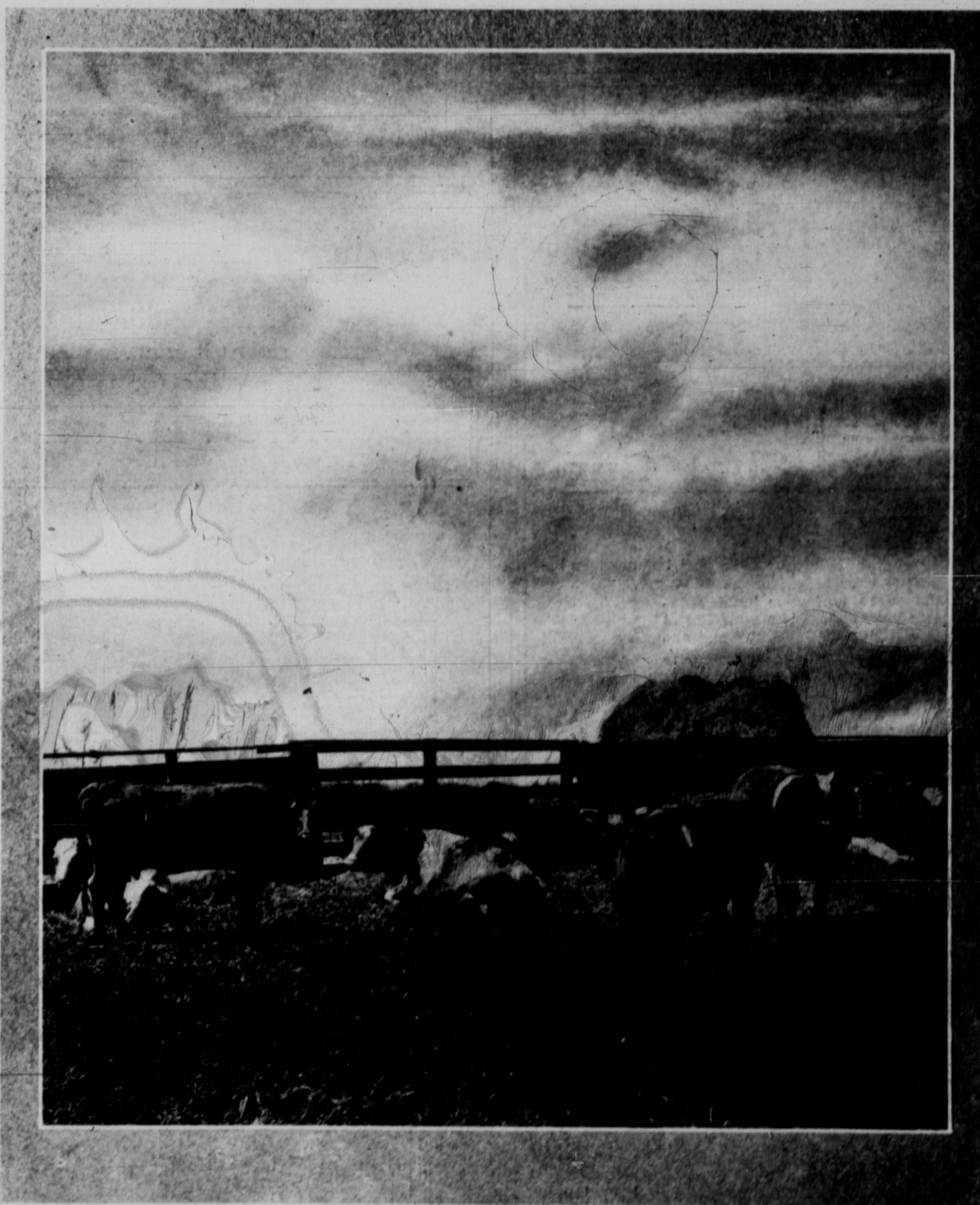


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER 22, 1915



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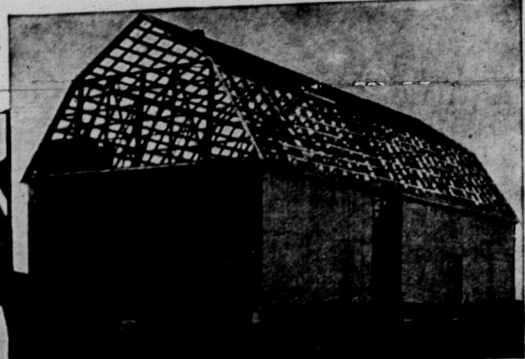
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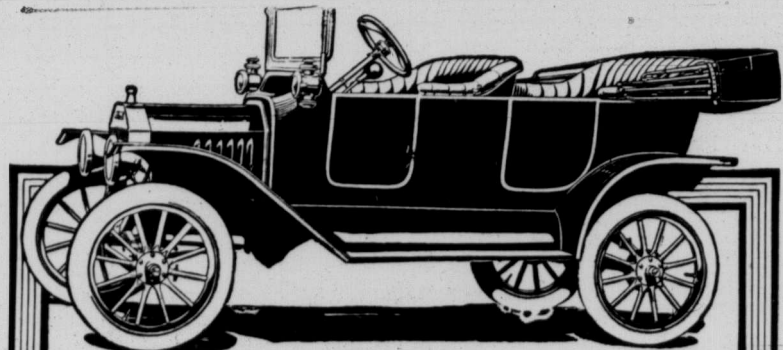
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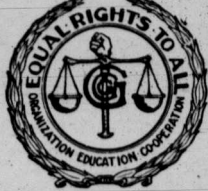
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
 A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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.

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CROP ESTIMATES COMPARED

In a bulletin published in Ottawa on September 13, the census and statistics office published its annual preliminary estimate of the production in Canada of the principal grain crops, wheat, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed. The preliminary estimate of this year's wheat crop in Canada is a total of 308,839,800 bushels from 12,986,400 acres, representing an average yield per acre of 23.78 bushels. This total is 147,559,800 bushels, or 91 per cent. in excess of last year's inferior yield of 161,280,000 bushels, 77,122,800 bushels, or 33 per cent. in excess of the previous highest yield of 231,717,800 bushels in 1913, and 112,874,000 bushels or 58 per cent. in excess of the annual average yield of 196,026,000 bushels for the five years from 1910 to 1914.

Of oats the total yield for 1915 is estimated at 488,000,000 bushels from 11,365,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 42.94 bushels. Barley is placed at 51,655,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres, an average per acre of 34.22 bushels. Rye yields 2,385,700 bushels from 112,300 acres, or 21.24 bushels per acre, and flaxseed 12,199,600 bushels from 1,009,600 acres, or 12.08 bushels per acre.

Estimate for Provinces

The estimated total production of wheat in the three North-west provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is 275,772,200 bushels, as compared with 140,958,000 bushels last year. In Manitoba the total is 77,514,200 bushels, as compared with 38,605,000 bushels; in Saskatchewan 155,233,000 bushels against 73,494,000 bushels, and in Alberta 43,025,000 bushels, against 28,859,000 bushels. Oat yield 301,051,000 bushels in the three provinces as compared with 150,843,000 bushels last year. Barley 33,303,000 bushels against 19,535,000 bushels, rye 657,000 bushels against 514,800, and flaxseed 12,118,000 bushels against 7,083,000 bushels.

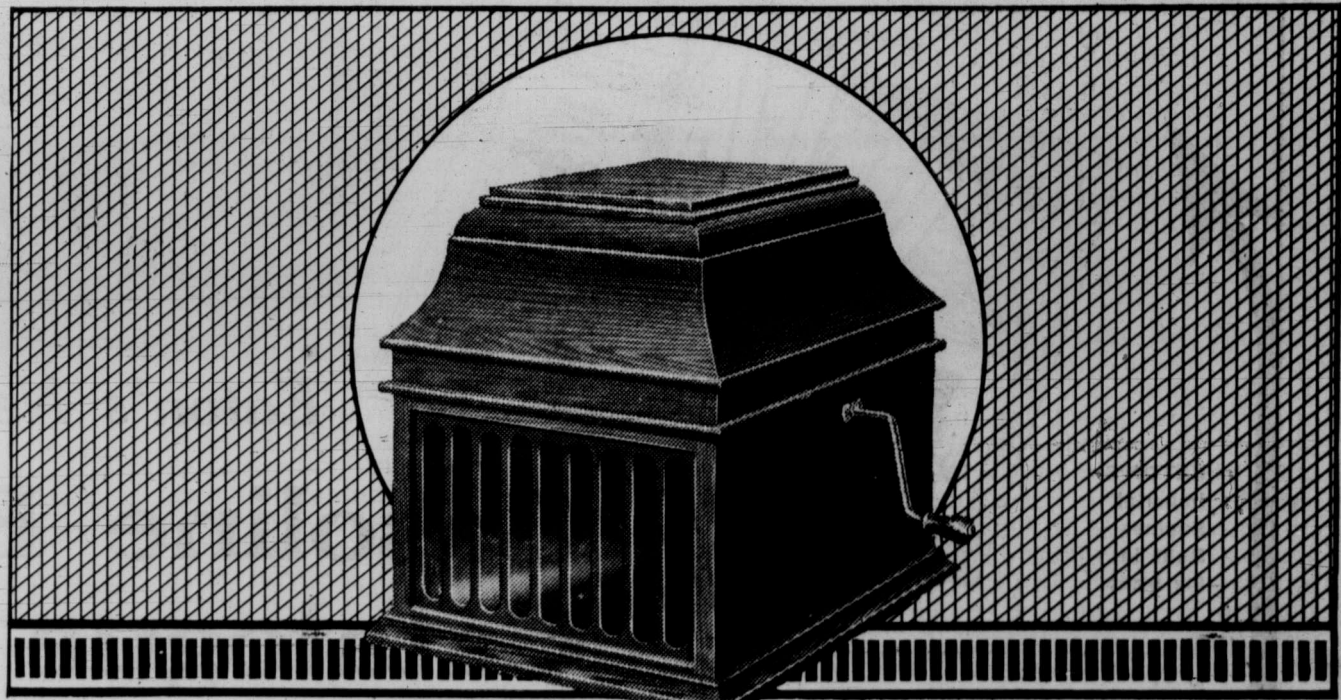
On the same day, September 13, the following crop report was issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The estimated average yield of grain per acre for the province is, wheat, 138,490.027 bushels; oats, 113,884.821 bushels; barley, 8,792.107 bushels, and flax, 5,000,000 bushels.

By comparison it will be seen that the Dominion estimate of the yield of wheat in Saskatchewan this year is 16,742,973 bushels in excess of the provincial estimate. Truly, as the Dominion report states, these estimates "may possibly not be sustained by the final actual returns from the threshing machine."

THE WHOLEHOGGER'S POLICY

There are certain political economists in this country who cherish a bitter hostility towards imports. Some of these uncompromising spirits suggest that as sound discipline all imports should be prohibited except necessities, such as foodstuffs and munitions of war.

That is the treasured policy of the wholehogger—to make and sell goods to the foreigner, but to buy nothing from him. The trifling drawback to this policy is that if you buy nothing of him the foreigner has no cash wherewith to buy your commodities. So they are left on your hands, and you are thrown out of work. But be of good cheer. The nation can then maintain you in the workhouse with the money it saves by not purchasing imports.—"Vexatus," in the Sunday Chronicle, London.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 22nd, 1915

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Aside from the war the biggest national problem in Canada today is the marketing of the wheat crop. The total crop is larger than in any previous year. The world demand for wheat would entitle the farmers to a very profitable price. But, instead, the price has steadily gone down as the shipping season has approached. The foreign consumer is paying a big price, but the extortionate profits being taken between the farmer and the consumer are robbing both of their just rights. Here and there some one pops up with a proposal that the Dominion or British government should buy the crop at a guaranteed price higher than the market price. There is neither sense nor reason in such a proposition. There is no reason why the British government should not buy the food for its soldiers at the lowest market price. There would be no sense in the Dominion government buying the crop at more than the market price and then unloading the losses on the taxpayers in general. The western farmers are not asking for any special privileges. They only ask for a square deal and no favors, and if they could but get even this they would be prosperous. This is the first in many years that the western farmers have had a prospect of dollar wheat or more, to which they are fully entitled by the world demand.

There are several causes for the low price of wheat. One is the condition of Sterling exchange, which is costing our farmers several cents on every bushel. This situation can only be corrected by the action of the British government, and as it is costing Britain enormous losses it will be rectified rapidly. In fact, the British financiers are already in New York arranging a gigantic loan, which will bring Sterling exchange back to normal. Another factor in depressing prices is the boosting of the crop by ridiculously high estimates. This is a regular business with a number of interests who have something to gain from speculation and can, and will, be corrected in time. The biggest factor is the shortage of ocean freight boats and high freight charges. The owners of freight boats know there is a shortage and have consequently done as all monopolies do, namely, put the charges as "high as the traffic will bear." Before the war they carried wheat across the Atlantic at 8 and 10 cents a bushel and made big money at those prices. Now they are charging 28 and 30 cents a bushel. These patriotic gentlemen are using the war conditions to plunder the public shamefully. The freight situation can and should be remedied.

The Dominion government has certainly been very lax in its efforts to help the farmers in this hour of need. Last spring the Dominion government paid several agricultural experts to put on a "Patriotism and Production" campaign in the West, urging the farmers to produce a big crop. The farmers responded nobly and produced a wonderful crop. The Dominion government is now permitting the farmers to be plundered of the greater part of the profits from that crop. Sir Robert Borden announced on his return from Britain a little while ago that he had made arrangements for transporting the wheat.

But no one knows what he has done, and certainly he has not helped wheat prices one iota. There will be upwards of 150,000,000 bushels of our crop for export. The loss of 20 cents per bushel on this crop means a loss of \$30,000,000 to the farmers. They cannot afford the loss. It was thru Sir Robert Borden's efforts, aided by the privileged interests, that our farmers were denied entrance to the American market when it was of value. Today it is by the lack of effort on the part of Premier Borden and his government that our farmers are being robbed on the way to the British market. If it were the manufacturers who were suffering from adverse conditions Sir Robert would rush to their rescue at once by passing a law, as he did a year ago, compelling everyone to pay a higher price for manufactured goods. If it were the railway magnates Sir Robert would come to their rescue by giving them a free gift from the public treasury, and a huge loan that may never be returned, as he did with the C.N.R. and G.T.P. If it were the bankers he would help them as he did two years ago, by passing a law giving them a monopoly and allowing them to fix interest charges to suit themselves. But it is only the farmers who have no campaign fund to provide and who have no influence in government circles. Sir Robert and his colleagues will shed crocodile tears in public over the losses of the farmers, but they will do nothing to help them. It is becoming more and more apparent that our federal government is largely a department of the privileged interests, and operated by those interests. The farmers will never get a square deal in transportation until they own and operate their own fleet of boats, not only on the ocean but on the Great Lakes as well. In the meantime we would strongly advise farmers holding a portion of their wheat to avoid glutting the market.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FOR ALBERTA

The women of Alberta have been promised political equality and will be given the franchise at the next session of the provincial legislature. This promise is contained in a letter from Premier Sifton received a few days ago by James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and forwarded to The Guide by Mr. Speakman. It is as follows:

James Speakman, Esq.,

President United Farmers of Alberta:

Dear Sir:—Your letter in regard to Woman Suffrage received. This matter has received the serious consideration of the government and I have given instructions for the preparation of a statute placing men and women in Alberta on a basis of absolute equality so far as provincial matters are concerned. This bill will be presented at the next meeting of the legislature as a government measure.

Yours very truly,

A. L. SIFTON.

From the use of the words "absolute equality" it is evident that Premier Sifton intends that women should be made eligible to become members of the legislature and of the government as well as to vote at provincial elections. And why should they not? The Legislature will probably meet in November, so that the Manitoba government, which is also pledged to give votes to women will need to hurry if Alberta is not to have the honor of being the first province in

Canada to confer the rights of citizenship upon its women.

THE SEED GRAIN ADVANCE

It is doubtful if any government document has ever aroused more indignation or brought forth more protest in the West than the circular sent out by the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior notifying those who received seed grain or other advances that the amount due by them to the government would be collected from the proceeds of the first grain marketed by them. Arrangements were made by the government with the grain purchasing interests and railway companies to do the collecting, so that no money should be received by the farmers for their crop until the claim of the government had been settled in full, with interest. This would mean that the government must be paid before twine, gasoline, or food could be bought, or threshing bills or wages paid, and in many cases would make it impossible to thresh the crop. Considering the fact that the farmers were charged exorbitant prices for the seed, that much of it was badly polluted with weeds and that it was, according to the letters of the department, to be paid for on or before January 1, 1916, this was certainly a pretty high-handed proceeding on the part of the government. Its effect was to tie up threshing in many places, stop credit at country stores, and bring confusion into business thruout the West. If persisted in it would have caused many of those who could get their grain threshed to rush it on the market at once and so help to depress prices at a time when slow marketing is particularly necessary. Fortunately, however, the protests of farmers and business men have been effective in bringing about a modification of the government's decision to get its pound of flesh without delay, and J. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner, has handed out the following statement on the matter:

"The minister has decided to ask for payment this year of one-half only of the seed grain advances, together with interest. Where both relief, fodder and seed grain were advanced payment will be asked for one-half of the seed grain advanced only; where relief only was provided, one-half only of the amount advanced for such relief will be asked for."

This whole affair of seed grain distribution appears to have been a bungle from start to finish. According to complaints which have been made, it appears that in the beginning grain was bought at prices above the market value from supporters of the Dominion government, while it was refused at lower figures from those of the opposite political party; that many farmers were promised seed or feed grain and then not supplied; that much of the seed was impure and introduced wild oats and other noxious weeds into districts where these pests were previously unknown, and that the prices charged were in some places considerably higher than better seed could have been secured for locally. If these charges are true the full facts should be made known and the responsibility brought home to the officials who are to blame. We have a suspicion that it will be necessary to go back to Ottawa to find those really responsible, for no one who knew the West could make such a mess of the whole affair except by criminal inefficiency. We

should be glad to have the experiences of our readers in connection with this matter, both from those who have received satisfaction and those who have cause for complaint.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The province of Manitoba is passing thru a period of reconstruction. The new government has a great many important problems to deal with, and by no means the least of these is the educational question. During the past few days several important announcements have appeared in the daily press relative to the government's policy concerning the agricultural college. In view of the important place which agricultural education must play in any province which depends for its prosperity upon its farming population, a careful consideration of this question should be of value at this time of re-organization. In March, 1903, an act was passed by the Manitoba legislature which provided for the establishment of "The Agricultural College of Manitoba" for instruction in the theory and practice of all the various subjects relating to agriculture. The government of the college was to be vested in a board of ten directors, consisting of the minister of agriculture, three appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, two by the council or governing body of the University of Manitoba, and four by the farmers, these last appointments being usually made by the executive of the agricultural societies. In 1912 the college became disaffiliated with the University of Manitoba and the act was amended to allow of five of the directors being appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. With the prospect of a properly equipped state university in sight and in the light of recent experi-

ence it is generally recognized that re-affiliation with the University is desirable.

With regard to the board of directors there are several matters which demand consideration. No executive can effectively direct the working of any business or institution unless it thoroughly understands the requirements of all the separate parts which go to make up the business or institution as a whole. This fact, at least in part, has been recognized in the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of a lady as member of the board of directors. This move is exceedingly fitting and bound to be productive of excellent results. But to be thoroughly efficient the board should also include a graduate of the college. No person would be in a better position to understand the actual working of the numerous departments and, realizing the point of view of the student, such an appointee would be of invaluable service in assisting in the general work of the board. A further improvement might reasonably be made to allow of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the strongest farmers' organization in the province, being represented on the board.

Now, in regard to the executive work of the board. The development of agricultural work has not proceeded at all in proportion to the possibilities open to it, and the agricultural college does not today occupy the position which it should do in relation to the daily work and home life of the farmers of the province. These facts are quite universally recognized and the responsibility is placed with the former board of directors which was only partially efficient and, in addition, was dominated by a minister of agriculture who lacked a breadth of view in keeping with the important position

which he held. In view of these facts it would seem to be a wise policy to act deliberately in the matter of reorganization. If the board is to be more than the figurehead it has been in the past, if it is to perform its lawful function, and if it, and the government indirectly, is to command the confidence and respect of people generally, it must unquestionably have the executive control of all matters pertaining to the conduct of the college. Recent developments, apart entirely from the possible necessity for these changes, would seem to discount considerably the executive function of the board. Any such move involves a disregard for the democratic principle of self-government which was so amply vindicated in the overthrow of the late Manitoba government, and the changes which have already been announced without the consideration of the board are bound to create a lack of confidence which might, with due thought, be very easily and profitably retained.

Some people who are submerged by debt are in their present trouble because they began farming without the necessary capital or experience. Many would be better off if they worked as hired men for a few years.

Thanksgiving Day will be October 11. We in Canada have much to be thankful for when we think of the condition of most of the countries of Europe.

