpt is from the last issue:—

Our Eighth Year

"The Canadian Co-operator" this month commences the eighth year of publication. The first issue was in October, 1909. The Union was organized some months earlier, namely on the sixth day of March, 1909. During the whole of the time which has since elapsed, the present writer has acted as secretary and editor. Since the first publication of this journal, he has contributed thereto about three quarters of a million words or original matter, to say nothing of the revision of stenographer's copy, printers' proofs and other duties incidental to publication. For his services not a dollar has been paid him in compensation during the whole of the period named. Not only has the work been done without reward, but the writer, out of his meagre personal resources, has frequently had to finance the publication of the journal. The Co-operative Union has never been out of the debt of its official, for money advanced, until last month, and then only temporarily for a few days. If the editor had not done the work and advanced the money when he did the organized movement in Canada would have dropped out of existence. Even so we may not have made much progress of a material character, we have at least kept the good flag flying, hoping against hope that our fellow co-operators would bring up reinforcements to attack the entrenchments of capitalistic greed and inordinate individual selfishness. It is no part of the function of a co-operative journal to organize societies. The written word may educate, but it cannot supply the energy and direction to others for sustained and systematic action. We can, however, fairly claim that this little journal has done considerable work in enlightening the publicists of Canada as to the history, principles and objects of the Co-operative Movement. There is now a knowledge of, and sympathy for, co-operative principles which did not exist seven years ago. If co-operators will allow their vision to extend beyond questions relating to their own local welfare, much better economic progress and results would consequently be rapidly recorded.

HAIL INSURANCE PROBLEM

The failure of the Municipal Hail Insurance plan of Saskatchewan to give the amount of protection which quite evidently a vast majority of the ratepayers had expected it to give, even in this, the year of the heaviest hail loss which the province has ever known, is agitating the minds of more farmers and has assumed greater immediate importance than any other problem, excepting only that of threshing the many millions of bushels of grain which still remain unthreshed.

A large amount of correspondence has reached the Central office in one way or another appealing to the Central officers to do everything possible to work out some plan under which the full amount of the maximum indemnity provided for under the Hail Insurance Act can be met. Resolutions have been passed by many local associations in meeting or by mass meetings of ratepayers, all of them expressing the urgent need of indemnifying the hail sufferers in full as provided under the act, and some of them making very definite recommendations as to how this desirable end might be attained together with recommendations for amendments to the act which will make the insurance positive for all time to come. Some of those who have "resolved" seem to think that the government is in some way or other responsible, while others express the opinion that the scheme is not worth preserving unless the assurance can be made positive.

A mass meeting held at Venn resolved, "That the provincial government be requested to loan the commission enough money to pay all claims in full." The Wynyard Grain Growers' Association urges the Central to press upon the government the need of coming to the assistance of the commission. Wauchope urges action by the Central and a large meeting at Lanigan requests that the matter be laid before all the locals of the association, because the whole plan was the outgrowth of the agitation and propaganda carried on by the Grain Growers' Association five or six years ago. At a meeting of one hundred and sixty farmers in the town of Lanigan on October 26, a resolution was passed setting forth the urgent need of meeting the claims in full, the enormously high price of the seed which will have to be purchased by those farmers who lost their crops by hail and the desirability of continuing the Municipal Hail Insurance system even tho the rate of assessment may have to be substantially increased.

Suggests Mutual Plan

Rockhaven Grain Growers' Association makes comprehensive recommendations covering not only the present deficit, but the future stability of the undertaking and shows that its members have a clear grasp of what is required to place this plan upon a sound foundation. This communication states in part: "It appears that the only safe and reasonable method to conduct this insurance is to follow the practice of the mutual fire insurance plan. That is, to make an assessment after all the year's claims are in and strike the tax rate so as to cover these claims and operating expenses. We do not want to have to insure with the line companies to be sure of our indemnity and to keep on this municipal insurance plan knowing that if we get a few bad storms it is just a chance whether we are paid or not. Seeing that this insurance was started at the request of the Grain Growers' Association and that its failure would be a calamity to the farmers of Saskatchewan and also bring discredit upon the association, we feel that your brains and influence should be given to put it upon a sound basis."

It is perfectly true that the Hail Insurance Act did not contemplate giving absolute protection, for provision was made therein under which a pro rata distribution of the funds in hand should be made to all claimants in any year in which a deficit should occur, but it is also true that the vast majority of the ratepayers who voted themselves under this plan did not take the trouble to inform themselves of this feature of the act. They had an idea that the insurance would be met up to the full maximum indemnity whether they had paid into the hands of the commission sufficient monies with which to meet these claims or not. Indeed the vast majority of them gave the matter very little thought which is characteristic, sadly characteristic, of many Western farmers and the writer hopes that serious as the present

Saskatchewan

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

situation is, great good for the farmers as a whole will result from their being brought thus "bang up" against the fact that in all public affairs and even in their own co-operative movement the bulk of them make little if any effort to understand and to attend to their own interests.

Insurance Must Be Positive

It must be patent to every reasonable mind that there can be only one permanent solution to this hail insurance problem and that is that the ratepayers of those municipalities which are under the scheme must themselves take hold of their own problem, understand it, and meet the conditions necessary for the protection of each other. From the very inception of this plan the writer contended that the insurance should be made positive, but the farmers of the province were not at that time ready to assume the necessary obligations. If there are any left today who still have a lingering hope that something can be obtained for nothing and if they are sufferers by hail this year they will probably be awakened to a better and broader understanding of what true co-operation means and will be prepared to accept full mutual responsibility for their own and each others protection against loss by hail up to a maximum of five dollars per acre, thus assuring to all absolute protection at the very lowest possible cost.

Full Information Required

In dealing with the Municipal Hail Insurance plan there are two main problems to be dealt with. They are, (1) the insufficiency of the funds in the hands of the commission to pay in full the claims upon it, and (2) the future stability of the plan. For the purpose of their more intelligent and comprehensive discussion with a view to seeking a solution of both phases of the problem it is necessary that all should be informed fully regarding the business of the commission and the information to be derived therefrom. Below is a table giving in round numbers the figures of the commission's business during the four years that it has been in operation.

Table with 7 columns: Mun., Year, Revenue, Amt. of Claims, No. Claims, Expenses, Approx. Acreage at Risk. Rows for 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.

It is not to be wondered at that there are insufficient funds with which to meet all claims in full when one takes into consideration the fact that the total claims for this year are nearly six times as great as those of any one other year, and that thirteen municipalities which paid into the funds during the entire period of their membership only \$80,000, have entered claims upon the fund for \$600,000. As nearly as can be indicated at the present time from the foregoing figures it would appear that the claimants in the 127 municipalities which were under the scheme before this year and who alone will share in the surplus which was accumulated prior to this year will receive somewhere about 43 cents in the dollar, while the claimants in the 13 districts newly entered for 1916 will receive 26 per cent. unless some means is found whereby the municipalities under the act can and will raise sufficient money to meet all indemnities in full. The amount of money required to accomplish this is in the neighborhood of \$2,100,000.

Loss 10 Per Cent. of Crop

The actual hail loss during 1916 amounts to more than 10 per cent. of the entire crop. The hail losses in preceding years were as follows: 1913, 3 per cent.; 1914, 1 1/2 per cent.; 1915, 2 per cent. The total hail loss for the three years mentioned being 6 1/2 per cent. or an average of 2 1/4 per cent. per annum. Thus the average amounts to 5 per cent. per annum. It must be borne in mind that if the average hail risk of Saskatchewan is 4 per cent. this means one complete hail-out in twenty-five years so that to secure data which would give the absolute average risk would require an experience of from fifty to seventy-five years and a shorter

period than twenty-five years, which is the cycle of years for a hail-out, will not furnish very dependable data.

The fact needs to be kept in mind in this connection and that is that it has cost only the insignificant amount of slightly over one-tenth of one per cent. of the risk carried to administrate the municipal insurance business, whereas the actual cost of securing business and administration by the companies is fully twenty times this amount, or, in other words, a fully mutual scheme administered thru the municipalities can at all times be made to provide full protection at a cost of not more than two-thirds of what the companies will have to charge. But mutual insurance is not insurance for the full face value unless one of the following conditions is complied with. 1—Full mutual responsibility on the part of all the insured to meet any deficit which may occur. 2—Sufficient cash capital or accumulated surplus to provide ample protection in case of a year or years of extraordinary losses. 3—(And this in the opinion of the writer is the best solution.) A combination of one and two, that is, the rapid accumulation of a surplus and full mutual responsibility backed by the surplus.

If one or three were adopted and made retroactive it would simply mean that the scheme would have been made fully mutual and absolute protection from the very beginning and would be fair to every one. All that would then be necessary would be for the municipalities under the scheme to borrow collectively, on their own credit and possibly with the backing of the provincial government, sufficient money to meet this year's deficit spreading the repayment thereof over a period of years. The privilege to withdraw in any year would have to be cancelled. Otherwise the scheme would have to continue to be merely a year to year undertaking and can never be made sound.

Want Scheme Made Permanent

The writer is firmly of the opinion that the vast majority of the farmers under the scheme recognize its value as affording

them hail insurance at cost or less, that they want the protection under the plan to be positive insurance for a maximum of \$5.00 per acre, that they are prepared to pay what is necessary to make it so, and, further, that if they properly understand what is involved they will be willing to assume responsibility for this year's deficit, providing they themselves are guaranteed the same protection when their turn for a hail-out comes as it is sure to come. It is therefore suggested that the following summary of recommendations should be made the basis for a discussion in meeting of every Grain Growers' Association in Saskatchewan and of every other gathering of ratepayers who are interested in this matter and that in every case such meeting report to the Central secretary of the Grain Growers' Association at Regina at the earliest possible moment stating whether or not those present are prepared to support at least in principle the recommendations herein set forth.

Regarding the Deficit

- 1.—The deficit cannot be paid out of the general revenue of the province or be made a charge against all the ratepayers of the province.
2.—The present general assessment for hail insurance ought not to be increased as that would work a hardship against those farmers who have but a small acreage in crop.
3.—If the deficit is to be met the amount required must become a charge against the land actually enjoying the protection, that is, the crop acreage under the plan, and must be provided for by an extra assessment against the crop acreage only.

Continued on Page 12

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Manitoba

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

ADVICE TO MEMBERS

"Many farmers think they cannot help other farmers into the kingdom of co-operation. Some think they cannot render a service any other way except by joining the movement. It is a big mistake. Farmers are capable of doing anything they strike out to do; the thing they need as well as others is the spirit, the consecration, the determination. One word from the man on the ground, known and respected, is worth more in furthering the cause of good movements than all the talk and explanation of organizers. On the other hand, a word from the farmer with the word of the organizer clinches the whole situation, and the result brings forth a solid body of farmers in a business enterprise of their own." The above applies to all the members of our local branches. Those who have received the benefits from the farmers' organized movement should not be slow in letting other farmers who are not yet identified with the cause know the facts. By doing so their own branch will become stronger by increased membership and a larger membership means more and better co-operation in the activities of the local as well as the larger questions taken up by the whole organization. This is the season when members may do "their bit" in building up their own branch.

BRANCHES SEND DUES

The following branches have recently forwarded their membership dues to the central office: Harding, Franklin, McCreary, Dunstan, Keyes, Emerson, Hazelridge, Oakburn, Pilot Mound, Deepdale, Stonewall, Whitemouth, Lottelier and Strathclair.

HONOR STONEWALL SECRETARY

Members of the Stonewall branch of the M.G.G.A. met in the town hall at Stonewall on the evening of October 27. The purpose of the gathering was to recognize in a fitting manner the services rendered by W. A. Johnston, who, for the past three years has with acceptance filled the office of secretary of their local branch. The evening was somewhat stormy but this did not by any means spoil the meeting. A good crowd assembled and the evening was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Johnston was made the recipient of a purse containing a handsome sum of money and a genuine leather travelling bag. The whole company sat down to a repast such as only the ladies of Stonewall district are noted for serving. A number of interesting addresses were given by local talent, all of whom expressed the very high esteem in which Mr. Johnston and family are held. There were many present who expressed the desire that when Mr. Johnston and his good wife had completed their trip and visited their family, now so widely scattered they would find their way back to Stonewall and take up their residence there.

WHITEMOUTH ASSOCIATION

Secretary Kirby of the Whitemouth Association states that their association is in a healthy condition, with a membership of 65. They are doing a little co-operative buying at present at a saving to their members, and no doubt will order considerable in car load lots in the near future. Whitemouth was one of the new branches started this year and we are pleased to know that they are making such a success of their branch. Good officers and enthusiastic members will always make progress in a movement of this kind.

HIGHEST MEMBERSHIP THIS YEAR

Deepdale Association (near Roblin) have the largest membership they have had at any time in their history. They have now forty-nine paid-up members and expect at least seventy-five before another year. The farmers in this district are awakening to the fact that the Grain Growers' Association means something to them and that by co-operative buying and selling each member will derive benefit.

BUSINESS MAN AND FARMER

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is trying to work out a plan whereby the business man of the city is to help the farmer thru a system whereby both will be benefited. The farmer has always helped the business man in the city, and were it not for the farmer, a great majority of business men would not be in business. "Of course, we realize that," the banker will say, "Oh! but we have always helped the farmer; when he needed money, we let him have it, if he had the security." That's all true enough, but the farmer has never received any accommodation from the banks except by paying more than the accommodation was worth, consequently, the banker has never helped the farmer, but has merely been the handy man to take a big profit out of the farmer's helplessness to help himself. There are so many schemes to help the poor farmer that it is at times a difficult proposition to determine which one of these schemes is bona fide and which one of the schemes is simply fostered for the purpose of taking an additional toll from the farmer's labor. There is only one way that the farmer can be helped, that is by organization and co-operating in the marketing of his produce and in the securing of his supplies. Even charity institutions have caught on to the co-operative idea and co-operate in their canvass for subscriptions for the various institutions thru one collector waiting on likely supporters, thus saving much time to busy business men and reducing subscription collection expenses to the different charities, which all goes to show that leaders and heads of large business interests not only help but put into successful practice the ideals of co-operation, and these leaders have largely sprung from the farming class.

A GENEROUS SECRETARY

A letter has been received this week at the Central Office from one of our secretaries, C. T. Watkins, of Dunrea Branch (Lanvale P.O.), enclosing his personal check for \$100, with instructions that this sum be divided between the Belgian and Polish Relief Funds. Contributions have also been received from other members of the Dunrea branch and are acknowledged on this page.

CONTRIBUTION FROM STOCKTON

A contribution has been received from Wm. F. H. Turabull, Stockton, of \$15, to be donated to the relief of the Belgian sufferers. The need of relief for the Belgians is increasing and every dollar sent them helps along the good work of saving these people from starvation.

OAKBURN'S CONTRIBUTION

Secretary Halliday, of Oakburn Grain Growers' Association, sends in the sum of thirty dollars, being the contributions of A. Harrower and Duncan Menzies, members of their local, a further contribution to our Patriotic Arre Fund. Oakburn has given several other contributions to this fund for which the Central Association is very grateful.

HARDING ASSOCIATION GROWING

Secretary W. H. English of the Harding branch has forwarded a check for membership dues which shows a substantial increase in membership since last year. We hope other secretaries will also report similar increases as the stronger our whole organization the greater the influence they will exert in securing more economic freedom in the larger questions affecting the welfare of the farming community.

HOW FARMERS GET SOAKED

The injustice the Canadian and American farmer gets served out to him is not peculiar alone to the wheat producing sections. M. P. Johnston, president of the North Dakota branch of the American Society of Equity, has just returned from the Southern States where he had gone to help organize the tobacco planters who are encumbered by adverse conditions

in their occupation. The commodities they strive to raise and nurse up to maturity are controlled in the aftermath by the obnoxious phrase called "system" such as confronts the northern farmer. Just as happens with the wheat, likewise happens with their tobacco. The buyer mixes the inferior grade with the superior grade with astonishing results, causing only a small percentage of higher grade tobacco to be sold, thereby providing a big advantage for the middlemen.