War may be hell, as General Sherman said, but it certainly is proving very profitable to the ocean steamship combine.

Keep out of debt and creditors will never seize your crop.



THE MAN BEHIND THE TOWN

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Common Sense Cow Feeding

An Address given before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association by

J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa

Those of us who are interested in cow feeding usually think we feed our cows in a common sense way. No doubt many of us do, since many of us get good results; but many people get poor results. What I mean by common sense in cow feeding is the feeding and growing of feeds that you can grow to the best advantage on your own farms. Many of us are growing the best feeds on our own farms, but we are not feeding our cows in the best way and so as to get the biggest returns possible from the amount of feed that we give our cows.

You must not infer from what I have said that I mean that we should confine ourselves in feeding our dairy cows to only such feeds as we grow on the farm; not at all. I believe it is quite permissible, even advisable, to supplement the home grown foods with such foods as we can make profitable, for instance bran, oilcake meal, gluten meal, cotton-seed meal and a few others that I need not mention. I believe that if we are going to make the best use of the foods we can grow on our farms, we must supplement them to a certain extent with foods that we purchase. The more of these we can use profitably, the greater will be the return from our cows. The more we can get our cows to eat, the greater will be our return. Before we start to consider what we should grow and how we can feed it, we ought to know the principal points in preparing the ration for a dairy cow. There is no doubt that many a farmer grows a lot of fodder and feeds it to his cows on the farm, and does so at a great disadvantage because he does not know the full value of the feeds and the methods necessary to follow in order to get the best returns from these feeds. That is the secret of the whole thing, knowing how to handle these feeds in order to get the most out of them in milk. I have no hesitation in saying that it is possible to take a given quantity of feed and feed it to a herd of milk cows in such a way as to get a very small profit over and above the cost of that feed, and you can take these very same feeds and feed them to your cows in such a way as to give you a handsome profit, yes, even 50 per cent. I want to indicate to you what we have to consider in handling these feeds and in preparing rations for our cows in order to get the best returns.

Palatability Most Important

In the first place, you will admit, I think, that a cow that is brimful—filled right up to the neck—with food is the cow that is comfortable, and the cow that is likely to make the best use of the food that is in her. Further, one of the important considerations is to give the cow all you can get into her; give her abundance. After that you have to consider the quality of the feed. Some farmers say the quality is the first thing, but I do not quite agree with that, altho I think the quality is important. Palatability is in my opinion the most important consideration. Palatability means pleasant to the taste, that which the cow likes. A cow will seldom fill herself up on wheat straw or wheat chaff, not because she knows it is not very digestible and does not contain very much nutritive matter, but because she does not like it and the taste does not appeal to her. You would not sit down to a meal of bran and enjoy it, but if you had a good porterhouse steak and a few fried potatoes, you could sit down and have a real good time. It is the same with the cow. If you give her something she does not like, she may of necessity eat a certain amount of it, but she does not consume enough of it to leave a profit for you; she will eat only enough to sustain life, and if you are after milk you may depend upon it that she will not sacrifice herself but will sacrifice you, and you will deserve it because you sacrificed the cow in the first place. Keep these three requisites in mind: Abundance,

palatability and nutrient qualities, and we will know what point to aim at in growing foods. I said we should grow the feeds which are best adapted to our farm; grow the feeds which we can produce most cheaply. I do not propose to discuss matters of production. I want to confine myself almost exclusively to rations. Getting the cow to eat a large amount of feed is the first object. If you can get a cow to eat wheat chaff or oat straw, she might possibly produce some milk, but in order to do that, you must give her something else, and the first consideration in getting her to eat enough is palatability.

Feed Juicy Food

How are you going to secure palatability? In my experience, covering some fifteen years of experimental feeding, the most important point to lend palatability to the feed is succulence; that is, give the cow something nice and juicy and she will eat of it freely. Some people give that word succulency a different meaning. It has only one meaning. It does not mean nutritious or food value, it means juiciness; therefore anything that is juicy is succulent, and everything that is succulent is not necessarily very highly nutritious. Succulence is commonly used by men in speaking of feeding dairy cows and commonly used by all stockmen. It means

ration, and that is by cutting your straw and making a little pile and sprinkling it with water. If you add to the water 20 per cent. of feed molasses, you will have a succulent mixture; and if it has been standing for a day or a little longer it is exceedingly palatable to the cow, and it will enable you to feed your cows some of the cheapest roughage that you may have on your farm. If you are feeding ensilage, you can mix in with that ensilage a considerable amount of oat straw or barley straw or inferior hay and the cows will eat it up. On every farm there is more or less rough feed that must be got rid of, but it is not always advisable to feed it to young stock. You can make the old cows eat it profitably if you will add to it palatability and change its flavor, and this can be done by mixing it with the ensilage or by sprinkling it with water and feed molasses. You may think of feed molasses as expensive, because we all think of it as costing from 30 to 50 cents a gallon, but you can get feed molasses for around 20 cents, and we find that in comparison with other foods it is worth from 20 to 25 cents a gallon. It is a profitable food, quite as profitable as the average feeds we find on the market today. If you use it as a material to increase the acceptability of the rough feed, it is worth one cannot say how much, be-

acres of corn in the district of Ottawa that practically had not an ear on it. Such corn cannot possibly give ensilage of the highest quality. Unfortunately our farmers do not know how to grow corn to the best advantage. They have not all learned the advisability and importance and profitableness of draining their land so as to secure a high class crop of corn. I have been farming in the Ottawa Valley all my life, and I can remember thirty-five years that I have been growing corn every year and I have never seen a failure. If you plant your corn crop in a common sense way you will be sure to always have a crop of such feed as will give excellent returns in milk. It is the best crop in the whole list of crops that never makes a failure. In spite of last year being a bad year, we had about fifteen tons per acre.

Aim at Variety

After succulence and palatability in a ration is variety, that is, give the cow a little change. You will remember that I said if you had a porterhouse steak and some nice fried potatoes, you would be able to have a good time. But if you had that seven days a week, and fifty-two weeks in the year, it would get wearisome, and you would like to have a little pork, or ham and eggs, and it is the same way with the cow. If you give the cow the same old thing day after day without any change, she will get tired of it. She has never told you that, but I have observed it in my fifteen years of experimental work. You may ask me would I suggest feeding her corn ensilage today and roots tomorrow, and clover hay today and timothy tomorrow, and ground oats today and some oilcake meal tomorrow? Not at all. That is not the way the cow likes variety in her feed. She likes variety, but she likes it almost at each meal. Her ration may be changed a little, but once you have accustomed a cow to a certain feed that she likes at a certain time, you would do well to keep on giving it to her. If you have been feeding corn ensilage in the morning and ensilage at night and you suddenly turn over and feed her dry hay and roots in the morning, she will resent it. Change in the ration or method of feeding a dairy cow is not a good thing, but you must lend variety to the ration by including in the ration as many different feeds as possible. It is not necessary that every feed you give her should be the same. You might prepare a mixture of ensilage, oat straw and clover hay and meal and give it to her in the morning and give it to her at night and keep on doing that, but you may also give her ensilage and clover hay in the morning and roots and wheat straw at night, and you would also have variety, and the cow would be receiving quite a different ration. A cow is not a clock, but she has a good idea of what is coming at a certain time, and you can depend upon a cow rising to the situation and saying, "It is six o'clock and I ought to get some roots and oat straw," and if you don't give them to her she will resent it every time. Therefore, I say, give her a certain amount of ensilage at certain hours, a certain amount of clover hay, and a certain amount of roots and a certain amount of meal. It is also necessary in the meal ration that you have some variety in that. If you have a ton of bran and a ton of gluten and a ton of oat chaff, you can start and feed one and the other as soon as that is completed, but you can also give a mixture of gluten and bran at one time and oat chaff at another. There are a wonderful number of variations that you can make, but I have found it best if you will mix these three foods in such proportion as is best suited to the amount of milk your cow is giving, that is if your cows are fairly fresh and capable of giving a good supply of milk. Give them a fairly good percentage of gluten

Concluded on Page 14



"Brampton Welseley Girl," Jersey cow. This cow gave from April 5 to August 1, 3,241.5 pounds of milk, testing 5.1. Owned by the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.

simply juiciness and nothing more or less, and if we can get that in a ration it is a very big thing, and that ration will be very acceptable to the dairy cow. How can you get succulence in a ration that you are feeding? There is no difficulty in June. Last year we had difficulty in getting succulency in summer because we did not have much rain, and we had to feed our cows on dry feed. Grass and green clover and other green feeds are easy to get in summer, but in winter it is a different matter. Fortunately the silo has solved that question for us in the eastern part of Ontario. I admit it costs considerable money to build a silo and have everything as it should be; and if you don't feel that you can build one next year, you can grow some roots, and they are quite equal to ensilage. A thousand pounds of roots are worth a thousand pounds of ensilage today or tomorrow or any day, but it is not worth any more. Roots cost more to produce, and they are not any more valuable ton for ton, and they are a less certain crop than corn ensilage. There is another way that you can add succulency to your

cause if you can get these cows to eat these cheap foods, their value will be enormously increased, and, therefore, your profits would be that much greater. Hence the value of feed molasses can scarcely be overestimated when you have rather a lot of poor feed to be utilized to the best advantage by the dairy herd.

Mix Silage with Straw

Ensilage to give the best results should be mixed with 5 or 8 pounds of chaff or cut hay or straw or wheat chaff or barley or anything that will take off a little bit of the succulency and give slightly different flavors or modify the flavor. Not that the flavor of the ensilage is not acceptable to the cows, but the modifying of it seems to make it more satisfactory; and they will eat it down with greater rapidity than when fed pure. Especially is this true if you have been compelled to cut your corn a little on the green side, and if it has a highly acid flavor. This happens frequently in this country, especially if the spring weather has not been satisfactory. Last year I saw thousands of

The Farmer and Taxation

A discussion of Land Value Taxation from the Farmer's Standpoint

By Alex. MacKendrick, Secretary of the Massachusetts Single Tax League

The late Colonel Robert Ingersoll divided the well-to-do classes into three categories: (1) Those who don't know about the miseries and struggles of humanity because they don't care; (2) those who don't care because they don't know; (3) those who both know and care and are unhappy in consequence. Unfortunately for my own peace of mind I seem to have been pre-destined to fall within the last category, and under the pressing necessity to find some explanation of that devil's puzzle which society at all times presents to us—working people horribly poor and idle people disgustingly rich—I have made a patient study of the science of political economy during the last twenty years, and have reached the conviction that the solution of the puzzle is to be found in the power given to some men or classes of men to fence in portions of the earth, and so far as their power goes, to restrict human industry and prevent livings being earned, thus creating an unnatural competition for permission to live and a constantly downward tendency in the reward of labor; and that the remedy is to be found in one direction only, that of taxing land values and untaxing industry and the products of industry. If by thus opening up opportunities at present closed by speculators—for the taxing of land values will certainly make continued land withholding unprofitable—and by freeing the products of industry from taxation we can make life more interesting to the worker and less interesting to the shirker; more profitable to the man who produces wealth and less profitable to the forestaller or speculator, surely most of the other problems that vex society will solve and settle themselves. If thru the change in the standard of taxation which is proposed, we can so alter the direction of economic forces as to make involuntary poverty disappear and clear the way for everyone to earn a living, and thereby create a demand for the commodities we are all engaged in producing, surely it is to every citizen's interest to do so.

Value, Not Area

In Scotland and England nothing has surprised me more than the seemingly wilful blindness of the farmer to the bearing that the taxation question has upon his industry. To anyone with even an elemental knowledge of the economic science which underlies the proposal to exempt improvements—fences, drains, buildings, etc.—from taxation as well as personal property, and to concentrate public burdens upon the unimproved value of land alone, it is evident that if the principle advocated is a just one, the farmers and rural districts generally are bearing far more than their rightful share of the burden of supporting local and national governments, while the cities are contributing far too little. This blindness is probably due partly to the difficulty of thinking in terms of value rather than in terms of acreage. A farmer surveys his 500 acres and fancies that if "land" is to be taxed he will be ruined, not realizing that his 500 acres have less unimproved value or value of position than an eighth of an acre in the middle of the city. That the blindness of the British farmer to the things that belong to his economic peace and prosperity is also due to a rooted and inherited worship of squirearchy and established institutions, must be admitted, but I confess, I am much surprised to learn that in the United States this conservative clinging to theories of taxation which belong peculiarly to undemocratic ages, still persists among the granges. It is therefore with the greater satisfaction that I realize that the farmers of Canada are beginning to see the light and are about to give a lead to the world in the establishment of a system of more just economic relations between themselves and the rest of the industrial community.

By frankly abandoning the old superstition imposed upon our ancestors in Britain by parliaments composed of landlords, that a man should contribute to government expenses in proportion to his means and substance even when these are the fruits of his own industry; and by adopting the reasonable and absolutely just principle that each citizen should pay for the benefits of government as he pays for his electric current or gas supply according to the quantity received, we reach some startling conclusions. The benefits flowing from the spending of tax-raised money show themselves accurately in the varying relative values-of-position of each square yard of earth space within the governed area, and this position value is the only absolutely just gauge or measure of a citizen's moral obligation to pay for the benefit of government, for it indicates automatically the precise amount of the benefit that has flowed in his direction. The site value of his farm—apart from his own improvements—represents the share the farmer has received of the benefits of government, and why should he pay for more? The site value of a corner lot in a growing city represents the share of benefit the city proprietor has received, and why should he pay for less than he is receiving? The farmers improvements—houses, barns, fences, drains and stock—bear a very large proportion to his comparatively small site value;

while the city proprietor's improvements bear a small proportion to his comparatively large site value. It is evident then that if site value were recognized as the true measure of benefit received from government, and the sole standard of taxation, the relative contributions demanded from the farmer and the city proprietor respectively would be very different from those they are now required to pay.

Personal Property Taxes

The injustice or inequity in the present method of tax collecting as between farmer and city proprietor is flagrant enough even if we suppose that there is no evasion or tax dodging; but when we know as we do know, that existing methods offer to acute business men means of shirking payment that are not possible even to unconscientious farmers, the evil is aggravated many-fold. For a farmer's "property" lies open to the survey of an assessor and cannot be hidden. His houses, his stock, his machinery and even his house furniture can all be seen and valued with an approximate degree of accuracy, and in Massachusetts personal property is taxed and farmers must pay on the last cent of its value. A shrewd commercial man, on the other hand, has countless ways of concealing his wealth. His bond certificates may be buried in safe deposits or sent to the custody of friends in other countries. He may

have \$10,000 invested in a picture that rises in value every day, but the assessor, not being an art connoisseur, may pass it over at a valuation of \$50. An Indian rug of priceless value may be assessed—again thru ignorance of the assessor—at the same sum as the carpet which covers the floor of the farmer's modest parlor. In endless ways the city man can evade payment under present standards. In Massachusetts alone it is calculated that 52 per cent. of taxable property escapes taxation, but none of this is farmers' property. It should require no argument to demonstrate that if a certain sum of money must be raised in a community and some evade payment, those who do pay must pay all the more. And among those who do pay and who cannot escape are, first and foremost, the farmers. Thus the evils of the present unjust standard of taxation are magnified to an incredible extent.

Includes All "Natural Resources"

I presume it is needless to remark to your readers that when the proposal is made to establish site value as the sole standard of taxation, we mean by that not only the comparatively small site value of agricultural land, and the comparatively large site value of city land, but the immense site values of mineral bearing land, oil wells, natural gas springs, land with adjoining waterpower and all locations where nature's bounty is concentrated. All these natural sources form the bases of the investments from which men of wealth draw their dividends, and these would be inexorably taxed at their sources as being given by nature and made valuable only by the presence and activities of the people. There would then be no need to tax the "intangible" property of those who hold the certificates of partnership in these industries, for they would already have compensated the public thru site value taxes for permission to exploit those natural gifts. Neither should it be necessary to remark that under a land-value standard for the raising of public revenue, all franchises would be called upon to pay into the public purse the value of the special privilege that had been conferred upon them. For the value of every special privilege expresses itself in a land value, whether it be the strip of land over which a railroad runs, or the particular spot where it has been decided to license a saloon. Thus the principle of taxing land values would act as the great equalizer of opportunity. It would remove all the unnatural inequalities of privilege on the one hand and lack of opportunity on the other; and would leave all the natural inequalities of difference in ability, in perseverance, in integrity, to work themselves out in healthy competition, each receiving a reward exactly proportioned to the effectiveness of his labors.

Contentment Means Peace

I hope I have not claimed too much of your valuable space. The pressing importance of the subject at this particular moment of the world's political history must be my excuse. For to anyone who can see beneath the surface of things and go beyond the apparent causes of events to their real causes, it must become obvious that the unnatural poverty of the poor and the equally unnatural wealth of the rich are the real causes of the mad slaughter now going on in Europe. The nation that first achieves the conquest of its own resources for the benefit of its own people will be the first to remove its eyes from the ends of the earth where the foolish nations have hitherto had their fixed. And when contentment prevails within a country, and territorial greed does not exist, what cause of war will remain? Contentment among the common people is the only guarantee of peace that a country can ever have.

YOU believe in Co-operation—Co-operate with US Experience is Worth Money. We Will Pay You for It

Co-operation Intelligently Used Saves Dollars and Cents.

Every reader of The Guide, in fact every farmer in the West, has saved money, or has had money saved for him, thru co-operative effort. Co-operative marketing as well as co-operative buying associations have all helped to increase the selling price and reduce the cost price of farmers' goods. Another line in which co-operation can be profitably employed is in suggesting more economical methods of doing farm work. We believe that the best possible articles on agricultural matters generally can be written by our readers themselves. After all, improvement is made in farm methods as the result of experience. Different ways of growing some particular crop or feeding some class of horses, cattle, sheep or pigs are tried and when results are compared the one which is best is put into general practice. Our readers are the ones who are doing all this experimental work. Continually new and more profitable methods are being followed. No two farmers do the same thing in exactly the same way, and each can learn some point or other of value from the other. We want our readers to make The Guide a medium for the exchange of ideas along all branches of their business, and by so doing we are certain that our pages will be put to the most valuable use possible. We ask our readers to co-operate with us towards this end. Send in your experience along any line of work. You are sure to obtain some valuable pointers from some other reader who is corresponding, you will have the satisfaction that your experience will help out some more inexperienced reader, and in addition we will pay you for your trouble. All experiences which we can publish will be paid for promptly at the rate of 25 cents per hundred words.

We know that it is much easier to sit down and write on some definite subject than to have to dig one up, so that if you have no particular experience in mind you will be able to write something on one or more of the following:

Does sheep raising pay? Details of cost, returns, benefits from, difficulties experienced in keeping, fence required, handling thru the year, buildings required, value as weed destroyers.

How do you handle milk on your farm? Provision for ice storage, how sold, whole, cream or butter; cows tested, feeds grown, when do the cows freshen, rearing calves.

How do you feed steers over the winter? What is the first cost, cost of feed, profits, feeds grown, whether stall fed or in the open, best type of steers for feeding?

Can you make pigs pay? How? What breed, feeds used, how grown, when sow farrows, one litter or two each year, what lay-out of buildings have you, what age are they sold, what is the most desirable weight, when to sell to get the best price, how shipped to market?

What handy devices have you around the farm? On plow, harrows, binder, barn doors, hay racks, gates, house, in the barn or anywhere. Every reader has some home-made time or labor saver. Send a drawing or photograph. We will pay you extra for these.

What sort of a water system have you? Give details of its construction, cost, way in which water was found.

What uses do you put a small gasoline engine to around the house? Give details of the way in which you have it coupled up with the pumps, washer, churn, separator, buzz-saw, perhaps cradle.

Write any experiences you may have on one side of the paper only. Aim to keep each as close as possible to 500 words. We just want the facts. Address all letters to

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

How to Fatten Chickens

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

Now that the regular season for selling off the farm chickens is here again, a few words of advice in regard to the right method to follow in fattening them should not be amiss. Already we have seen quite a large number of poorly finished and improperly killed and dressed birds put on the market this season. Just a few days ago a shipment was received by one firm that was so thin and in such poor condition that it was returned immediately. The chickens were so thin that the dealer said "they had breast-bones like regular razor blades." There is this year no excuse whatever for birds of any kind going on the market in such a condition. Feed is plentiful and cheap and market poultry so far at least has kept well up in price. We will, however, in a few weeks be due for a slump in prices, but even then well fed stuff will bring good returns.

The average farmer has an idea that fattening chickens will not pay or that the few roosters that he has to sell do not make it worth while to go to the trouble of making a crate for them. Let me say that any farmer who has twenty or more cockerels that he wants to sell as table poultry will find it to his advantage to make a crate or two and feed them for a few weeks before he sells them.