Startling Milling Facts

Both systems in wheat and tobacco show wonderful similarity. Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is proving by actual tests with a small flour mill at the college that the low grade wheat which is passed as rejected has actually a high value for flour production. That it is a huge factor to the miller is shown by a sample of Pembina hard spring wheat which graded "rejected," its weight before cleaning being 46 pounds to the bushel and after cleaning 50 pounds. Taking 5.45 per cent. in cleaning and 0.93 per cent. in milling, this sample of "rejected" wheat produced 66.4 per cent. of flour. Wheat is considered doing well if it produces 68 per cent. of flour, although much wheat goes above this, and some of the poor looking, light weight samples of 1915 went high above it. The loaf of bread that it produced was 2,590 cubic centimetres in volume, which is at the top in this respect. Flour that produces loaves of 2,200 centimetres is of standard quality, and no housewife or baker would turn it down for failing to produce 2,500. Twenty-two hundred is standard in the States. In color it scored 92 per cent. Any flour that scores 88 per cent. or upwards is standard. Some of the finest wheat samples ever milled go only three or four per cent. above this "rejected" one in color of loaf. As to texture, it was 97.11 points above standard. Most housewives do not make bread as light, even and smooth in texture as 97 per cent. by millers and bakers' standards. In fact, a great deal of the flour that they purchase will not make bread as good as that. The cost of cleaning and milling comes to 18 cents per bushel, but consider it at 30 cents as Dr. Ladd did and it means a big profit from the trade value of the manufactured wheat. As long as the milling trade can keep the farmers in ignorance as to the milling values of the various grades of wheat, they will no doubt do so. Ignorance among the farmers on this point affords the millers an opportunity for extra profits. The information should be spread broadcast that such a state of affairs exists and has existed for years and will continue to exist for years to come if the farmers and the public are willing to be soaked.

OSCAR QUALY.

Dacotah, Man.

THE BOY AND PROFIT-SHARING

Many men have had difficulty in keeping help on the farm, even after they have gone to the trouble of raising it. Home-grown labor is generally the best, if it is given the right encouragement. One Missouri farmer, who is co-operating with the agricultural college in keeping farm records, has decided that he can afford to pay his son 25 per cent. of the net profits from the farm for his work. The young man has worked under this plan for about four years and has never failed to clear as much, or more, than hired hands' wages, besides getting his living, the use of a team and buggy, and having the privilege of profitable employment near home. It takes a profitable business to make such a plan attractive to either proprietor or laborer, but it stimulates good management on the part of both.

WE NEVER FORGET

"Have faith in each other. Stick together. If you want power in this country, if you want to make yourself felt, if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on their table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in their lives they ought to have; if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be, can read it, 'We never forget.' If the farmers devote themselves to their own cause with more serious determination and loyalty, their interests will be less often infringed upon by men in public life or by greedy employers."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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Young Roosters	Best Market Price
Geese	12c

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

The Mail Bag

"BENEFITS" OF PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—I see you would like to know some of the benefits of protection to farmers. I will endeavor to point out a few. It decreases the purchasing power of the farmer's dollars and consequently keeps him from getting too rich. As we all know, riches are a snare and we farmers should be thankful that the wise men of the East keep us clear of this snare. Also riches tend to create idleness which is unhealthy, as farmers can not expect to enjoy good health without twelve to fourteen hours work per day.

Protection by taking a goodly toll of the farmer's earnings keeps him out of mischief as otherwise he would have too much time on his hands which he would of course spend in the blacksmith's shop talking politics to his fellow farmers and he and they might get wise by swapping ideas which would be lamentable, as it is necessary, in order to build up a well rounded empire, that some should be just hewers of wood and drawers of water, and who can and do fill this position better than the farmers? Then look at the great benefit of a home market. The farmer can sell in it at precisely the same price as in the foreign, which is a tremendous privilege, and how thankful he should be that our wise government allows any combination of buyers in the home market to join together and keep down prices and consumption and so prevent over-production, because if we farmers over-produce, look at the trouble we inflict on our politicians hunting for markets!

Protection is also supposed to be a scheme to keep your money at home; it does not say in whose pocket the money is to be found, but then as farmers always spend their money foolishly in luxuries it is much better that the money should be in the manufacturers' and bankers' hands as they use it so much more wisely in motors yachts, dinner parties and lending in New York.

Protection prevents "dumping" by foreign countries. That is to say, suppose a foreign factory had a surplus of binders; if it were not for protection they would immediately "dump" them in Canada and farmers might buy a few carloads at say \$100 apiece. This would work a lot of harm to farmers as those who failed to secure one in the general rush would be envious of their more fortunate neighbors, and you can see what a lot of bitter feelings, envyings and possibly strife protection in its far seeing wisdom saves us farmers from.

Protection builds up trusts and combines, those aggregations of noble disinterested and philanthropic gentlemen who combine to lower the prices and cheapen the output so that they can ultimately sell to the farmers so much more cheaply. As anyone knows, they have not been able to do so as yet as the farmers are so hopelessly stupid and ignorant and it will require a few more generations to educate them so that they can be trusted not to waste the money saved by these philanthropic gentlemen. No doubt as soon as these wise gentlemen see that we farmers are to be trusted they will allow us the saving made by these combines by selling us the articles cheaper. In the meantime how thankful we should be that we are not exposed to this temptation!

Protection enriches the few at the expense of the many. What a wise and enlightened idea that is, as we know there are so very, very few that can be trusted with riches and we farmers should be thankful that we are saved thru protection from the awful responsibility of great riches.

Protection means a mighty poor article at a mighty long price, which is after all a blessing in disguise. For instance, a farmer buys a pair of boots for \$4.00 which are worn out in three months, whereas in such foolish free trade countries as Great Britain a pair of \$4.00 boots would last twelve months. Now you can see that we farmers, by wearing out our boots so fast, are giving more employment to our boot factories, which is a great benefit to us as there are at least three extra hands to consume our foodstuffs and so keep our money at home.

But after all, the crowning achievement of protection for the benefit of the farmers was undoubtedly the defeat of reciprocity, that horrible scheme of Taft's to make a "political adjunct" of this

Continued on Page 30

Fur and Hide Directory

Another Advance

Like Wheat, Beef Hides are going up all the time. We advise you not to sell yours home.

We have marked up our price 2 cents

On Hides

this week. This makes 5 cents within three months on top of the high prices which ruled last winter. For No. 1 Calfskins we will pay

25c.

per lb., delivered here. This price is for suckling calf, weighing from 9 to 14 lbs. We pay up to \$5.00 for Horse Hides. Ship all hides to us.

Northwest Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
278 RUPERT AVE., WINNIPEG

TRAPPERS!
 Send your
RAW FURS
 to JOHN HALLAM
 and receive highest cash prices. We send money the same day the furs are received. Charge no commissions—and pay all charges. We have paid out millions of dollars to thousands of trappers in Canada who send their furs here because they know they get a square deal and receive more money for their furs. You will also. We buy more furs from trappers for cash than any other five firms in Canada.
 Hallam's Trapper Guide (30 pages)
 Hallam's Sportsman's Catalogue
 Hallam's Raw Fur Questionnaire
 Hallam's Fur Style Book (25 pages)
 Sent free on request. Address as follows:
JOHN HALLAM Limited
 103 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO
 The largest in our line in Canada

X FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! X

Sell your raw furs on the best market. The prices at The Pas last season were about equal with the large American centres. The reason: The largest fur houses in the world have buyers here all the time. We do not buy fur, but have a sales warehouse and all furs are sold by Public Auction.

Write us for any information. Fish catalogue ready 1st November

THE DAVIS PRODUCE CO.

X Box 203. The Pas P.O., Manitoba X

RAW FURS
 —WE BUY THEM—
 Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give best and quickest returns. Good reasons: We pay highest market prices, give honest fair grading and send the money promptly. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges
Trappers and Dealers write at once for free price list.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SHIP TO US.
BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.
 147 West 24th Street, New York




LUMBER

Direct from our Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices

If you are going to build a house, barn or out-buildings, our price list will be most important to you. It will tell you the Wholesale Mill Prices on every size of lumber, delivered, freight paid, to your station.

We will ship from our mills direct, mixed car lots of dimensions, boards, shiplap, siding, ceiling, flooring, finish, mouldings, shingles, lath, windows and doors, in fact everything in lumber and mill work you would require for your building at the Lowest Wholesale Mill Prices and you save for yourself dealers' cost of handling and profits. Remember our prices are always at the bottom and you will be assured of the Lowest Wholesale Mill Prices prevailing at any time you are ready to order.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY

We Wholesale to a Nation Instead of Retail to a Neighborhood

Consumers' Lumber Company
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Look for this tag on the genuine
Griffith's Broncho Buster
 Here's the champion Western Halter. The victor of many a stubborn contest with notoriously bad bronchos. It never fails to hold them and stands up under the roughest usage. Have you got a wild one that is always causing trouble? The Broncho Buster Halter will tame him.
 This halter is made of double harness leather with rawhide interlining and sewn with waxed thread. Extra heavy electric-welded steel fittings are used. This gives the Broncho Buster the utmost in strength and the wearing qualities of iron. Our booklet—"What's New for the Stockman"—is FREE. Write for it TODAY.
G. L. Griffith & Son
 70 Waterloo St., STRATFORD, Ont.





Are We Downhearted—NO!

THE desolation and hardships of war, and the worst of winter weather, cannot damp the spirits of our Canadians when the Christmas boxes arrive from "home".

As you plan the parcel for HIM who is dear to you, don't forget that Gillette shaving equipment is just as keenly appreciated on active service as are sweaters, mitts and "cats". If he already has a

Gillette Safety Razor

send him a generous supply of Gillette Blades, for probably he is sharing the razor with his pals who are not so fortunate.

Clean shaving is in high favor among our troops—because it is sanitary—because it makes the dressing of face wounds easier—but most of all because of its bracing effect. The Gillette is best for the job—and the man who has one is most popular in his platoon.

Whatever else you put in his Christmas box, be sure there's a Gillette Safety Razor or a supply of Blades. You can buy from your Hardware Dealer, Druggist, Jeweler or Men's Wear Dealer—"Bulldogs" and Standard Sets at \$5.00—Pocket Editions at \$5.00 and \$6.00—Combination Sets at \$6.50 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory—THE GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL.

217

Why Pay Big Prices If You Have Cash?

Tractors and Portables

LOOK at these for Bargains that cannot be duplicated anywhere



Portable Geiser Gasoline Engines

- 22 h.p. Single Cylinder, on strong truck (new). Cash \$700
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Gasoline Tractors

- 45 h.p. Four-Cylinder Tractors (new). Cash \$1500
- 45 h.p. Four-Cylinder Tractors (re-built). Cash \$1200
- 45 h.p. Four-Cylinder Tractors (second-hand), good order. Cash \$1000

Steam Tractors

- 25 h.p. Double-Cylinder Geiser (re-built). Cash \$2000
- 25 h.p. North-West (re-built). Cash \$1000

The greatest place in Winnipeg for Bargains

R. S. EWING

200 UNION TRUST BUILDING

WINNIPEG

"The Farmer and The Interests" is pregnant with rural philosophy. It is a scientific exposition of the economic parasitism which has bled the prairie farmers white. 75 cents post paid.
Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Feeding Rusted Grain

How to Handle This Year's Straw to Best Advantage

Professor F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has issued a valuable bulletin on the utilization of rusted grain, most of which is herewith reproduced. Information along this line is very scarce so that this bulletin comes at an opportune time from the Animal Husbandry department.

The Damaged Feed

As a result of the damage to crops from rust, the problem of realizing some value from rusted grain is confronting a large number of people. Nor does this problem present itself in the same way to all who have to face it. In some cases the crop was so badly rusted that there was no use in cutting at all. A second division of the crop is that running from ten bushels to sixteen bushels of wheat of poor quality and from twenty to thirty-five bushels of oats. Such crops are probably all cut by this time, but whether or not to thresh them is the problem.

A third division may be made of crops that will yield over the amounts mentioned in the second division. Such crops are worth cutting and threshing this

twenty or a hundred and fifty days. Also, one has to consider whether or not he will make stock feeding a regular practice, for, if he does not, he will have to pay for extra equipment and experience out of one season's operations. With a crop such as we are considering already cut, there should be no hesitation to stack, or, if not cut, much of it should be cut to be stacked and the balance left for stock to feed off before the snow falls.

Securing the Stock

Having the crop to be fed there is then the necessity of getting the stock and of caring for them. In some cases cattle may be had locally from those who make a practice of selling feeders in the fall, in other cases one would have to get his stock from central markets. In the first case it may be possible to arrange for time for payment, but in the second case the cattle would have to be paid for before they were delivered. To complete such a transaction, it would be necessary in many cases to arrange with a bank for a loan. This will be a complete barrier to many and a handicap to others for the reason that interest



(Courtesy of The Graphic, London) German Prisoners Throwing Grain in France

year, even tho the straw is weak, broken and tangled, but the grain is of poor quality and if used for feeding purposes, will be comparatively low in feeding value.

The real problem of disposing of damaged crops presents itself when one has crops which fall into either the first or second classifications. With the first mentioned crops there may be enough grain in the heads to constitute considerable feeding value which one is loath to lose. Generally speaking, it may be said that rusted straw without any grain in it, or with from a pound to two pounds of light shrivelled grain to the sheaf, is of less value than clean straw, altho, under actual test, the rusted straw contains more valuable food elements than clean straw. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is that rust has arrested and held in the straw much of the food value that would otherwise go to the grain, but at the same time the rust has made the straw so distasteful that animals will not readily eat it and so use the food value of rusted straw.

One cannot say with exact definiteness just what should be done with the rusted crops that carry less than enough grain to make them up to the value of good straw, for the reason that there are great variations in the actual value of such crops and different men are in different positions to use that value.

With crops that fall into the second class (that is, that have been considered good enough to cut, but of doubtful value for threshing) there is almost a pressing necessity to realize value by feeding. Such crops are of much greater value than threshed straw, but of much less value than green sheaves or hay. Then enter all the secondary considerations in the question of feeding stock; the water supply, shelter, available labor, supply of money, interest rates, supply and cost of stock, market conditions now and in sixty, ninety, a hundred and

rates are high and most Western farmers have not, as a class, established a reputation for making money out of cattle feeding; bankers, therefore, have not readily advanced money for feeding operations.

The man who finds himself in a position to buy cattle or sheep for feeding should make careful enquiries as to the sources of feeder cattle supply. It may be that dealers of his acquaintance can get him a lot without a very heavy freight charge or a long railway trip. Such stock is usually more desirable than stuff that has travelled far. On the other hand, one can visit such a market as Winnipeg, make the acquaintance of dealers and sort up a shipment of cattle on the spot. Or arrangements can be made with commission men to select and ship without the trouble of a personal trip to the market. This is being done every day on a considerable scale by both Canadian and American farmers, and reasonable satisfaction is the general result.

In the classification of cattle on the market "Feeders" are a distinct type. They are cattle that are not well enough finished to be called "butchers." They may be small or well grown, but they are always capable of taking on more flesh. When a dealer is asked to sort up a load of feeders, he has a definite type in mind. The buyer, however, should say whether or not he wants light or heavy feeders and whether "short" or "long" feeders. By "short feeders" is meant well grown cattle in fair condition; "long feeders" are usually thinner and come cheaper. In the market at present "short feeders" sell for about the same as "butchers," so that it is often hard to see where money can be made out of "short feeders." As between "long feeders" and "butchers" or even "short feeders," there is considerable spread, so that it appears quite safe to buy quite thin cattle and simply keep them growing while putting on as much flesh as possible. At present opinion is somewhat divided as to whether

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it is better to put in thin cattle, "long feeders" or cattle in higher finish—"short feeders." Experienced cattle feeders naturally feel safer with the "short feeders." They can feed and finish them and get them back to market before prices go off very badly, if the market takes a down turn, and, if it tends upwards, they are safe with a quick turnover. American feeders are taking the bulk of this type of feeder from the Winnipeg market at present. Inexperienced feeders are, however, inclined to select cattle that cost less money and so offer a wider spread between buying price and prospective selling price for butcher cattle. It goes without saying, of course, that well bred beef types are much more desirable than dairy bred or nondescript cattle.

Feeding Equipment

When a man decides to realize upon the value of his rusted crop by feeding stock, he should seriously consider making feeding a regular practice. He will require to provide a certain amount of shelter, fencing and conveniences for feeding which will serve for more than one year, and also in feeding one requires to test his ability and facilities over a period of years before he can reach a definite conclusion as to what the practice offers. At the same time one should not launch into heavy expense and elaborate equipment to feed a bunch of cattle. Provision should be made to keep the cattle on the grain or grass in the field or in a corral if the grain is stacked; water should always be available and when cold weather sets in there should be the natural shelter of a bluff of timber or a light board shed which may be covered with straw. Conveniently located in such shelter should be feeding tables of plank about three feet wide on which to feed chop when the time arrives and large racks to carry the unthreshed rusted grain which is to form the bulk of the fodder.

An Outline of Feeding Operations

An outline of feeding operations with the object of utilizing a rusted crop might run something like this:—Stack the grain near the place where feeding is to be done. About the time the ground freezes too hard to plow, begin feeding about one sheaf of the rusted grain to each animal three times a day. If there is less than a pound of grain to the sheaf, chop should be fed on the plank tables, in the feeding yard, or in the manger if the cattle are kept inside. In about two weeks give all the sheaves the cattle will clean up reasonably well and continue the chop unless there is more than the pound of grain in each sheaf. This feeding may be kept up, continually increasing the grain as the cattle seem to make weight, until along in February each animal is getting about twelve pounds of grain per day all told, that is from sheaves and as chop or sheaves not rusted. In no case would it be well to feed hay until all the rusted sheaves to be fed had been used up; the taste for hay would destroy the habit of eating the sheaves, but hay may be fed during the last two to four weeks of the feeding period.

During the whole time water and salt should be provided, and the water may be kept from freezing in a large trough by the use of a tank heater. If the cattle are fed outside, they should stand knee deep in straw and the shelter should protect from the prevailing winds.

Cattle, handled as described, should make from a half pound to two pounds per day, depending upon how good the sheaves may be and how well adapted the cattle are for feeding.

The Necessary "Spread" in Price

In feeding enterprises there is generally an attempt made to determine how much spread there should be between the cost of "feeders" and selling price of the finished "butcher" cattle. This spread, of course, should be wide enough to warrant men with average success in feeding in keeping it up. In most calculations this spread is put at two cents. It is very seldom that a profit is not made when the spread is two cents, but frequently the spread is as low as one cent per pound. At one cent a pound it may not be possible to make a profit where the feed is given current market values; but much of the feed that may be used this year is without a very definite market value, it borders closely upon the classification of waste, so that, if the spread is less than sufficient to show a profit with the feeds valued at current prices for grain, it may be advisable to feed for the sake of giving a value to waste.



The Songs and Ballads of Bonnie Scotland

THE gems of Scottish balladry are wonderfully reproduced on Columbia Records with all the warm depth of sentiment that makes their appeal universal.

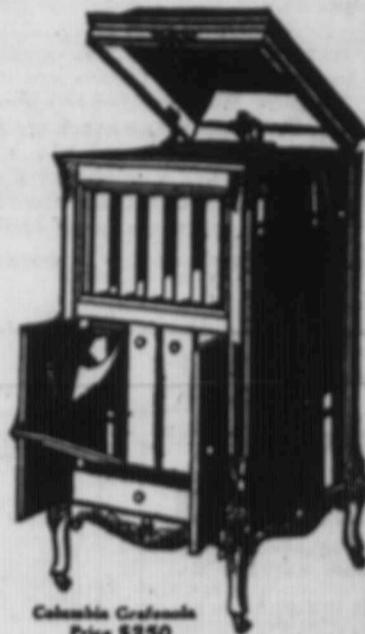
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are the only sure kind to make your hunting trip the success you expect it to be. Velocity and accuracy are the two important features in big game ammunition.

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embody fully these requirements and supplement them with the reliability that comes from high quality materials, skillful workmanship and careful testing.

A sensitive primer that flashes deep into the powder gives instant response to trigger and aim and makes Dominion the high-power ammunition for caribou, moose, bear, deer and all Canadian big game.

A sure "hit and stop" is loaded into each cartridge to back up the sportman's aim. No matter what the shooting conditions Dominion Cartridges meet the requirements.

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THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Wanted

young men as Automobile Experts and Steam and Gas Engineers.
A great demand at \$900.00 to \$1,200.00 per year. The strongest Engineering college in America. Also Commercial courses. Write for catalogue at once. Address—University of Southern Wisconsin, Austin, Wis.

HONEY

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.
From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.
If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.
CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE
Telegraphic address: HORSES, CALGARY. Phone M 2260.
P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

CREAM! EGGS! CREAM!

I PAY The Highest Market Price. All Express Charges on Cream. Cash for Each Shipment.
CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY P. FALLESEN Proprietor **BOX 2074, CALGARY**

Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7

partly in the inadequate marketing, with which we shall deal a little later, but also in the breakdown of the whole system in the winter months. The almost universal habit in the rich dairying districts of Ireland is to feed the cows almost entirely on grass and to abandon any attempt to produce milk between October and May. As a result the creameries are hardly working during that period, except in so far as they are able to sell butter which they have put into cold storage in the summer. Naturally the market falls into the hands of the Danes who continue to produce butter uniform in quality and quantity throughout the year. Every spring therefore the Irish producers have to buy their way back onto the market.

The remedy evidently is to institute a system of winter dairying based on a new method of feeding the cows, and this in its turn will depend on a considerable extension of tillage. At present less than 15 per cent of the land is under the plow and the Irish farmer is reluctant to make any experiments in this direction, owing to the scarcity of labor, the competition of foreign imported food stuffs and the uncertain nature of the climate. The I.A.O.S. has been giving particular attention to this matter for several years past, and interest therein has been greatly stimulated by war conditions, which have emphasized the necessity for home food production. This work has been particularly pushed by T. Wibberley, a highly experienced practical and scientific agriculturist who has been acting as agricultural expert to the I.A.O.S. Mr. Wibberley has worked out a new system of tillage, based on a rotation of catch crops, by which the land is never idle and is made to yield about five crops in two years. The outstanding advantages claimed for this system are that it is peculiarly adapted to the climate and soil of the country and that it depends upon the use of up-to-date labor saving machinery, thus counteracting the shortage of labor and rendering possible a much needed reform in the rate of wages paid to such laborers as are already on the land. The connection between the system and the work of the I.A.O.S. lies in the fact that in order to provide the farmers of the poorer districts with the necessary machinery they must be organized into co-operative societies and thus enabled to purchase in common implements which would otherwise be beyond their means. Many such societies have already been organized and have proved wonderfully successful, in some cases increasing the area under tillage in the neighborhood by as much as 100 per cent. But a great extension of the principle is required before a sufficient increase in tillage can be brought about to make a decided impression on the winter production of milk; such an extension must depend largely on the willingness of the Department to allow its agriculture instructors to work freely with the co-operative societies and at present no such willingness exists.

Selling Butter Still The Great Problem

We come now to consider the most serious question which confronts the Irish creameries. We have seen how the farmers have been organized in such a way that they get the full value for the butter fat they produce and are able to employ skilled labor for the purpose of handling and marketing it. It is difficult to give actual proof by figures of the advantage this has conferred on individuals, but we know at least that the value of Ireland's butter output has increased by an enormous figure and we may put down the greater part of the credit of this to the co-operative creameries. One French writer estimated nearly ten years ago that the gain due to the creameries amounted to an increase of about 30 per cent in the value of each cow's output. In Tralee (Co. Kerry) the price for butter, current in 1895 worked out at 2½d. (5 cents) per gallon milk, testing 2½ to 3 per cent; 3d. (6 cents) for milk testing 3 to 3½ per cent; and 3½d. (7 cents) for 3½ per cent upwards, while the corresponding prices at the creamery showed 2½d. (5½ cents), 3½d. (6½ cents) and 3½d. (7½ cents). In 1896 also, farmers were said to be getting 11d. (22 cents)

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marketing, a little later, of the whole. The al- e rich dairy- to feed the grass and to produce milk. As a re- dly working in so far as which they in the sum- nt falls into continue to quality and ear. Every h producers k onto the to institute based on a e cows, and d on a con- e. At pres- the land is h farmer is eriments in scarcity of foreign im- e uncertain I.A.O.S. has tion to this ast, and in- eately stimu- which have r home food s been par- /iberley, a l and scien- been acting the I.A.O.S. out a new a rotation the land is yield about e outstand- this system pted to the ry and that f up-to-date us counter- or and ren- ded reform d to such the land. e system. lies in the e the farm- s with the ust be or- cieties and common im- wised be be- ch societies d and have ul, in some der tillage such as 100 sion of the a sufficient ight about ion on the such an ex- on the wil- to allow its rork freely ies and at exists.

at Problem r the most fronts the seen how ed in such l value for e and are or for the rking it. l proof by is has con- ve know at ad's butter enormous the greater to the co- /rench wri- s ago that s amounted er cent in tput. In for butter, at 2 1/2. (5 ilk testing cents) for the corres- ry showed cents) and so, farmers (22 cents)

a pound for butter which they had previously sold for 6d. (12 cents) or 7d. (14 cents). Instances of this kind could be multiplied, but the facts will not be disputed by any serious observer. But the work of organization is not completed when the milk has been taken by the creamery, or even when the butter has been made in the best possible way. There remains the very important matter of putting this butter on the market, for which as a rule the creamery manager is responsible.

It is in this respect that the Irish movement falls very seriously behind the Danish. In Denmark all the creameries are federated; they have a complete information service, a national trade-mark, a uniform system of production and of marketing. It may be said that practically every pound of butter made in the country has an almost identical life history. In Ireland unfortunately such a state of things has never been achieved; we have instead, the deplorable spectacle of a cut throat competition frequently going on between one creamery and another with the same buyers in England and Scotland. As early as 1892 the desirability of avoiding competition of this kind by the establishment of a marketing federation was clearly seen, and as a consequence the Irish Co-operative Agency Society was founded to market butter and to buy members' requirements. Its headquarters were in Limerick and it had an office in Manchester and agents in several other retail centres. This society is still in existence and has a considerable turnover, out of which it manages to make a small profit; but it has never reached a position which enabled it in any way to dominate the Irish butter trade or to command the loyalty of the local creameries. Societies persist in the unco-operative practice of dumping butter on the agency when the market is bad and selling elsewhere when it is good; consequently the agency has been driven into the position of buying outside and has become almost an independent firm instead of a federation. It is hard and fortunately it is unnecessary, to fix the blame for this state of things; probably the agency was started too early in the history of the movement and never really surmounted the struggles of its first years. In any case the societies have never regarded it or used it as a true federation of their own.

New Scheme of Central Control Started

Within the last few years the I.A.O.S. has sought to overcome the difficulties by a new and much better scheme on the Danish model. An "Irish Butter Control" has been instituted, with a special trademark of its own which is issued only to those societies which are willing to comply strictly with the conditions of the control. These conditions include the pasteurization of the milk, freedom from preservatives and attainment of a certain standard of bacteriological excellence, which is ensured by the frequent examination of samples by an expert of the Royal College of Science. That butter made under the conditions laid down by the Control is the equal of any in the world for keeping qualities and flavor is the testimony of users as far away as Capetown and in the internment camps in Germany. One consignment was even sent to Spain and returned, owing to failure to find the consignee, and was afterwards sold in Ireland without any damage to its reputation. But the difficulty is to make these facts sufficiently widely known that people will ask for the Irish "Control" brand as readily as for the Danish. The reputation of the Irish butter has hardly got over the old days of unorganized production and it will probably take some years to establish it in its true place. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that enough creameries will support the trade-mark to give it a real power on the English market; at present they are showing a regrettable apathy in the matter, considering its vital importance; but even with the few creameries which have taken it up already a slight advance in prices obtained is noticeable, and if this tendency continues those who have been backward hitherto will undoubtedly wish to come in.

There is one important factor in the success of the Irish creameries which deserves mention in closing this article.



The dawn of
"More bread and
better bread" arrived the day
the sun first shone on

PURITY FLOUR

For sale by your grocer
"More bread and better bread"

We Receive Long Distance Calls Daily For

THE WATERLOO BOY

Gasoline or Kerosene Engine

That's just how popular this wonderful little engine is. It is doing the hard work efficiently every day of the year for hundreds of Western farmers. Every owner is a booster. Satisfaction is the best recommendation. Don't take any chances with that engine of yours! Buy a Waterloo Boy—get honest value and dependable service.



One of your neighbors owns a Waterloo Boy. Ask him if he would part with it.

The Waterloo Boy can be fitted with a kerosene attachment and will run satisfactorily on the heavier fuel. Stocked in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 H.P. to 2 1/2 H.P. CAN be had either mounted on skids or on sub-base. Price determined according to H.P. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer for 5 years against defective workmanship. The best at any price. Write and tell us what engine (how mounted) you require, and we will be pleased to quote you. Prompt delivery guaranteed. We also handle Gas Tractors, Grain Grinders, Cardwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Baling and Threshers' Supplies.

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for (a/c) lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$25. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$5,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 5 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supt. of Lands, Desk 19, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R. CALGARY ALBERTA

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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 JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
 V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

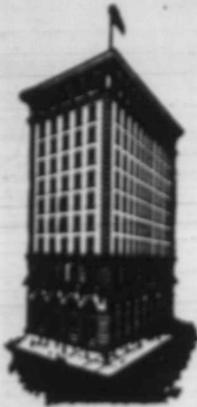
CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Strong Far-Reaching Organization



The local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 315 Branches in Canada, more than 200 of them in the West. Through this organization we offer a Banking Service covering the whole Dominion thoroughly. Open an account with the Union Bank of Canada, and take advantage of our exceptional facilities.

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

Airdrie, Alderson, Alx, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Clairmont, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Inisburg, Edmonton, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Inisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Poncha Creek, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Wainfred.

Head Office, Winnipeg
 Total Assets over \$90,000,000
 Deposits over \$72,000,000

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

Notice of Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 30th November, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday the 1st December, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th November to the 30th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. COOPER MASON, Acting General Manager.
 Toronto, October 25th, 1916.

MONEY TO LOAN

in moderate amounts on improved farm property occupied by the owner and situated not more than 10 miles from elevator and railroad.

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARMERS!

Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
 WINNIPEG

The continuance of a creamery must largely depend on the willingness of its members to support it by supplying it with all their milk. But in districts where there is a proprietary concern in competition with the creamery the suppliers may be tempted away by higher prices. In order to protect the creamery what is known as a "binding rule" has been introduced by which every member binds himself to supply the creamery all milk which is not required for his own consumption. This rule has been challenged several times in the law courts and has been redrafted with the best legal advice. It is now firmly established and is of the greatest importance to creameries. It is regrettable however that a loophole of escape from these obligations is provided by the fact that most creameries derive a good deal of milk from farmers who are not members, either because they do not wish to subscribe share capital, or because they wish to avoid the binding rule. There would be a good deal to be said for making this impossible by rule, but some managers claim that they do not wish to add unnecessarily to the share capital, on which 5 per cent must be paid.

A number of creameries have undertaken the joint purchase of their members' agricultural requirements, which are paid for out of the milk checks. Some also market eggs and poultry in addition to butter, while there has been an important development lately in using the power of the creamery to turn a grinding mill for milling the members' wheat and other grain. This is much appreciated in remote country districts, where there is no mill available, and should lead to a considerable increase in the acreage under grain crops. Finally a certain number of creameries which have surplus funds available lend money to their members on the security of their milk; but this practice is not officially encouraged.