Material for Crate

In regard to the cost of making a crate, I would like to give the following list of material together with its total cost. For each crate, which is 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 17 inches high, outside measurements, there will be required four pieces 1 x 2 x 72 inches. These go on lengthwise forming the four corners of the crate. Eight pieces 1 x 4 x 14 inches will give the cross pieces required for the top and the bottom, and eight pieces 1 x 2 x 13 inches will do for the uprights. This material will be for the frame of the crate. Arrange the cross-pieces and uprights so as to have three compartments. Four ordinary four foot laths sawed into four equal lengths should be tacked on the crosspieces for ends and partitions. Five other laths will be required for slats for the front of the crate. Place these a little over 2 inches apart. Each lath will give three 16 inch pieces and five of these are required for each compartment. The centre one of these five must not be nailed on to the frame as it is to slide up and down for a door. One more lath should be sawed in 8 inch lengths; two of these will be required for each door, one at the top for the slat to slide thru and one at the bottom for the slat to fit into. This represents all the woodwork of the crate. Next take 1 inch mesh wire, 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, and tack it to the bottom of the crate, allowing also half of it to come up the back of the crate. Use small stout staples and tack one in every third mesh of wire. Draw the wire tight so as to prevent much sagging when the chickens are standing on it. Any old boards or bags will do for covering the top of the crate. A trough can be made out of one half or three-eighth inch lumber.

During the last few weeks I made sixty of these crates and they cost me about 77 cents each for material. On the

farm waste lumber could be used and the cost considerably reduced. But when the crates are to be used for a number of years, good material should go into them. The wire netting in the bottom is cleaner than using slats; the latter collect or hold more of the droppings than the former. A crate of this size will hold from twelve to fifteen cockerels. **Type for Fattening.** In order to make the most out of fattening work, the chickens should be put in the crates at about four and a half to five months of age. A short legged chicken, deep and wide in body, or of the low and blocky type, will make the best gains. A short stout beak, full face, bright eyes, short neck, short wide back and fine strong bone in the legs are all indications of a good feeder. The "crow bill" chicken with a hollow face, sunken eyes, long neck and back and a narrow body on long legs is always sure to be a poor feeder. The difference between these two types of chickens in the way they make use of their food is so great that the farmer should know of it. In one personally conducted experiment twelve Buff Orpington cockerels of the former type required only a little over



Commercial fattening, showing arrangement of crates

breeds will be all right too, in fact any chicken of the right type will do well in the crate. Pullets will make even better gains than cockerels, but of course we strongly condemn the all too common practice of selling pullets from the farm for table poultry, they should be kept for winter layers. Old hens and old roosters are not a paying proposition in that the carcass is not valuable enough per pound. Old hens as a rule are fat enough anyway. Old roosters are too cheap and it costs too much to get a pound of increase. Fattening work should be started as early in the fall as possible, especially with the early-hatched chickens. Best prices will be realized before the general poultry crop begins to move.

How to Fatten.

When putting up a lot of cockerels they should be dusted first with lice powder and then put in the crates and not fed for twenty-four hours. This gets them accustomed to their new condition and they will then get a good start. Many a careless feeder falls down here, by putting them in the crates and feeding right away. A good plan is to have the room in which you fatten quite dark, thus keeping the chickens in a quiet

finer the feed is the better. Whole grain will never give satisfactory gains as it takes too much energy to digest it and the chickens enclosed in fattening crates without exercise cannot make proper use of whole grain, so do not attempt to fatten with it.

The first meal should be one ounce of the dry mixture per chicken. Add to this about one and a half ounces of buttermilk, this should make it the right consistency. Feed twice a day at as near regular intervals as possible. The second, third and fourth meals should be the same amount as the first but, after that, the feed fed each meal should be increased at the rate of three ounces to every twelve chickens. The rate of increase depends, however, largely on the chickens. A good rule is to feed so that at the end of the first week of fattening they are on full rations, which may be any where from twenty-eight to forty ounces per meal for twelve chickens. Never leave any feed in front of them longer than half an hour, either clean out the trough or remove it. Grit may be given once during the fattening period, but no water will be required for drinking. If necessary dust again with lice powder at the end of the third week. Three weeks of fattening is usually the best practice; after that it takes too much feed as a rule to make a pound of increase. The second week is usually the best time for gains. When it comes to finishing off the chickens, a little tallow may be added to the mash; three or four ounces to every crate once a day is quite sufficient. This tends to make a whiter carcass. Oats or oat feed and milk have a tendency to produce a white fleshed carcass, and corn and beef scrap, if the latter is fed, will produce a yellow fleshed carcass.

In fattening chickens there are two lines of profit, or at least two chances upon which the feeder may work. In the first place he works to increase the weight by feeding, and in the second place he improves the quality of the carcass as a whole, thus obtaining a better price. The amount of profit depends largely on market conditions, but the average farmer should get three cents a pound more live weight for the carcass after it is fattened than before. This spread on a chicken weighing four pounds going into the crate and gaining a pound and a half would leave him at ordinary market prices a nice little profit. Three to four pounds of grain are required to get a pound of increase in the ordinary run of farm cockerels.

As a means to getting better prices for their farm chickens we would urge the farmers to fatten properly before marketing. In most cases the first attempt is successful, but of course some fail to make the gains while others fail to get the price they thought they should have. The art of fattening is not learned in a day. The best feeder is the careful, painstaking person who studies the crate of chickens as so many animals. The one who has learned what to feed, how to feed and when to feed by actual experience is the one who today would not think of selling a lot of spring chickens without first properly fattening them.



A home-made fattening crate, showing slatted front and partitions. Also wire bottom and back. Cost 77 cents complete with trough.

two pounds of grain to make a pound of increase against a little over seven pounds required for twelve roosters of the same breed, but of the latter type.

There is but very little difference in breeds except that the Leghorns, Minorcas and other egg breeds will not make good gains when fattened in the crates. They are too active and nervous to do well under the crowded conditions. Any of the heavier breeds if taken at the right age should make good gains in the crates. Crossbreds of these

condition and in a place where they get used to conditions at once. A darkened room also prevents any vices like feather pulling and fighting.

One of the best feeds to use is two parts of oats, one of wheat and one of barley, finely chopped and hulls sifted out, adding buttermilk enough to make a batter that will pour nicely. Two parts of Victor oat feed, one of corn chop and one of low grade flour also makes a good ration, altho it is more expensive than the ordinary farm ration mentioned above. The

Farm Experiences

BOARDING HARVEST HELP

The question of accommodation for the hired man or for the extra help which is needed during this time of the year, is one which is felt, both by the farmer himself and the man, to be one of very great importance, and should be dealt with in such a way that it would be helpful and comfortable for the man or men, and convenient to the employer. A man who is not made to feel at home will not be so likely to give as good satisfaction as if he was treated hospitably. On the other hand, a man can be treated too well and instead of giving his employer his best work, he will take advantage of having been given one liberty and will take two. However, if I was going to work for a farmer, I would expect

him to show some interest in my welfare, and altho perhaps he could not give me as good lodging as himself, yet at the same time he would prepare for me a room or make provision for my sleeping quarters in such a manner that I would receive a good rest, so that I might give him the benefit of my best work.

I am a farmer in Saskatchewan, and this is the way I have of providing for my men. They have the privilege of choosing for themselves whether they will have a room in the house or in the tent. The tent is a square one, 12 by 12 feet, and it makes a good room for two or three men. Usually they prefer the tent, and of course all their baggage is placed in it, as well as all the necessities of a bedroom. In the fall of the year when it gets colder, they can

have their choice of sleeping in the house or in the granary. Perhaps the name granary does not sound very hospitable, but my portable granaries are made with good flooring, double boarded and shingled, so that they are very comfortable for dwelling purposes, and nine times out of ten they pick on the granary, because they like to have a place which they can use as they desire and have any of their friends in for a chat without disturbing the boss and his family.

They have the privilege of reading all the leading papers of the Dominion, of which I am a subscriber, as well as free use of my small library, which is comprised of educative books as well as fiction. On Sunday they have a chance of attending church with the rest of the family, and Sunday evening is spent in

singing with us. They are always allowed to take their meals with the family, and the usual topics of the day are discussed, as well as the unavoidable jokes which are passed around the table. Of course there are some men who would take advantage of a position like that and would shirk their work because of some story which they wanted to conclude, but if the farmer does his duty towards his men, all he can do is to send those kind on with some good advice about their behavior. I believe that a man should be properly cared for, and if the farmer can build a permanent building for the hired man, he will find he has done something which will keep a good man on the place.

PRAIRIE FARMER

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

ASK YOUR HUSBAND

"Ask your husband, indeed," the housewife fairly stuttered with indignation as she picked up the hand bill that had been thrown in at the door, and read it thru.

It was a circular concerning a certain household appliance, "Made in Canada," and it concluded with the amazing piece of advice, "Ask your husband."

The firm distributing this literature is fully a generation behind the times. The day has passed when women are going to consult their husbands upon matters on which they themselves are far more competent judges, such as the selection of kitchen equipment.

The "Ask your husband" phrase had reference, of course, to the advisability of purchasing "Made in Canada" goods, but again the suggestion was untimely. The generation of women who took their opinions ready made from their husbands is passing and making way for the new woman who, when she desires to know the rights and wrongs of the "Made in Canada" propaganda, hunts up the best literature on Free Trade and Protection and uses her own God-given brains to decide which is right. As it never occurs to her to go down to her husband's office and demand that he should use "Made in Canada" typewriters, so she does not expect him to decide whether she shall or shall not use home manufactured articles in her business-housekeeping.

It is questionable, however, whether the husband, even if he were consulted in the matter, would be as enthusiastic over the "Made in Canada" article as the advertisement seemed to imply. The enthusiasm of the public for this propaganda has been considerably dampened by the shocking revelations in connection with the purchase of war supplies. People are even beginning to realize that a product which has to be bolstered up by a pitiful appeal to use it because it is made at home, is open to suspicion, if it has sufficient merit in itself and is sold at the lower cost which one has a right to expect on goods made at home, it will commend itself to the thrifty housewife without any appeal to patriotic sentiment. On the other hand, it has been demonstrated that an article which is made up of one half quality and the other half sentiment, does not give the same returns for the investment as that which has to stand on its merits alone.

The Canadian manufacturer will have to address a more intelligent appeal to the women of today if he would touch their hearts and open their purses.

Ask your husband, indeed.

HONOR CONFERRED ON MRS. THOMAS

The announcement was made this week by the new government of the appointment of Mrs. A. V. Thomas, better known thruout the country districts as Lillian Laurie, of the Free Press, to a position on the new advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

While it seems very obvious that there should be a woman on this board to represent the thousands of women who are interested in this institution, it seems that the government of Manitoba is the first in Canada to make such an appointment.

Mrs. Thomas is to be congratulated upon the splendid opportunity she has been given for serving the women and girls of this province and making their wants known to the governing body of the Agricultural College.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ANOTHER SIDE OF FARM LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have many times written to you in thought and at last write down an answer to "Helen Maloney." What is there for the farmer's wife to do beyond making her home pretty? "Only a few chickens and a cow." Wherever those thousands of childless homes are, it is not around this way. So few outsiders realize how much the business of farming interferes with the housework and how hard it is to even keep clean and tidy a one or

two-room house, when it is also the man's office and partly tool and implement shed as well.

Any extra help or work in the business means extra work in the home and all household utensils are considered as "part of the farm."

We all know of threshing time, but everyday interferences are not thought of. Perhaps a neighbor comes in one evening to ask your husband to help kill pigs and you think you will have a big wash, as he will be away all day, but hopes are dashed as Mr. Neighbor leaves saying: "Bring the wash-boiler along so we'll have plenty of water." Mrs. Neighbor, meanwhile, knows nothing until she is told there will be one or two extra men to dinner, and two wash boilers on the stove. If anything is said—"My goodness! You women do make a fuss—we are not going to kill pigs in the house and won't interfere

making pretty "interior dwellings." I could mention many more—besides the "screaming chickens," that are merely the lot of the farmer's wife, be the husband good, bad or indifferent.

One hears so much of the "fields of waving grain, and the musical hum of the binder." Those of us amongst it often hear as well the voice of the farmer, relieving his mind on his long-suffering, fly-tortured horses; but should he be an hour late for dinner and his hot, tired and fly-worried wife relieve her mind on him, what a nag she is. No, she must always be cheerful and gentle and as neat and natty as before she became a farmer's wife. Ye Gods! Were we born angels or merely human beings?

But mothers of toddlers take heart, so soon can they save mummy many steps, and improvements come, bit by bit. After all, is it not more the fault

know our modern women with their complicated psychology. You look at the man as the master and, according to your conceptions, the woman is made of "man's rib" and is something inferior, good to obey, to serve, to be the "comfort" of the master. Well, I tell you that you went back two centuries at least. You are living in a dreamland, which cannot be called human life, but just serfdom. Your tactics are not advisable at all, if you want to be respected by the modern man.

A modern, well educated man, wants a wife-comrade, but not a wife-servant. Why to marry if we have to be a servant? And what a servant? According to the custom of Canada, you cannot get a divorce, you have to "serve a merciless master until you die." To improve his humor you have to look in his eyes, as a devoted serf, and kiss him (oh, the horror!), when your heart is crying from its depth. Never shall I kiss a despot, a small undertaker, a greedy master, who is keeping his wife, his comrade, the mother of his children just as the big undertakers their hired slaves—workers: a sweat shop (you call it home!); long hours of work, low wages, good enough to get food and some rags to cover the body. Right to the wealth you have produced with your hard work. All products of your work belong to the master you see! The women are in the same position in regard to the men as the workers to the masters. One difference: no modern master dares to hope that the workers who are toiling to produce wealth for their masters can love them. The big masters are frank; they say—give me your life, I'll give you some food and clothes to keep you alive with the sole purpose of forcing you to work and to raise children—my future workers. Slaves! Such order (disorder?) is called the capitalist system. Under this system, while it lasts, there is not and cannot be any happy marriages, unless you call servility happiness.

The marriage of today does not mean love only. It is a partnership for business in the best case and slavery in the average case. How can a question of sincere affection and the money question, the business question be combined? How can sincere love be combined with the economical, social and political dependence? What is called love in the marriage of today is merely blunder, disguised mutual selfishness. Marrying, she hopes to get a protector and a home. He hopes to get an unpaid help and cheap pleasure in his home, where he is the master.

I am 53. I was married twice. My first husband was a university man. My second husband is a wage-slave, but for me there is very little difference. I do not speak about furniture, surroundings, I mean my personal, intimate spiritual life is just the same now as it was before. Economical dependence makes me suffer badly. I feel I am a "thing," not a human free being." There is enough to be unhappy even when your master is so good as my husband is good. I imagine I would be as obedient and servile to "kiss the oppressor," as the "Mother" advised us. My good man, under present conditions of economical system, would change quick and get despotic, as the servility always spoils the people, demoralizing the masters and their dependents too. I fight. I never obey his will, I obey the rightness only. He respects in my person a self respecting human being and is sure that I will rather die than be a servant of the man who pretends to be my husband.

This is not my own opinion only, but the opinion of all our Russian intellectual women. I guess it should be the maxim of all women, but they have to educate themselves in this line.

My dear "Mother of Eight," to educate, to teach the children to be free, noble people, we have to be not only mothers, but self respecting, high inspired human beings, unless we want to raise wage-slaves and "cannon-fodder," or the meanest kind of people—masters.

Yours in the struggle for better times,
MARY NICOLAEFF.



HARD AT WORK

with you; only see the water boils quickly, we'll carry it out and when one pig is done bring the water back to keep hot."

We draw a veil over the return of that boiler, but an unsuspecting agent calling wonders how that woman can live in such a "recking house." Or again—you hope for a day's cleaning while the men go to road work, and with a parting kiss—if there is one—comes: "You won't forget to feed the pigs at noon, and give the cow some hay, and the cow is tethered and will want a drink!" How easy at all sounds! The mothers of toddlers will know how easy. They know that rush for the cow when baby goes to sleep, the feverish struggle to disentangle the chain the gentle creature has made a Chinese puzzle of among the bushes, the leading her to water—or her you—with dismal wails from the house where the precious lamb has wakened half an hour too soon in spite of the fact that you have washed, dressed and fed him according to rules laid down by Miss Blank and Miss Dash in last week's "Mother's Corner."

Oh! that only one cow, and possibly the man milks. Only the pail and cans to wash twice a day, only the calf to feed, only the butter to churn and make up, only a few of the many extras beyond

of the work than either the man or his wife? Why not relieve our feelings—on that cow? For—

"There is so much good in the worst of us, And so much bad in the best of us, That it ill becomes any of us To talk about the rest of us."

BY NO MEANS AN ANGEL.

MARRIAGE IS SLAVERY

Dear Miss Beynon:—There are circumstances when "even the stones are crying." I read your last copy, August 25, yesterday, and the letter signed by "Mother of Eight," supposed to be addressed to "Discouraged," made me so sad, if not sick, that I cannot sleep this night, you see.

Where are we? In which age are we living? How can a self respecting woman talk the language of a serf? "Kiss the hand which is beating you"—this maxim the "Mother" suggests to "Discouraged."

My poor lady, before you try the preaching of home-made advice, you have to ask yourself: Am I able to teach? What do I know about the psychology of the woman of the twentieth century? What do I know about her sufferings, struggles and aspirations for life?

I can and dare tell you that you don't

IMPORTANT

All Patriotic Acre forms that have been signed must be sent in to the head office without delay. These forms are the property of the trustees of this fund and may not be held by anyone else. They are all consecutively numbered and registered, and the association must make an accounting for each one just as if they were bank drafts. A letter has just come to hand from a local stating that they have secured 100 acres, and yet this local has sent none of the forms to the head office, where they belong. This is serious, and might involve the honor of the association. It is highly important that all forms that have been signed be detached from the pad and forwarded to the Central office, Moose Jaw, at once. Finally, every unused form must also be returned. Furthermore, the Central cannot communicate with the contributors, giving instructions as to delivery of wheat unless the forms have been sent in.

J. B. MUSSELMAN

LINE ELEVATORS CO-OPERATE

Arrangements have been completed under which the regular line elevators will assist the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in handling the Patriotic Acre wheat of the association.

All grain offered for contribution to this fund, whether a form has been signed or not, will be accepted by any co-operative elevator or any elevator company belonging to the North-west Grain Dealers' Association and a graded storage ticket, payable to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Patriotic Acre Fund, will be given for it. This ticket must be sent to the trustees, Patriotic Fund, head office, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, and an official receipt will be sent to the contributor. The elevator companies will handle this wheat free of all charges, either for elevation, storage or commission, and pay full carload track price for it plus one cent per bushel, but, to secure this advantage, graded storage tickets payable to the fund must be taken and sent to the head office.

Deliveries may be made at any time before December 1. A record will be published that will show the yields of each district, and notice will be given to the district showing the largest average yield of Patriotic Acres as well as the heaviest yielding individual acre.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

STATION AGENTS APPOINTED

Central Secretary, S.G.G.A.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.
I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and in reply would advise you that we have put on a permanent agent at Robsart, and that we will appoint temporary agents during the grain season at Consul and Vidora as soon as the



Apples!

We have contracted for supplies and prices are in the hands of Local Secretaries.

The crop is a short one, so order early and thru your local Association to avoid disappointment.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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

Saskatchewan

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

grain starts to move. I trust that this is the information desired.

J. K. SAVAGE,
Regina, Sept. 4. Supt. C.P.R.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The phenomenal growth of public interest in educational matters and particularly the widespread agitation for education reform which is evident all over Saskatchewan constitutes one of the most promising signs of the times in this province. Now that the hotel bars—that ugly blot upon civilization—have become a thing of the past, and the lease of life of the dispensaries is but short, the minds of our people are turning to other reforms and the question of educational reform easily assumes a position in the front rank of the important questions of the day. Indeed, in the opinion of many of our foremost thinkers it is the premier problem of the province.

The discussion was really launched by Premier Scott in his address on the matter to the legislature some time ago, but Mr. Willoughby, the Opposition leader, readily gave assurance of the support of the Opposition to the program proposed, so that this question is removed absolutely from partizan politics.

In order that the views of all classes may be brought to bear upon this question and the widest public discussion of it had, a committee has been formed which comprises amongst its members representative men and women of all branches of society. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is represented on this committee by President Maharg, Hon. President E. N. Hopkins, Director C. E. Flatt and Secretary J. B. Musselman. A meeting of the full committee has been called to meet at the capital on September 22, when the whole problem will be reviewed. There will be addresses by some of the foremost speakers of the West, and the organization of a permanent body to carry on propaganda work to secure public discussion and private study during the coming winter. A report of this important meeting will follow on this page.

It is the opinion of the writer that our educational system is in large measure responsible for the drifting of so many of our people from the farms, where they ought to be happy and prosperous, to the towns and cities to enter the non-producing classes. The system has been devised primarily for towns and cities, and while it is well adapted to produce teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, it is certainly not doing what it ought to do to fit the average boy or girl for those duties in life which he or she is most likely to face in maturity. Rural education is going to receive the attention that it merits in Saskatchewan, and it is safe to predict that very radical reforms will be instituted as soon as public opinion is ready for it.