RULES FOR BORROWING MONEY

Many things need to be considered in borrowing money. T. N. Carver of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, lays down the following five rules to be observed in securing a loan.

- 1.—Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used will produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt.
 - 2.—The contract should provide for the repayment of the principal at the most convenient time, that is when the borrower is most likely to have the means wherewith to repay it.
 - 3.—The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed.
 - 4.—Provision should be made in the long time loan for the gradual reduction of the principal.
 - 5.—As low interest rates as possible should be secured.
- North Dakota Experiment Station.

Hail Insurance Problem

Continued from Page 11

4.—That every effort be made to induce all the municipalities which are under the plan to assume full mutual pro rata responsibility for the deficit and to pay such assessments as may be found necessary for the repayment of the amount involved. This would also unavoidably involve full mutual responsibility for any future deficit which may occur. The whole question is one for municipal rather than for provincial action. The municipalities must decide for themselves what they are prepared to do and then ask the legislature to so amend the Hail Insurance Act as to make the course upon which they have decided possible. The government or even the legislature could not exercise any coercion in a matter of this kind.

5.—Any step which is taken affecting the municipalities under the scheme can only be taken with the consent of the ratepayers of each of the municipalities affected.

6.—Nothing can be done towards meeting the deficit of the present year unless the same protection is guaranteed to all ratepayers against all deficits which may occur in future years.

It should be readily evident to every one that it would be the very height of injustice to load this year's deficit upon the farmers of the participating municipalities without guaranteeing to each of them the same protection when his turn for a hail-out comes as it is certain

Choice Manitoba

Farms for Sale

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THE

Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

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

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In the Modesto Irrigation District
 In the Stanislaus County
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Where the Land Owns the Water.
 Best Soil, Climate and Irrigation System in California. Write us for information and literature.

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on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
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 EDMONTON REGINA
 SASKATOON

THE Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited will be held at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Industrial Bureau in the city of Winnipeg, on Wednesday the 29th day of November, A.D. 1916.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of October, 1916.

WILLIAM MOFFAT,
 Secretary.

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Low - Priced Life Insurance

Some people do not yet know that from a Canadian Company—with all its funds invested in Canada and making for the country's development—they may obtain Life Insurance at lower cost than in any other Company.

Many, on the other hand, DO know, and that is the reason for the remarkable growth of

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Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG
Ask for personal rates—stating age.

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Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY
There is none better
See our Local Agent or write for his address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
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PROMPT SERVICE AND BEST CURRENT TERMS
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It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter; to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft, or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper; to write your own leases, contracts, deeds and mortgages. The Success is the largest—strongest—most reliable. It trains more students annually than all competitors combined—employs courteous, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

The Success Business College Ltd.
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ALBERTA FAT STOCK SHOW CALGARY

December 12th to 15th, 1916, and

Auction Sale of Beef Females and Fat Stock Entries

December 14th

Entries for the Fat Stock Show close on December 2, and for the Auction Sale, November 14th.

Price List and Application Forms, also Sale Catalogues, when issued, may be obtained from

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary,
Alberta Livestock Association,
Victoria Park, Calgary.

THE GENIUS SMITH STUMP PULLERS
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
CALGARY FREE DEL. 31 LA CRESCENT, MONT.

to come. So that it is not possible to deal intelligently with the question of this year's deficit without at the same time dealing with the future of the plan and the amendment of the act in such manner as to provide for a permanent, an equitable and a business-like solution of the whole problem. It is useless to propose plans for meeting the deficit without at the same time proposing equally feasible plans for placing the whole undertaking permanently on a sound basis. In this connection it appears to the writer that the following are amongst the conditions which will have to be met and in part provided for by amendments to the act.

Proposed Amendments

1—That the four cent per acre general assessment rate remain as it is. 2—That the five dollar maximum indemnity remain as it is. 3—That any added protection required above that afforded by the four cent per acre assessment be paid for by those upon whose crop the insurance is carried and in proportion to the acreage at risk by them respectively. 4—That an extra and variable assessment beginning at twelve cents per acre be levied against all crop at risk, provision being made permitting any farmer to withdraw his crop acreage from this extra assessment by foregoing all claim upon the protection of the commission. This rate to be reduced at the discretion of the commission only when a surplus equal to ten per cent. of the risk carried has been accumulated. 5—No municipality under the scheme to be permitted to withdraw while it is indebted to the commission either in connection with assessments or while its share of obligations arising from any deficit remains in any part unpaid and thereafter only upon two full years' notice to the commission of its intention to withdraw. 6—Empowering the commission to levy against the insured crop acreage an emergency rate not exceeding twenty cents per acre in any one year with which to meet any deficit which in the future may occur and in case that such emergency assessment prove insufficient, then a pro rata distribution of the funds available shall be made amongst the claimants and the remaining deficit be paid out of the possible surplus of the succeeding year, and in case there be no surplus or if the surplus prove insufficient, a further levy of an emergency rate not exceeding twenty cents per acre to be levied against the crop acreage until such deficit has been met in full. 7—That if all municipalities now under the plan will consent to the foregoing suggested amendments to the act or other feasible amendments which will guarantee the insurance of future sufferers by hail, they shall be empowered thru their commission to issue against their credit bonds or debentures payable over a period of eight years and, if necessary, guaranteed by the provincial government for such amount as may be necessary to raise the \$2,100,000 required to cover the current year's deficit. In each year the maturing payment of principal and interest maturing to be a first charge against the revenue of the commission until all the obligations thus incurred have been met in full.—J.B.M.

HIGH SHIPPING FREIGHTS

As an example of the excessively high charges now prevailing as shipping freights between America and Great Britain, the following is taken from a recent issue of the Hull (England) Wheatshaf, one of the journals of a branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society:—

	£	s.	d.
200½ gross milk bottles and paper caps	174	4	8
Insurance (from America)	2	9	1
Shipping Freight	332	0	10
Delivery charges	15	18	2
	£524	12	9

And three months to wait for delivery.

BIG SHEEP SALE

At the C.P.R. sale at the ready-made farm colony at Coaldale, on October 25, 3,600 sheep were sold for more than \$30,000, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$14 per head. The sale was very successful.

Nearly every sheepman of the south was there.

The largest buyer of the day was D. G. McLennan of Airdale, north of Calgary, who took 1,600 head. An Olds party bought about 300 head. F. Colman took 250, Hyslop Bros. 100 and many others added to their flocks. Very few lots of 50 were sold.

Build With "METALLIC"

EASTLAKE SHINGLE
EMPIRE CORRUGATED IRON



MAKE your buildings last a lifetime. Let us show you the savings made by using "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, "Empire" Corrugated Iron (for roofing and siding), "Metallic" Rock and Brick Faced and Clapboard Siding, "Halitus" Ventilators, "Acheson" Roof Lights, "Metallic" Ceilings, Eavetrough, etc. Write us for information and booklet based on years of experience in farm buildings.
Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

Save Your Wife's Wages

If you can't save your own wages, why not save your wife's?

The London Life Insurance Company Handeth One To the Thoughtless Man.

But perhaps you don't pay her wages. You simply give her a home and the right of working for you and the children. Do you think that is right?

If she is satisfied with a home as her share in your marriage partnership, the least you can do is to see that her wages shall be paid even if you should die. She surely has a right to enough to keep a roof over her head.

By putting on a Life Insurance Policy, payable to her, you are doing the very least you should do towards paying your wife's wages. Send us your name and address and we will tell you how to pay her wages with a policy "Good as Gold."

The London Life Insurance Company
London : Ontario : Canada

FROZEN UP, but— plenty of eggs



NOW is the time to make money in poultry—now, when the price of eggs is away up. One cent a month is all it costs to start your hens laying early and to keep them laying all winter. Try

Pratts Poultry Regulator

at our risk. We will refund your money if you don't get more eggs. Thousands of live poultrymen are using "Pratts" and are eating in on their wisdom and foresight. Pratts Poultry Regulator keeps the fowls healthy and vigorous, tones up the organs of digestion and egg production—prevents disease.

At your Dealer's in 30c pkgs.—larger numbering sizes up to 12-lb. pkgs. at \$1.50; 24-lb. pkgs. \$3.00; 100-lb. bags at \$8.00.

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is guaranteed to prevent and cure colds and Roup. It is quickly taken up by the blood and cleanses the system, allaying the inflammation and reducing the fever.

At your Dealer's in powder or tablet form, 50c and 10c a box.

Money back if not satisfied. Write to-day for Pratts 64-page Book, "Poultry Writings." IT'S FREE.

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LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has cured a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

HUNTSVILLE, ONT., March 9th, 1916. I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. G. T. YOUNG. Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 5 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, Enosburg Falls, 111 Vermont



SELDOM SEE

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

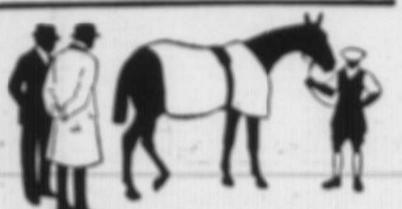
ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$ K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic ointment for man and horse. Relieves Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Galls, Wens, Bruises, Various Venous Varieties, Old Sores, Ailments Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a ounce at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 121, 121 Lyman St., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Class Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef. W. A. CLEMONS Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association, 21 George St.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wender. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wender a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Farrow, Diarrhoea, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V. E., Kingston, Ont.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER The Department of Agriculture has found that dehorning cows adds to their milking value. The Keystone Dehorner is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 121) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet. R. H. NIKENNA, 219 Robert Street, Toronto.



SAVE-The-HORSE Will Cure It!

By race horsemen and breeders know Save-The-Horse is a sure cure for SPAVIN—Winged—Thorough or any Spavin, Knot, Ankle, Hock, or Tendons Disease. Over 200,000 cases have been successfully treated. Sold with a Signed Contract—Bond to return money if remedy fails. No blistering or laying up of horse when you need him. Learn how to diagnose and treat cases. Send today for our FREE 96-page BOOK, sample contract and expert veterinary's advice. All FREE. Try Chemical Co. 151 Van Horne Street (Made in Canada) TORONTO, ONT. Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with COGN-UMAT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies 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.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SOUND DRY CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, ready to ship upon receipt of order. Knutson & Lilja, Graeton, Minn.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES IN CAR LOAD lots at wholesale prices. Send list of what you want and we will quote prices delivered your station. Enterprise Lumber Co. Edmonton, Alberta.

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A SNAP—CULTIVATED QUARTER SECTION if sold at once. Write for particulars. Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 44-3

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES IMPROVED, three miles to station, one to school; ideal mixed farming and dairying district; free range. Deal with owner and save commission. Price \$5,600. Guy Callison, Louisa, Alberta. 45-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. (When writing mention The Guide). 45-3

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D. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales, Marcs and Fillies for sale. 23-11

WANTED—CAR LOAD OF HIGH GRADE Clydesdale fillies, maturing 1400 lbs., of good conformation and quality. State lowest cash price. Wm. B. Ewen, Goven, Sask. 45-2

CATTLE

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

AUCTION SALE OF 15 COWS, MOSTLY fresh, 25 yearlings and calves from our famous grade Red Polled Dairy Herd, at Willow Farm, 4 miles south west of Millet, Alberta, Nov. 21st, 1 o'clock sharp. M. J. Howes & Sons.

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"Buy Cockerels Now"

This is good advice to poultry keepers. It is given by one of The Guide's consistent poultry advertisers, The Balmossie Farms Ltd., Sask. We quote from their letter, dated Oct. 27, 1916:

Would it be possible to publish a short article in The Guide pointing out to farmers the advantage of purchasing cockerels in the Fall? Breeders will always take a smaller price now, which more than makes up for price of wintering. The expense is less, as the birds do not weigh as much as in the spring. Then, besides getting the pick of the stock as far as feather is concerned, the farmer is certain of getting satisfaction now because it is only early-hatched, well-grown cockerels that can be shipped in the Fall. Most good breeders have been unable to supply the spring demand for the past two years, and the shortage is certain to be greater this year, as, owing to the high price of feed, breeders have not as a rule increased their stocks.

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BALMOSSIE FARMS LIMITED.

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is also good advice to poultry breeders. Wideawake farmers are buying their male birds now. Don't be left with a big stock on hand over winter. Let The Guide's Farmer's Market Place sell them for you. Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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The Co-operative Community

II.—Economic Conditions and Community Welfare

By J. S. Woodsworth, Director, Bureau of Social Research

"Nearly every family has built a splendid home and fine barns and granaries, with all modern improvements. The machinery is of the best and latest makes. Nearly every family owns an auto, many in the district take winter trips to various points in the United States. There are two towns within five miles, and the community life finds expression in the towns." (Central Saskatchewan).



J. S. WOODSWORTH

"Practically all in the hands of a very few land-owners. Any residents are renters, consequently the district is subject to many changes. Most of the children who have attended school during the past two years are children of renters. Farms are a great distance apart, and many of the residents are not able to talk English." (District near Winnipeg).

"The principal line would have to be a chance to make more than a mere living. This district is not at all fitted for wheat raising, but at present there is no market for anything else, and not more than two of the farmers of the district can afford to go into cattle raising at present owing to want of means to put up the necessary buildings and fences. As the yield of grain has been steadily declining for the past seven years, it does not appear as tho they can ever change their system of farming unless prices continue at least as high as at present. So long as men have to work from dawn to dark to make a mere living—some of them are going deeper into debt every day—it will take a longer time than this generation will live to effect any improvement in their social condition. Financial improvement and community betterment go hand in hand. To my mind, the government might do immense good to any district in Western Canada if they will set themselves to either cheapen transportation or improve present and find new markets for Western crops. To improve the livestock industry, too, they will have to supply pure bred stock on different terms than at present. This district is eminently suited for stock, lots of water, hay and shelter; but it is an absolute impossibility to raise enough cash to get in any fine bred stock, unless possibly a boar, and the pig market has never yet been high enough to make it pay to feed them, except for home use. To sum up, 'money is the root of all evil,' but it is also the root of community betterment. Improve financial conditions and social conditions will improve themselves." (Northern Saskatchewan).

"District four years old, contains scrubby, stony and wet land; settlers poor; almost all from the British Isles. Difficult matter to get in the taxes. Roads urgently needed. Impossible to get adequate medical attention." (Northern Manitoba).

Saskatchewan Progressive

These are four typical districts as seen thru the eyes of the school teachers. Of one hundred old settled districts in Saskatchewan, only one reported poor material progress, the others being "excellent" or "good." In these districts the majority of the farmers have telephones, and many of them automobiles. In the older parts of Manitoba many of the present economic troubles are due to earlier prosperity which enables the first settlers to move into the towns. In the newer districts there is a lack of roads, in some places of a railroad; inability to secure credit; poor marketing facilities; unoccupied land and absence of social and educational advantages. In many districts in northern Manitoba the situation is almost desperate. Here is an illustration. "At the present time there is not even a single road in the district, nor a draft, and when it rains or in the spring and fall, nearly all the pupils cannot attend on account of having to cross numerous pools or small lakes of water. Another bad thing for the district is that all those able to work have to leave the district to seek work in other places to earn enough to carry them thru

the winter, there being practically no work, or men employed, in the district. The district is badly in need of easier access to medical aid. At least four cases of child birth have taken place without any trained help at all, and in two cases without any other help than the husband. Anything that would enable the settlers to get more land under cultivation, such as a steam plowing outfit, or government help to get land plowed, would be

an immense factor in improving the prosperity and welfare of the district at large."

The question of good roads is a serious one. On the open prairie the trail meets the need of the earlier settlers. Later, dirt graded roads, with wooden bridges and iron culverts, more or less indifferently constructed and maintained, are the rule. In the scrub country, which is often low, an extensive system of drainage and good roads are imperative if there is to be any progress.