We have learned to recognize that an education to be of maximum value must be something more than a memory crammed with facts or a knowledge of history and dead languages. To be able to say "The yellow dog" in three languages may be an accomplishment of memory, but to have three ideas regarding the dog which one can express clearly in one language is of infinitely greater value. Knowledge in itself has small value if there be lacking the power to apply that knowledge. To know how, has greater value than merely to know. To know is memory; to know how is intelligence. To know passes examinations with honors. To know how feeds a nation or redeems a race.

J. B. MUSSELMAN

LAUDABLE LOYALTY

Please let us know by return what is being done re the low offered for grain. Our local is

another meeting on the 15th. Are ready to act as advised.

GEORGE F. BELLAMY,
Pres. Narrow Lake Local
Wilkie, Sask.

President, Narrow Lake Local:
I have at hand your telegram of the 11th inst. I am very grateful to you for the note of loyalty to our farmers' organization with which your message ends. It is a great encouragement to your executive officers to know that the locals thruout the country are so ready to act on the advice of the Central, but, on the other hand, it loads a tremendous responsibility upon men who are conscientiously endeavoring to serve the best interests of the farmers.

There are a number of causes which are at least in measure responsible for the present low price of wheat, and there is no quick remedy for these within the power of the organized farmers. The world has today more wheat on hand than it has had ever before in its history. Ocean freight rates have advanced enormously since the outbreak of the war, and this adds further to the depression of prices.

Some time ago while in Winnipeg a number of leaders of various farmers' organizations held a conference and dealt with this matter. We gave an interview to the press which was published in all the leading dailies of Western Canada, and which advised the farmers to market their wheat slowly and not to rush it upon the market and thus assist still further in the depression of prices. I am not able to give you any better advice than this. I believe that if we can market our wheat gradually instead of glutting the market when there are few buyers it will be greatly to our interest.

Another thing that will assist in protecting the farmers' interest is to market all our grain as far as possible thru our own channels, being the two great farmers' companies, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

It would be ill advised for any dealer to assure you that prices at a later date will be higher than they are at present. No man knows whether they will be higher or lower, and the advice to market slowly is given on the general principles that a glutted market tends to the depression of prices.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

SEED GRAIN ADVANCE

Believing that the government does not understand the financial conditions of the farmers in this district, we hereby protest against the decision of the government to collect seed grain advance this fall, as it would leave us in a worse position than a year ago.

If the government forces payment this season the other creditors will close down on us and seize horses, implements and other necessities of the farm. This country has only been settled three to five years, and we have only received on the average 65 cents a bushel for wheat and it cost 60 cents to raise it. If payment is forced this season, other creditors have got to wait or we have got to get out of the country. Moreover, we have given liberally to all patriotic contributions, and we will have to withdraw some of our promises to contribute.

Trusting the government to deal fairly with us.

R. B. DAVIS,
Sec. Turkey Track Local
S. WILLINHEUPT,
Pres. Turkey Track Local

Demands Modified

Sec., Turkey Track Local:—I have your favor regarding collections by the federal government of indebtedness of seed grain and other advances. You will be pleased to learn that the government has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by a large number of western interests, including the organized farmers, and instructions have now

gone forward that are very much more lenient than those first issued.

Such farmers as have received seed grain and fodder advances will have to pay from this year's crop one-half the principal indebtedness thus incurred, together with interest for six months at 5 per cent. per annum on the whole. Where both relief, fodder and seed grain were advanced, no payment will be asked; where relief only was provided, one-half only of the amount advanced will be asked returned, all other portions of the indebtedness to be carried over for one year.

I trust it will not be necessary for any of you at Moundville to curtail your undertakings in support of the Patriotic Acre Fund.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

A CASH DONATION

Please find enclosed post office money order for \$25, contributed by two of our members, Messrs. Preece and Saville, for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. We will let you know soon how our Patriotic Acres are turning out.

BEN P. SOLOWAY,
Sec., Haleytonia Local

WEED ROSE VALLEY

Since I have been put in as secretary of the Weed Rose Valley G.G.A., which was in the early summer, there has been little business done owing to the shortage of money in this district. However, we were able to buy a forty thousand pound car of twine, and the money was all gathered without any trouble, and by us buying our twine thru the association we saved about two cents per pound, and now that the crops in this district are good we will be able to send for nearly everything we need to the G.G.A.

Since I became secretary three new members have joined. I understand that I am supposed to send fifty cents to the Central office for each new member, and will remit in a few days.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Sec., Weed Rose Valley Local



Coal!

PITTSBURGH HARD
(Pennsylvania Anthracite)

	F.O.B. Mine
Egg	\$6.85
Stove	6.85
Nut	7.10

YOUGHIOGHENY STEAM

Screened Lump	\$4.03
Run of Pile	3.73

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STEAM

Run of Pile	\$2.35
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FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAM

Run of Pile	\$2.35
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CANWESCO
(Lethbridge District)

Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	3.00

BURNRITE
(The best from Drumheller)

Screened Lump	\$3.50
Screened Stove	2.50

ROUND HILL

Screened Lump	\$2.60
---------------	--------

SOURIS

Screened Lump	\$1.90
Run of Pile	1.65

Terms—\$50.00 deposit with each car and sight draft for balance with Bill of Lading.

Order thru your Local Secretary and secure advantages of Car-load buying.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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

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 sent.

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 Red Deer—D. Buckingham Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks Jenner

A PROGRESSIVE UNION

A very interesting report is to hand from J. H. Dixon, secretary of Dalemead Union, No. 461. This report is for the first half of the year 1915. Mr. Dixon states in the course of his report:

It is with pleasure that I am able to report once more in this my second year of office another substantial increase in our membership, and it is worth noting that up to the present no member has lodged any complaint against the working of our union. I have been disappointed sometimes that we have not more members present at our meetings, and I am sure our president is with me when I ask for suggestions from any of you as to how we can make our meetings more interesting. Remember that when you become a member your duty does not end by paying \$1.00; what we need is your presence with us at every meeting you can possibly attend, as it is then that our union is of mutual benefit.

The report shows fifty-one members registered, forty-three paid up, leaving eight members in arrears. The financial statement is very complete and should be considered very satisfactory. The union has handled one car of hard coal, three of Galt and four cars of cedar posts, containing something over 8,000 posts altogether. The saving to the union on these items alone compared with local prices for the same goods amounts to \$618.44. The receipts total \$126.98 compared with an expenditure of \$105.30, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.68. The expenditure covers delegates' expenses to the annual convention, membership dues to the Central office, donations to baseball club, ladies' auxiliary and other small items.

BACK AGAIN

I notice that in last week's Guide Mr. Speakman very kindly refers to my illness and absence in the country recuperating. I am glad to say that I have now been able to return to the office and take up the work as usual. A very enjoyable ten days was spent with one of my old farm neighbors, during which time I renewed acquaintance in a practical way with stooking good heavy crops of Marquis wheat and barley, also the milking of cows and other farm operations in season at this time of the year.

P. P. W.

A LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND

About a year or so ago I got into touch with a large Farmers' Co-operative Association in New Zealand. Some very enjoyable correspondence has resulted with the manager of that association, and some interesting information has been gathered I believe on both sides. So interesting has some of this correspondence become that I have judged it worth while printing this week, in part, a letter which has just come to hand. Readers of this page will I think in many cases be interested to learn something of what co-operators are doing and thinking in other parts of the world, particularly New Zealand, where agricultural development thru co-operation has reached a stage perhaps unequalled in any other English speaking country. It is interesting to note that paragraph in which Mr. Relph states that in New Zealand the farmers no longer have to guard against the large capitalistic interests and that no one there is very poor and no one very rich as we understand riches in this country. It must be remembered, however, that the co-operative movement among the farmers in New Zealand is practically forty years old, and from the literature which has been sent me, they evidently had much the same difficulties to overcome at first as we have. We in Canada merely need to stand loyal with each other as they have done in New Zealand and in due time we will doubtless be able to make a similar statement in regard to our own condition.

Dear Mr. Woodbridge:—Your most interesting letter of 5th June last reached me about a fortnight ago, and I have enjoyed reading its contents two or three times over. You have supplied an immense amount of information of a very

instructive and interesting character, from which anyone is able to form a very clear conception of the commercial and general conditions that obtain in your country. To me, your letter is all the more appreciable from the fact that I have passed thru a good deal of the country which you mention and I noticed for myself the enormous extent of your provinces and I could not help realizing the tremendous difficulties that must exist in the matter of transportation and communication between these various wide apart centres.

You ask me for some further information, which I shall have very much pleasure in supplying, and indeed will follow this up from time to time with any information of a nature which I think might be of interest to you.

I am sending in a parcel under separate cover a copy of our Memorandum and Articles of Association. A perusal of these will give you an idea of what our regulations are, altho I must advise you in this connection that these rules were drafted about thirty-six years ago and many of the clauses have been very considerably amended, and as it would mean a good deal of trouble to make the adjustments in the copy which I am sending. I am also forwarding a similar set of regulations belonging to a recently formed co-operative association. You will notice that the difference between the modern rules and ours is that very much more extended powers are given to the directors. In years gone by it was not customary to give companies such full powers, but I am advised that with regard to all new companies that are promoted it is deemed advisable to include the very fullest range of powers and objects in the memo.

With regard to what you term the details of our organization, I understand from this that you would like a review of the nature of the business in which the association concerns itself, and if this is really what you wish, I think the booklet which I posted to you some time ago covers practically the whole of the ground.

A Wide Business

At our headquarters here in Christchurch we have a very extensive block of buildings of the nature of what you understand in America as departmental stores, in which almost every department of commerce is represented. Then we have extensive offices where the records are dealt with, a separate office for our livestock department, another for the land selling department and so on. We have livestock saleyards dotted about in various parts of our district, with branches also established, with their respective departmental stores, etc. We lay ourselves out to assist shareholders both financially and with livestock and all other supplies. We watch their progress, send inspectors round periodically to make up inventories of their live and dead stock on the farm, make up balance sheets for their own information and ours and to assist them and ourselves to see what progress they are making from time to time.

We have large warehouses into which we receive their separate clips. They are stacked, allotted, exhibited and sold to buyers who periodically visit New Zealand for this specific purpose, from your own country, United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan and Great Britain. We also act in the capacity of bankers for a great number of our shareholders. Our grain stores are also kept fairly busy thruout the season, dealing with the produce of our farmer shareholders.

Federation Proposed

I alluded to this scheme, I think, in my last letter to you. You will be interested now to learn that your letter reached me at a very opportune moment in this respect. It came in on the very day that we were holding our second conference, on the 6th instant, and I read its contents, unofficially, to a number of the delegates present and they were very much interested in the letter.

I am sending on to you a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, also a printed copy of the proposed memo. and articles of association, and as you say, it is rather singular that the same line of thought is in active evidence

in the various parts of the world, with regard to co-operation. We find all the world over a desire on the part of these concerns to link up with one another, just as you have been trying to do in Canada. You refer to difficulties that exist even with the co-operative companies themselves, in wakening up to a realization of the great benefits to be derived by working in closer concert. We have the same kind of thing to contend with here, altho perhaps in not so marked a degree, for the reason that we are nearer each other and the opportunities for getting into more frequent touch are more favorable than they must necessarily be with you in a country of such vast extent. With you, also, one can tully understand that the conditions which obtain in one province vary considerably with those of another, both as regards climatic and other natural differences.

Favors Mixed Farming

You state that the co-operative movement with you over there commenced about fifteen years ago, in the prairie provinces, in Saskatchewan, chiefly for the purpose of furthering the interests of the grain business, and it is interesting to note that the livestock business is now ranking about equal in importance. This, in my opinion, is a good thing, from a business point of view, at any rate, as the two classes of industry produce an income which is distributed over a greater part of the year than would be the case if you were wholly dependent upon the revenue accruing from grain.

I have not yet had time to thoroughly study all the literature you have so kindly sent, but I have perused the official minutes of your seventh annual convention, which took place at Edmonton in January last, and from this I get a better understanding of the constitution and aims of your union. When I first communicated with you, I thought you were purely a commercial organization, but I see that this is not so. Yours is really a union of a great number of units, who are bound together thru the medium of your organization for the purpose of mutual protection and general enlightenment thru the means of literature, committee reports, etc., and the commercial side of the organization has really appeared to me to be introduced as an afterthought.

The Farmers' Unions

Your union seems to me to be performing the same functions that our farmers' unions aim at. In almost every little centre thruout this Dominion there is a branch of the N.Z. Farmers' Union, and once in every year a conference is held in our capital city, Wellington. That conference is sitting at the present time. There are the provincial headquarters and offices, and every province sends so many delegates to the annual conference. To give you some idea of the work they undertake, I will cause to be sent to you full report of the proceedings of the conference now being held, agenda paper, etc., etc., and I trust this will be of interest to you. You will see, therefore, that the Farmers' Union in New Zealand, as we understand it, is a non-commercial concern altogether and the farmers' co-operative concerns care for the commercial side of the farmers' interests.

With regard to agricultural literature, we have a very excellent agricultural journal, which is issued once a month under the auspices of the government. I will see that one of these is sent to you each month and I will also cause to be sent a copy of our New Zealand Official Year Book, which contains a tremendous amount of very interesting statistical matter.

A Square Deal

I notice in one of the reports in connection with the convention that reference is made to the large capitalists and the care that your union has to exercise in guarding itself against undue influence of this factor. We are much better off in this country, inasmuch as there is a more even distribution of wealth. We have no one here very poor and no one very rich as you understand riches, and taking things on the whole, I feel sure that our farmers are wonderfully well catered

for and receive an all-round square deal. Interested in Hail Insurance

In the report of your directors, reference is made to the matter of hail insurance. On page 4 of the pamphlet referred to, under this heading it reads:—

“Your board note with pleasure the success achieved by the rural municipal or co-operative system of hail insurance, etc.”

This strikes me as being something new in the matter of insurance, and further, as some parts of our territory are subject to visitation of hail storms in certain seasons, with very disastrous effects, I should like to have particulars of the working of such an insurance. I am inclined to think that kind of risk might be introduced to advantage in this country. Perhaps a specimen policy would be about the best guide you could supply.

Then, again, another paragraph under the heading of “dried out” districts, from what I can gather from the article you lay yourselves out to assist those farmers who suffer periodically from drought, which is also the kind of thing that, in a mild way, we are subject to in certain parts, and any information concerning the help supplied by your provincial government would be very interesting.

This association is just upon the close of its financial year (the 31st instant). We are looking forward to a satisfactory result, altho I fear that we cannot expect such a good return as last year. The war, during the whole of the current period, has more or less affected our business operations, especially so in our auction departments. The loss by submarine of two of our fine insulated steamers and the commandeering of others for imperial government purposes, disorganized our shipping of that type, so much so that the cold storage at the several freezing works became congested and the farmers were compelled to hold their fat stock, and, this too, in a very trying and exceptionally dry year. The result, as you can imagine, meant serious losses to many of our grazers. To compensate this, however, we had an extraordinary sequence of good prices for our cereals, so that, as far as the individual farmers are concerned, when one thing is weighed against the other, they have not done at all badly.

With kindest regards and best wishes for success in your undertakings,

Yours faithfully,

E. W. RELPH,

Manager New Zealand Farmers' Christchurch, N.Z., Co-operative Assn. July 29, 1915.

SEED GRAIN RELIEF LOANS

Following my article in the last issue of The Guide, I am glad to publish the following correspondence, which explains itself. I think our farmers will recognize the consideration which the government has given them in this matter and will do their best to repay the one-half asked for as promptly as possible.

My Dear Sir:—You will no doubt have seen thru the press that the government, owing to existing conditions, has decided to collect only one-half of the advances made for seed grain and fodder, and from those who have received relief alone only one-half out of this season's crop, leaving the balance for subsequent payments.

I have no doubt that this will meet with the wishes of those who have been asking the government to forego collection of the full amount this season.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. ROCHE,

Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.

Hon. W. J. Roche, Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and to thank you for the concession you have made in the collection of the advances to farmers for various kind of relief.

You say nothing about the method of collection, but I am sure our association will be glad to co-operate with you to render the collection as inexpensive and easy as possible.

Yours sincerely,

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

Calgary, Sept. 13.

Manitoba

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

RURAL CREDIT

The Hon. John Scaddan, Premier of Western Australia, while describing their method of encouraging agriculture in that State, in an address given in Winnipeg a couple of years ago, said, in part, "We realize that the farmer must, of necessity, compete with the world in the sale of his produce, and we therefore endeavor to do what we can to enable him to carry on his business under the most favorable conditions. We have, for instance, a system of state loans, by which our farmers may borrow money at a low rate of interest. Our policy is not to lend a lump sum on the value of the land, but rather on the improvements which the farmers make. When a farmer breaks or clears a piece of land, erects buildings, and makes other improvements, we lend him the value of those improvements. We also lend money to farmers for the purchase of stock and machinery and for the purpose of paying off other liabilities. These loans are made at 5 per cent. interest. For the first five years the borrower pays the interest only and after that, by paying 8 per cent., he not only pays the interest, but gradually repays the capital and retires the loan in about 20 years. The money comes from the State savings banks. The depositors receive 3 per cent. on their savings, and the money is turned over by the savings bank to the agricultural bank at 4 per cent. The agricultural bank in turn lends to settlers and also to home builders in the towns at 5 per cent. The 1 per cent. margin taken by each institution pays all the expenses of administration and last year the savings bank made \$40,000 profit and the agricultural bank \$30,000. The profits go into a reserve fund and the agricultural bank now has a surplus of accumulated profits amounting to \$175,000. The agricultural bank has power to issue debentures for the purpose of securing money to loan to settlers, but so far this has not been necessary." In answer to the question, "Do you have many losses thru borrowers failing to repay their loans?" he said, "No, practically none. We have lost \$50 in the last five years." In answer to the question: "And is this system bringing good results?" Mr. Scaddan said: "Undoubtedly. Twelve or fifteen years ago agriculture was a very small industry with us. In 1900 there were applications for government land in the state totalling 309,000 acres. In 1911 there were applications for 1,956,000 acres. The total area under crops of all descriptions in 1900 was 186,000 acres. Last year considerably over 1,000,000 acres were in crop. That, I think, is a very fair rate of progress and it means that agriculture, instead of being a very small industry, has become an important factor in our development. Our policy of state loans has unquestionably contributed very largely to this desirable result.

"The agricultural bank also performed a very valuable service last year when it came to the rescue of the farmers at a time of crop failure, caused by lack of rainfall. Many of our farmers at that time were indebted to the chartered banks who had sent out canvassers and induced them to take out loans and when hard times came the banks attempted to collect their money. The farmers were unable to pay and many of them were faced by ruin. The government agricultural bank was able to come to the rescue, however, and provide the farmers with the money to pay off the chartered banks and so enable them to stay on the land and produce another crop."

Note on Above

In countries where long term farm loans systems have been adopted, there has been a marked improvement in the standard of living on the farm, including more recreation and culture, which is not only good for the farmers and their families, but tends to keep the boys and girls on the land. It is also found to be good for general business. The effect of such a system is to encourage productive effort in comparison to speculation as a means of money making. The

following figures are suggestive as to the effect of such systems on production:

Exports of Domestic Products per Capita (From "Official Year Book, Commonwealth of Australia")

United States (no general farm credit system).....	\$24.14
Canada (no general farm credit system).....	40.08
Australia (has general farm credit system).....	70.00
New Zealand (has general farm credit system).....	111.78

The government of New Zealand, since adopting a system of issuing bonds for a long term of years has, since the system was established eighteen years ago, loaned to farmers the sum of \$65,000,000, and not only have they made no losses, but have made an accumulation of profits over and above cost of flotation and other charges in connection with the system of over one and a half million dollars.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND DOWER PETITIONS

Reports indicate that some of our branches have not yet taken steps for circulating the petitions for votes for women and dower law. Do not delay taking action; in order to make the work easier and to get more canvassers in the field, write in to the Central Office for more copies of the petitions if you require them. Many a busy woman could get six or eight signatures that could not spare the time to canvass for a larger number; hence the advantage of having a number of petition forms.

FALL CAMPAIGN WORK

As soon as the rush of harvest and threshing is over a meeting of the board of directors will be convened to arrange for the fall campaign. The committee of women grain growers appointed at the last annual convention will be called to confer with the board of directors at this meeting as to the best methods of encouraging farmers' wives to identify themselves with the aims and purposes of the organization and take the place that properly belongs to them in assisting in the fall campaign. It is the desire of the directors that the farmers' wives should take their place at these meetings equally with the men in delivering addresses.

CUSTOMS IN AUGUST SHOW AN INCREASE

The Port of Saskatoon About \$7,000 Ahead of August, 1914—Farm Implements Imported the Cause

"There was a considerable increase in importation of agricultural machinery during the last month," said Mr. Sproatt yesterday, "and this accounted for a large portion of the added revenue."—Saskatoon Star.

Note.—Farmers in Saskatoon district have been "doing their bit" to help the cost of the war by increasing the revenue. Other farmers might well be following their example.

THE CENTRAL FARMERS' MARKET

The Central Farmers' Market is now under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association; officers of the same being on the directorate. At the annual meeting the market passed under the control of new officials. It has been running under the new management since and has had a very nice profit each month. It is not, however, fulfilling the work it was organized for—the principal reason being that the farmers are not sending their produce in sufficient quantities,

but we are pleased to report that larger numbers are sending to us now and we hope that when the rush of the harvest is over that we will receive much larger quantities of butter, eggs, poultry, meat, etc., than we have yet had.

We have several inquiries for fruit, but have not so far handled any. We now have an opportunity of selling a car of mixed fruits, containing grapes, tomatoes, damson plums, freestone peaches, Bartlett pears, peppers and cucumbers. We could fill any orders received on these f.o.b. here. These fruits will be in six quart baskets. We expect grapes will be around 25 cents, tomatoes 30 cents, damson plums 30 cents, peaches 40 cents, Bartlett pears 40 cents, peppers about 70 cents, and cucumbers 40 cents. These goods will be delivered in good condition to us and if you wish for any you could order at once the quantity of each kind you require, sending us a P. O. order to cover the same, and we will immediately express you the quantity ordered. This matter will have to receive your prompt attention, as the car will be here about the 20th to 23rd, followed a few days later by another car containing concord grapes, in the same size basket. We will be pleased to ship you any quantity at the same time if you wish. We are also going to handle apples a little later on and will be pleased to fill any orders sent us about October 10 at reasonable prices. We cannot quote prices definitely now, but will be pleased to give you quotations on request. This is our first attempt in handling fruit and it will depend on the response we get from the Association whether we make this a permanent branch of our work or not.

P.S.—There is a great demand for live poultry now. A month later poultry will be a glut on the market. Ship now.

NOT A GOING CONCERN

He—"I always pay as I go."
She (yawning)—"I don't think you'll ever become bankrupt."—Judge.



Three "Made-in-Canada" Favorites NITRO CLUB---REMINGTON---ARROW

NITRO CLUB—a steel-lined "Speed Shell" that gets more birds. Steel lining permits higher compression—produces more power—insures straight line-drive. The swiftest shell on the market—an exclusive Remington-UMC product.

REMINGTON—The highest-grade, low-priced, Canadian-made Smokeless Shell. Loaded with Standard Smokeless Powders. Primed with No. 33 Primer. Moderate priced—but Remington-UMC quality.

ARROW—the last word in "Speed Shells." You take a shorter lead—shoot swifter—hit harder—and get your birds with the centre of the load. The expert's choice—the world's finest shell.

Try these shells on your next trip. You'll gain new respect for "Made in Canada" shells.

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15B



Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

Will be held at the
Exhibition Grounds, Regina

at 1 p.m. on **October 27th, 1915**, under the auspices of The Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.
At this sale pure bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as grade range ewes, will be offered for sale. The latter ranging from one to four years of age will be supplied at \$7.75 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than car load lots, with reduced prices for one hundred or more. Deliveries will be made in October. Special terms granted under The Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act. For further information as well as rules and entry forms, address—

The Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REGINA, SASK.

Entries in sheep classes only open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Entries close October 15th

MILKING SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRE HOGS

D. W. WARNER & SONS, Edmonton and Tofield, Alta.

Pure-bred Milking Shorthorns. A few young bulls from the best Canadian and American stock, from which we have been breeding successfully for over thirty years. All our stock has been carefully selected for both milk and beef. Herd bulls "Dakota Chief" and "Braemar Mackay" (dam "Lady Mackay II," Sedgwick Demonstration Farm).

Registered Berkshire Hogs. We have a number of choice young Berkshire boars and sows from our well-known prolific strain, long bacon type, all from large healthy litters. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into pure-bred hogs before prices rise, as there is certain to be a big demand for breeding stock this fall. Pedigrees guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—

GOLD BAR STOCK FARM BEAVER MEADOWS STOCK FARM SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
H. D. Warner, Manager A. C. Dodds, Manager J. B. Warner, Manager
Drawer 399, Edmonton Box 82, Tofield, Box 136, Tofield

D. W. WARNER, EDMONTON, ALTA., General Manager

Clydesdales, Shorthorns (Beef and Dual Purpose Strain), Shropshire, Oxfordshire

Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. **ORDERS NOW TAKEN FOR RAMS AND EWES FOR FALL DELIVERY.** This year's winnings of our stock at Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions only: 12 Champions, 8 Reserve Champions, 2 Gold Medals, 45 Firsts, 30 Seconds. Prices and terms very attractive.

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TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM

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

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UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.
Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care—We'll do the rest

Verdict of 2,000 Farmers

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HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED LUMBER

is that not only were they more than satisfied, but many have written they could not secure such lumber for money in the local yards. If you are **GOING TO BUILD** you want the best, therefore send us a list of the material you require and become a satisfied customer of the

Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ALBERTA FARMERS!

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

SHIP TO CALGARY

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

LIVE POULTRY WANTED!

WE GUARANTEE TO PAY YOU PRICES QUOTED BELOW

Live Hens	Per lb. 10c	Old Ducks	Per lb. 10c
Spring Chickens	15c	Turkeys	13-15c
Roosters	9c	Geese	10c
Young Ducks	12c		

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

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Common Sense Cow Feeding

Continued from Page 7

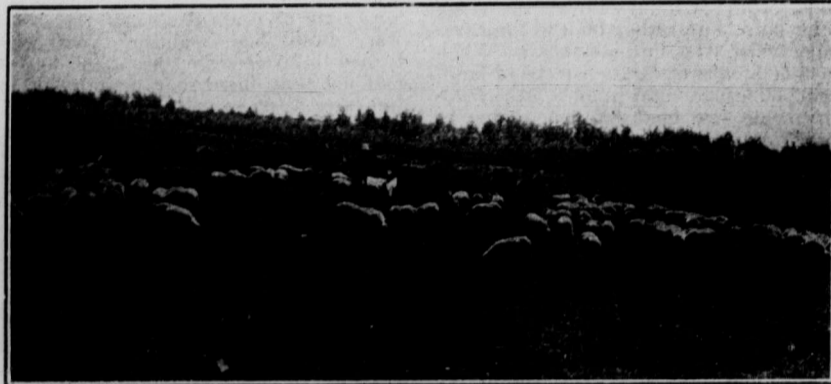
and a good proportion of oats, say half gluten and quarter oats and quarter bran, but if they are fairly advanced and not likely to respond so profitably to a heavy meal ration, change that around and give a third of each of the foods or even less of the gluten or expensive feeds.

I do not intend to discuss the composition of the rations, but merely want to impress upon you the considerations that go to persuade a cow to consume profitably these feeds which we can grow on our farms. One of the principal things is to add variety to the ration, or to so compile your ration that it includes variety. It is better, if you have ten different kinds of feed, to give the cows a little of them every day than

it will get more or less mouldy and the cows do not like it; not only does it lose its feed value but it loses in flavor. We should so grow our feeds and so conserve them as to make them acceptable in both taste and aroma, and this can be done by cutting the hay just a little on the fresh side, just a little bit before you think it is ready.

When to Cut Hay

I know that the average farmer lets the hay stand too long before he cuts it. If you want the hay that is going to be the primest kind of food for a dairy cow or a horse or a sheep, cut it a few days before you think it is ready. I know what you think it should be like when it is ready, and I do not quite agree with you. I cut it when I think it is ready, and that is a few days before the average farmer thinks it is ready. Cut your clover before you see a dead



Part of a flock of Oxford Downs owned by Jamieson Knox, Pine Creek, Man.

to give one or two every day. Give her a little bit of each kind of feed every day, and give it to her in a way that she will make the best use of it.

Use Judgment in Feeding

In making variety of rations, there are one or two points worth considering. Give her in the morning those feeds which are most acceptable to her; give her, when she is really hungry, the things she likes best, and she will make the best use of these. At night when she has a certain proportion of the day's food still in her stomach and is a little bit indifferent to the feed, if you give her the least acceptable foods she will pick thru them during the night and make use of them. That does not sound like common sense, but it is common sense and it is the experience of not only myself but of many others. Supposing you have some rough straw that

head and cut your timothy when it is in blossom. Don't wait until you see a certain percentage of dead heads or until the bloom is all gone, cut it earlier. You will get just about as many tons of hay, not quite, and you will get very many more pounds of digestible matter. We think because a certain quantity of hay weighs 50 pounds that, therefore, we have 50 pounds of feed value. If that hay had been cut when it was only 45 pounds, we would have 10 or 15 pounds more food value, because hay cut at a late stage has very much more fibre and the fibre is not digestible. Therefore, cut it when it is pretty fresh and you will have more digestible matter of a better quality, and it will be much more palatable and acceptable, and the cow will eat more of it.

Reasons for Small Cattle

Give the cows those things they like



Root cellar used successfully by the Patmore Nursery Company, Brandon, for a number of years. A full description of the construction of this cellar appeared in the issue of The Guide of Sept. 1, page 9.

you want to get rid of. If you give that to the cow in the morning she does not like it, but if you give her that rough straw when she is outside around a stack she will eat more of it and make better use of it, and if you give it to her at night, she will eat more or less of it, and what is more, pay you well for it.

After variety comes flavor. We can add flavor to our food materials by being careful in the way we handle them. If you take a first class clover hay and stack it outside and let the rain and snow fall on it, it is not acceptable to the cattle. If you take first class clover hay or alfalfa and put it in the barn when it is a little bit on the wet side,

best, and of which they will eat most, and they will make you money. Many farmers think the chief and most important object of their feeding operation is to feed as little as possible, and be as economical in dishing out the feed. That is the greatest mistake any farmer can make. What is the effect of this parsimony? The result is that our dairy cattle and all our cattle are getting smaller. What do we do when we want to improve our Ayrshires? Do we go to a Canadian farmer? No, we go to Scotland. Why? Because they have better Ayrshires than we have because they feed them. What do we do when we want good, big Shorthorns? We go to Scotland, as they have bigger and

FRUIT BULLETIN

Elbertas and Crawford Peaches are perfect now—a good crop and extra fine fruit for home canning. The Government is begging people to do more home fruit canning—this is a good suggestion and every housewife should demand Niagara Crown Peaches.

Wanted!

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

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

Prompt Returns Guaranteed. New Management

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ASSOCIATION LIMITED**

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Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens (big and heavy), per lb. . . . \$0.12
Old Hens (medium), per lb.10
Roosters, per lb.08
Ducks, per lb.10-12
Spring Chickens, Turkeys and Geese
Best Market Prices.

Live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates sent on Request. Money order sent back on receipt of goods.

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LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 10-11c
Young Ducks 12c
Turkeys 12-13c
Roosters 9c
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The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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

LIVE POULTRY

Hens, any size \$0.11
Roosters09
Turkeys15
Spring Chickens16

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

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD., Winnipeg

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

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

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

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

There To Stay
Resists the Strongest Pressure
Peerless Fence
Is made of heavy Open Hearth steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections securely locked together with our Peerless lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to be weather proof and stock proof. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory.
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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and **Book 5 K free.** ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

stronger cattle because they feed them. We are too careful. We should be generous, and our whole aim and object ought to be to get the animals to eat as much as possible; and that reminds me of a visit I paid once to a Scotch farmer. He had a great big bull that weighed about 2,800 pounds, and he was pretty fat, and I said to him, "You have got this bull too fat; you must be over-feeding him." "Not a bit," he said, "he is only getting six bushels a day"—only 360 pounds of turnips a day! And it just struck me right there and then that if you could get that idea into our Canadian farmers' heads we would have these big cattle right at home. If you can get it into the Canadian farmers' heads that they ought to feed their dairy cattle as much as they can feed them and give their heifers enough to give them big, roomy and well-developed frames, then we would have a better class of cattle in this country. In order to get our cattle to eat large quantities of food, we must cut it and store it in the proper way. Cut your grain a little on the green side if you want to feed the straw. I do not advise you to sell your grain; it is much more profitable to feed it, and if it is cut a little green it is just as good for seed. Handle your corn to the best advantage. Do not attempt to grow so much that it will be earless, and when you are putting it in the silo, cut it fine. Corn cut three-quarters inch long is not nearly as good as if it is cut only half an inch long; and it keeps better the finer it is cut. Avoid getting it frozen if possible, and in the grains you feed, try to get only well flavored feeds. Do not think you can buy cheap feeds that have a good flavor. If there is a musty smell to bran or meal, you can depend upon it it is not worth as much as good bran. The moment a cow dislikes anything, there is a falling off in the food value of that feed, therefore, I say, make a variety. Feed your cows as pleasant and as acceptable and as high a quality of feed as you possibly can. Grow the best feeds in the best way and care for them in the best way and handle them in the best way from the beginning to the end, and you will make anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent. more than you can make now.

If you can remember these four points in these few remarks I have made, I feel that I shall have done something to advance the interest of the farmer. First, get your cow to eat all she will, and give her all she will eat. Second, give her succulent, palatable feed. Third, give her a variety of feed; and fourth, give her feed with a pleasant smell and a good taste.

HANDLING HORSES ECONOMICALLY

The cost of horse work on Missouri farms has been accurately determined during the last two years. The results as published in Bulletin 125 of the experiment station at Columbia are of particular interest just now when farmers are giving more than usual study to the problem of horse labor. Typical farms scattered over the state were selected and accurate daily records made. These showed the average cost of keeping a work horse a year was \$88.33. This was divided as follows: Feed, 77.4 per cent., labor 10.7 per cent., and various small items 11.9 per cent.

The average length of working day varied from 1.8 hours in January, February and March, to 5.8 hours in May. The average for the year was 3.6 hours. The cost per hour of horse labor was 7.9 cents. This varied from 5.2 cents in May to 15.9 cents in February.

There were great variations due to methods followed on the different farms. The cost of keeping a horse a year was only \$49.37 on one farm, which made a large use of cheap feeds. On another farm the cost was \$142.68. On the farm where feeding was done economically an hour of horse labor only cost 5 cents, while on the farm with extravagant feeding the cost of an hour's work of a horse was 9.8 cents. Still another farm had nearly twice as many horses as the acreage justified, and the work done by them cost 13.2 cents each per hour.

Undoubtedly many farmers are sustaining an excessively high cost of horse labor. A little planning and careful figuring would show where they could introduce economies that would leave

The Percheron
is **Western Canada's**
Draft Horse

THE farmer of Western Canada requires a draft horse with weight, action and quality. These characteristics are absolutely essential in a draft horse for our conditions, where heavy hauls have to be made in quick time, and where we are selling our surplus for the city streets. The Percheron horse possesses these characteristics in the highest degree.

In addition to these qualities, the Percheron horse is mild and docile in temper, the mares are ideal mothers, the breed shows an adaptability to our conditions which is unequalled, and, most outstanding of all, they are the easiest feeders of any breed.

These reasons explain the predominance of Percherons in the United States and the phenomenal growth of the breed in Western Canada. That Percheron combination of weight, clean limbs, tough, durable feet and free movement is unexcelled by any other draft breed. Their structure is most powerful and durable, such as fully meets the demands of our Western farmers.

Get into the Breed that is
commanding the
Market

When that piece of machinery on the front end of your separator that looks like a Self Feeder goes on the bum and causes you annoyance, loss of time and great big dollars

Think of

The Maytag Company Limited, of Winnipeg, Man.

AND THE

Ruth Feeder

We have all SIZES on hand to help you out of your trouble

18 in., 24 in., 27 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., 36 in., 40 in., 42 in., 44 in.

We have shipped them in on purpose to help save your crop, and can make shipment the same day your order reaches us. It takes a REAL FEEDER to handle the heavy straw and there is but ONE of that kind that we know of, and that is the one with a reputation.

THE RUTH

The Old Reliable

Doherty

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90,000 Satisfied
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ESTABLISHED 1875

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HONESTY! QUALITY!! SERVICE!!!

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When we announce a Bargain Sale, as we are now doing in our

Real Clearance Sale of Pianos, Player-Pianos and Phonographs

we back it up with our prestige. This means that our offerings are **REAL BARGAINS**—high class instruments—the best materials, and not merely a clearing out of old and time-worn stocks.

Below are a few of our Splendid Bargains

PIANOS

Regular Prices—\$350, \$375, \$400, \$425, \$450, \$500.
Special Clearing Prices—\$85, \$125, \$150, \$165, \$189, \$198, \$205, \$225, \$235, \$245, \$272, \$285, \$300, \$315, \$325.

PLAYER PIANOS

Regular Prices—\$650, \$700, \$800, \$850
Special Clearing Prices—\$275, \$325, \$375, \$425, \$475

PHONOGRAPHS

Regular—\$35 up to \$600. Special Clearing Prices—\$15 and up.

Never before have we been in a position to offer such reductions. Sale closes September 30th, so act now while the opportunity is yours. **MAIL US THE COUPON TODAY.**

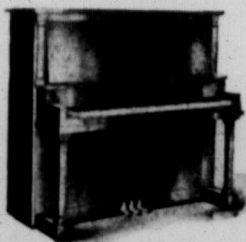
We want to make it pleasant for you to deal with us and pleasant to remember us, and to this end satisfaction is guaranteed or money refunded.

SPECIAL NOTICE On all cash paid when purchasing we will allow you a discount of 10 per cent., and in addition to this we will give free a beautiful stool to match with each piano. There will be no charge for packing or cartage, and the purchaser of each piano is entitled to a Certificate of Scholarship for a two-years' course in Music by Correspondence. If you expect to buy a piano or phonograph this year—next year—ever expect to buy one—now is the time to get it. This sale closes September 30th. If you act, you must act quickly.

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Doherty Piano Company Limited

324 Donald Street, Winnipeg



COUPON—Doherty Piano Company Limited, 324 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Man.: Please send me, without any obligation on my part, list of pianos, player pianos and phonographs offered at your clearance sale, with prices and terms. I saw your advertisement in The Grain Grower's Guide, Winnipeg, September 22nd.

Name
Address



their annual net incomes much larger. For instance, if the eight horses costing \$142.68 each per year to maintain had been handled with the extreme economy found, the owner would have saved \$746.48 a year.—Breeder's Gazette.

ENGLAND'S MILKING SHORT-HORNS

In competition with all the dairy breeds at the English Royal show, held recently at Nottingham, England, the milking Shorthorn was awarded championship honors as a milk cow. Included in the competition were Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Lincoln Reds, Longhorns, Devons, South Devons, Red Polls, Ayrshires, Dexters and Kerries. "Charity 23rd," a pedigreed Shorthorn, won with a total score of 83.80 points.

According to the English point system in the milking tests, one point is allowed for every pound of milk given; four points for each per cent. of fat, and one point for each ten days lactation period after the first ten-day period. The winner, twelve days after calving, gave 68 pounds of milk, which tested 3.95 per cent. fat. The same owner's cow, "Primrose Gift," won second place, with a score of 80.85. She had been fresh for thirty-two days, and yielded 67.4 pounds of milk testing 3.4 per cent.

The British Dairy Shorthorn Association is making much of the milk producing capacity of the breed in that country. In his annual report, the secretary reports an official record of "Greenleaf 32nd." Her total milk production in 354 days was 14,286 pounds of milk, while "Wright's Red Rose 32nd" was a close follower with 14,163.5 pounds of milk. Many hold records of 9,000 pounds or more for a year's work. The breeders are sticking to the beef type as much as possible, and it is claimed the milking Shorthorns of Britain give a good account of themselves when sent to the block.

A COLD-BLOODED PROPOSITION

(By F. J. Dixon, in The Single Taxer)
"They're Fighting in Europe for Land No Better—If, Indeed, as Good as Manitoba's."

"Thousands upon thousands of these fighters, Europeans and even Americans, will flock to Manitoba farms when peace is declared.

"Only one result is possible—higher land values. Good farm land will never again be as cheap as it is today. Get in on the advance—it's bound to come—hold some of the land they'll be looking for yourself.

"Today the best values in Western Canada are within 50 miles of Winnipeg. Let me show you some of the farms I own in this district."

The above advertisement appeared in a city paper last week. One needs to read it twice and then think awhile to appreciate its sinister significance. Let us analyse it and see what it implies. In effect this cold and calculating advertisement says: "The common people are fighting in Europe for land which they will not get. After the war many of them will come to Manitoba looking for land upon which to make a living. Therefore while your fellow-men are fighting, grab as much land here as you can so that when they come and must have this land you can get rich by charging them an increased price for it." It should be borne in mind that Canada is sending hundreds of thousands of her sons across the sea to fight, and they also will need land when they return. After the South African War the government presented each volunteer with 160 acres of land, but, owing to the large number of volunteers, that will hardly be possible after this war. In fact, so much land, and the best at that, is now in the hands of speculators that the government would hardly have enough to go round. In the three prairie provinces the government owns some 30,000,000 acres, against some 100,000,000 acres in the hands of speculators. Surely, instead of allowing greedy speculators to calculate how to get rich by taking advantage of the men who return from the front, the government should be taking steps to make the land now in the hands of the speculators available for use by the men who have fought to defend it. A good stiff tax upon land values would be the best means of accomplishing this desirable end.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

ALBERTA STALLION ENROLLMENT ACT

Q.—What are the provisions governing the enrollment of stallions in Alberta?
SUBSCRIBER, Alta.