Rural Mail Delivery

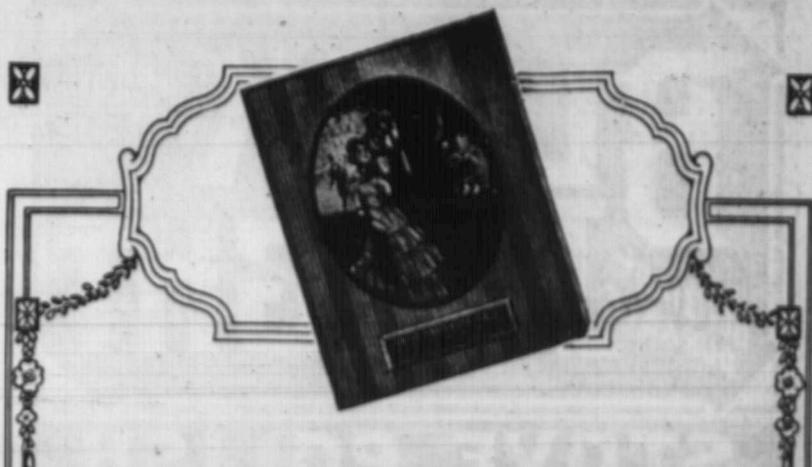
In Alberta 35 per cent. of the districts reporting have rural mail delivery, one having daily service and several others a tri-weekly service; in Saskatchewan only 10 per cent., and in Manitoba, strange to say, very few at all report rural mail delivery. In Alberta half of the districts reporting have telephones, and in these districts 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the farmers have telephones. In Saskatchewan in 20 per cent. of the districts nearly all have telephones, and in Manitoba in the older districts, from which most of the reports came, telephones are almost universal.

Under modern conditions, and especially in a country of "magnificent distances," facilities for rapid communication are not luxuries, but absolute necessities. The Indian who once roamed these plains measured the distances by the number of days journey it took him to cover the ground by pony, dog-train or canoe. He was right, distance is best measured by time. We are so many minutes by telephone to the doctor and he is so many minutes by auto to our sick child. We are so many hours by horses to the elevator and so many days by train or boat to a seaport market. Should we have consolidated schools? Should we build more churches? Where should the social centre be established? Should we develop a local market? The answer to these, and a score of other questions, will be decided largely by our roads and telephone lines.

Little Co-operative Marketing

It is rather disappointing that in the majority of cases the information given by the farmers' secretaries with regard to marketing and co-operative enterprises is too general to furnish the basis for any very accurate statements. According to the figures given, a very small proportion of the produce is sold direct to the consumers. In Alberta, usually not more than 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the dairy products, the occasionally as high as 35 per cent. Poultry would not average more than 10 per cent., tho in some cases as high as 90 per cent. Stock is under 10 per cent. In addition there is a little garden stuff. In Saskatchewan on an average 2 per cent. of the produce is sold direct. In Manitoba the districts reporting showed 80 per cent. dairy produce and 40 per cent. poultry (probably to dairies and commission houses). Several mention cordwood as the only product sold direct. In Alberta 80 per cent. of the household supplies is bought from local merchants; the remainder is divided between the mail order houses and the co-operative stores. In Saskatchewan comparatively little is purchased from the co-operative stores; the business is about equally divided between the local stores and the mail order houses. In Manitoba 75 per cent. of the household supplies come from the local stores, and the remainder from mail order houses. Only about one half of one per cent. comes thru the co-operative stores.

Here surely is "food for thought" for the enterprising mail order people, for



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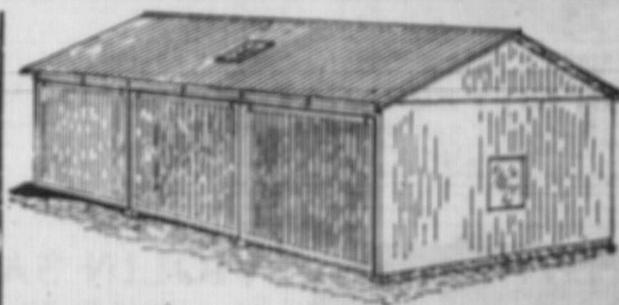
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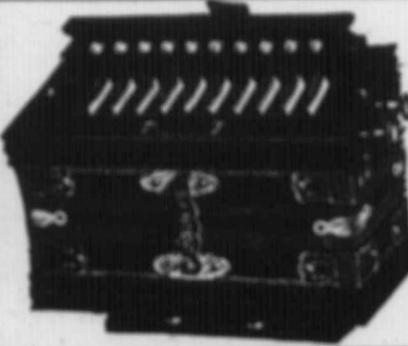
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the advocates of the co-operative movement and for the students of social problems. Are our villages doomed? How eliminate the middle man? How best regulate or control big business? Under modern conditions can a class organization bring about economic reform?

With regard to co-operative enterprises in general, 45 per cent. of the districts in Alberta have never had any. When tried they have usually proved successful. They include elevator companies, co-operative stores, lumber yard, livestock association, co-operative buying of flour, feed and twine. In one Mermon district there is a successful co-operative mill and also a water system. Success is attributed in various cases to "meeting demands," "lowered prices," and "brought the merchants to time." One co-operative store failed because of "too much faith in humanity," another because of "insufficient capital and non-loyalty of shareholders," others because of poor management or local competition or individual greed and lack of co-operative spirit. In Saskatchewan only two-thirds of the districts have tried co-operative enterprises. These have been successful with two exceptions, due to a lack of interest. In Manitoba at least half the districts have not tried co-operation tho the ventures have been nearly all successful.

In Alberta, in the districts reporting 70 per cent. of the land is held by residents. In three places 50 per cent. is held by speculators; in several places large areas are held for speculation. In quite a number of districts land is still held by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Hudson's Bay Company. In one district all are renters, in another over half the old timers have moved away and rented their places; one district is all homestead land. In Saskatchewan in 90 per cent. of the districts practically all the land is held by residents; in the other 10 per cent. about half is held by renters and apparently in some cases a very large proportion is vacant and held for speculation, in some districts as high as 50 to 60 per cent.

Renters and Owners
In Manitoba, in most districts reporting, 90 per cent. of the land is held by residents. In one district a large amount of land is occupied by renters; in a few districts considerable held by speculators. These figures for Manitoba are supplemented by information from the secretary-treasurers of the various municipalities. From the figures received it is estimated that one-sixth of the farm land in organized municipalities is unoccupied. One out of every ten farmers is a tenant. One in five of the owners of farm lands lives outside of the municipality in which their land is situated and of these one in seven lives outside the province. Those municipalities which gave no returns are mostly in the outlying part of the province and hence the estimate with regard to unoccupied land is on the conservative side.

Is the investor in farm lands a benefactor of the community? By whose effort are unoccupied farm lands increased in value? Has the community any claim on this "unearned increment"? What claim and how can the community collect? Is the absentee landlord interested in securing social advantages? Are we to have a system of free-hold farms, or a system of farm tenantry? What was the purpose of granting free homesteads? Has that purpose been accomplished or frustrated?

Economic progress is undoubtedly a most important factor in social welfare, and as such is a matter of concern to the educator and moral leader, not less than to the business man. Here if anywhere is a place for government action. How can such action be secured? From the standpoint of the community at large, one views with apprehension the apparently growing division between "town" and "country." Undoubtedly the farmers' organizations have done much to improve the social and economic conditions in the prairie provinces. Probably under existing conditions a sharply defined class organization is necessary. Yet no sectional activity is adequate to the needs of rural life. Certain functions, now performed by the town, and performed perhaps in a very unsatisfactory way, are still very necessary in our present economic system. Other functions will become more and more necessary as social advantages are more highly prized and more widely available. Rural co-operation, as now practiced, is accomplishing much. It will accomplish still more as it is increasingly possessed of the co-operative spirit.

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or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 20 hours and will produce
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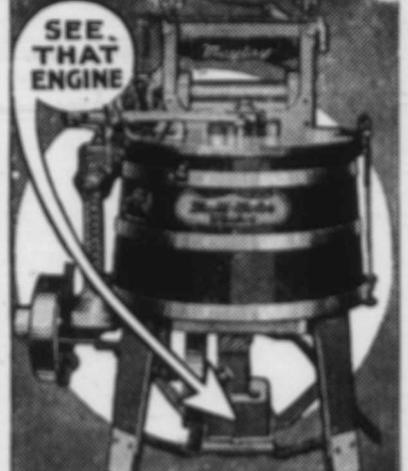
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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

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

TWILIGHT SLEEP

The members of the Women's Section of the Wiseton Association have been studying the subject of "Twilight Sleep" and have requested me to call the attention of other members to the matter, with the view of extending education in regard to this boon for mothers.

It will be noted from the following letter from Dr. Wakefield that this anesthetic should be administered only by a physician skilled in that method of treatment. However, with the coming of municipal hospitals, that our association is energetically working for, hospital treatment should be in reach of every woman and physicians may be in a position to administer the "Twilight Sleep" treatment if women are urgent enough in their demands for this method that so greatly reduces infant mortality.

Two booklets at ten cents each may be obtained from this office giving information regarding results of this treatment. Your association should obtain these and give the matter thought.

ERMA STOCKING,

Prov. Sec.

Delisle, Sask.

Doctor's Practical Opinion

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your request for information regarding my experience with the so-called "Twilight Sleep" method of confinement has just reached me. I am glad to respond and to state that I have been making use of this treatment for nearly two years in my private hospital, and during that time have confined under scopolamine anesthesia one hundred and fifty women, all private patients and practically all of them women of education and culture who voluntarily sought this treatment because it appealed to their intelligence.

Each woman who takes the treatment becomes an ardent advocate of the method and so a general knowledge of its possibilities is becoming better understood and more and more women are coming to me to avail themselves of its benefits.

Among our cultured classes child-bearing has been a formidable experience and the shattered nervous systems with which I am constantly coming in contact as the result of the ordeal proves the truth of the statement.

I have no patience with the sentiment that child-bearing is a perfectly normal experience and that the pains of labor have an edifying tendency. Child-bearing may have been a very normal act in prehistoric times; it is far from being so now. I know of nothing more generally wrecking to the physical and nervous status of our present day women than child-bearing under conscious pain. We look back on the days when surgical operations were performed without anesthesia with shuddering horror; yet I question if the suffering of those who were compelled to submit to surgical procedures before the days of anesthetics was any worse than the suffering endured by the average woman in child-birth as ordinarily conducted. Usage has simply made us regard with tolerance this terrible physical ordeal which has been one of the great blots on the page of our progressing modern civilization.

I can state, however, as a simple incontrovertible fact that women need no longer suffer in childbirth; their sensitive nervous systems need no longer be temporarily or permanently wrecked by hours or days of conscious pain.

The remedy is simple, safe, effective, and it is up to the woman to intelligently take cognizance of its existence and by educational effort create conditions that will make its more general use possible. In scopolamine we have a drug which, properly administered, is capable of carrying a woman thru her entire labor without any consciousness of pain and yet without any interference with the natural muscular forces on which we depend for the normal expulsion of the child. Its administration is its chief difficulty. No rule can be laid down for its use. Each woman is a law unto herself. Careful individualization of each patient and the administration to each individual of the amount she requires when her condition shows the need for a

fresh dosage forms the whole crux in its administration. This is simply a question of familiarity with the drug and the experience in its use.

Advantages of Treatment

My experience with "Twilight Sleep" has failed to show a single objection to its use. The many bugaboos suggested by those ignorant of the treatment have no foundation in fact. Its main advantages are: (1) It does away with all fear of the approaching labor. This is far from being unimportant as many sensitive women suffer sufficient panic from fear of the approaching labor as to materially interfere with the nerve poise which should characterize pregnancy. (2) It confers upon women a painless labor. (3) It prevents the nerve strain usually coincident upon labor with its attendant physical exhaustion and, therefore, does entirely away with the more or less profound nervous invalidism that is a not infrequent sequel to a hard labor. One can scarcely believe one's own eyesight when one sees the general physical fitness displayed by women after a hard labor under "Twilight Sleep." (4) Statistics show incontrovertibly that the infant mortality is much reduced, probably reduced 50 per cent. under this treatment. (5) The baby gets a much better start in life. It is easy to see that a child nurtured and cared for in its infancy by a woman with a perfect nerve poise and physical fitness has a much better start in life than if the reverse is the case. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of the early care the infant receives.

Viewed from all possible standpoints, volumes might be written on this subject. I must, however, be satisfied by simply saying that never in the history of the world has any question come up more important to the economic life of women than this. I can only express the hope that they will realize its importance and act accordingly.

Yours very sincerely,

W. FRANCIS B. WAKEFIELD, M.D.
1525 Sutter Street,
San Francisco.

CLUB OF MANY INTERESTS

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—The monthly meeting of the U.F.W.A., Thorncliffe and Turkey Hill Branch, was held at the home of Mrs. Tullford on September 6, a large number of members being present. Some of the women brought along their finished Red Cross work which was handed over to Mrs. Hawkesworth, our Red Cross representative. Mrs. Hawkesworth showed receipts for previous work sent in and also money, \$21.25 proceeds of social and box which Miss Louise Bishop carried round at the July picnic. The president then asked the secretary to read a short article on "Married Women's Rights." Miss Roycroft was then called upon to read her paper on "The Life of Florence Nightingale," this being the second of the series of study in that direction. Mrs. Hodgins kindly undertook to prepare the third paper for the next meeting. A vote of thanks to Miss Roycroft for her paper was moved, seconded and passed. It was arranged that the next meeting should be held on October 4, at the home of Mrs. Redman, the secretary-treasurer. It was then proposed that a program and dance be arranged for Thanksgiving, October 9. All agreeing to this, it was decided to hold it at Turkey Hill school on that evening, the ladies of that district to supply sandwiches and tea, other ladies to bring cakes.

Two new members were recorded, making a total of fourteen. All business over, tea was kindly dispensed by Mrs. Tullford.

Yours fraternally,

MRS. C. A. REDMAN.

THE CHANGING MAP

The suffrage map must now be changed again—for the fourth time this year. It changes almost as fast as the map of Europe. But the suffrage victories are bloodless and represent only slain prejudices.—The Woman's Journal.

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Bread is the cheapest food known. Home bread baking reduces the high cost of living by lessening the amount of expensive meats required to supply the necessary nourishment to the body.

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Dr. Robinson

Dental Specialist

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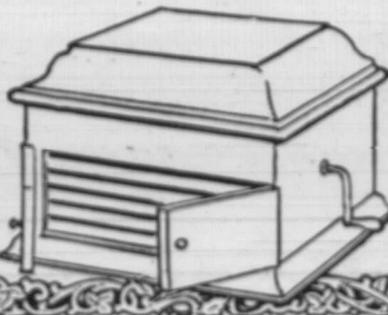


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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A BIG COMPETITION

Such piles of stories have come in for the new contest, "Nature's Freaks," that there should be some extra good ones among them. It will take quite a time to read them all over, but I will try to announce the prize winners at the earliest possible date.

In the meantime you will have to try to be as patient as possible and just watch the paper each week so that you will be sure not to miss the names when they are published, for you never know but yours may be among them.

I hope none of you have forgotten to give your ages or addresses or to have your stories certified or to do any of the many other things little people are so apt to forget.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

Because I can improve myself by having a good education and enjoy myself by learning my lessons. I like reading and spelling best. I can have a good time playing with my playmates. I can pull weeds in my garden and also have the fun of planting the seeds and watching them grow. We can play on the blackboard any time we like or read library books.

PERCY MARTIN.

THE BADGER

When my father went to town he saw a badger on the road so he jumped off the wagon and stuck the whip in his mouth so that he could not bite. He then put the line around him and brought him home. We then put him in a barrel so that we could show him to the neighbors, but next day he got out. I do not know how he got out, for we had one stone and ten bricks on the top. I wish to receive a membership pin.

HERBERT WILLOCK,

Marcelin, Sask. Age 12 years.