A.—The law pertaining to the enrollment of stallions is entitled, "An Act to Protect the Horse Breeders of Alberta." Section 3 of the Act provides that any person standing or travelling a stallion for profit shall have such animal enrolled in the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. The fee for enrollment is fixed at \$2.00. If a stallion is sold, the certificate of enrollment may be transferred on the books of the department to the purchaser upon payment of \$1.00. All matter issued by the owner of any stallion for the purpose of advertising him shall contain a copy of the certificate of enrollment. A copy of such certificate of enrollment shall be kept posted during the entire breeding season in a conspicuous place, both on the inside and outside of the main door leading into every stable or building where such stallion is kept for service. The penalty for failure to comply with the above consists of a fine of not to exceed \$25.00. The owner of a stallion that has been properly enrolled as a pure bred has a lien on the colt for the amount of the service fees. The lien must be filed within twelve months from the date of service, and such lien has priority over all writs of execution, chattel mortgages and bills of sale.

WILL REQUIREMENTS

Q.—(1) After a will has been probated, can the executors do all the business without the assistance of a lawyer providing everyone is satisfied?

(2) Must the creditors send their bills to a lawyer or could they be sent direct to the executors?

(3) If an executor should wish to retire, what steps must be taken?

(4) Does all property such as land or company stock have to be transferred into executors' names?
SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—(1) Yes.

(2) May send to executors.

(3) This must be done thru court.

(4) Yes. In all these matters, however, it would be advisable and much more satisfactory to employ a lawyer.

SEIZURE OF EXEMPT GOODS

Q.—(1) Can a company holding a chattel mortgage on a farmer's exempt cattle and horses seize the stock on the farmer's inability to pay when his note falls due?

(2) Is exempt stock liable to seizure under any circumstances?
SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—(1) Company may seize stock mentioned in the chattel mortgage if mortgage is in default.

(2) Yes, exemptions may be taken in the above case, also under distress for rent, etc.

A VALUABLE BULLETIN

Unfortunately this season has not been a favorable one for the growth of corn. A very much larger acreage than usual was planted to corn this year, but early summer frosts kept the necessary heat from the ground, which is essential for rapid corn growth, and later very early fall frosts caught it before maturity, making the stalks, owing to their small growth, next to useless for feed. Farmers the world over are used to reverses. This year's experience with corn should not cause farmers to give up corn entirely. All the information available should be obtained and studied so that next year, with a similar season quite improbable, better results than ever may be obtained owing to the farmer having a wider knowledge of this comparatively new and very valuable fodder crop. A new bulletin on "Silo Construction and Ensilage Production in Manitoba," by T. J. Harrison, B.S.A.; J. H. Bridge, B.S.A., and W. J. Gilmore, B.C.E., B.S.A.E., all of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has recently been issued. It deals very fully with the construction, erection and probable cost of the various makes of silos, and describes the best methods of handling the fodder so that the silage will be properly made. This bulletin is No. 17 of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and will be sent free on application to the extension department.



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Economical Housekeepers!

Do you know that Bread made from
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Keeps moist, sweet and fresh longer
than any other bread?

This saves the work and expense of frequent baking days



Fire Protection! Better Appearance!

"We
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APPEARANCE AND PROTECTION OF REAL BRICK—
keeps out the wind, and is not affected by heat, cold, or
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VERY LOW COST

Send us the measurements of your building
and we will send you an estimate
of the cost of covering it with this
fine siding.

Read these Prices on "Jumbo" Brick Faced Siding

Material	Price per square Size 23"x17 1/2"	Price per square Size 28 1/2"x60"
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to supply the choicest Fur Sets and Garments at marvelously low prices.

Every transaction with us is backed by our thirty years experience in the fur trade, our paid-up capital of \$400,000.00 and the largest organization of its kind in Canada.

This is why we can unhesitatingly send out every garment under the following

GUARANTEE

"WE GUARANTEE TO SATISFY YOU OR REFUND YOUR MONEY"

Write to-day for this beautiful Fur Style Book. It will show you how to save many dollars.

RAW FURS We pay highest prices for Raw Furs. Write for price list if interested.

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For Calendars and any Information write DR. S. J. McKEE, Registrar.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1915

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 16, 1915

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THIS is to certify that we promise to place you in a position if you graduate at our Business College.

IF we fail to place you we will refund any money paid us by you for tuition. Write for Catalog.

WESTERN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

(Signed) J. M. Michelson, Prin.



The Dominion Business College Ltd.

Cor. Donald and Cumberland, Winnipeg

FALL TERM, SEPT. 7th Prospectus on Application

At this year's examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, 75 per cent. of the entire pass list were students of the Dominion Business College. Only two candidates were successful from all other schools and colleges combined.

MAY WE PREPARE YOU FOR A BUSINESS CAREER?

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

(Established 1882.)

Canada's Greatest School of Business Training. Awarded First Prize at the World's Fair. Open day and evening the entire year. Over 1,000 Students annually. Visitors welcome. Catalogues free.

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Increase your earning power in the vocation you like best. YOUR NEEDS given personal attention. Each course leads to a definite end. Experienced faculty of experts in each line. Enter when convenient, attend in leisure months, and return at will until finished. Cost low now. Over a dozen short courses. Part of a great college with athletics and other college activities.

Write your desires and for free advice to President George P. Magill, A.M., D.D. HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, Des Moines, Ia.

Four Months		Accommodation
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Nature on the Prairie

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

Wild Sarsaparilla
(Aralia Medicaulis)

Growing with such dominant power as to exclude other plants and with leaves a foot or more in height the wild sarsaparilla is a conspicuous feature in many Canadian woods. The plant often attracts attention because of its tuberos roots of ginseng are worth \$8.00 per lb., the long rootstocks of sarsaparilla, with their aromatic fragrance, are worth hardly as many cents. Herbalists still use sarsaparilla to flavor summer drinks and as a blood purifier, but market for the dried roots is small. The cluster of greenish flowers is followed by purplish berries and here also the plant is different from ginseng, whose fruit is red. Wild sarsaparilla



WILD SARSAPARILLA FLOWERS

is found thruout the West, while wild ginseng is strictly limited to parts of Ontario and Quebec; not being found even in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. There is a difference, too, in the leaves of the two plants. Those of the sarsaparilla grow in pairs along the stem, with one leaf at the end. The ginseng leaves radiate from one central point and are known as palmatic. Another kind of sarsaparilla found in rocky and sandy places has a bristly stem, doubly pinnate leaves and bluish berries. Its botanical name is Aralia Hispidia.

Wild Spikenard (Aralia Racemosa) is not found in the West. It is also known as spignet berry and is a close relative to ginseng. The fruit consists of clusters of small sweet berries, quite edible, but with an aromatic taste and smell, not enjoyed by everyone.

IMMENSE CATTLE ORDER

A cable has recently been received by a large commission firm in the United States which reads as follows: "Furnish estimate at once cost of one million head American beef cattle, cash on delivery at Liverpool." The firm is making the estimates called for, but whether it will attempt to handle the order in its entirety is not yet known. If this number of beef cattle is sold it will bring from 75 to 100 million dollars to cattle producers in the United States, and stock men in Canada will doubtless get their share.

CONSOLATION WITH \$5 A WEEK PENSION

No matter what distinction the succeeding Canadian divisions may win in the war, nothing can dim the luster of the first division or detract from the splendor of their achievements at St. Julien and elsewhere. They set a high standard for others to equal.—Brockville Times.

BY THE FRUITS

By the work one knows the workman.—J. De La Fontaine.



To H.M. King George V.

FURS

—and the Protection of a well-known Name

Now is the best time to select and order your Winter Furs. Stocks in all lines are at their fullest and prices are at their lowest point in many years. But there is only one way to ensure satisfaction. Buying furs by mail is a risky procedure unless you are protected by the guarantee of a well-known name

Established in 1887, we have built, upon a policy of absolute honesty in quality and prices, a vast organization for purchasing and manufacturing furs. This enables us to sell furs of good quality and fine workmanship at very favorable prices. Our styles are always in the forefront of the accepted fashions.

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NEW 1916 CATALOGUE

which is now ready for mailing. This catalogue contains a full description of the various garments and sets with a half tone reproduction showing the exact appearance when worn. It is free to anyone upon request.

Also write for full particulars of our exclusive lines of Men's Furs—Coon Coats, Caps, Gauntlets, etc.

All goods purchased from us, which do not prove entirely satisfactory, may be returned to us within three days at our expense, and all moneys will be refunded in full.

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WASHES ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

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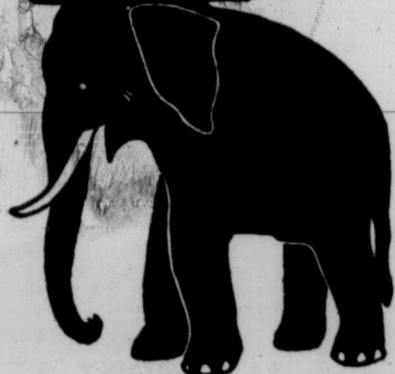
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

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FROM THE ORIENT TO YOUR TEA-TABLE

THE FRAGRANT AROMA SECURE IN THE SAFETY OF THE SEALED

"SALADA" PACKAGE



Farm Women's Clubs

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

RED CROSS WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers spent a pleasant afternoon at the home of Mrs. Pollock, where the members met to give assistance to the Red Cross Society. Old cotton and linen had been gathered and was cut into the regulation pieces for use in hospitals. Dressings, mouth wipes and handkerchiefs were cut out and packed in piles of ten or multiples of ten. It was also agreed upon to supply willing knitters with yarn to make the needed socks for soldiers.

The many phases of the war were discussed, and like women in general, the sacrifice of precious lives was uppermost in our thoughts.

It was impossible to finish our task in one afternoon, so it was decided to meet again in two weeks for more work. The invitation from the Laura Women Grain Growers to their Red Cross lunch, to be held in the near future, was received with pleasure and plans were made to attend.

WOODLAWN REPORTER.

CONTRIBUTE TO SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The ladies of Keeler Local have instructed me to send you five dollars, to be used for the suffrage fund. Please find enclosed the money order for same.

You will be interested in knowing that we had Miss Van Alstyne, secretary Provincial Equal Franchise Board, here to address us on the suffrage question. It was very much appreciated by those who were there. We cleared \$18.45 from the lecture. The regular meeting of the W.S.G.G.A. was held at my house on August 5. It was decided to give five dollars to the Red Cross Fund (some of our women are taking a very active part in that work) and five dollars to the suffrage fund. The remainder will be kept in our own treasury. We had a very interesting discussion on keeping accounts on the farm. Mrs. Dow gave a reading on "How to Take a Holiday in Bed," which was both amusing and instructive. Then a social hour was spent over the tea cups, always enjoyed by the ladies these hot days.

Yours fraternally,

MRS. A. WILEY,

Secretary Keeler W.S.G.G.A.

It was a joy to receive the letter from Keeler; we had feared that our clubs had forgotten all about the suffrage fund, and the need is very urgent. All money is at once sent to the treasury of the Equal Franchise Board.

E. A. S.

NEEDY MOTHER HELPED

It is a pleasure to announce that a very large number of generous hearted women have responded to the call for help from "Sick Mother," who had eleven children to care for. Her great need is to a large degree alleviated and we wish to sincerely thank the many who were interested in her case, but we also wish to remind them that there are many such cases of our prairie unfortunates and it will be a pleasure to refer them direct to cases in need.

ERMA STOCKING,

Delisle, Sask.

ALBERTA LIKELY TO GET SUFFRAGE

Women Grain Growers and other suffragists, have you heard the good news? Alberta may take a vote on the question of woman suffrage. The United Farmers of Alberta intend making a move in that direction, by means of the Direct Legislation Act, provided the legislature does not at its next session concede the right to women to vote.

We wish our Alberta sisters a happy outcome of their ardent desire. In the meantime, let us get busy. Spread the necessary educational work, send to this office for suffrage literature; circulate petitions—yes, the premier says he needs some more to really be convinced; but first and last do all you can to help with the supplying of funds for the Provincial Equal Franchise Board. I regret that a

mistake was made in crediting the Burnham Association with a donation of five dollars. The amount should have read ten dollars. Keeler has again responded with five dollars and we hope other Associations will also show their interest.

ERMA STOCKING,

Prov. Secretary W.S.G.G.A.

WANT LITERATURE ON MARKETING

Dear Miss Stocking:—We would like very much to have some literature concerning the better marketing of farm by-products. Could you send us some? Our society, the Kamsack Women's Section, is progressing very nicely and we have interesting meetings. We have fifteen members now and just held our fourth meeting yesterday. We meet in the afternoons at the different homes and I am sure that every one feels it is an afternoon profitably spent.

Yours truly,

MRS. C. M. MYERS,

Sec'y Kamsack W.G.G.A.

A change in economic conditions is the first step toward the realization of ideals along other lines. The study of marketing problems is therefore an important part of the work of Women Grain Growers. We are pleased to see that Kamsack is striving for a solution of a phase of marketing that harkens back to the Indian method of bartering. Co-operative shipping on a cash basis will be a partial solution of the difficult problem.

E. A. S.

DISTRIBUTED SUFFRAGE LITERATURE

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bradley on the 23rd. We had quite a number present, there being seventeen members and several visitors. Our topic for discussion was recipes for pickles. We also distributed some suffrage literature that Miss Van Alstyne left with us. Her talk on equal suffrage was very interesting, nearly all our members attended it.

Very many thanks for the copy of the Year Book. I think all our members should have one.

Yours fraternally,

EDITH TAYLOR,

Sec'y Eyebrow W.G.G.A.

HAVE FURNISHED REST ROOM

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our little association is growing slowly but surely. Our membership now numbers sixteen and we still meet at the homes of the members, altho after harvesting we may hold some of our meetings in the rest room. Our attendance usually averages about sixteen or eighteen, tho at our June meeting we had an attendance of twenty-five, not mentioning the kiddies, and at our last meeting, on a pouring wet day, ten members turned out.

The Waterloo and our section together have our rest room all completed now with one dozen chairs, rocker, couch, table, curtains, blinds, etc., and last Saturday our section served afternoon tea there from three to eight p.m. We realized the sum of eighteen dollars for the Red Cross Society. We have taken orders for fruit and so far have ordered 101 cases of fruit thru the Grain Growers' Central, with more to follow soon.

We hold our meeting the first Saturday of every month and at our next intend taking up the subject, "Providing for and Serving Meals to Threshers." We are making an effort to take up the offer in The Grain Growers' Guide for a free library.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. O. W. ARMITAGE,

Sec'y Allies S.G.G.A.

Guernsey, Sask.

We are very appreciative of a report that shows so much enthusiasm in the work. With members not daunted by stormy weather it is not surprising that such progressive steps have been made as furnishing a rest room and going so deeply into co-operative buying. We shall be glad to hear from the "Allies" again.

E. A. S.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

STARLAND

As the days shorten and the nights lengthen out will come the ideal time for studying the star world up above. When you are driving home from town on a crisp autumn night, look up and see what is going on in the heavens. Perhaps you have never even thought that the stars, like the moon and sun, have their names and their own times for rising and setting.

It is a world worth looking into. If you have no book on the stars in your home, see if there is not one in your school or ask your teacher to tell you about them.

The people who live in the country thru the crisp winter weather have such a splendid opportunity for getting acquainted with the planets that it seems a great pity for them to go about with their heads down and overlook the glories of the upper world.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE CLEVER PIGGY

A Prize Story

We had penned up our young pigs to be weaned, they were put in the cow stable. One of our cows, which was tame, never gave any milk the following night nor the next morning. We began to think who the thieves might be, but could not find them out. The following evening when I brought the cows home I heard a pig grunt in a coaxing tone. At once I went into the barn to see what he was doing. When I came in he was leaning with his forefeet against the cow's hind leg and was sucking her milk. It looked so peculiar that I had to laugh.

Doesn't it seem funny how animals can understand each other? If they could not how would the cow have stood still and let the pig suck the milk from her?

WILLIAM MORER,

Age 14,

Hilda, Alta. c/o Wm. Fredrick.

AN ADOPTED FAMILY

I am a beginner and would be very much pleased to get one of your Maple Leaf pins.

I love all animals, especially horses. I have a buckskin pony.

Now for my story. When my mother was a little girl some of her friends had a cat that had some kittens. These kittens didn't have their eyes open yet, but they all died. The next day one of the boys found a nest of baby rabbits. He put them in the nest with the mother cat and they all lived. She took care of them just as she did her kittens.

MILDRED J. SISSONS,

Grand Coulee, Sask. Age 11.

THE SPARROW AS NURSE

This spring a little bird built its nest near my papa's house and I used to go out and feed it every day until it was quite tame.

It is so tame that any time I see it I can walk close to it and feed it without it flying away. I think it was a horned lark.

Another thing I saw was a little tree sparrow feeding a big blackbird. I think the blackbird was sick and the little sparrow was mothering it till it got well.

I often wish I were a little bird so I could go with the birds and find out their ways.

JOHN KYLE,

Harris, Sask. Age 11.

THE ROBINS IN THE BINDER

This year some robins built in our binder. They built the nest beside the big wheel, under the place where the sheaves roll down. I think they built it there so that the rain could not get at it.

They first made a round cake of mud, then patted it down in the middle. Next they put twigs and hair and straw around the outside of the cake of mud. They lined it with soft grass.

When it was finished Mrs. Robin laid five pretty blue eggs in the nest. Two robins were hatched first, then in about two more days the other three were

hatched. When they were first born they were covered with soft down. They grew very fast.

We would see the mother robin get worms for them. The little robins would lie in their nest with their mouths wide open to be fed.

When we would go near Mrs. Robin would get angry, because she thought we would hurt her children. Two of my brothers got a lot of worms and put them on a board near the nest. In the morning all the worms were gone, for the mother robin had given them to her little ones.

About two weeks after they were born one of the little robins flew down in the grass. They looked very cute now. My brother put it back in the nest to see what it would do. In a day or two they would fly away in the daytime and come back at night. At last they flew away off to the woods and did not come back to their nest again.

Last year the same robins, or some different robins built in the tool box of the binder.

MARGARET C. C. FAREWELL,
Blackfalds, Alta. Age 10 years.

CIRCUS BIRDS

I have read the stories of the Young Canada Club for about three years and thought I would write a story of five little birds. The man that trained them for the circus taught them to climb up a ladder, step by step, then to set a toy house on fire and ring the fire bell, then they carried little buckets of water in their beaks and put the fire out.

PHOEBE BISHOP,

Unity, Sask. Age 12 years.

TWO QUEER HAPPENINGS

One day our baby was sitting outside looking at the birds and the chickens. A pig came up to the baby, and the dog was lying near the baby and he jumped up and drove the pig away.

Once there was a little boy killed a snake, and the snake had just swallowed a toad and the boy opened the snake's stomach very much alive. The boy was much surprised.

MARTIN G. PETERSON,

Minnedosa, Man. Age 8 years.

A very good little story for such a wee man.

THE RABBITS

It was in the summer two years ago I went with my mother to feed our pigs. I went up on the pigs' fence and I saw five rabbits. One of the rabbits hid himself under a bush while the other rabbits ran in a round ring. When the rabbits had come right beside the hidden rabbit, the hidden rabbit ran out from the bush and took a jump right over the other rabbits. Then all of them ran away. Then when I was going to the house I saw a rabbit coming in the grass. When the rabbit saw me he stood up on two feet and looked at me. But when the rabbit saw our cat he got afraid and ran away. Our cat ran after the rabbit and took just as big jumps as the rabbit, but then the rabbit hid himself under a bush. The cat did not see the rabbit and went to the house.

IRMA STROMBERG,

Eriksdale, Man. Age 9.

A CHICKADEE'S NEST

I built a small house for a bird's nest. A chickadee started building a nest on the twenty-sixth of April and finished on May the third and laid an egg on May the fourth. She laid nine eggs and the young birds came out on May the thirtieth. They started getting feathers on June the fourth and flew away on June the twelfth.

The birds were grey on back and breast, and black on the top of the head, and grey on the throat.

The nest was made of moss and hair off cattle and a hollow at one corner to lay the eggs.

The eggs were kind of pink with a few red spots.

HARRY CHAPPLE,

Shoal Lake, Man. Age 9.