CAN GET GOOD POSITION

I love to go to school very much. I like to go to school because when I grow up I can get a job in the office or anywhere. If I would not like to go I would have to do hard work. I like to learn much too. I did not play truant yet and won't play either.

FRED BOEHM,

Runnydale, Sask. Age 12 years.

LIKES TOWN SCHOOL

I have read the letters in The Guide and enjoyed them very much so I thought I should like to write to your club. I will write on why I like to go to school. I like to go for one thing because we have a nice teacher. She gives us stars for our work and we all like that very well. I like to study history, grammar and geography. They are all very easy for me. We have only a half a mile to walk to school. Our school is in town and I like that better than I would a country school. My chums and I go down town at recess so that is why I like school in town. It snowed Sunday and on Monday we walked to school, but I did not like that very well. At recess we play lots of games and we are never satisfied with enough play when recess is over. But you know we could not play all the time.

EDYTHE MILLER,

Age 12.

LIVES NEAR THE SCHOOL

As I have read your page for a long time I thought I would try and see if I could write a letter that would be fit to put in print. I live on a farm about a half a mile from town. I walk to school in the summer and come back home for dinner. Then we have an hour and a half at noon, but in the winter, when it is cold, I take my dinner as I would not have time to come home in an hour.

I am in the eighth grade, but I am only twelve years old. I like riding horse-back, but cannot do much of it yet. I have a horse of my own, but cannot ride her because she would buck me off. I think, editor, this will only take a small space of your page, but I will try next time to write a longer and better story.

SIBYL RICHARDSON,

Age 12.

THE TOAD

There is a good little American who cannot speak for himself nor explain his habits, his needs nor his usefulness; his name is Toad. Perhaps he wouldn't say a word if he could because he works hard all summer and sleeps all winter, which leaves him no time for gossip.

People who have considered toads worth studying tell us that Mr. American Toad cannot drink water with his mouth. All the water he gets into his system is absorbed thru his skin. Therefore, if you ever see a toad in your garden sometime when it hasn't rained for ever so long, if you see a dry-skinned toad looking shriveled up and wretched, run quick for some water, pour it over him and see him sprawl out and grow plump as the water soaks thru his skin. You better not delay a minute, because if you do, and that toad dies, as he surely will die if he can't get water, why, you have lost one of the most faithful servants that ever worked in a garden. Since water is a sick toad's medicine, don't fail to give him all he needs. Mr. Toad must eat, and as his food is crawly old caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, flies, ants and similar dainties, you may see that his life is worth saving.

It may seem amusing on first thought that toads always try to get worms and insects down their throats head first, but if they didn't they might have much trouble swallowing their dinner. Living creatures object to going down toads' throats, and unless they are taken in head first, they pull and jerk and struggle to keep in the daylight. If they go to dinner head first, the toad has a great advantage because all the worms and caterpillars can do then is to try to back up. They tell us that an angleworm is hard to swallow. He is so long and so squirmy he can back up and back up almost as fast as the toad can swallow. After a toad has finally managed to get an angleworm out of sight he can't be induced to eat another even if he is hungry.

The reason a toad catches flies so easily is because he has a sticky tongue which is fastened in the front of his mouth instead of the back.

Toads are obliged to fill and empty their stomachs four times every twenty-four hours. Daytimes they usually back into their burrows and watch for flies; and the fly that travels near Mr. Toad's nose is seen never more. Late every afternoon Mr. Toad leaves home and goes hopping across the lawn on a hunting expedition. He works all night, this friend of ours, chasing enemies of the trees and garden. He may begin on plain food like grasshoppers and molasses, but tussock moths are ice cream to him.

As for clothes, Mr. Toad never wastes any time at the tailors, nor does Mrs. Toad ever consult a dressmaker. At least four times every year the toad seeks a dressing-room under a cabbage-leaf or the doorstep or anywhere safe from interruption, and there he splits his skin down the middle of the back. He wears sort of a union suit; cap, coat, trousers, shoes and stockings all in one piece. After splitting his coat, Mr. Toad pulls out his hind legs, then his arms, draws the garment over his head, the way the boys pull off their sweaters, but instead of leaving his old suit around for someone to pick up the neat and tidy toad makes a great effort and swallows his clothes, warts—no, buttons and all.

It must be fun to shake off a suit in that fashion and then find yourself so easily arrayed in bright, new garments.

Baby toads play dead when they fall into the hands of an enemy, and they soon learn to hide from reptiles, crows, hawks, owls and even ducks and hens. Many baby toads die from cold the first winter. Perhaps as they grow older toads know better where to make their beds in which they sleep until springtime.

If you have a toad in your garden, treat him kindly; if you haven't, go out in the country and bring one home. He may live to be thirty years old—that hungry, harmless, useful toad. And he'll work for you every summer.

—By Frances Margaret Fox,

in The Mothers' Magazine.

Club

American who nor explain his usefulness; his as he wouldn't because he works cepts all winter, for gossip.

ered toads worth American Toad his mouth. All is system is ab- herefore, if you arden sometime ever so long, if toad looking I, run quick for im and see him up as the water better not delay do, and that I die if he can't lost one of the at ever worked is a sick toad's ive him all he eat, and as his rpillars, grass- flies, ants and y see that his

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flies so easily tongue which of his mouth

ill and empty every twenty- usually back atch for flies; ar Mr. Toad's Late every home and goes on a hunting ght, this friend the trees and plain food like but tussock

I never wastes loes Mrs. Toad At least four cks a dressing- r the doorstep rruption, and en the middle rt of a union oes and stock- r splitting his his hind legs, garment over pull off their saving his old o pick up the a great effort arts—no, but-

off a suit in d yourself so w garments. hen they fall and they soon crows, hawks, hens. Many e first winter- r toads know beds in which

your garden. ven't, go out ne home. He ars old—that id. And he'll

paret Fox, rs Magasing

\$100 For Half Bushel of Wheat \$100

\$40 For Half Bushel of Oats \$40

\$25 For Half Bushel of Barley \$25

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

PURE REGISTERED SEED

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

barley in 24 lb. sacks each; Victory oats and Banner oats in 20 lb. sacks each. These are the quantities most suitable for seeding one-quarter acre plots. One or more sacks will be given to any individual (under



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

conditions described on this page) absolutely free. The Grain Growers' Guide will hold a Seed Fair in Winnipeg in November, 1917, at which every person who gets one of these sacks may exhibit a half bushel of grain and win the big cash prizes.

WHICH IS BEST?

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

O.A.C. 21 is considered the best six-rowed barley and Canadian Thorpe the best two-rowed barley. Prof. Stracken, on the University Farm, at Saskatoon, gets better results from the six-rowed barley, while Seager Wheeler has produced larger yields from Canadian Thorpe and has also won the provincial first prize three times in Saskatchewan.

Prof. Stracken finds Banner Oats to give best results, with Victory a close second, while Seager Wheeler has found Victory to give best results, with Banner next best.

At any rate all these are good seed and anyone who gets them will be well repaid for his trouble.

\$500 In Prizes \$500

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

1st Prize	For Wheat \$100	For Oats \$40	For Barley \$25
2nd "	50	20	15
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	3	2
11th "	8	3	2
12th "	7	3	2
13th "	6	3	2
14th "	5	3	2
15th "	5	3	2
16th "	5	3	2
17th "	4	3	2
18th "	4	3	2
19th "	3	3	2
20th "	3	3	2
Total	\$215	\$106	\$80

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

RULES OF CONTEST

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

JUST THINK THIS OVER

There has been a rush for this seed and the rush is keeping up. We still have some left, however, of each variety. We have prepared illustrated literature describing our seed and the benefits that will come from growing it and more details of our Seed Fair. However, the terms upon which this seed may be earned are described on this page. Any person who wants to secure it should fill in the attached coupon at once and mail it, and by return mail full particulars and supplies will be sent.

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

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

..... 20 lb. sacks of Fife Wheat and 20 lb. sacks of Marquis Wheat,
 20 lb. sacks O.A.C. 21 Barley and 20 lb. sacks Can. Thorpe Barley,
 20 lb. sacks Victory Oats and 20 lb. sacks Banner Oats.

In order to entitle me to this grain free and also to enter into the \$200 Prize Competition, I will send you the necessary subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each on or before January 1, 1917.

Name

P.O.

Postpaid

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312—MUSKRAT MUFF
to match \$10.00.

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OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR

Education of the Farm Girl

By W. A. McIntyre, Principal Manitoba Normal School

Surely it may be taken for granted that the work of the school should have direct or indirect relation to the work of life. Life is worked out in institutions such as the family, the vocation, the church, the state, the social gathering. School life should, by direct or indirect effort, fit for life in institutions. When a technical school, such as a medical school, gives instructions in surgery or furnishes opportunity to its students for hospital practice, it is giving direct preparation for life in a vocation; when an elementary school is developing right habits, tastes, standards and increasing the pupil's stock of general information, it is giving indirect preparation for life and that not in any limited sense. It is probably true that the elementary school should limit itself chiefly to indirect preparation for life. It should think of "the child rather than the trade" of the life centred in the school—that is, the child's present—rather than the life centred in trade, commerce, political and social undertakings—that is, the child's future.

While this may be accepted as a general truth, it will also be granted that the activities of the school, thru the pursuit of which the desired qualities of heart and mind are developed, might have most significance and most influence when related directly to life outside of school—the life of the home, the street, the shop, the farm, the social gathering and the like. In other words, practical studies are likely to have the highest educational value. The school which touches the real life of the pupil at only one or two points is a misfit. It should touch life at every point. The school, indeed, should be participation in life in order to be a preparation for life.

Appreciation of Women

Much has been written about the education of the farm boy. Not quite so much has been said about the training of the farm girl. Yet it is no faulty judgment that accords to the woman on the farm the most important position in western society. She has, despite handicaps and discouragements, exalted sweetness and goodness in a land too much given to greed and too careless of the niceties of existence. When the history of this land comes to be written the first place for bravery, devotion and patience will be given to the women pioneers of the prairie—the keepers of the lonely homes. But this is aside from the mark. We do not wish just now to exalt past achievement, but to enquire if the public school, and more particularly the rural elementary school, is doing all that might reasonably be expected of it to prepare the girls on the farms, directly or indirectly, for the duties and opportunities of life.

It is impossible to approach such a problem in a general way, for the preparation required in one locality may differ fundamentally from that required in another, and there may be agencies co-operating with the school in one district that are inoperative in another. These points may be made clear by one or two illustrations. First, suppose it is a typical Canadian settlement of the older type. The mothers can all sew, cook, make butter and cheese, take care of the garden, raise poultry and the like; they are intelligent and refined in manner and accomplishment. They are fond of reading, and many of them can play a musical instrument and sing. They are at home at a party or at a social gathering. They go to church, they take a pride in beautiful things, they associate with their children and are careful about their education. All this and much more.

Where Help is Needed

Now in the second place, suppose it is what is known as a foreign settlement of the unfortunate type. All foreign settlements are happily not of this type. The women are unable to read. They have not the desire nor the means to procure beautiful things. They cannot keep their homes clean nor do they know the meaning of ventilation. Their cooking is vile. The children are dirty and their morals are corrupted. And so the picture might be continued. It surely is clear that the need in one case is not the same as in the other, and that the public school can render in one case a service that is not demanded in the other.

Once again, contrast two districts, one in which there is a women's organization—a homemakers' club, or a women's institute or a home economic association—and another district in which women have no such advantage and in which there are no opportunities for co-operation or friendly intercourse. Is it not clear that in these cases both the needs of the people and the opportunities of the schools are essentially different.

But granted that schools in different localities and under differing conditions must emphasize different activities, it may be asked if schools should ever depart from their normal function and attempt to do the work of other forces in education. One of the gravest faults in education at any time is to impose upon the school duties that should be performed, and can be better performed, by other agencies. There are times, however, when an institution is justified in exceeding its legitimate function. Often the school is doing its best service for the individual pupil and the community when it instructs in the duties of the home and the vocation, or the wider duties of citizenship.

The Homemakers' Work

If the woman on the farm is to do her work wisely and well there are many things she must know and many things she must be able to do. Consider, for instance, what is included in a list such as this: Housekeeping, food, clothing, children, garden, stable, poultry-yard, dairy, hygiene, keeping of accounts, disease and sickness, social life, home entertainment, religious training. This, of course, does not include everything, yet each heading suggests the necessity of a wide range of knowledge and the possession of great skill in planning and performing. Moreover, a little consideration will make it clear that the most essential qualification of all in the good housewife is the possession of a stock of good habits represented by such words as cleanliness, thrift, economy, patience, system, good taste and cheerfulness.

Now, if, with this thought in mind, we picture again the community, in which the thrifty Canadian housewife dwells we can see that the school need give to the girls but little instruction in all that pertains to housekeeping. The mothers know more than young teachers just out of school. Of course the school may give some such instruction for educational reasons. In the other community described, the very best help that can be given to growing girls will have to do with housekeeping. The three R's can be taught as a matter of course, but the main part of instruction and training will have to do with practical matters. Even children of the junior grades can receive practical assistance.

Some Practical Lessons

Here, for instance, is a series of lessons that might be given during the course of a term:

How to scrub a floor; how to dust and sweep; how to arrange a pantry and kitchen; how to make the bed; how to make a room look tidy; how to set the table; how to use knife and fork; how to speak at table; how to wash dishes; how to cook a few simple dishes; how to hang up clothes; how to clean and press clothes; how to mind the baby; how to plant and care for a garden; how to attend to a horse; how to treat a dog; how to raise chickens, to make butter, to keep milk; how to ventilate a room; how often to wash and bath; how to deal with common forms of sickness; how to pass the evenings at home; how to entertain friends; what to aim at in furnishing a home, etc. In addition there might be descriptive talks on the best things in the community, and how they were obtained, and on the relations which should exist among members of the community. It does seem that lessons of this nature would be of more practical and educational value than many lessons in grammar, geography and arithmetic. And they would be all the more valuable if given by bright, attractive young ladies with good charm and manner rather than by semi-cultured men with narrow sympathies and little above the pupils themselves in knowledge and culture. Surely there is more in such instruction and practice than in a series

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of lessons suggested by these topics: The capes of Ireland; the Norman Kings; the reduction of decimals; the classification of nouns; the objective complement; the industries of Cuba; the spelling of words ending in cious and ceous.

Originality Needed

The practical significance of all this is that the school program must be looked upon by teachers as but a rough guide. The great need in every community is that the work of the school shall accommodate itself to the needs of the people. The good teacher is she who possesses power and adaptation. Her aim is to bring to her pupils that which they most need in life. Her first study is the community and its needs rather than the textbooks and their contents.

It is possible that teachers are sometimes too mechanical, too ready to follow custom and routine. They may wish to teach what they know rather than what the pupils need. On this account young teachers without prejudices may have something in their favor. They may be more adaptable. There is little to hope from a teacher who has gone to seed; better one who is in the flower of youth; better still, one of the ever-blooming variety.

This whole question raises a score of problems that are worthy of discussion. Among these are the following: 1. Is the program of studies sufficiently elastic? 2. Should all teachers receive the same academic and professional preparation? 3. How can we reduce the valueless instruction given in the schools? 4. What qualities and endowments should the teacher in the rural school possess? 5. What changes should be made in textbooks for rural schools? 6. What equipment should a rural school have? 7. What are the advantages of permanency in the teaching staff?

Perhaps someone else will discuss some of these or related problems.

SETTLERS NEED BURNING PERMITS

A decision has been reached by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, that henceforth all settlers locating on homestead lands in the timbered parts of the West, will have to take out burning permits before starting fires to clear their lands. These permits will be issued by forest rangers or others, under certain safety requirements as to weather conditions, piling of slash, vigilance to prevent contact with nearby bush, etc.

This is one of the most important steps yet taken to guard the lives of settlers and the sole stock of timber supplies of the three prairie provinces. The terrible illustration of Northern Ontario's forest conflagrations due entirely to unrestricted settlers' fires, undoubtedly had much to do with the decision of the Department of Interior at Ottawa. An appeal has been made to the three provincial governments, by the Canadian Forestry Association, to supplement the Dominion Government's action by applying the "permit plan" to those settlers already located in bush country. British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have long since adopted the permit law for settlers' fires, saving large annual losses in human life and property.