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A NOVELETTE

By ALBERT M. TREYNOR

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

Gerald Peyton, a lumberman, has an option on 75,000 acres of timber land and has invested all his capital in a mill and logging road. The bank has promised to lend him the money which he requires to take up the option, but at the last minute, thru the influence of Grimes and Gottschalk, otherwise the lumber trust, the loan is held up for a few days. Peyton's only hope is to get the option extended and wires his daughter Glendora to find James Kernan, the owner of the land, and arrange the extension. Kernan, however, has been taken into the woods by Grimes, but Glendora falls in with Caldwell Chivington, a surveyor, who has just been discharged by Grimes and Gottschalk because he refused to swear to a false survey, and together they board a workmen's train for the camp. They are given a hostile reception, and after a desperate fight between Chivington and Deems, the woods boss, they discover that Kernan and Grimes have left the camp by wagon. To prevent Glendora and Chivington following Kernan to town they are locked in the roundhouse by Grimes and his men. They escape by taking possession of a locomotive and breaking thru the doors with the engine.

A score of negroes had reached the track ahead, but they scattered out of the way as the engine plunged past. One man caught at the step of the cab and started to swing aboard, but Chivington abandoned the throttle and kicked the black fingers loose. The negro dropped off at the side.

"Ever run an engine?" Chivington called to Glendora. "You'll have to begin now. Just hold the throttle open. If anything happens, just push it shut."

He showed her the proper lever, and she climbed into the engineer's seat.

Three hundred yards ahead the track connected with the main branch of the logging line. There was a switch there for shunting cars onto a siding.

As Chivington stared ahead he saw a man dash out of Masters's shack and run for the switch. He recognized Deems.

"Keep her wide open," he instructed the girl; "keep her open no matter what happens! Don't pay any attention to me!"

He grabbed a stick of wood from the tender and climbed thru the cab to the running-board. Clinging desperately to the rocking engine, he swung out around the smoke-stack and dropped to the pilot.

With his left hand he grasped the head-bar and craned forward. The engine was running nearly twenty miles an hour, but Deems, in his lumbering run, had almost gained the switch.

For seconds the race was of doubtful outcome. Deems threw himself upon the switch and started to throw the lever. As he clutched the handle Chivington drew back his arm and, with all his force, hurled the stick of wood.

The missile struck the woods boss between the shoulders. He pitched to the ground as the engine rattled past the switch stand and on down the line.

Chivington scrambled back into the cab and opened the whistle in a long, triumphant blast. Then he turned exultantly to the girl.

"Now for the open track to Hattiesburg!" he shouted.

CHAPTER VI. Danger in the Dark

As the engine danced and jolted over the rough track, Glendora continued to hold the throttle, while Chivington lurched back and forth between the cab and tender, feeding the hungry furnace with chunks of wood.

Presently he stopped to look at the water gage, and smiled with satisfaction.

"We're good for nearly fifty miles," he shouted above the rattle and clanking of the working gear. "This engine must have taken water and wood for an early trip to-morrow. That's a piece of luck."

The girl threw him a flushed and grateful smile.

"It was more than luck that led me to you," she cried. "That was providence!"

He shook his head deprecatingly.

"We're not out of the woods, yet," he reminded her. "Still, we have several things in our favor."

He pointed to the knuckle-joints which had been stripped from the other two engines.

"Even if we have a breakdown on the road they couldn't overtake us. We've crippled their engines until morning, and we'll be in Hattiesburg long before then."

Miss Peyton nodded, and then concentrated her attention on the track ahead. The line was only a branch which turned off northward from the main G. and G. logging road. This ran straight westward from Hattiesburg to an older camp twenty miles in the forest.

The two lines met in a clearing known as Five Mile Junction. There was a repair shed there for the company's track gang, and a few shacks for negro workmen.

From the junction, along the side of the branch line, ran a narrow, stumpy wagon road. Night had begun to fall, but it was still possible to distinguish objects on either side of the track as the engine ran thru the long forest cut.

They rounded a sharp curve, and Miss Peyton, who had been staring ahead through the engineer's window, called suddenly to Chivington. He gave a quick glance down the line, and jammed the throttle shut. Then he applied the brakes, and the engine skidded past a man who was standing in a wagon beside the track, wildly waving his arms.

"That must be Potter," said Chiv-



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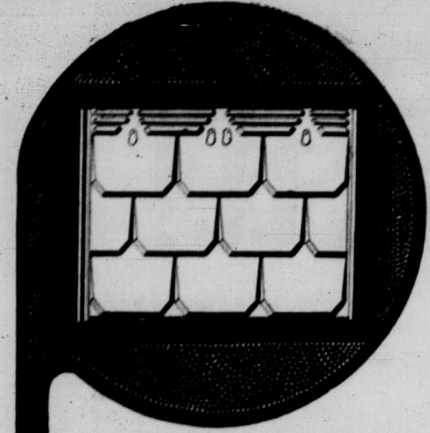
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ington. "He's got the only wagon around here."

The engine came to a standstill, and Chivington leaned from the cab and looked back. The man jumped to the ground and ran toward them.

"Hello, Potter!" Chivington called, when he could distinguish the man's features. "What's the trouble?"

The homesteader reached the engine breathless, and climbed into the cab.

"They're going to ditch you at the junction!" he cried. "I was there when they got a wire from Deems!"

Chivington gave a gasp of contrition.

"I forgot all about their having a dispatcher at the junction!" he exclaimed. "Of course they would telegraph ahead! I ought to be kicked!"

"What's wrong, Mr. Chivington?" asked Potter.

"We're trying to get hold of Kernan, and Deems is doing his best to prevent us. That's all. Did Kernan get his train?"

"Yes, he left about an hour ago for Hattiesburg. I suppose he's there by now."

"Then there's nothing to do but run on thru, somehow," declared Chivington. "How do they intend to ditch us?"

"They've thrown the derailing switch. The worst of it is that several men are waiting around to guard it. You remember that switch is around a sharp curve just before you hit the main line? You don't see it even in the daytime, until you're on it."

"Oh, couldn't you drive us to town?" pleaded Glendora. "There'd be time even yet."

"I'm afraid it couldn't be done," answered the homesteader regretfully. "The road goes right thru the junction, and they'd stop us, sure."

Chivington lighted a cigarette and became thoughtfully silent. Glendora started to speak to him, but checked herself. For a minute the low panting of the engine broke the hush of the night.

"Will you sell me your wagon, Potter?"

The homesteader started at the abruptness of Chivington's question.

"Of course," he answered in a second. "I'd be glad to do anything for you."

"Do you think you could make your way thru the woods and throw that switch, if I could draw those fellows away a few minutes?"

"Bessie could do that better than me," suggested Potter. "She can travel thru the woods like a cat."

He whistled softly, and a cautious answer came from up the road.

"Bessie's my daughter," explained the homesteader.

Presently footsteps sounded beside the track, and a girl drew herself into the cab.

"These are friends of mine, Bessie," said the homesteader. "They want you to do something for them. You remember Mr. Chivington?"

"Listen, Bessie," interrupted Chivington. "I want you to go quietly thru the woods until you're opposite the switch at the junction. There are several men on watch there. Wait until you see them leave, and then run out and throw the switch. Do you know how a switch turns?"

"Why, yes," she assured him. "The men have let me throw switches up at camp."

"Then do this for me, and I'll not forget it. But remember that our safety, maybe our lives, as well as a big land deal, depends on your carrying out my instructions. When the men leave, throw the switch and run away. But be sure to throw the switch! You promise?"

"Why, yes; I'll do that," she replied. "But the girl might get hurt," protested Glendora.

"There's no danger for her," said Chivington. "But we'll have to take our chances. I don't know whether I ought to let you stay on the engine. Miss Peyton."

"Where you stay, I stay," she answered softly. "Where would I be now if it hadn't been for you?"

"We'll see this thru together, then," he returned. Then he turned to the homesteader. "Potter, you drive your wagon down the road to about three hundred yards this side of the curve. We'll go along slowly with you."

"I don't know what you're up to," said Potter, "but I'm with you clear

thru." He and Bessie jumped from the engine and disappeared in the darkness. In a few moments he called from the road: "All right, we're ready to go ahead!"

Chivington took the throttle and started the engine. For a mile and a half they proceeded down the line at a creeping pace. Potter, in the wagon kept along at their right.

When they had almost reached the bend that led into the junction, Chivington stopped the engine and called in a whisper to Potter:

"Drive across the track about a hundred yards ahead of us. Unhitch the horse and leave your wagon standing. Then send the girl on ahead. You'll have to ride home on horseback, because there won't be any wagon left at all."

They waited in silence while Potter carried out the instructions.

"Bessie's started," he said, as he returned on foot to the engine. "When she's thrown the switch she'll sneak back to where we've tied the horses and ride home. I'm going to stay with you."

Chivington grasped his hand in the darkness. "Thanks, Potter," he said. "We'll have to give Bessie at least half an hour."

He stoked the fire and examined his watch by the glow from the furnace door. Then he resumed his seat by the throttle, while Miss Peyton found a place on the other side of the cab. Potter stationed himself in the tender. The three sat without speaking, counting the minutes.

Finally, after a wait that fretted their nerves almost beyond endurance, Chivington touched the throttle.

"After we hit the wagon, scream," he instructed Miss Peyton. "It'll add to the general effect."

He tested the steam. "We're off!" he cried.

The engine gathered headway and lurched into its pace. Chivington reached out and pulled the whistle. The penetrating blast echoed thru the forest as the engine clattered down the track.

Then, with a crash that could be heard a mile, they struck the wagon. Broken fragments showered about them. The engine staggered, and, for an instant, Chivington feared they had left the rails. But the next second he felt the wheels running smoothly over the steel. He shut off the steam, and the engine slid almost noiselessly for the next hundred yards.

As they rounded the curve Chivington, staring ahead in the darkness, emitted a triumphant chuckle, and again opened the throttle wide.

Down the track, running toward them, he could see several men. Some of them were swinging lanterns as they hurried forward.

"We've drawn them!" he exclaimed. "They're all coming to see what happened! God help us now if Bessie failed to throw the switch!"

The men flung themselves from the track as the engine bore down upon them at high speed, but the occupants of the cab gave them scarcely a glance.

Chivington, with his hand on the throttle, was leaning strainingly from the cab window. Glendora had left her seat and was crouching by his side. His left hand strayed to hers, and with tightly clutched fingers they waited for the switch.

During the next five seconds it seemed to the man and girl that their hearts had suspended action and wedged into their throats.

But in the terrible period of suspense they were conscious also of a wonderful gladness that they were so near each other, and that whatever happened now they must meet their fate together.

The careering engine roared thru the darkness and with a sharp tilt to the right, took the curve. There was a sudden, lurching movement as the wheels clattered over intersecting rails.

Then, in the straining fraction of an instant, they nerved themselves for the finish, the rocking locomotive swept onto the main line.

(To be continued next week.)

A TORTURED INSTRUMENT

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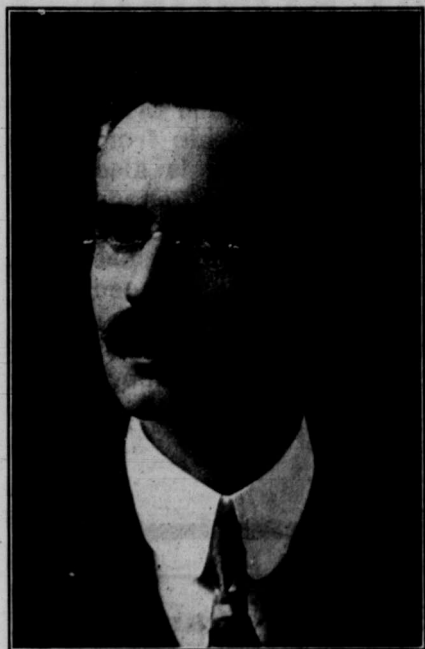
Brandon Man.

LIGHTNING RODS

Regarding protection from lightning, A. Lindback, fire commissioner for Manitoba, writes as follows: As is nearly always the case, those who fail to prepare frequently are severely reminded of this unpreparedness when they least expect the blow. On September 2, a rather severe electrical storm of short duration passed over the city of Winnipeg in a north-easterly direction. In that section are a number of dairy farms with good sized cow barns. Notwithstanding repeated warnings from the fire commissioner's department, none of the dairymen have taken heed, either because of general indifference to fire prevention or because of the rather common distrust in the value of lightning rods.

In this case one stroke of lightning caused the swift destruction of some \$12,000 worth of property, accumulated thru years of strenuous work and much self denial. In less than an hour this was wiped out because of the neglect of protection, which, at the expense of perhaps \$150, would have prevented this disaster.

It is now too well established that the modern lightning rod properly put up is a real protector for any intelligent man who needs such protection to neglect it, and yet in all that section not a building was protected. My earnest advice, therefore, is, get busy and rod your buildings.



PROFESSOR J. B. REYNOLDS

Appointed President of Manitoba Agricultural College. Professor Reynolds comes from Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where he occupied the chair of English.

NEW ADVISORY BOARD

David Smith, of Gladstone; John Sweet, of Thornhill; J. L. Parkinson, of Roland; William Nicol, of Brandon; and Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lillian Laurie), of Winnipeg, have been appointed members of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College by Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture.

AUSTRALIANS AT DARDANELLES

Amongst the other difficulties the colonials cheerfully face is the great labor involved in conveying stores, ammunition, and, above all, water to the fire trenches. The whole position is arid, uncultivable, barren ground, on which nothing will grow except scrub and stunted trees. There is a story that one old miner went on digging long after his comrades had abandoned all hope of tapping a spring. When asked why, he replied, "This bit of country is just like Western Australia, and if there ain't water there's sure to be gold." And sure enough his trained eyes did discover gold amongst the sand, but not, unfortunately, in paying quantities.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 18, 1915)

Wheat—Active and greatly unsettled, the tone at the close being rather easy with resting spots showing the October down about a cent and December down about 1 1/2. Local temper was inclined to be bullish due to the larger receipts, but wet weather over the North-west started considerable covering by shorts, with the result that prices had a bulge during the early part of the week, but afterwards the market worked lower and on the decline during the next couple of days good buying by exporters was very noticeable and considerable wheat was taken off the market. The American markets are holding up well, due to bad weather conditions and some little betterment in the foreign demand. The unusually strong cash situation due to delayed shipments and the holding tendency on the part of growers also had a strengthening effect, all which helped prices here. The demand for cash wheat in this market still continues very good, particularly for near-by deliveries, 1 Northern commanding a premium of 10c over the October, if in store and available for immediate delivery; for the same grade past inspection a premium of 8 cents over is being paid; and for delivery all of this month there is still a premium of about 4 1/2 cents obtainable.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 18, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.94 1/2	\$0.99 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	92 1/2	92 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	89	88 1/2
3 white oats	37	33 1/2
Barley	45-55	44-53
Flax, No. 1	1.44 1/2	1.60

Futures—
 Oct. wheat 86 1/2 Sept. 92 1/2
 Dec. wheat 86 1/2 90 1/2
 May wheat 92 1/2 94 1/2

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
	Sept. 14	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2
Sept. 15	87 1/2	87 1/2	93 1/2
Sept. 16	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2
Sept. 17	87 1/2	87 1/2	93 1/2
Sept. 18	86 1/2	86 1/2	92 1/2
Sept. 20	87 1/2	86 1/2	92 1/2
Week ago	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2
Year ago	111 1/2	113	120

Oats—	Oct.	Dec.	May
	Sept. 14	36 1/2	35	34 1/2
Sept. 15	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 16	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 17	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 18	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Sept. 20	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Week ago	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2
Year ago	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

Flax—	Oct.	Dec.	May
	Sept. 14	146 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Sept. 15	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Sept. 16	144 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Sept. 17	146 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Sept. 18	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Sept. 20	144 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Week ago	146 1/2	146 1/2	148
Year ago	126 1/2	128	128

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 18)

No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars	\$1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 8 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 17 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 9 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.03 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 23 cars	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	98 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	99 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	97 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	1.00 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars, settlement	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	99 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.00

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	96 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	99 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	99 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	95 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	97 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	93 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	95 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	97 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	94 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	89
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut and cockle	90
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	16.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	15.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	14.00
Timothy, 32 sacks	6.50
Timothy, 38 sacks	6.55
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, rye	95 1/2
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	89
No grade wheat, 3 cars	93 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, can't clean, smut	91 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	78
No grade wheat, 1 car	95 1/2
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	99 1/2
No. 2 speltz, 1 car	82 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	93 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	97
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.01
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	1.03 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.00 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.03 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, smut	1.03 1/2
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, smut	95 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.01 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, arrive	1.00 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.02 1/2
No. 5 corn, 1 car, mixed	70
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	70
Sample grade corn, 1 car, mixed, heating	67 1/2
Sample white oats, 1 car	31 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	32
No. 3 yellow oats, 2 cars	32 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	33 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 14 cars	33
Sample grade white oats, 1 car, run	35 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	32 1/2
Sample oats, 1 car	34
No. 2 rye, 1 car	89
No. 2 rye, 1 car, short rate	88 1/2
Special grade rye, 1 car, barley mixed	86 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	88 1/2
No grade rye, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 2 rye, 3 cars, choice	90
No grade rye, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 3 barley, 1 car	50
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	50
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	50 1/2

No. 4 barley, 1 car	51 1/2
No. 4 barley, 1 car	51
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	47 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 8 cars	49
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	49 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	48
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	48
No. 1 feed barley, 10 cars	47 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	49
Sample barley, 4 cars	51
Sample barley, 5 cars	47 1/2
Sample barley, 4 cars	47 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.66

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 17, 1915—

1915 Wheat	Last Year
This Year	3,054.10
1 hard	259,634.20
1 Nor.	1,493,170.30
2 Nor.	507,998.20
3 Nor.	141,599.00
No. 4	27,497.00
Others	553,972.00
This week	2,983,871.20
Last week	1,935,519.50

1915	Last Year
Increase	1,048,351.30
Oats	5,854.24
1 C.W.	113.28
2 C.W.	26,436.27
3 C.W.	25,960.19
Ex. 1 fd.	2,727.02
Others	81,821.12

This Week	Last Week	Increase
This Week	147,059.20	897,720.19
Last Week	107,171.21	336,375.08
Increase	39,886.33	560,845.11

This Week	Last Week
This Week	242,073.29
Last Week	209,081.11
Increase	32,992.18
Last year's total	307,649.08
Last year's total	2,018,431.32

SHIPMENTS

1915	Last Year
1915 (lake)	2,814,039
1914 (lake)	2,993,912
1915 (rail)	61,137
1914 (rail)	73,538

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending September 17, 1915—

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	2,983,871	147,059
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	1,640,751	584,651
Total	4,624,622	731,710
At Buffalo and Duluth	335,114	80,000
Total this week	4,960,000	811,710
Total last week	3,615,916	965,522
Total last year	14,372,462	1,368,979

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected for the week ending Sept. 14, 1915:

This Year	Last Year
Wheat	3884
Oats	84
Barley	151
Flax	36
Screenings	2
Total	4123

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—There are 900 cars in sight for inspection.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 14 to 20 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.	
Sept. 14	97 1/2	95 1/2	91	82 1/2	..	..	..	38 1/2	37	37	36	35	55	51 1/2	43	43	145	142	..	..
15	94 1/2	92 1/2	88 1/2	80 1/2	..	..	..	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2	43	43	142 1/2	139 1/2	..	..
16	97 1/2	95 1/2	91	..	..	..	..	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	50	53 1/2	44	44	144	141	..	..
17	95 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	..	..	..	..	38 1/2	37	37	36	35 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2	45	45	146	143	..	..
18	94 1/2	92 1/2	89	..	..	..	..	38 1/2	37	37	36	35	55	52	45	45	144 1/2	141 1/2	..	..
20	94 1/2	92 1/2	89	..	..	..	..	38 1/2	37	37	36	35	55 1/2	52	45	45	144	141	..	..
Week ago	96 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	81 1/2	..	..	..	39	37	37	35 1/2	34 1/2	53	49 1/2	42 1/2	42	146	143	..	..
Year ago	111 1/2	108	103	95 1/2	88 1/2	84	..	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	64	50	57	55	122 1/2	119 1/2	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE					
	Septemb'r20	Year Ago	Septemb'r16	Septemb'r18	Septemb'r18	Winnipeg	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon	
Cattle	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.20	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.25	Butter (per lb.)	21c-23c	23c	30c	22c	23c
Choice steers	6.35-8.50	7.00-7.25	8.20-8.25	\$ 6.15	6.-25.00	Fancy dairy	21c-22c	20c	25c	20c	20c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.35	6.75-7.00	7.90-8.00	5.70-6.00	6.-25.00	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	17c-18c	20c	18c-20c	19c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.25-5.85	6.25-6.50	7.50-7.90	..	..	Good round lots	..	..	..	..	..
Best fat cows	5.00-5.25	5.50-5.75	6.50-6.75	4.75-5.00	3.00-3.50	Eggs (per doz.)	..	..	..	..	..
Medium cows	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.50	Subject to Canning	19c-20c	20c-21c	30c-35c	20c	20c
Common cows	4.25-4.50	3.75-4.00	..	..	..	Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..
Choice heifers	5.75-6.00	7.50-7.80	..	..	..	In sacks, per bushel, new	40c	50c-55c	40c	40c-45c	75c
Best bulls	4.85-5.10	5.00-5.50	6.25-6.75	3.75-4.00	..	Milk and Cream	..	..	..	..	..
Common and medium bulls	4.50-4.75	4.50-5.00	..	..	..	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	30c	30c	26c-28c	..	..
Best feeding steers	5.00-5.50	5.50-7.30	..	..	..	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	24c	24c	..	..	..
Best stocker steers	4.25-5.75	..	..	..	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	46c per lb. of butter-fat	..	..
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$65	\$75-\$85	\$65-\$70	..	Live Poultry	..	..	..	..	..
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$40-\$45	\$45-\$60	\$55-\$60	..	Spring Chickens	8c	..	12c	14c-15c	..
Hogs	..	..	..	..	..	Fowl	10c	..	9c	11c	..
Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$8.50	\$9.60-\$9.90	\$8.90	\$8.10	Ducks	12c	..	10c	12c	..
Heavy sows	\$6.25-\$6.75	\$7.00	..	..	\$6.25-\$7.45	Geese	..	..	\$1.00	12c	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50	..	..	..	Turkeys	13c-11c	..	14c-18c	13c	..
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	..	Hay (per ton)	..	..	..	..	..
Choice lambs	\$8.00	\$6.50-\$7.00	\$8.00-\$8.25	\$7.50	\$6.25-\$8.75	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14	..	\$20	..
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$5.75-\$6.50	\$6.75	\$5.25-\$6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	..	\$12	..
						No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$18	..	..	..
						No. 1 Midland	\$11	..	..	..	..