DEUTSCHLAND RETURNS

Germany's first commercial submarine, the Deutschland, arrived at New London, Conn., on November 1, thus completing her second voyage. Captain Koenig is again in command and states that his ship left Bremen on October 10. It is said that the submarine carries a cargo of 750 tons of dyestuffs, medicines and chemicals.

PERMIT THRESHING ON SUNDAY

According to Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, the Attorney-Generals of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have agreed not to issue any fiat, which is the procedure necessary to prosecute any offender under the terms of the Lord's Day Act. The situation is regarded as very serious in many districts. Less than 50 per cent. of threshing has been done and such action is considered quite justified under the circumstances. This action is an emergency one. It is not intended that too liberal advantage be taken of it. It applies only to those and in districts where the need is urgent. It is intended that the Royal North West Mounted Police see that the privilege is not taken advantage of.

Give the "Kiddies" All They Want of CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP



It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value. A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment. So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it. You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

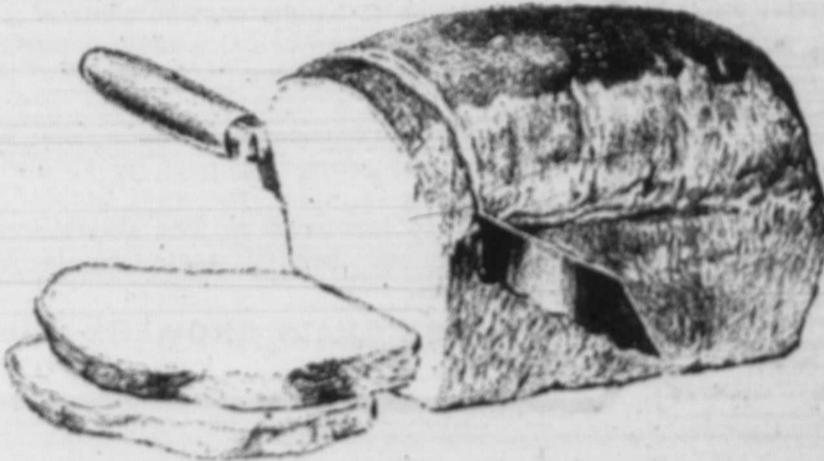
Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.

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MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Borden's Corn Starch—and "Silver Snow" Laundry Starch.

Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads - Cakes - Puddings - Pastries



CARVE thick, satisfying slices for famished children—cut thin, dainty slices for the "five-o'clock"—all from the same fat FIVE ROSES loaf. A nutritious and economical bread-producer, FIVE ROSES makes a luxury out of a necessity.



The author of "The Farmer and The Interests" says: "When I homesteaded on the prairie 33 years ago, the farmer got just about half of the value of his production. If he produced \$700 worth from a quarter section of land he retained \$350. Today he retains about 35 per cent." He then gives the remedy for this condition of affairs. 75c, post paid.—Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dressed Poultry

Butter, Eggs and all Farm Produce wanted. **HIGHEST PRICES PAID.**

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WE SAVE YOU FROM \$10 TO \$25 ON EACH SET OF HARNESS. WRITE TO-DAY FOR

BORBRIDGE'S COMPLETE HARNESS CATALOG

If you haven't received our big catalog write for it to-day. It contains the greatest assortment of values in quality harness. We pay carrying charges on all orders of \$20 or over to any station in the three prairie provinces; British Columbia orders \$1 extra. Send your name and address on a post card to-day.

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Established 1796. WINNIPEG Factory at Brandon.

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Regular Price \$6.50
Cash Price, only **\$5.50**

A real bargain—order yours early to avoid disappointment.

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Liberal Advances Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment



Organized, Owned and Operated by Farmers

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Elevators: ST. BONIFACE and FORT WILLIAM
(Equipped with the most up-to-date treating and cleaning machinery)

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN

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"Notify N. M. Paterson & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba"

WE will CHECK up GRADING etc, and ADVISE you PROMPTLY

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SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
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328 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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PENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

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Liberal advances made on Bills of
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Prompt returns. Write us for
Daily Market Cards

400 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.

207 Grain Exchange

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TEST OF TIME AS
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FOR
Service and Best Results

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675 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

WE ARE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you
RELIABLE we gave them the best SATISFACTION.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a car.)

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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

Experience and Facilities Count

Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together with top prices when you wish to make disposition. See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, Winnipeg, and secure quotations from us whenever you wish to sell or give us your handling instructions.

We will be glad to have you write us any time.

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Established 1857. Grain Exchange, Calgary

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Licensed and Bonded

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WE BUY AND SELL GRAIN. WE DO NOT HANDLE GRAIN ON COMMISSION
DO YOUR OWN BUSINESS BE YOUR OWN AGENT
SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

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(Licensed and Bonded as Track Buyers) and get

Five Dollars Per Car Extra

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502 Walter Scott Bldg. 503 Union Trust Bldg. 404 Canada Bldg.
Phone 1228 Phone M. 2891 Phone 1325

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LICENSED AND BONDED

Acme Grain Co., Ltd.

MOOSE JAW WINNIPEG SASKATOON
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Fort William, Ont.

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(each)

Chine hogs
Light hogs
Heavy hogs
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Sheep
Chine lambs
Best killing

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 6, 1916)

Wheat—The future prices of the various grains quoted on the Winnipeg market show a decline for the week ended November 4. The differences are small. In wheat the current month shows only a small fraction lower, while December and May have lost over three cents. A week ago it began to look as if the market was top heavy and considerable selling during the early half of the week depressed prices a few cents. On the breaks there was buying by strong interests and when there was a lull in the selling there was a sharp reaction on Thursday, and it appears that present conditions will hardly permit of any great setback in prices.

Oats—Prices show a small decline. There has been a fair volume of trade in both futures and cash oats. The demand is good and with liberal receipts each day an active trade results.

Barley—Market had a temporary slump about the middle of the week, but recovered somewhat and again appears to be in a healthy condition.

Flax—Has been rather steady, with buying by crushing interests giving strength to the current month.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 31	186	181	178	184
November 1	182	178	180	180
November 2	180	182	184	184
November 3	187	180	183	183
November 4	181	183	185	185
Week ago	187	182	184	184
Year ago	101	86	99	99

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 31	59	59	61	61
November 1	58	60	60	60
November 2	59	61	61	61
November 3	59	61	61	61
November 4	59	62	62	62
November 6	61	63	63	63
Week ago	60	60	60	60
Year ago	42	36	39	39

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 31	249	248	248	251
November 1	245	245	249	249
November 2	245	247	251	251
November 3	247	247	250	250
November 4	247	249	255	255
Week ago	248	248	248	248
Year ago	176	174	189	189

No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars, Mgmt.	1.84
Sample grade corn, 1 car	.95
Sample grade corn, part car	.95
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.89
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car	.89
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.50
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, transit	.51
Mill oats, 1 car	.32
Standard white oats, 1 car	.51
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.50
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.52
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	1.40
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.42
No. 3 rye, 2 cars	1.39
No grade barley, 2 cars	.85
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.98
No. 5 barley, 1 car	.96
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 6 barley, 2 cars	1.03
No. 6 barley, 1 car	.92
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 4 barley, 4 cars	1.04
No. 5 barley, 2 cars	.95
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.67
No. 1 flax, 2,900 bu., to arrive	2.67
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	2.67
No. 1 flax, 7 sacks, to arrive	2.60

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	45,144.40	8,104.50	192,605.20
	Oats	21,021.27	4,342.22	44,176.15
	Barley	1,306.14	1,306.14	8,922.44
	Flax	1,306.14	1,306.14	2,705.48
Calgary	Wheat	15,769.00	5,583.00	123,260.00
	Oats	7,148.00	1,574.00	15,704.00
	Barley			
	Timothy			
	Seed			6,100.00
	Flax			55.00
	Rye			700.00
Saskatoon	Wheat	5,538.30	3,617.30	44,570.30
	Oats	5,208.28	5,737.12	9,230.10
	Barley			1,436.42
	Flax			1,476.04

CORRECTION

In the October 11 issue of The Guide an error occurred making the price quoted for cash No. 4 wheat on October 4 \$1.55. This should have read \$1.51.

Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from October 31 to November 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX						
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.	
Oct. 31	187	184	178	180	185	121	59	57	57	57	56	112	107	95	97	249	245	245	245	245	245
Nov. 1	182	179	174	184	150	118	58	56	56	55	55	104	98	90	90	245	245	245	245	245	245
2	187	183	179	188	155	120	59	57	57	57	57	104	98	90	90	245	245	245	245	245	245
3	188	185	180	170	156	120	60	58	58	58	57	108	102	95	95	245	245	245	245	245	245
4	188	185	179	189	156	121	60	58	58	58	58	108	102	95	95	247	244	244	244	244	244
5	192	188	183	173	159	123	61	59	59	59	59	108	102	95	95	250	247	247	247	247	247
Week ago	187	184	179	188	154	121	60	58	58	58	57	112	107	97	97	249	245	245	245	245	245
Year ago	103	100	95	89	84	79	74	43	42	42	40	60	61	50	50	176	172	172	172	172	172

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Pa. at	COUNTRY PRODUCE		Winnipeg	Year Ago	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Nov. 7	Year Ago					Nov. 4	Nov. 2							Nov. 4	Nov. 2
Cattle														
Choice steers	\$ 8.00-7.00	8.50-8.55	7.50-8.50	8.00-8.50	10.75-11.50	8.50-7.25	Butter (per lb.)	25c	25c-24c	25c-24c	25c-24c	25c	25c	25c
Best butcher steers	6.00-6.50	6.25-6.50	5.50-6.50	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.75	6.50-6.50	No. 1 dairy	30c	21c-22c	25c-24c	25c-24c	25c	25c	25c
Fair to good butcher steers	5.00-5.75	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.50	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-5.50	No. 2 dairy	25c	21c-22c	25c-24c	25c-24c	25c	25c	25c
Good to choice fat cows	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.50	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)	25c	25c	25c	25c	27c	27c	27c
Medium to good cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75	3.75-4.25	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.25	4.75-5.25	Subject to marketing	25c	25c	25c	25c	27c	27c	27c
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	4.25-4.75	4.25-5.25	3.75-4.75	New laid	45c	45c	45c	45c	45c	45c	45c
Canners	3.00-3.75	3.75-4.00	3.25-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.25-4.15	3.75-4.00	Potatoes	65c	50c	55c	45c	55c-75c	55c-75c	55c-75c
Good to choice heifers	5.75-6.15	5.50-6.75	7.00-7.00	5.75	7.25-10.50	5.75-6.75	In sacks, per bushel, new	55c	50c	55c	45c	55c-75c	55c-75c	55c-75c
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.75	Milk and Cream	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Best butter cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Best butcher bulls	5.00-5.75	4.00-5.00	6.50-7.25	4.00-5.00	6.50-6.00	5.25-6.00	Cream for butter-making	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Common to bullock steers	4.00-4.15	2.50-3.50	4.50-4.50	3.50-4.00	4.25-4.15	4.00-5.25	purpose (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Fair to good feeder steers	4.00-4.15	2.50-3.50	4.50-4.50	3.50-4.00	4.25-4.15	4.00-5.25	purpose (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-5.55	4.25-5.00	5.50-5.50	5.50-6.00	5.25-6.50	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c	37c	45c
Best milkers and springers	\$65-\$85	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$110	\$95-\$100	.....	\$45-\$60	Live Poultry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair milkers and springers	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$50	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75	.....	\$45-\$60	Spring chickens	14c	13c-14c	14c-15c	14c-15c	14c	14c	
							Ducks	12c	12c	12c-13c	12c-13c	12c	12c	
							Geese	12c	12c	14c-15c	14c-15c	12c	12c	
							Turkeys	12c	12c	18c-20c	18c-20c	12c	12c	
							Hay (per ton)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							No. 2 Red Top	\$6-\$10	\$14	\$6-\$10	\$6-\$10	\$11	\$11	
							No. 3 Oxyd	\$7-\$9	\$12	\$7-\$9	\$7-\$9	\$11	\$11	
							No. 3 Timothy	\$13	\$14	\$13	\$13	\$11	\$11	
							No. 3 Millard	\$6	\$11	\$6	\$11	\$11	\$11	
							Clver and Timothy	\$10-\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, November 3, 1916—		
1916 Wheat		
This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	15,513.30	82,978.10
1 Nor.	1,046,158.10	5,106,780.50
2 Nor.	2,066,113.40	2,907,843.50
3 Nor.	2,038,884.10	3,376,944.00
No. 4	1,221,553.40	1,208,705.50
Others	3,462,056.50	4,137,509.40
This week	9,850,280.00	This week 16,870,782.20
Last week	9,131,256.10	Last week 14,777,510.10
Increase	719,023.50	Increase 2,093,252.10

Oats		
1 C.W.	39,440.10	35,643.28
2 C.W.	2,316,302.02	1,114,957.31
3 C.W.	460,707.29	640,519.17
Ex. 1 fd.	345,625.19	124,109.03
Others	1,265,831.26	1,267,593.26
This week	4,427,907.18	This week 3,182,824.03
Last week	3,861,086.01	Last week 2,450,078.05
Increase	566,821.17	Increase 726,745.32

Barley		
3 C.W.	115,936.05	1 N.W.C. 322,139.38
4 C.W.	445,797.11	2 C.W. 152,995.44
Ref.	42,937.09	3 C.W. 13,553.12
Feed	213,382.30	Others 10,003.41
Others	70,150.45	
This week	888,204.04	This week 504,692.23
Last week	834,220.34	Last week 460,395.09
Increase	53,983.18	Increase 35,297.14
Last year's total	373,964.08	Last year's total 469,750.00

SHIPMENTS		
1916—Lake		
1916—Lake	1915—Lake	
Wheat	4,135,787.30	10,256,875.00
Oats	982,606.18	1,885,292.00
Barley	249,633.26	467,194.00
Flax	92,326.22	60,217.00
Wheat	123,300.00	168,057.00
Oats	85,008.20	93,105.00
Barley	25,311.32	12,810.00
Flax		



What You Want Is SOMETHING BETTER

All the years of your life there have been certain methods and certain principles which you have considered best, whether it was buying, selling, farming or just living.

But always you have been looking for something better to replace the old idea; something which would mean added comfort, greater economy, deeper pleasure or additional value to you, and so surely as you are looking for something better it can be found.

To prove it we have built up for you the NEWMAN lines of general merchandise, founded upon NEWMAN standards of quality and guaranteed satisfaction backed by NEWMAN Service.

In your search for value, comfort, style, economy, guaranteed satisfaction and an all embracing service, you have found it all in NEWMAN'S

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
F. S. WINNIPEG CANADA

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 13

Canada of ours (or is it the manufacturers?). By defeating reciprocity protection saved us farmers from losing control of our wheat grading by giving us higher grades for our wheat as grades are easier across the line, from shipping our wheat south at a cheaper freight rate so ruining our railways. It also saved us from the awful crime of letting in the American millers to compete with our own in both buying our wheat and selling their flour. The same applies to the poor struggling lumber industry. Had not protection so bravely stepped forward and taken up the cudgels against reciprocity we should have been flooded with American lumber and at the same time they would have exploited all our forests. Oh! how thankful we farmers should be that by defeating reciprocity protection saved us from capturing the American market and left the road clear for the Argentine Republic.

The misery and anguish we should have suffered by getting from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more for our grain, the awful sight of seeing our railways go back to two rusty streaks and the right of way, of our flour mills being closed and finally ending up by the American nation gobbling us all up. Oh! when I think, Mr. Editor, if there was no other benefit that protection had performed for us farmers this alone should cause us to show our gratitude, especially when you think if they can only succeed for a few more years in keeping this horrible reciprocity back, all danger will be over as the Argentine Republic will have fully captured the American wheat market and we shall be saved, gloriously saved, by the paternal philanthropic aid of protection as represented by our friends the manufacturers, bankers and railway interests, not forgetting the politicians.

Trusting you will now see some of the benefits of protection to farmers and be good.

C. S. WATKINS.

Longvale, Man.

PARCELS TO PRISONERS

The new regulations issued from Ottawa on November 2, re the sending of parcels to prisoners of war provide that—"No parcel will be sent to a prisoner unless examined or packed by the central committee or by organizations authorized by that committee. Every prisoner will be sent parcels by one and only one authorized organization. Adequate supplies of food will be sent by authorized organizations from their own stores to every prisoner. Persons will be permitted to send parcels to individual prisoners thru authorized organizations, but such parcels must not contain bread, cake or tinned food, as such articles are difficult to censor without spoiling; but the gross weight of parcels of food, including bread, sent individual prisoners, must not exceed thirty pounds a week. Parcels for officers will be dealt with as at present."

SEED GRAIN PRIZE WINNERS

The prize winners in the recent seed grain competition for boys and girls in which \$150 was offered in prizes by the Rural Improvement League of The Grain Growers' Guide are as follows:—For wheat—1. Connie Hey, McCreary, Man; 2. M. A. Kleine, Rosthern, Sask; 3. Mable G. Orchard, Halcynia, Sask; 4. Eleneer Mellicke, Clavet, Sask; 5. Mary Shield, MacLeod, Alta; 7. Edith E. Scholmer, Kerrobert, Sask; 8. Orval Holland, Dilke, Sask; 9. John H. Ewert, Main Centre, Sask; Winners in oats—1. Hugh A. McCullough, Aldersyde, Alta; 2. John M. Harvey, Durban, Man; 3. Maggie Sutherland, Broadview, Sask; 4. Margaret E. Harrington, Big Stone, Alta.

GRAIN GROWERS' CASUALTIES

Out of forty-two employees of the Winnipeg office of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., who have enlisted since the outbreak of the big European war; casualties have been reported as follows: Killed in action: Sidney Allanson, A. B. Sinclair, Cyril Mann and Harry May. Wounded: C. G. Yeats, W. T. Sinclair, Ed. Sladden and C. Cameron Brown. Some time ago also it was announced that Fred Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, vice-president of the company, was killed in action. On October 1, the casualty lists included as missing the name of Douglas Moffat, son of William Moffat, sec.-treas. of the company. On October

15, Frank J. Powell, son of W. J. Powell, who for many years has been connected with the company, died of wounds.

POTATOES AND CABBAGES GO SOUTH

Ever since settlement began in the West there has been constant lament that we were buying from the States many products of the farm and garden that could be grown as well at home. It is now very satisfactory to know that the tables are turning. Since the movement began this fall, the C.P.R. alone has taken south via Emerson no less than fifty-eight carloads of cabbages and thirty-seven carloads of potatoes. Most of these were grown north of Winnipeg, a very considerable part coming from the Winnipeg Beach line. In addition, there is a big movement of potatoes from as far west as British Columbia going out thru North Portal, Sask. Most of these carloads are consigned to Minneapolis, but they are going as far south as St. Louis, and to quite an extent into Ohio.

As to both cabbages and potatoes, it can be safely said that our northern grown crop will keep far better than the southern crop; and once we establish ourselves in the southern market, the quality and freshness of our products at this time of the year will make their own appeal.

JUDGMENT ON BILINGUALISM

Judgment in the Ontario bilingual controversy was given on Tuesday, November 2, by the Privy Council. It was ruled that the Department of Education had not exceeded its powers in holding that instruction in the French language in Ontario schools should not exceed one hour a day and that the English language must be the language of instruction. But, on the other hand, the Lords of the Privy Council defined as illegal the appointment by the Ontario government, under special act of the provincial parliament, of a commission in which were vested the powers of the recalcitrant trustees of the Ottawa separate school board. The legislature had not the power to pass such an act.

SHEEP SALE AT SASKATOON

At the auction sale held by the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, at Saskatoon, November 1, out of the 70 sheep listed, 60 were sold at an average price of \$30. The highest price obtained for any one animal was \$75, for which a shearing Shropshire, contributed by Max Schnitter, of Nutana, and originally bred by the university, was sold. A number of hogs were sold at an average price of \$20.

The sale of pure-breds totalled over \$2,000, and besides these over six hundred grade range ewes were disposed of at about \$10 each.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$7,600 00
A. Friend, Stonewall, Man.	10 00
F. N. Paynter, Beulah, Man.	20 00
Proceeds of Barn Dance, sent in by T. M. Humkin, Isabella, Man.	35 00
A. Friend, Regina, Sask.	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coultas, Newdale, Man.	2 00
Fred Coultas, Newdale, Man.	1 00
Eva Pattison, Newdale, Man.	1 00
Gen. Younger, Newdale, Man.	1 00
Alex. Lockwood, Newdale, Man.	1 00
J. D. Adamson, Newdale, Man.	1 00
Total	\$7,734 79

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,648 15
J. A. James, Aikton, Sask.	50
Proceeds of Mountain Chase W.G.O.A. Picnic, Clifton, Sask.	98 35
Total	\$1,747 00

\$4,000 FOR CAR OF WHEAT

On October 27 the Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company, Port Arthur, unloaded Pennsylvania car No. 34,791, containing 128,500 pounds or 2,108.40 gross bushels of wheat. This car was shipped by the Canadian Elevator Company from Hanley, graded 2 Northern, 1 per cent. dockage, and sold by them October 28 at \$1.86, making the net return \$3,882.75. This car was the largest that was ever unloaded at the head of the Canadian lakes.

RECORD WHEAT YIELDS

One of the highest yields ever recorded from 1,000 acres of grain is that from the C. B. Noble Farm, Nohelford, Alta. The actual yield of wheat over this 1,000 acres was 54 bushels 23 pounds per acre.

BIG MAKE OF CHEESE

In quantity of cheese made in Manitoba, in the quality of the product and in the profit to the persons of the factories, the season of 1916 has been the best yet. Two years ago Manitoba made 471,355 pounds of cheese which sold for 14 cents per pound. Last year the province increased the amount to 726,725 pounds, selling at 15 cents this year the complete returns when in are expected to come close to the million pound mark, and the prices have recently hovered between an 15 and 20 cent level, with a wholesale price of 22 cents at the factories at present.

GALLOWAY'S WONDERFUL VALUES

SEND TO-DAY FOR BIG CATALOG



My Goods Must be Right or I Refund Your Money Promptly



Anything you order from my big book must be positively as represented—absolutely satisfactory to you from every standpoint, or I will promptly refund every cent you paid me, and all transportation charges besides. Take my advice—order today! Or, if you haven't got my catalog, send for one quick.

Send for This Big FREE Catalog

Just off the press. Tells all about my wonderful "Masterpiece Six," and every other engine I make. It is a regular encyclopedia of farm machinery. Tells how the different parts are made, how they are put together, and why Galloway gives greater value for your money. Every farm home should have one. It contains 104 pages filled to overflowing with the biggest values ever offered in general merchandising—unheard of values in wearing apparel for men, women and children; boots, shoes, gloves, pianos, and everything needed for the farm home. Send for the book now—It's free. Address Dept. 11—



Fry my wonderful "Masterpiece Six" on your farm for 30 DAYS FREE.

YOU need this engine. More than 20,000 satisfied farmers are using Galloway engines right now.

Runs 12 to 18 h.p. and every one sold with a two-year guarantee.

Big catalog tells all about it—send for your copy today.

CATALOG COUPON

WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA
Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Canada.
Gentlemen—Please send me your Catalog, I am interested in items marked with an X.

- .. Cream Separators
- .. Manure Spreaders
- .. Wagons
- .. Tractors
- .. Men's Clothing
- .. Women's Clothing
- .. Children's Clothing
- .. Boots and Shoes
- .. Axes and Mills
- .. Harness
- .. Silverware
- .. Plates
- .. Organs
- .. Gramophones
- .. Story Books

Name and Address

Wm. Galloway Co.
of Canada, Limited

Dept. 11
WINNIPEG

DON'T DELAY MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

of W. J. Powell
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of wounds.

CABBAGES

It began in the
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WHEAT

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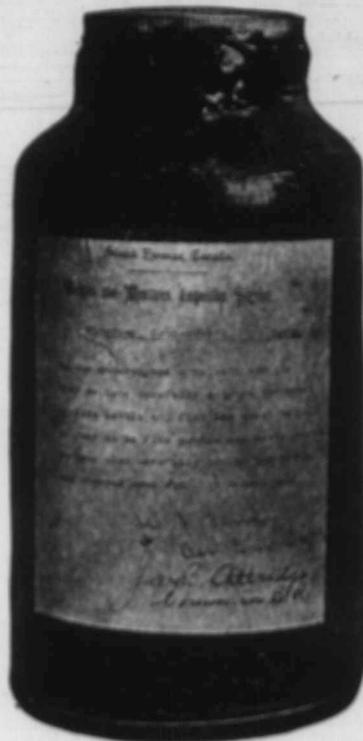
These Three Beautiful Ford Touring Cars Go To The Winners of our Big Automobile Contest

The subscription price of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer is the one royal road to securing one of these cars FREE. If you are not the fortunate one—you have still more than the dollar's worth in a year's course of the best farm literature in Western Canada so you cannot lose.

HOW TO WIN AN AUTOMOBILE

We will present a handsome Ford Touring Car (1917 model) to the first reader of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, in each of the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels in 5 pounds and 7 ounces of No. 1 Northern wheat, between the 15th of September, 1916, and 1st of April, 1917. The wheat is a fair clean sample of No. 1 Northern, grown in Saskatchewan, and weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. It was obtained from the Dominion Grain Inspector at Winnipeg. The wheat and bottle were taken to the Dominion Weights and Measures office, and exactly 5 pounds 7 ounces were weighed out and poured into same. The bottle was then immediately sealed up in the presence of two witnesses, photographed, and deposited with the Union Trust Company of Winnipeg. It will remain in their vaults until the contest closes, 1st April, 1917, when it will be taken out and counted by a board of 3 judges, none of whom are in any way connected with The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. The contest is open to every bona fide farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, except residents of Winnipeg.

Frank B. Snyder, Elkhorn, Man., won the last competition. On that occasion there were 31 pounds of wheat in the bottle, which counted 47,037 kernels. Mr. Snyder's estimate was 47,038 kernels. This information ought to help you considerably in the present competition.



This bottle contains 5 pounds and 7 ounces of No. 1 Northern Wheat (Manitoba).

The wheat is a fair clean sample grown in Saskatchewan, and weighs 64 pounds to the bushel.

The photograph shows the actual bottle after it had been weighed and sealed by the Dominion Weights and Measures Inspector.

Can you estimate how many whole grains of wheat there are in the bottle?

HOW TO SEND YOUR ESTIMATE

Everyone who sends a subscription between the dates mentioned, for The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, either new or renewal, is entitled to estimates as explained below. These estimates may be credited in whatever way you desire, and you may send in as many estimates as you wish in accordance with the schedule below. Remember every additional estimate increases your chance to win a car. Estimate now and increase your chance of winning, because it is the first one in each province who estimates nearest to the number of whole kernels that wins an automobile. Estimates will be accepted as follows:

- 1 year's subscription at \$1.00 gives you 3 estimates
- 2 year's subscription at \$1.50 gives you 7 estimates
- 3 year's subscription at \$2.00 gives you 11 estimates
- 4 year's subscription at \$2.50 gives you 15 estimates
- 5 year's subscription at \$3.00 gives you 19 estimates
- 6 year's subscription at \$3.50 gives you 23 estimates
- 7 year's subscription at \$4.00 gives you 27 estimates
- 8 year's subscription at \$4.50 gives you 31 estimates
- 9 year's subscription at \$5.00 gives you 35 estimates
- 10 year's subscription at \$5.50 gives you 40 estimates

Address all communications to—
E. H. Heath Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Just Stop a Minute!

and figure what it means to you to be one of the winners. You get a beautiful 1917 Model Ford Touring Car—right from the factory, ready to use the very next week after the contest closes. Are you going to pass up such a golden opportunity as this? Are you going to let someone who is no more capable of winning a car actually take at least \$830.00 right from under your eyes? Don't figure that you can wait a little later, because it is the persons who first estimate the correct or nearest correct number of kernels in the bottle that carry off the grand prizes. Big opportunities are few; this is yours. Can you justly pass it up?

COUPON

E. H. HEATH CO. LIMITED, Winnipeg.

Please find enclosed \$..... for..... years' subscription for The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, to be sent to—

Name

Address

My estimates as to the number of whole kernels in 5 lbs. 7 ozs. of No. 1 Northern

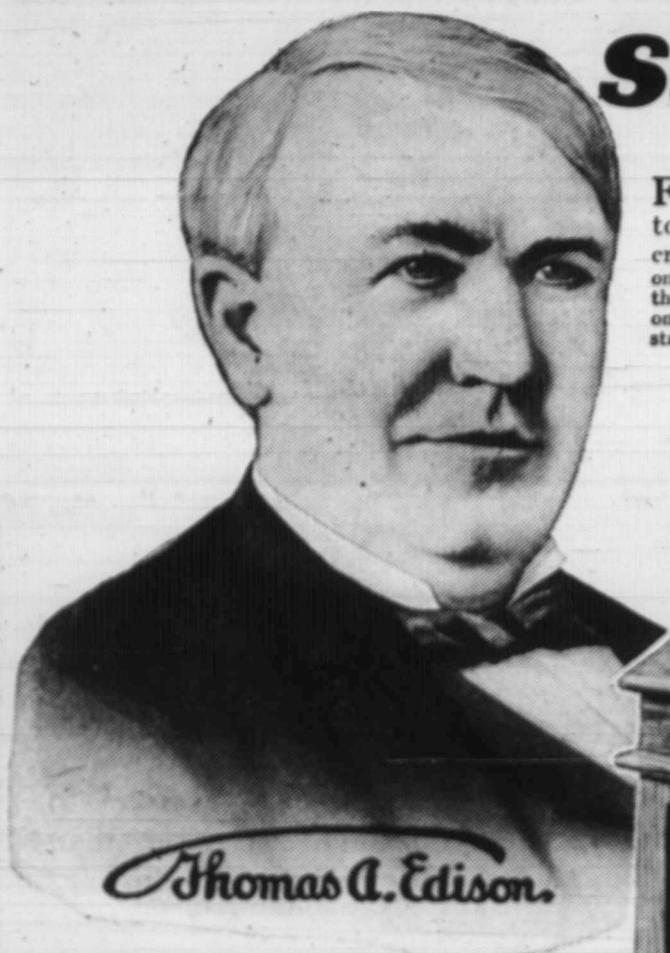
Wheat are

If more space is required for names and estimates, use a blank sheet and attach securely to this coupon.

Success for Mr. Edison

Life-Like Music At Last!

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. And now we make this great, rock-bottom offer on the genuine New Edison, the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. Now that you can get the best on this wonderful offer, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.



Only \$1.00

and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.* Send the coupon now for free catalog.

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—*free trial first.* No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon.

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors
355 Portage Ave. Dept. 498 Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Name _____

Address _____

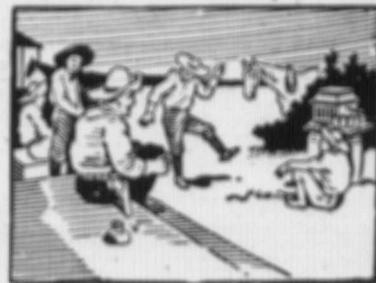
Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts.* Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors
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A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and amusement, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beautiful kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny musical shows. Hear the grand old stentor voice. Hear the croaking brass bands, the waltzes, the love-songs, the solos, the duets and quartets. You will all be wondrous at the wonderful grand opera as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartets singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your share of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.