The Livestock Markets

Licensed and Bonded

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

REMEMBER!

Ship your grain to

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co. Limited

Grain Commission Merchants

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

Future Orders Carefully Executed

504 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

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Ship Your Grain
to
G. R. Wilson Co.
Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG



He does

Sample Market

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

BOLE GRAIN COMPANY - Fort William, Ont.

LUMBER

Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. We pay the freight.

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.

P.O. Drawer No. 461 · CALGARY, ALBERTA

Co-operation

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



MANITOBA HARD WHEAT FLOUR
ECHO
GOLD DROP HUNGARIAN
24 1/2 LBS.

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels
ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.

"THE JUDSON WAY" FACTORY TO FARM SAVES YOU MONEY

YOU SHOULD KNOW ALL ABOUT THE GASOLINE ENGINE THAT WON THE CONTEST AT WINNIPEG FAIR, JULY 1914

A Two Cent Stamp or a Postal Card is all it will cost you, and you cannot afford to place your order for an Engine, Grain Grinding, or Sawing Outfit until you have read our Catalog

THE JUDSON LINE:

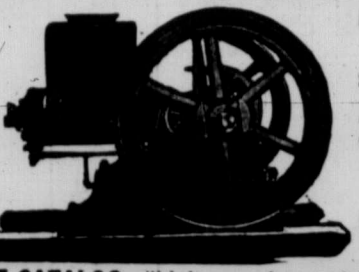
- Gasoline Engines
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- Sawing Outfits
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- Hardware, Harness
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- Sewing Machines
- Grain Elevators

MORE POWER PER GALLON OF FUEL

SIMPLE and DURABLE

At the Lowest Prices ever Quoted for a High Grade, Dependable Engine

MAKE FARM LIFE A PLEASURE



OUR NEW BIG FREE CATALOG will help you solve your labor problems and show how to save money on high grade farm supplies. Sent free on request. Write to-day

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA

We can supply finished and fitted PLOW SHARES at the following prices:
12 inch . . . \$2.00 14 inch . . . \$2.25 16 inch . . . \$2.50

796 hogs and 161 sheep. This week's shipments were 233 horses, 790 cattle, 748 hogs and 346 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Cattle—Thirteen cars of cattle to South St. Paul, six cars to Vancouver, one car to Kelowna. **Hogs**—Seven cars Toronto, three cars New Westminster, and two cars of hogs and two of sheep to Vancouver.

Cattle—\$6 15 fed and watered was the top price reached this week for fat steers. One load sold at \$6 25 on its off-car weight. It takes special steers to go far beyond 6 cents. Good cows sold at 4 1/2 to 5 cents, and heifers and heifers cows brought from \$5 25 to \$5 40. Average stock cattle at around \$5 50, and off colors at 5 cents.

Hogs—Today's top hogs sold at \$8 90, and short haul loads at \$8 80. Market weak owing to uncertain demand and the expectation of heavier receipts.

Sheep—Wethers \$6 50 to \$6 75, ewes \$5 00 to \$5 50, lambs \$7 50.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—There have been much heavier supplies of chilled beef on the market this past week, and this fact, coupled with hot weather and the disinclination of the public to continue paying the late high prices, has led to a collapse in the Birkenhead market where Irish steers and heifers have been selling at 18 1/2 cents per pound, with exceptional quality at 19 1/2, sinking the offal. Chilled beef has been selling all the way from 12 to 14 cents per pound for the side, according to condition.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 5,321 cattle, 269 calves, 1,248 hogs and 371 sheep.

Cattle—The trade has been very bad during the week under review. All the other markets have broken considerably and as usual the fall rush has begun, so that there is no chance of prices doing much better for a considerable time. Locally a good many cattle are being held over from day to day. Good weight butcher steers are selling at from \$6 to \$6 50, and best feeding steers from \$5 50 to \$5 85. Choice cows are hard sellers at 5 cents and good heifers at 5 1/2 cents. It is questionable whether the bottom of the market is yet reached.

Hogs—Hogs are not at all plentiful and the demand for these is exceedingly good. The local price is very high compared with outside markets and country sellers should take advantage of the present price and watch the market carefully. Choice hogs are selling at \$9 25, with lights \$6 25 to \$6 50 and stags \$4 00 to \$4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs are coming in small numbers and the market is up a little, \$8 25 being paid. This is high and 8 cents is about the limit to figure on. Best sheep are \$6 to \$6 50.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Market generally is steady. Light dressed hogs, 100 to 150, sell at 10 to 11 cents per pound; beef is 9 to 11 cents; veal, 9 to 11 cents; mutton, 17 cents, and bacon 15 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that at all equal to the demand and prices remain firm. New laid eggs are unchanged. Potatoes are a slow sale at 40 cents per bushel. Milk and cream is unchanged. Live poultry is in fair demand, but arrivals are small. Dressed hogs are a slow sale, but will improve with colder weather—lights, 100 to 150 pounds, 11 1/2 cents per pound; heavier weights, 8 to 9 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note—All quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise noted.

Butter—There is a very much stronger demand for butter this week and with smaller cream receipts prices have advanced two cents on most grades. Fancy dairy butter is 21 to 23 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy is 21 to 22 cents per pound, and good round lots are 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs—Supplies of eggs are decreasing and dealers are offering a cent more this week for all shipments. Eggs are 19 to 20 cents per dozen, subject to candling.

Potatoes—It is difficult to make any definite statement as to what the potato market will do. British Columbia potatoes can be bought for \$10 per ton, which is 30 cents per bushel in Winnipeg, but returns from other potato producing centers are not sufficiently definite as yet to allow of definite opinion being formed. Local dealers are still offering 40 cents per bushel this week.

Milk and Cream—The decreased receipts from country points and general raising of the price of butter in Montreal have tended to advance prices for cream this week. Sour cream is two cents higher today, namely, 27 cents per pound of butterfat, delivered in Winnipeg. Sweet cream is the same, namely, 30 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, and milk remains at \$2 00 per hundred pounds for the balance of the week.

Hay—Hay is available in larger quantities now and prices are lower, as follows: No. 1 Timothy, \$16 per ton; No. 1 Red Top, \$14 per ton; No. 1 Urland, \$12 and No. 1 Midland \$11.

Hides—There is a tendency toward a lower market for hides in the near future. Dealers are waiting news concerning the Dardanelles being forced, which will let loose a large quantity of Russian hides. Seneca root is in fair demand, good, clean roots being worth 20 cents per pound.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS			
Minneapolis, Sept. 18.—Cash oats closed as follows:			
No. 3 white oats	32 1/2		33 1/2
Barley	44		53
Flax	165		169
Duluth, Sept. 18.—			
Cash oats closed	32 1/2		
Barley	43		53
Flax	166		

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET	
Spot Wheats	
No. 1 hard winter, per bushel	\$1 41 1/2
Walla Walla	1 62 1/2
Rosafe	1 51 1/2
No. 1 Manitoba	1 67 1/2
No. 2 Manitoba	1 67 1/2
No. 3 Manitoba	1 64 1/2
Futures	
No. 1 Manitoba, Sept.-Oct. del. Liverpool	\$1 31 1/2

Note.—The cable quotations have been translated into dollars per bushel on the rate of \$4.71 exchange; this will be varied from day to day as it is obtainable, but Broomhall's decline to commit themselves to a rate at present.

These prices are only of value in showing approximately the value of wheat on the Liverpool market today. Of course, no new Canadian wheat is in a position for spot sale at Liverpool, but the prices for October delivery, Liverpool, are of interest.—Manitoba Free Press.

Bartlett & Langille

Grain Commission Merchants

We aim to give satisfaction in the handling and selling of your grain. A trial will convince you.

510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THOS BRODIE, Manager
S. A. HARGRAFT, Sec.-Treas.

Union Grain Company, Ltd.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

602 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG
Phone M. 1943

Benson-Newhouse-Stabeck Co. Limited

GRAIN COMMISSION

Liberal advances on consignments
References: Royal Bank of Canada, Commercial Agencies

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

For best results ship your
Grain to the

HANSEN GRAIN CO.

**745 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

1-4 Central Chambers, Saskatoon, Sask.
308 Walter Scott Bldg., Moose Jaw, Sask.

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

H. H. Winearls

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT

438 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Closest personal attention to large or small consignments
Established 1893
Write for "WINEARLS' HELPFUL HINTS TO GRAIN SHIPPERS" It will save you money.

"Consignments our Specialty"

Norris Commission Co. LIMITED

Personal Attention to Shippers Interests

PROMPT RETURNS

Head Office:
709 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG MAN.
Branches: Calgary and Moose Jaw

FEEDING THE STALLION

During the breeding season a well-known breeder feeds his 1,800 pound stallion a daily allowance of 9 pounds of oats, 3 pounds of bran and 25 pounds of timothy hay. In September and October and again in February and March he feeds the same hay ration with only 7 pounds of oats and 5 pounds of bran. From November 1 to February he feeds good wheat and oat straw with 6 pounds of oats and 6 pounds of bran. The horse is watered at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 9 p.m., and is turned out in a lot for exercise an hour each day.

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Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARM LANDS

408 ACRES—SASKATCHEWAN—UNBROKEN, near Kelliher; fourteen dollars acre, easy terms; splendid soil. Owner A. W. Hodgson, Nelson, B.C. 36-3

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

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

PARADISE STOCK FARM—WE HAVE YORK- shires and Durocs, spring farrowed boars and sows for sale. First-class strain. Price \$30.00 each. Pedigrees supplied. Also some pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lambs, \$25.00 each. Paradise Stock Farm, Geo. H. Garlick, Manager, Lacombe, Alta. 37-4

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—12 YOUNG registered Shorthorn cows due to calve soon; 50 grade Shorthorn heifers and steers; also fine young Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 26tf

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, DUROC JERSEY HOGS, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP—Bred from grand champion strains; satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 26tf

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND- hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 38tf

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

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

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us during the fall and winter months; waste space in cellars, barns or outhouses can be made yield from \$20 to \$30 per week. For full particulars and illustrated booklet apply Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada. 38-2

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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.

FARM MACHINERY

45 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE— With Oliver plows. Geo. A. Young, Gladstone, Man. 36-4

HORSES AND PONIES

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

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

PRIZE WINNING PERCHERONS FOR SALE— For the next 30 days I will offer all my heavy Percheron stallions, also yearling and spring stallions, and a few fillies for sale at rock bottom prices. Terms 1-3 cash, balance time notes. These horses were inside of the best money at 1915 Western fairs. Address all communications to C. D. Roberts and Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 35tf

POULTRY

WHITE ORPINGTONS; KELLERSTRAS TRAP- nest strain; beat winter layers; early hatched pullets \$2.00 each; cockerels \$1.50 each. A. Hersberger, Mildred, Sask. 30-10

SITUATED WANTED

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN WISHES position on farm for a season; would prefer management; can furnish references. Edisto Bergland, Milestone, Sask.

GRASS SEED

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle; yields twenty to forty bushels. Write for circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 29-11

SEED WANTED

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

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PAIR OF LARGE, FAST, SURE killing wolf hounds; cheap if taken at once. Apply Sidney Early, Marshall, Sask. 37-2

BARRISTERS

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

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- dosa, Man. 53tf

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

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

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED Manitoba farms in settled districts at 7 1/2 %. Give legal description and full particulars. Kenning, McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

SHEEP

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OXFORD Down ram. Amos Kinsey, Moosomin, Sask.

WANTED—CARLOAD SHEEP. COLLIE PUPS for sale, working parents. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS—TWO YEARLINGS and two spring rams for sale, pure bred, but not registered; prices for quick snap \$18 and \$12. Would trade one of the yearlings for one of the same breed equally good. Robert Hepburn, Virden. 38-2

CATTLE

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

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

SWINE

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

POLAND CHINAS—2 SPRING BOARS; REGIS- ttered, \$15 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 38-2

AUCTIONEERS

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

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

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

DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, HARDWARE— Do you need building material? We can save you much money. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Be convinced. See these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass, \$1.60; 11 sizes of fir doors, \$1.75; 6 inch No. 1 boards, \$18.00; good door looks 80 cents each. A. B. Cushing Lumber Company Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

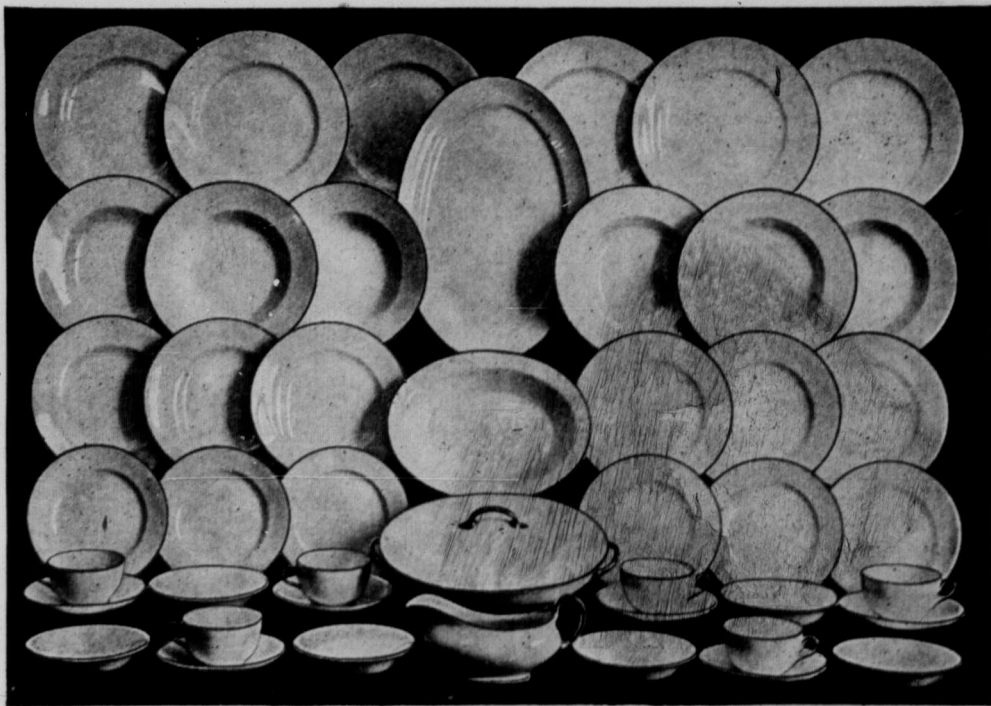
FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE POSTS various sizes. Apply J. Sims, Solsqua, B.C.

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

LADIES—Don't Fail to Read This!

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

We have selected what we consider (and we believe you will agree with us) a most complete and useful dinner or tea set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same



A Set that sells regularly for \$10.00

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

as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the product of the celebrated Ridgways factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece, and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

Fill out the Coupon, plainly, with your name and address, put in an envelope and address it to the Sales Department.

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

MAIL YOUR COUPON TO-DAY

SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Please send me full particulars about your Free Dinner Set

Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____

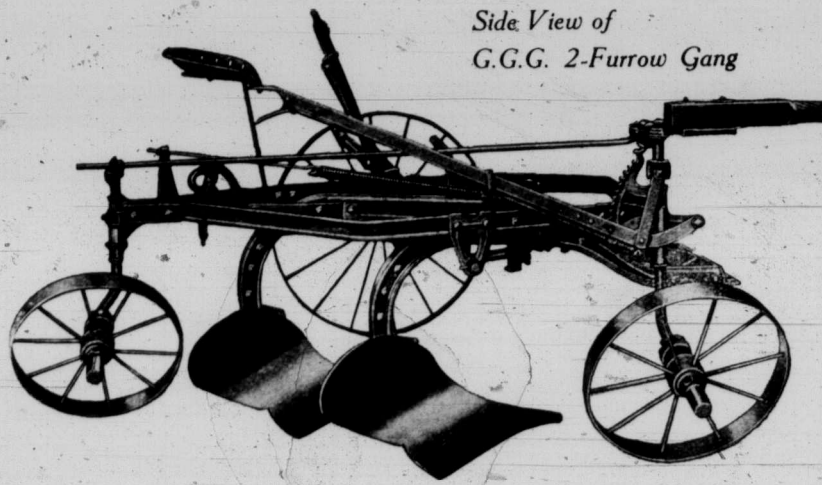
Direct from the Factory



Your implement needs can be procured through the farmers' own company direct from the manufacturer. Engines, Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Packers, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws — Practically a complete line of Farm Machinery.

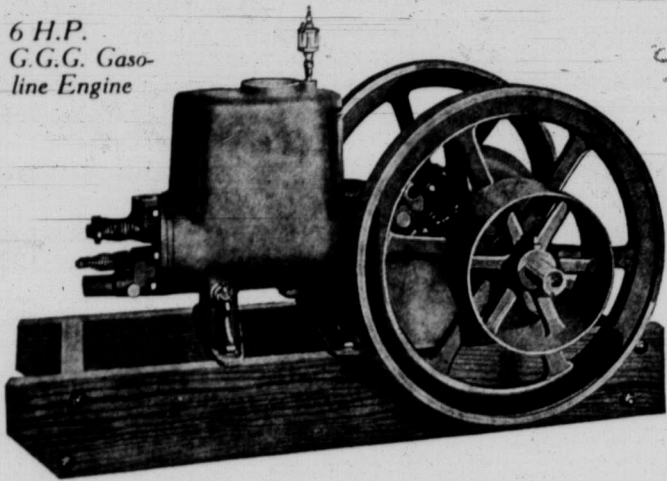
G.G.G. Plows

You can't get anything for turning over your land that beats a G.G.G. Plow. It's correct in construction and quality of material, and has reinforced mold-board and snug-fitting shares. Eclipse Prairie Breakers, Heavy Grub Breakers, Steel Beam Stubble Plows, Ordinary Sulky Plows, Easy Foot-Lift Gangs, Triple Gangs and Engine Gangs. Any plow you want, Disc or Mold-Board, made by one of the largest plow manufacturers in America. **WRITE for PARTICULARS and PRICES**



Side View of
G.G.G. 2-Furrow Gang

6 H.P.
G.G.G. Gasoline Engine



G.G.G. Gasoline Engines

There is no farm power better than a small common-sense G.G.G. Gasoline Engine. It has no unnecessary parts and yet is a complete engine that gives satisfaction. Our guarantee goes with every engine. Size 1½ to 12 h.p., on skids or on trucks.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

Apples

Direct from the orchard. Our arrangements with the fruit growers of Ontario for this year's supply gives a close connection between the consumer and producer. Choice varieties and good quality. Buy in car lots.

Flour

Direct from the mill. Quotations on flour went down recently with the drop in wheat prices. We can furnish A1 brands at lowest wholesale figures. Ask your local secretary to get particulars before you place your next order.

Coal

Direct from the mines. You may as well club with your neighbor in getting this season's coal. Our representative has visited the mines and only those who can show quality and guarantee prompt delivery were selected to fill our orders.

Donations to Patriotic Funds

Your contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund or to any other fund can be arranged through The G. G. G. Co. Ltd. on the next car consigned, without expense to you. Grain Growers in Manitoba also can make donations through our elevators without charge. Say what amount you wish to contribute and to what fund. We will do the rest.

Don't forget the fact that when you order a plow, an engine, a grinder, or anything else, we can arrange to hold payment for same from your shipment of grain. Ship to us and let us look after any payments you want made from the proceeds.

TOP PRICES

LIBERAL ADVANCES

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia