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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man.*

*October 25, 1916*

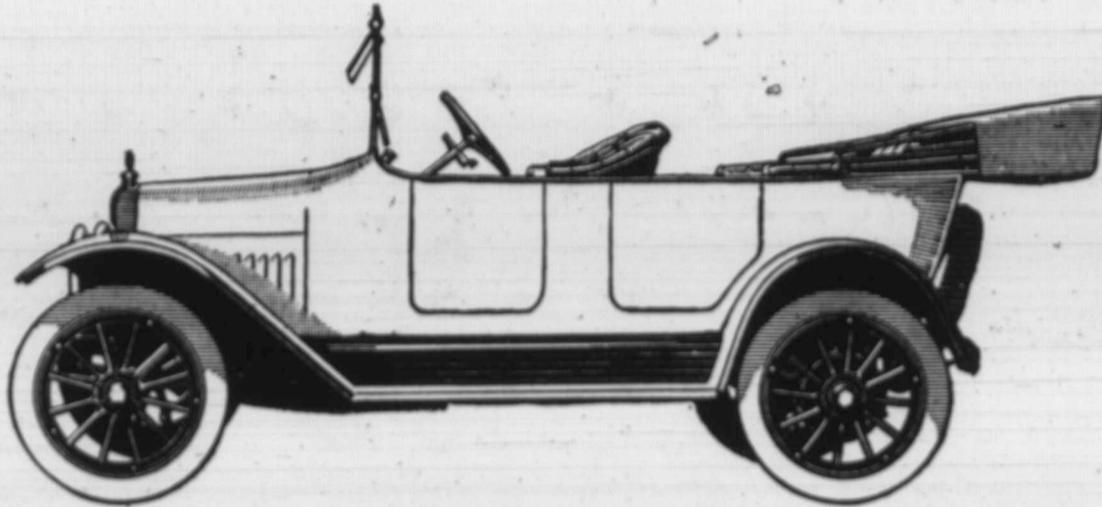
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

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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 actively independent, and not one-dollar-of-political capitalistic or special interest money invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager**  
**Associate Editors: Ernest J. Troit and E. A. Weir**  
**Home Editor: Francis Marion Bagnon**

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**October 25**

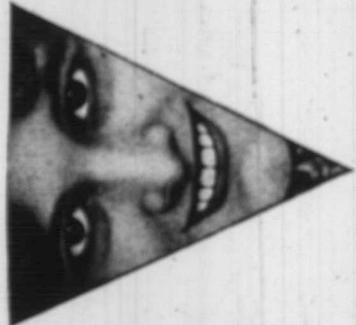
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**CHANGES IN SASKATCHEWAN**

Owing to continued ill-health Hon. Walter Scott, who for eleven years, in fact ever since 1905 when the first Saskatchewan government was formed, has been Premier of Saskatchewan, tendered his resignation on Sunday, October 15. This was accepted with regret. The re-arrangement necessary results in the inclusion of two new members in the cabinet, W. M. Martin, Regina, as Premier, and C. A. Dunning, as Provincial Treasurer.

The members of the new Saskatchewan cabinet are as follows: Premier and minister of education, Hon. W. M. Martin; president of council and minister of railways, Hon. J. A. Calder; attorney-general and provincial secretary, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon; minister of agriculture, Hon. W. H. Motherwell; minister of public works, Hon. A. P. McNab; minister of telephones, Hon. George Bell; minister of municipal affairs, Hon. George Langley; provincial treasurer, Hon. Charles A. Dunning.

The new premier, W. M. Martin, is a barrister, a member of the firm of Blair, Martin, Casey and Blair, Regina. He was elected to the Dominion parliament to represent Regina in 1908, and again in 1911. The new provincial treasurer, Chas. A. Dunning, has been



C. A. DUNNING  
Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan

closely connected with the farmers' organizations for a number of years, leaving the position of general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to enter the provincial cabinet.

Mr. Dunning's Statement  
Mr. Dunning has issued the following public statement:

"I cannot express my great sense of gratification that so many of my friends in the western farmers' movement have so kindly communicated to me their appreciation of my decision to enter public life. Whatever the future may hold, the ideals established within me during many years of service in the grain growers' movement will remain the strongest possible influence in my future life and work."  
"The great majority of grain grow-

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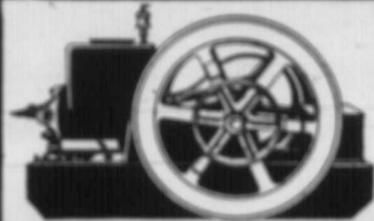
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ers have time and again expressed themselves against the organization going into politics and it is certainly not my intention to in any way involve the grain growers' organization. Nevertheless, it is true that our farmers' movement has stood for certain great principles and I believe that it is possible for me to be of greater service fighting for these principles in the arena of provincial public life than was possible as an officer of the grain growers' movement.

"Many of our provincial problems have been solved in a manner acceptable to the farmers but a great many others will naturally arise in the future and in joining the government of the province, I hope to be able to assist in a more direct way than heretofore in their solution.

**The Tariff Problem**

"More important, however, in my judgment are the problems of a Dominion nature which particularly affect the West and which must receive the close attention of every responsible man and woman. The great distinction between real Liberalism and real Conservatism in this Dominion lies principally in the attitude of each toward the fiscal or trade policy of the Dominion. I have felt for many years that the true Liberal attitude toward this question was not being taken by the Liberal party in the Dominion.

"In the West, the grain growers' movement has been the greatest fighting agency against the Protective Tariff and I believe that from the West, with its increased representation, it is possible to develop such a force for true Liberalism as will affect the whole of the party, and so render easy reform, which, without that influence developed in that way, would be impossible.

"That the time is ripe for such a movement surely none can doubt, when we see the preparations being made by protectionists everywhere to increase their strangle hold upon the country, and particularly the agricultural industry. This is one of the main reasons why I have decided to do our man's part in fighting against the Protective Tariff both within the ranks of Liberalism and elsewhere.

"The farmers of Saskatchewan have reposed confidence in me for many years past in the management of their great provincial business enterprise, and it will be my earnest endeavor to continue to merit that confidence as a public servant."

**MANITOBA POULTRY SITUATION**

Predictions for high prices for poultry this fall have been well maintained. They have been even higher than was anticipated. Owing to these high prices and scarcity of feed, there exists a tendency on the part of farmers to dispose of their poultry on the first opportunity that comes, without first properly finishing them. A practice that is altogether too prevalent this fall is that of hucksters going round the country and buying up the poultry at prices that do not represent market values at all. These hucksters buy at the cheapest price possible, and then dump the stuff on the market in any condition at all. This method of marketing poultry must be condemned by us, as it robs the farmer of his just returns and lowers the standard of the dressed poultry trade in general. Cash at the farmer's door is a good inducement to sell; but he is simply losing from ten to thirty cents upon each chicken sold in this way to a huckster this fall. Farmers are inclined to jump at the prices offered by these men, not knowing that the market price is really a good deal higher. These men are not going round the country gathering up poultry for the fun of it. There is money in it for them, and pretty big money, too. A note of warning is sounded at this time about this practice. Another alternative is for farmers to themselves fatten the chickens before selling them and in this way get better prices. Scarcity of feed, lack of time, and probably, in some instances, not high enough prices form the chief objection to fattening chickens on the farm.

**Co-operative Fattening**

But there is still another alternative; and that is to have the chickens fattened on a co-operative basis. This method of handling farm chickens was

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 25th, 1916

## SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES

The resignation of Hon. Walter Scott, due to ill health, and the reorganization of the Saskatchewan government is the chief political event of the past week. There will be widespread regret that Mr. Scott's health has broken down at such an early age. He is one of the pioneers of this country and has played a big part in moulding its development. For some years as member of the Federal parliament and for eleven years as Premier of Saskatchewan his heart has been with the Western people. While we have not always seen eye to eye with Mr. Scott, and while his government has been laboring under strong suspicions for some months, it cannot be disputed that his has been the most progressive and democratic government in the Dominion of Canada. While not above criticism his government has the best record for legislation genuinely in the interests of the people. We sincerely trust that he will completely recover his health and be spared for many years of useful service.

The new Saskatchewan Premier, Hon. W. M. Martin, has been the Regina representative in the Dominion House for some years. He possesses an unblemished political record, (which is a big asset in these days) is considered to have good ability, plenty of energy, and a democratic viewpoint. He is a young man in a young country in a position to be of valuable service to his fellowmen. He has a big contract before him, but he should make good.

The most important feature of the government reorganization is the appointment of Hon. Chas. A. Dunning as Provincial Treasurer. While probably the youngest cabinet minister in Canada, Mr. Dunning's past experience and achievements have eminently qualified him to manage the financial affairs of the province. Eight years ago when he appeared at the Grain Growers' Convention, "Charlie" Dunning, then a "green Englishman" fresh from the homestead was marked as a coming man. When the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was started the farmers determined to handle it themselves and unanimously selected Mr. Dunning as general manager, tho he was without experience in the grain trade and less than half the age of some of the members of his board. In six years under his management the Company has developed into one of the largest elevator and grain handling companies in the world and has been an extraordinary financial success. As a member of the Grain Marketing Commission and the Rural Credit Commission he had an opportunity to study grain marketing and agricultural finance all over the world. On the Board of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and on the Canadian Council of Agriculture, he has been in intimate touch with every agricultural problem. He is an exceptionally clear and able public speaker, possesses great force of character and is a genuine democrat. For a man of his age he comes to his new work with singularly wide experience. There will be much regret that he has left the farmers' organization, but he will have great opportunities in his new position and should be able to give equally good service to the farmers of his province. There will undoubtedly be considerable disappointment that Mr. Dunning has joined a government whose hold upon public confidence has suffered a severe blow and when the integrity of some of its members is under very grave suspicion.

The Australian government announced on September 28 that it proposes to confiscate all war profits in excess of a small maximum to be established. It is also going to reduce

the limit of income tax exemption to \$500 except in the case of those with dependents. This is an object lesson for Canadians.

## SEAGER WHEELER WINS AGAIN

Last week, for the third time, at El Paso, Texas, Seager Wheeler captured first prize for the world's best wheat at the International Dry Farming Congress. This is four times that Mr. Wheeler in competition with the world has carried off sweepstakes for his Marquis wheat. It places him in undisputed possession of the title of the World's Champion Wheat Grower and it shows further that his achievement has been no mere accident, but the result of careful and painstaking effort and the highest type of tillage operation. Mr. Wheeler is an Englishman by birth, but for 25 years a Saskatchewan farmer. He is one of the most useful citizens in the province of Saskatchewan and has done more than any other man to advertise the possibilities of that province.

## PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL TEACHING

How best can the information available at our agricultural colleges be distributed so that it can be put to practical use on every prairie farm? Probably there is no one best way any more than there is any one royal road to success. It is a matter of constantly improving on existing methods and thoroughly trying out any scheme that appears feasible. One of these ways is thru demonstration farms. As is pointed out in another page of this issue by President J. B. Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, a farm located in a representative agricultural district on which experimental work suitable to the locality can be conducted, and a portion of which could be used for practical agricultural work in the high school, is one of the natural developments of agricultural educational work in any province. A strictly demonstration farm, that is, one run with the main object of making a profit, cannot under these new Western conditions be of as much value to a community as a combination of experimental and demonstration farm on which practices suitable to its particular locality can be tried out and a great deal of investigational work suited to local conditions done. It is quite logical too, when making this new development, that arrangements wherever possible be made to locate the farm so that it can afford practical assistance to the teaching in the local high school.

Too long the fundamental difficulty with most institutions has been that the institution becomes the end and not the means, the center to which all must come instead of the point of departure of all kinds of effort. The way suggested by President Reynolds to assist the farming business in the rural districts by making it more efficient thru education, evidently recognizes this fact.

## CO-OPERATION IN IRELAND

We feel our readers will be deeply interested as well as greatly benefitted by the series of articles on "Co-operation in Ireland" which begin in this issue. Landlordism and its accompanying evils in Ireland blighted one of the fairest portions of this earth and drove millions of Irishmen away from their native land to make a living for themselves and their families. But thru the good offices of Sir Horace Plunkett, co-operative effort was established and has become a great blessing to the Irish peasants and restored comparative comfort to a very large number of poverty stricken families. Co-operation

thrives best where it is encouraged by "the driving force of poverty." But we can learn some lessons from Ireland even tho our farmers are not in such poverty-stricken circumstances.

## WAR LOAN ALLOTMENTS

The new war loan which was subscribed for at 97½ has already gone to 98 on the stock exchange, so that those who purchased have already a profit on the transaction in addition to the interest which they will earn. The total subscription to the war loan was \$200,000,000, of which the banks subscribed \$50,000,000. It is stated, however, by the Finance Department that the subscription made by the banks will be eliminated altogether as the loan was only for \$100,000,000. All the small subscriptions of less than \$25,000 will be allotted in full and the larger ones cut down.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COSTS

The Ottawa Citizen states that the Lyall Construction Company is building the Union Railway Station in Toronto at a guaranteed profit of 3½ per cent. and the same company is building the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa at a guaranteed profit of 8 per cent. up to \$4,000,000 and 7 per cent. above that figure. If true, these are most remarkable facts, and the Ottawa Citizen is usually correct in such matters. If the construction company is willing to work for 3½ per cent. guaranteed profit when putting up a railway depot, why should it be necessary to pay 8 per cent. profit for the construction of parliament buildings? It would be very interesting to know whether this construction company has made any contribution to the campaign funds of the present government party at Ottawa, and if so, how much? If the campaign fund given was worked the same as it was in Manitoba on the parliament buildings and the agricultural college, it may explain something of the high cost of the construction of the parliament buildings at Ottawa.

## HOW MANY WARS ARE MADE

It is said the American International Corporation is preparing to finance the building of 2,000 miles of railway in China. Dispatches say "It is not believed by officials at Washington to conflict with the recent Japanese-Chinese treaty as Japanese concessions secured under the new treaty do not extend to the territory thru which the new railway is to be built." Here is the beginning of what will quite likely develop into a bone of contention later on. Japanese and United States capitalists invade Chinese territory because China offers a better field for their money than the home field. They invade the same or contiguous territory and their interests clash sooner or later. The supposed jealousy between these powers will be given as a source of the trouble and the real cause will be buried under a mass of international pros and cons. The laboring classes will be called upon to defend the interests of the capitalists under the illusion of defending their national honor. This is exactly what has happened in Mexico and what the monied interests want the people of the United States to defend at the present time.

## "OPEN MIND" NOT ENOUGH

The Toronto World, owned by W. P. McLean, M.P., who is leading a political revolt against the Conservative party, with which he has long been affiliated, is conducting a vigorous campaign for a new political party and is receiving considerable support. In a

recent issue, the World reproduced an article from The Grain Growers' Guide in which we pointed out that the new party would receive little support in the West unless it proposed something progressive on the tariff. Commenting on this article from The Guide, the World says:—

"We admit that the tariff is a great question in the West and it has to be considered. So has the cost of the war. Some of the men named by the Grain Growers' Guide have been more or less protectionists, but the whole fiscal policy by reason of the war will have to be reconstructed, and the new party may find a solution that may meet the needs of the nation better than we have now or have had in the past; but it will be because the new party will approach this issue with an open mind."

The men which The Guide mentioned were W. F. McLean, M.P., Sir Adam Beck and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who are proposed as leaders of the new political party. These men in the past, at least, have all been supporters of the protectionist principle and if they expect to win any support in the Prairie Provinces they must give some hope of relief from the enormous tariff burden that the people in these provinces have been compelled to carry. The World says the new party will approach the tariff question with an "open mind." There is very little promise in this "open mind" proposition. These three men are not novices, but political veterans and they are fully aware of the burden which the protective tariff places on the people of Canada. They also know beyond the shadow of a doubt that the protective tariff is the father of political corruption. It is absolutely impossible to have honest administration at Ottawa so long as the protective tariff system continues. This new party must get something more definite than an "open mind" regarding the tariff before it will arouse any enthusiasm in the Prairie Provinces.

BE ON YOUR GUARD

Reports are reaching The Guide that the usual army of stock salesmen is being released thruout the country to gather in a portion of the financial returns of the farmers. All kinds of companies have salesmen out selling shares. Farmers are being caught by promises of 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. dividends and a good many of them will repent when it is too late. Outside of the farmers' companies themselves, whose stock must be held by farmers and which has always paid good dividends, it is doubtful if there are any good 10 per cent. propositions, to say nothing of 20 per cent. being peddled around among the farmers. There are thousands of farmers in the West today who have bought shares in stoker companies, abattoir companies, fake farmer companies and many other companies on which they never got a cent of return. Before investing in these stocks the farmers would be well advised to write to The Guide and give all the information they can about the proposition and The Guide will give them the best advice that can be secured.

It is announced that the Dominion Government will shortly issue debenture stocks for small investors as well as bonds of denominations from \$10.00 up, which will be purchasable thru the banks and on which interest at 5 per cent. will be paid, the bonds being redeemable in five years. This should be an attractive investment for those who have small amounts of money to invest.

Henry Ford answered the libel suit brought against him by the U.S. Navy League for charges brought against that militarist body in the public press by appearing in person at Washington and stating that his published accusations against this league were true in "substance and in fact." He also

added that the publication was privileged, because it concerned every one in the country—of which he is a citizen. It is the Navy League's move next. This Navy League is the organization of which Col. Thompson is president, the man who is also president of the International Nickel Co. which owns most of our nickel lands and who says the war will last five years longer.

It is interesting to note that the co-operative movement in Great Britain is awakening to the need for political action to successfully combat the determined attack against it by its enemies in the form of imposing income tax on the money saved patrons by the wholesale buying of supplies. James Deans, veteran secretary of the Scottish section, declared recently that the salvation of the movement rested on political action, by securing direct representation of co-operation in Parliament, by the most friendly and the closest co-operation of all progressive forces and by the thorough organization of the co-operative vote. Western farmers might well take this advice to heart.

Farmers in North Dakota are attempting to cope with the need for agricultural credit by themselves incorporating a Farmers' Bank. The Equity International Bank has just opened its doors in Fargo, N.D., with a subscribed capital of \$100,000. The shareholders are all farmers.

The railways, thru their express companies, possess a taxation franchise that allows them to collect from the people of Canada from ten to twenty times the cost of like service in portions of the United States and in European countries where practically all express business is carried on by the post office.



ONE BY ONE HE IS BREAKING HIS BONDS

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# Co-operation in Ireland

Article No. I.—The origin of the movement—The Land Question—Sir Horace Plunkett

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

The co-operative movement in Ireland, which, under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, has now attracted the attention of students from all over the world, may be said to have had its origin in the year 1889, when its leader, newly returned from ten years' ranching in America, set himself to solve some of the pressing problems of his fellow countrymen. In order to understand the development and practical results of the work we must begin with a brief description of the conditions under which it has grown up.

All the world is familiar with the agitations which centred upon the ownership of Irish land; this thorny question had for many years been made the occasion of much violence, both verbal and physical, under the auspices of various agrarian and political bodies of which the best known and most effective was the Land League. In the early days of Irish history the land had been the common possession of the clansmen, administered under the ancient Brehon laws. During the time of the British conquest it passed gradually but completely into the hands of large landlords; but no amount of "penetration," whether peaceful or otherwise, could persuade the descendants of the original Irish to surrender their claim. In this simple fact lay the secret of the great and bitter anti-landlord campaign, and the historical grievances of the tenants were not assuaged by the absenteeism and rack-renting practised by a large number of the landlords.

A turning point in modern Irish history was marked by the great famine of 1846-8, when the potato crop, which was the sole support of hundreds of thousands of Irish families, failed entirely. The landlords, with the exception of an honorable few, eagerly seized upon the opportunity of eviction; no help was at first forthcoming from England; when it did come it took the utterly misguided form of opening Irish ports to wheat. Wheat was the commodity in which the tenant paid his rent, not that on which he lived, so that the immediate result was to make the rent more difficult to pay, and not to provide more food. There followed the horror of starvation and the coffin ships which are well enough known all over the American continent. From that time on Irish history, from the point of view of agricultural economics, which is all important for Ireland, has been marked by three phenomena—emigration, land legislation, and the grazing of cattle in places more suitable to other forms of agriculture.

### County Denuded Of Its Population

The emigration which followed as a direct result of the mismanagement of the famine years not only denuded the country of a great part of its agricultural population, but was the direct cause of the substitution of vast grazing ranches for tilled fields. Between the years 1849 and 1850 373,000 Irish families, numbering in all two million persons, were evicted, and the government took no steps to check the iniquity. It did, indeed, appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the whole question of land tenure, but ignored its findings. From that time until the Wyndham Land Act of 1903, Irish political agitation directed itself chiefly to the land question. It began by asking merely the recognition of tenant right, but ultimately raised its claim and demanded full ownership. It is beside our purpose to deal in detail with the history of land agitation. But this is important to note. The agitation was so long and so bitter, and the agriculturists found themselves so long deprived of security of tenure, that the condition of agriculture, which was observable when the tenants were at length made owners of their land, and which, indeed, has continued to the present day, was extremely backward, notwithstanding the progress made in many other parts of the country. It could not, indeed, be otherwise. Insecurity of tenure, inflated rents, and foolish government are not the conditions under which farming in any country can successfully be carried on, nor is it to be expected that all the evil results of such a system can be eradicated in a few years. The wonder is, indeed, that so much progress has been made in the time.

### Small Holdings and Very Poor Land

It will be useful to our purpose if at this stage we state the elements of the problem of Irish agriculture as they were in the few years preceding the Land Purchase Act of 1903. The agriculture of the country had two great diseases, one congest-

This is the first of a series of six articles all under the same title. They cover thoroughly the origin and succeeding history of the movement originating in 1889 under Sir Horace Plunkett. The dreadful system of landlordism and usury had reduced the peasants to poverty. Then the famine came and in two years, 1849 and 1850, two millions emigrated. Co-operation began with the creameries and later spread to agricultural societies, to credit societies, to bacon factories, to egg circles, to the flax industry and to a lot of smaller organizations. The authors of these articles are librarians in the Co-operative Reference Library, Plunkett House, Dublin, the headquarters of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and are in very close touch with the movement. Its ups and downs, its fights with the Department of Agriculture, of which Sir Horace Plunkett was himself the author, its opposition on every hand are well told. The present difficulties and lack of full co-ordination of effort in reaching final markets are set forth lucidly. Co-operation has been the salvation of Ireland. There is much of real value here for Canadian co-operators. This is an opportunity to get well acquainted with the work which we have sent many men to study at first hand.

ion, the other grazing. That is to say the good land of the country was let out mostly in vast grazing tracts and the poorer land was crowded by farmers who could hardly eke out a bare subsistence from it. This is an important fact to bear in mind when the size of agricultural holdings in Ireland is compared with the size of those in countries such as Belgium. In Belgium, although small holdings predominate they are on the best soil, whereas in Ireland they are on the poorest. Let me illustrate this by some figures from the Agricultural Statistics of 1903, the year of the Wyndham Land Act. In that year out of 544,625 cultivators there were 388,802—that is to say 71 per cent—who were working on holdings of less than 30 acres, and those total holdings amounted to only four and three quarter million acres—that is to say 23 per cent of the surface of the land in Ireland. Now if we calculate the minimum size of an economic holding in Ireland to be fifteen acres, there were in 1903 nearly two hundred and seventeen thousand holdings under the economic minimum. Contrast this with the fact that counties like Meath, with the richest land in the Ireland, are under grass, and practically destitute of all life save the bullocks which graze in their fields.

Let me answer one objection which may here be raised. It may be said that our cattle industry ought to be one of our most important and that grazing is not therefore necessarily an evil. It is quite true that our cattle industry is very important. But it has two defects. We have, to begin with, too much grazing land. With more tillage we



Irish women bringing in their milk to the Irish co-operative creamery.

could support much more life and would not injure, but might improve, our cattle trade. The system of tillage most suitable to our climate is the raising of forage crops for feeding our cattle, under the scheme known as continuous cropping. Then, under our present method of cattle raising, we do very little fattening ourselves, being content to raise the beasts and to send them as unfinished stores to be fattened in England. This is bad economy, and is directly due to our keeping land in grass rather than under forage crops.

### Plunkett Senses the Problem

The Irish problem then, at the time of the Land Act which created peasant ownership of the land, was how to create an agricultural economy in a

country where agriculture was backward, farms usually small, and the agriculturist was, as the result of historic causes, ignorant and lacking in self-reliance or initiative. Add to this that the system of cultivation in Ireland was far behind that of other countries whose competition in the produce market Ireland had to face, and it will be seen that the problem was not merely a large one, but one extremely urgent if the Irish agriculturist was to exist at all. Happily for Ireland neither the State nor the political parties attempted to solve the problem on their own lines. There are not wanting in history examples of the dictum that the crisis produces the man. The crisis in Ireland called forth the work of Sir Horace Plunkett, who dedicated his life to working out the answer to Ireland's greatest economic question. He began his work a few years before the State had created peasant proprietorship, for he foresaw—as anyone familiar with the trend of the land agitation must have—that the peasant would inevitably come into possession of his holding and that at a time when he was not ready for the economic struggle before him.

With the example in his mind of continental farmers with whom the Irish agriculturist had to compete, he knew that the first step on the road to economic progress was the realization of the necessity of associated effort, in production and distribution. The Danish farmer combined with his fellows to produce his butter on modern principles and to market it in England. The Irish farmer unorganized and ignorant of modern methods easily fell a victim to the speculations of commercial companies. Their method was not unique. They founded creameries, and in order to discourage enterprise on the part of the farmer, they paid him a higher price for his milk than he was wont to get if he made his butter by his own antiquated methods. After a while the price was reduced and finally only as much was given to the milk supplier as he would realize by making butter at home. The profits, it will easily be seen, were handsome.

### Blocks In Path Of Organization

Sir Horace Plunkett and his friends were determined to give the farmer the opportunity of getting these profits for himself by adopting the Co-operative method which has given the Danish farmer the success which is his. The pioneers—Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. Anderson, the present secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, Lord Monteagle, Father Finlay, a Jesuit priest—were few but stout of heart and the history of their early difficulties ought to put heart into the pioneers of agricultural co-operation in other countries today. Everyone told them they could not succeed. The difficulty to some critics was the character of the Irish peasant, who would not combine in business. To other critics the state of the country, unsettled politically, was sufficient to warrant failure. Finally, there were traders and the politicians. The Plunkett movement was founded on a strictly non-political and non-sectarian basis, and so the politicians of both parties attacked it. To the Unionist politician it seemed a movement of a suspicious liberalizing character; to the Nationalists a specious effort to undermine by economic prosperity the national discontent at alien government. The inertia of the people was strengthened by the kind of suspicion always prevalent in backward rural communities. But the pioneers were not to be discouraged. Sir Horace Plunkett relates that he addressed fifty meetings before he got a single creamery started.

### Work Started With Dairy Societies

In other countries, like Germany and Italy, rural co-operation started with the formation of co-operative banks to enable the agriculturist to obtain the credit necessary to him. The credit banks in Ireland came later, and it was with dairy societies to organize co-operative creameries that the Irish pioneers began their work. After some time spent in laying the foundations of the movement Sir Horace created in 1893 a Central Organizing Society for the purpose of spreading co-operative societies of various types throughout rural Ireland. This society was called the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. Its function was two-fold—first to act as a propagandist body, with a staff of organizers to develop co-operation throughout the country, and secondly to act as an advisory body to the societies so created. The history of the

Continued on Page 26

# Winter Dairying Experiences

## WINTER DAIRYING

There is no doubt but what the average dairy cow pays well in the winter. The farmer who has lots of water and good feed and a number of cows freshening in the fall can not only make them pay but net a real handsome profit during the winter months. In fact, I think six cows will make more money this winter than most of the quarter sections in Manitoba cleared in grain for their owners this summer. I long ago learned that a good dairyman can get more than double the milk and cream from a cow than is very often obtained. The difference lies largely in feeding and attention. My methods have given good results. I have only ordinary Shorthorn cows and can get from ten to fourteen lbs. of butter each per week all winter and some give much more than that.

For feeds I have corn, alfalfa, prairie hay, oat sheaves and straw. In concentrates I use oat and barley chop, bran and ground flax seed. A most important thing is to study the tastes of each cow. I venture to say that hardly two cows are alike in their choice of feeds. I used to think it strange, once, when feeding a herd of fifty cows, that I was instructed to make a dozen different mixtures for that herd, but I find its the way to get results. One cow will revel in corn, another will leave corn for oat sheaves, another will give more milk each day if she has a pail of chop to eat while milking, and if I find a cow has any objection to the addition of one lb. of flax meal to her feed, it is better left out. Then, there is a lot in preparation. By simply moistening the chop with water at night for the morning feed, the work of a minute can easily give a gallon or even two more milk on ten cows.

I have seen too many farmers go round the fresh cows and give them all a gallon of chop and an oat sheaf and expect a good flow of milk. My estimate of a suitable ration for a milking cow is four lbs. oat chop, four lbs. barley chop, three lbs. bran, and one lb. flax meal, well mixed, a little salt added, and preferably moistened. This I feed to a heavy producing cow three times a day, unless I have alfalfa and corn; then I feed twice a day. A cow will more than pay for judicious feeding and in winter feeding I like to remember that every pound of flesh put on the cow in winter will return a pound of butter fat in the spring, to net several times that value. For roughage I prefer well cured prairie hay to green oat sheaves. It is the cow's natural feed, and I feed straw only in the evening. Alfalfa and corn are each fed once a day, as my supply is limited. They are feeds second to none for milk production. Some people have difficulty in getting cows to clean up the corn stalks. I feed them corn at night, half a sheaf each with their oat straw and I rarely discover stalks in the manger in the morning. Corn is the only feed of a succulent nature I use, I think it is almost as good as turnips or sugar beets and much easier to grow. One winter, when potatoes were cheap, I boiled half a bushel of potatoes daily, mixed with chop while hot and fed at noon to six cows, making a pail each. The result was exceptionally good.

Feed must be accompanied by good attention. My cows are stabled at night from October 1 to May 1, and are watered at least twice a day in winter. I have a well in the stable and the water is moderately warm, which is a strong point in milk production. Nothing like lots of good water to show up at the milk pail, and it should not be ice-cold. I have never yet had a milk cow going to the straw stack in winter. The exercise is not really necessary, and not one winter day in ten is suitable for a milk cow to be outside more than an hour. If you would get the full profit from the cow, feed her liberally with a variety of feeds, feed and milk regularly to the minute, treat her kindly, groom her as much as you would a horse, have the drinking water not too cold, and keep the cow from exposure.—T.W.W.

Ed. Note.—It is just questionable if the grain ration used by the writer above is not even more liberal than necessary for the amount of milk these cows can be expected to give. Linseed meal (flax seed minus the oil) will usually be found practically as good for this purpose and considerably cheaper. It contains a higher percentage of protein than ground flax.

## PRICES DETERMINING FACTOR

At the present time sweet cream is 40 cents in Winnipeg and I see that the price in Calgary and Edmonton is not far short of that. The demand for butter is going to insure high cream prices all this winter. The same thing has been true for years and the chances are, will be for a long time. Last year cream that sold for 27 cents and 22 cents (sweet and sour in July, brought 37 cents and 32 cents on November 1, and 40 cents and 33 cents on December 1. In 1914-15 and 12 the same or much the same difference in prices was evident. That means an advance in each of the last five years of nearly fifty per cent. between July and December 1. Needless to say, the latter prices

continue practically all thru the winter. Figures like these must make a man think who thinks at all, at least if he is depending on dairying, that there are other points besides weather to be considered in dairy farming for even average farmers. At least that is the way it appealed to me when, three years ago, we decided to turn over a large



Mangels, a bunch of good big ones. There is nothing better for providing succulence in a winter ration for dairy cows or growing pigs. Roots keep them in condition all the time.

amount of our plant in the way of cows to winter rather than summer production. Our cows had always been coming in in April and May and milking their best about June when prices are low. Furthermore, July and August have usually been so dry that we lost much of the benefit we should have had thru the spring freshening and they never altogether picked up again during the fall. The last two years have not been so bad as pasture has kept unusually good all summer. The falling off of these cows and the difference in cream prices made us change and now for three years we have been having our cows freshen in September and October. We have more time to look after the cows better because the busy harvest and threshing season has been over or nearly over by the time most of them freshened. Consequently it has re-



Silage provides the greatest amount of soft succulent feed per acre of anything for dairy cows. It is cheap and when well cured, very palatable.

lieved the folks in the house of much work they have always had to do in the busy season.

We have found that our fall calved cows give a good supply of milk all winter and then flush again when they get the spring grass. Especially is this true when we have some green feed to turn them on first thing. We have found fall rye that has been sown early the previous fall, so that it has a good top, to be especially good for this purpose.

It provides just the right kind of feed to stimulate the cows to a much larger flow and it usually lasts long enough till we can get them on regular grass pasture. By feeding some crushed grain with it we have found the cows picked right up. We think that our fall freshened cows will give us in the year at least ten per cent., and in some cases as much as fifteen per cent., more than those calving in spring, that is in the yield of milk alone, not considering the difference in price.

The last two years we have milked fifteen cows over winter, and tho quite inconvenient and uncomfortable at times, it has been decidedly more profitable than the spring to fall milking we used to practice. Before, we frequently lost considerable thru having our cream sour and reduced five to seven cents a pound butter fat, but we are never bothered with that now. Our cows have averaged about 7,000 lbs. during their full milking period. Some run as high as 8,500 and one to 10,000, but there are also a couple that it is hard to get over 5,000 from, and we will likely drop them after this year if they do not do better. They are two of our best-looking cows, much the type generally known as dual-purpose. They have given us good calves but, from the standpoint of profits in cream shipping, they simply cannot stand up against the heavier milkers, and profits are what we want.

While we have made mighty good use of the scales to eliminate our poorest milkers we have found just as great and greater return thru better feed and care. We have been more particular in our feeds, especially our roughages. We have no corn silage, unfortunately, or we could do better and cheaper feeding. Oat sheaves, prairie hay, roots and crushed grain have been our chief standbys, practically our only ones. I have often noticed that cows for yearly test more frequently "come in" in the fall. I have heard breeders say that they give from one to three thousand pounds more milk than spring freshening. Last year we cut up a lot of our oat sheaves and fed this to part of our cows. We had a dry place where enough could be stored for a week ahead. After feeding we dampened down enough each time for the next feed. We used a little salt in the water. There is no doubt the cows fed this ate it up more readily and there was not so much waste as with those fed the straight sheaves, but there were times when I doubted if it was worth the extra trouble. Certainly had we not had help of our own we would not have done it, as our oat sheaves were particularly nice. Had we had sheaves not so good, it would probably have paid better, as their palatability would have been increased a good deal in that way. Perhaps the chief benefit where such roughage is not the very best is that the cutting enables one to mix chop with the roughage, and increase the palatability of all. Most of our cows we fed all the oat sheaves and hay they would nicely consume. We have not noticed a great deal of difference between oat sheaves and good prairie hay. Hay, of course, is the drier, and we usually fed more roots with it. Ten pounds of roots to cows milking 20 to 25 lbs. per day will make a great difference in the thriftiness of the cows as well as in the milk yield. For grain we usually feed oats and bran and barley chop. About six to eight lbs. per day of grain to cows giving 20 to 25 pounds of milk is our usual feed. Heavier milking cows get a little more, and, of course, we have to watch them all carefully. It certainly does not pay to stint a cow during her best milking period, because she can only make milk as she gets feed to do it. If she is in calf she will, of course, need more as the time of calving approaches. About four pounds of oats, two of barley and two of bran we have found a good mixture. As I started out to say, feed and care is a big thing. A fairly warm place in winter is necessary if cows are going to milk well, but it ought to be well ventilated. Regular milking, plenty of salt and good water, as well as regular feeding, are important. Even with these supplied some cows will never pay, and they are the ones to get rid of.—J.M.E. Alberta.

## EXPERIENCE WITH SUDAN GRASS

We grew some Sudan grass this summer and it certainly is great looking stuff. We only had about one-quarter of an acre, but it grew the heaviest crop of hay we have ever had on the farm. It grows upright in long, slender stems, reaching about five feet in height. It looks to us as tho it has great possibilities as a feed in Manitoba. It was sown late on stubble ground and grew up rapidly, yielding a crop at the rate of at least two tons to the acre. It grew up very thick at the bottom, with a great lot of leaves, and after cutting it in August there was all kinds of second growth came up. Had it been sown earlier and given a real chance, we believe this grass would have yielded two crops. The crop we did get was wet badly by the rains, but it was not much damaged. We have not fed any to stock yet, but believe it will be relished very

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The v perhaps mind, b is resor every c pet pro results, The l gaged it sion we insure t none of paganda under ti tee, with ed in as This magazin the pos with pro bodies; gone ins terrible; all the p that the to do so "But, ator dre brains a only the "There the other propagan The a humanity ness, an convince pays who sent the him into exactly l ance and body of t ing of he stupid a them read most jing budge th and woul experime The on perman ment of c to know stand beh Knowing other way The w: written a which had many, ma term in t number of want to f "No, ind says one. "Exact you suppo are saying And, as ing about very thing want to a not want haps neve work he I saw a dian sold seeing a b and being badly wor Britisher v the little G him, and I believed t tion. Th quarrel wi and behin quarrel wit in another would be j The next insiat upon sort of th of people i and a vast vast major peace and But, unf of the ambred by th nations, by to keep th

# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

## PLANS FOR FUTURE PEACE

The ways of governments are passing strange and perhaps beyond the comprehension of the feminine mind, but it seems odd to find that an agency which is resorted to consistently by the government of every civilized country for the furtherance of one pet project, and never fails to bring handsome results, is quite overlooked in promoting another.

The leaders of each of the great countries engaged in this war have declared that at its conclusion we must make some arrangement which will insure to the world a permanent peace, but as yet none of them has suggested an international propaganda in the interests of peace, to be carried on under the supervision of an international committee, with power to insist that it shall not be slighted in any country.

This propaganda should consist of pamphlets, magazine articles and illustrated lectures showing the people the fruits of war; the financial waste, with profit to a handful of financiers; the maimed bodies; the broken homes; the soldiers who have gone insane; the graft in war contracts. The whole terrible price of war in fact, should be laid bare to all the people and it should be made clear to them that they don't need to pay it unless they wish to do so.

"But," says the person who feels that the Creator drew heavily upon the available supply of brains and morality in making his race, and had only the scraps left for the other nationalities, "There will be a lot of poor, benighted people in the other countries who will not respond to the propaganda."

The answer is that one quality common to all humanity, yellow or white, dark or fair, is selfishness, and when the man on the street becomes convinced that he is the one who pays when there is war, he will resent the governments trying to drag him into it with a primitive passion exactly in proportion to his ignorance and poverty. Get the great body of the people talking and thinking of how altogether miserable and stupid a business war is, and keep them reading and talking and hearing about it for ten years, and the most jinghistic government couldn't budge them in the direction of war, and would find it a very dangerous experiment to try.

The one condition necessary for a permanent peace is for the government of each of the great countries to know that the people will not stand behind them if they go to war. Knowing this, they will find some other way out of it.

The writer of a German novel, written about ten years ago, and which had a great circulation in Germany, makes a soldier serving his term in the army say to each of a number of his companions, "Do you want to fight?" They all replied, "No, indeed we don't." "But," says one man, "The French—"

"Exactly," says the first speaker, "and don't you suppose the men over in France and England are saying the same thing?"

And, as a matter of fact, the ordinary man, going about his business in any country, is saying that very thing, no matter where he lives. He does not want to add a few miles to his territory, he does not want to leave his home and his business, perhaps never to return. He wants to go on with the work he is doing without molestation.

I saw a letter the other day written by a Canadian soldier at the front, in which he told about seeing a big, badly-wounded Britisher coming back and being boosted along by a very feeble and also badly wounded German prisoner. Whenever the Britisher would stumble or show signs of giving up, the little German man would put his shoulder against him, and help him forward, and the writer said he believed that they both reached the dressing station. These two men, even as soldiers, had no quarrel with each other. The man behind the plow and behind the counter in any country has no quarrel with the man following the same occupation in another. If their governments could agree they would be perfectly willing to let each other alone. The next step is for them to learn that they can insist upon their governments keeping out of this sort of thing; that since there are only a handful of people in the country to whom war is profitable and a vast majority to whom it is a total loss, that vast majority must be the arbiters in the matter of peace and war.

But, unfortunately, war is not quite all a matter of the ambition of kings and Krupp. Racial hatreds bred by the redistribution of the territory of little nations, by the great powers of Europe, have helped to keep the world in a ferment.

If, at the conclusion of this war, in return for value received, the great powers begin slicing up the little countries as they have done after former wars, and putting large groups of people under the dominion of foreigners, a very substantial foundation for other wars will have been laid. It is a fundamental principle of democracy that every people in the world shall have the right to choose their rulers, and territory taken from a country regardless of the wishes of the people who occupy it has never been anything but a thorn in the side of the aggressor.

This is one of the things that a peace propaganda should make clear to the people, that this snatching of territory is a very great menace to the peace of the world, and that until the big nations learn to respect the integrity of little nations no enduring peace can be anticipated.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## SUNDAY VISITING DEPRECATED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Just a word of praise for Wolf Willow's letter on one of the meanest habits in the West, Sunday visiting. She expresses the feelings of everyone who has any regard for the Sabbath. Then there's the tired women, many of them far from church, and is the only day they can read and rest a little to be invaded by these Sunday tramps? Sisters, let us get to church where it is possible, and leave to our children the heritage of a well-kept Sabbath. Wolf Willow, you have the hearty support of

AN OLD WOMAN.

## THE NEW LEISURE

Undoubtedly pioneer conditions still prevail in the new and sparsely settled districts, but in the



Let Us Investigate

older and thickly settled parts, where fertile lands and faithful industry have brought competence in their train, labor on the farms has been greatly lightened and women have shared in this lifting of the burden.

One occasionally hears a sarcastic reference to the ease with which any modern improvement in farm machinery is secured, while the household waits for the simplest convenience. This is often the case, but I am more than thankful for every piece of new equipment my John has bought, for labor-saving machinery means a smaller number of "hired men" to feed and care for.

The year we got our first potato-digger I seemed to have a new lease of life, for instead of the usual twelve or fifteen men for me to feed during three to five weeks of digging early potatoes, we had six or eight less.

And women do have their share in the new equipment. Water is piped thru house, dairy and barn, the furnace is in our country homes as well as in town houses; gas and electricity are available and the telephone and the automobile have practically annihilated distance and conquered the isolation and loneliness that made country life dreadful to many women. Then washing-machines and mangles, vacuum cleaners and dish-washers have robbed the weekly routine of much of its burden, and women have time for other things.

How shall this precious time be used? To many of us it has been blessedly good just to waste a little time in frivolity or in mere idleness. But having had the playtime, let us be honest and earnest in facing the problem, What shall we do with our new leisure?

Some of us are drifting, unaware that we are wasting our opportunity in the careless use of what

had been our chief treasure—time. There has been no greater time-saver given us than the telephone; but oh, what a time waster it may be when it is used for mere chatter and how much worse than that when it is used to scatter gossip!

Loneliness is banished from the farm when the automobile stands ready to whisk us miles in the time it used to take to hitch up Dobbin; but if our idea of banishing loneliness is to get to the glitter and fever of the city, are we gainers? We need the fine things of the city, its libraries, its art galleries, its music, its best theatres, but we do not need its gaudy pleasures and vanities.

I plead that we farm women find the opportunities of the country itself. We can be more neighborly; we can really grow acquainted with our children and discover with them how wonderful are the birds and flowers of our own woodlot.

We can have community gatherings when affairs of interest to all are discussed, being sure that all unkind criticisms and carplings are omitted. Such gatherings will suggest many neighborhood improvements possible to united action, such as road mending, clean-up campaigns, shrub-planting, discussions of modern methods for both house and farm. These occasions may be enjoyable for all, the women serving a simple lunch. Then we may discover the talents that steady work had kept hidden; one sweet woman can sing to her audience of neighbors as well as to her children; another may find that she can charm her friends with a sympathetic reading of a bit of wit or wisdom. One club of ten devoted women that I know has helped the school, provided a small library, made plans for co-operation in the neighborhood, including a demonstration of the new canning process by our University Farm School, and now they are preparing to give a simple play that depicts the life they know and love and that they want their children to appreciate. You may say, But this is all simply more work and more strenuous work than the housework used to be! Ah, but there's the secret!

It is work but it is service for others, gladly and lovingly done; and just as love made possible the endurance of much work at home so the wider service is a joy in as far as it is done in the spirit of unselfishness. The moment that self-seeking enters, when work is undertaken with the hope of reward of position or fame, the true spirit of service is lost and only disillusion and discouragement can result.

I urge the development of our country resources; that we realize there is nothing essential which we cannot have more healthfully in the country than in the city. If we desire to raise our boys to be leaders of men, and our girls to be true home-makers and mothers, we want them to stay on the farms, in the clean pure air and sunlight of the country, to build strong bodies as temples for clean vigorous souls that can fight successfully the battles of life.—Bernice Irwin, in *The Farmer's Wife*.

## APPLAUSE

Said a dear old pastor, "Many years ago I heard the Peet family in concert. When the children came marching on the stage, the audience cheered them loudly. As the applause died away, the father said, 'I thank you much; my children always sing better when they are applauded.' Since that night we have used the words as a proverb in the family, and they have done more than you can at first realize to sweeten the home life. I have learned that my children, too, always 'sing better when they are applauded.'"

"Yes," spoke up the pastor's gentle wife, "father has helped me more than once with his aphorism. When I began housekeeping my mother let me have her maid. She had been with me but a few weeks when she told me she must leave, she could stand it no longer. I was dismayed at the thought of losing the woman who for years had been my mother's most trusted maid, and I finally managed to stammer, 'Why, Eliza! Why do you go?' 'Because you are never satisfied,' was her answer. I looked at her a moment in astonishment; then it all came to me. When the work went wrong I had always spoken and called her attention to it; but when it went right I had said nothing. Henceforth, I determined to applaud the good. I asked her if she would stay until I found another girl. She did so, and I had her many years—nursed her in her last illness. I, too, believe that 'we sing better when we are applauded.'"—By Ella Louise Barnes, in *The Mother's Magazine*.



My  
Dad  
wears

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Our new 1916-17 Catalogue is now ready for delivery, and will be mailed free upon receipt of your name and address. You will be pleased with the clear, exact illustrations of the actual goods we offer you, and you will find the prices reasonable considering the high quality of goods we sell.

We quote here one item from our Watch department, page 22 of this catalogue. No. 3202A—18 size Gentleman's Watch, Fortune quality, gold filled case, open face, screw front and back, plain, engine turned, or engraved pattern, 15-Jewel Waltham movement.

**'10.25**

The above price includes all transportation charges, and the watch is guaranteed to be a satisfactory timepiece or money refunded.

Let us have your name for our mailing list.

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**Threshers! Attention**

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**Highest Grade Steam Coal**  
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Equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless, sparkless. Low Ash. 14491 B.T.U.'s. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

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# Alberta

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

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 9

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I beg to call your attention to the present situation of the livestock industry in the northern part of the province of Alberta. Up to the present time the only facilities provided in the city of Edmonton for the handling of stock have been the private yards of the P. Burns and Swift Companies. This is a restricted market, and, if the complaints which have reached this office from time to time are to be believed, has resulted in quotations greatly below the actual price that should prevail. As you are undoubtedly aware, efforts have been made from time to time during the past few years to establish a competitive market at Edmonton which would mean prices to the farmer nearer what he was actually entitled to. I am informed that this independent market can now be secured with your co-operation in making use of the facilities offered by the Edmonton Stockyards Co. Ltd., whose yards have just been opened up. The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. have lent their assistance to this independent market by establishing an office in these yards and putting a permanent man on this work. We believe that the livestock department will be able to give as good service in Edmonton as they have been able to do in Calgary, and if that is so it will certainly be to your advantage to give them every consideration possible in your livestock business.

The object of this circular, however, is not so much to solicit business for the livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., tho that is important, as to give publicity to the fact that an independent market has now been established in the face of strong opposition from the established interests, and to warn you as to what will almost certainly be the result.

### Timely Warning

The future of the competitive market at Edmonton depends entirely on the farmer. It is almost certain that the private interests will cover the country as thoroughly as possible with buyers, and will of course be prepared to cut their margin to the limit, possibly even a little closer than the market will justify if necessary, in order to get the stock. We have seen this scheme operated at other points where the competition has been less serious. In the case of the Edmonton market, the idea is liable to be worked more thoroughly and systematically than ever before. It will hardly be necessary for me to remind you that neither the Edmonton Stockyards Co. Ltd. nor the livestock department, Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. can live without business any more than you can live without food. I fully anticipate that for the next few months you will be enjoying prices for your hogs that you have never before experienced as a result of the effort that will be made to deprive the new stockyards of the business which is absolutely essential to them if they are to remain in the field. If by offering you a higher price, and inducing you to withhold your stock from the Edmonton Stockyards and sell to the private interests, the latter are able to put the new yards out of business, it will be easy money for them, and, competition once again eliminated, they will revert back to their old system, which on your own showing has been robbing you of about 50 cents per 100 for a long time past, and they will rapidly recoup themselves for any temporary loss suffered while the competition is active. It is for you to see that the new yards are given a fair trial and that the competitive market now existing at Edmonton is made permanent.

### Organize Shipping Associations

It is unfortunate in view of the present outlook that, tho endorsed at our last convention, practically none of our unions have adopted the recommendation of the livestock committee for the organization of local livestock shipping associations. The province of Saskatchewan, which was at one time away behind us in this matter, now has six or seven times as many of these associations as we have in spite of

the fact that their facilities for raising hogs are not nearly so good as ours. If you wish to get the most that there is in your livestock, the right way to do it is thru the livestock shipping association which has proved its value thoroughly wherever it has been tried. It is a matter of great regret, not only to myself, but to many others who sincerely wish to see the livestock industry of this province established on a sound basis, that so few localities have seen fit to organize a livestock shipping association, which is probably the simplest yet the most effective form of co-operation that could possibly be devised. It requires little or no capital and not even a great deal of energy. The Central office is willing and anxious to give you every possible assistance in organizing these associations, and, frankly speaking, I think you will have no more effective weapon in the fight for a competitive market which lies before you than by organizing as a livestock shipping association at your nearest shipping point. If there are several unions using a common shipping point, it will hardly be necessary for me to suggest that you should co-operate with them and thus cover as much territory as possible under one management.

Yours fraternally,  
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,  
Provincial Secretary.

### ASSIST LIVESTOCK PURCHASES

We wish to call the attention of our members to the following circular which has been issued by the Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which has been handed to us by their Alberta representative, E. W. Jones, 912 Riverdale Avenue, Calgary:

The Dominion Livestock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer, or the authorized agent of a number of farmers, from any section of Canada desiring to purchase one or more carloads of breeding stock or of feeding and stocker cattle in any part of the country. A systematic effort in Western Canada to conserve cattle suitable for breeding and feeding purposes has been made by providing special facilities for parties wishing to take advantage of this assistance at any of the Western stockyards. The expenses of farmers buying cattle under these conditions at such stockyards will be paid in accordance with the general terms of the policy as stated above, and in addition the services of representatives of the branch will be available in an advisory capacity if so desired. The actual purchasing must, however, be done by the buyer himself or thru his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the branch. It must be distinctly understood that no assistance under this policy can be rendered when stock is purchased for speculative purposes. The expenses will cover railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the point at which it is expected that the purchase will be made, also hotel expenses and livery expenses (exclusive of automobile hire) for the time which should be sufficient to purchase the consignment. No assistance in the payment of freight is given, nor is any responsibility assumed by the branch in connection with the purchase price of the shipment. The purchaser should keep vouchers for all expenditures of two dollars or over, and should include with his account all such vouchers together with a duplicate copy of the receipted shipping bill. The account should be forwarded in duplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose. The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include a statement, regarding the purchases covered by the account, on forms prepared by the branch. These forms together with the expense account forms referred to in the preceding paragraph may be obtained from the representative of the branch at the Winnipeg stockyards. Parties wishing to secure breeding or feeding cattle and desiring to take advantage of this policy should make out their applications for this assistance on forms which may be obtained upon request from the manager of their local

bank, who will be in a position to give further particulars of the scheme. These forms when completed should be forwarded to D. M. Johnston, Markets Representative of the Livestock Branch, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

### MONTHLY MEETINGS

W. L. McKillop, secretary of Swan River Local, No. 178, reports that meetings of the local are now held once a month, a good percentage of the members usually being present. They have some very lively discussions on topics of local interest, such as roads, schools, etc. A committee has been appointed whose business it is to keep, as far as possible, noxious weeds from getting a hold in the district. The membership of this union is now forty-five. The ladies provide lunch at the regular meetings and thus far the members have spent very entertaining and profitable evenings.

### FARM HELP SCARCE

A. T. Dickinson, secretary of Rangeview Local, No. 273, reports that this local has now thirty-one members. At the last meeting the question of the U.F.A. battalion was discussed and the members voted against same as they feel that the farms have been depleted nearly as much as they will stand already. In this community the farmers are working short-handed now. The union is doing quite a business in the line of co-operative purchasing. An order for twine to the amount of 7,100 pounds was placed this year at a saving of one and three-quarter cents per pound. The members have also handled two carloads of fence posts and three cars of coal, at a very nice saving to the members.

### ANNUAL REPORTS APPRECIATED

Following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. M. E. Graham, secretary of Tring Local Union, No. 24: "Re annual reports, I sent two of these to busy farm mothers in Ontario and recently received letters stating: (1) 'I enjoyed the report and read it all. It was more interesting because I had read your letter describing the convention, or perhaps the report made the letter more interesting.' (2) 'There are times when a mother must sit with her baby, so I read every word of the report, resolutions and all, and thoroughly enjoyed it. If you have any more like that send them along.'"

### PROGRESS AT GRAND PRAIRIE

The following is a copy of a circular letter issued by Joshua Fletcher, secretary of Grand Prairie District Association, to the members of that association, dated October 4, which goes to show the progress they are making in that locality: "It has been decided to hold a meeting of the District Association at Lake Saskatoon on the afternoon of Friday, November 10. A number of new unions have been formed since our last meeting. These we hope will be represented also. An election of officers will be called for, so that these new unions may have a chance to vote. Much important business will come up for settlement, and their various questions should be brought up by the local unions, so that delegates may know the stand they are expected to take. Provision for being represented at the general annual convention; the experimental farms; the demonstration farm; the telephone system; reform of the homestead and lease regulations will be discussed. The forming of a U.F.A. battalion is being discussed at Calgary. The creamery for Grande Prairie district, the supply of twine and other articles will be discussed in connection with the co-operative elevator scheme, and another visit in here of the chief officers of the Central Association may be arranged for during the coming winter. In taking up the creamery question, it is understood that the manager of the Edmonton City Dairy Co. will soon make another visit to Grande Prairie. We should be in a position to inform him what number of dairy cows we expect to keep. The best authorities have pointed out that more success has been made where people of a district have agreed upon some particular breed rather than where all breeds were kept to some extent. This is especially true of the pure bred stock business in which each locality makes its own reputation. It will be the duty of each secretary to bring these and other matters before his local union, so that delegates may arrive at decisions quickly at the District Association meeting, Friday, November 10, 1916, at Lake Saskatoon."

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PHENOMENAL HAIL LOSSES

The present year, at least so far as the province of Saskatchewan is concerned, shows what is probably the heaviest hail loss in proportion to the acreage of grain sown of any year in the history of agriculture in the West, and certainly the aggregate loss by hail damage is this year vastly in excess of any that has preceded it. According to the experience of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Commission and the various hail insurance companies it would appear that our actual hail loss amounts to not less than ten per cent. of the grain crop. This means that the province has lost somewhere between twenty and twenty-five million dollars by hail alone during the season of 1916. No one possessing this information is surprised that the very light assessment of four cents per acre on the assessable land, within the municipalities which are under the plan, has failed to produce revenue sufficient to meet in full the claims for hail damage of this season. While the first two years of operation of the Municipalities plan if calculated by themselves appeared to indicate that the assessment rate was sufficient to cover the actual average hail risk up to a maximum of five dollars per acre, the experience of the present year will cause many to doubt the sufficiency of the rate to afford the protection aimed at.

Three Millions in Claims

It would appear that the amount of the claims against the commission is well over three million dollars, whereas the current year's revenue arising from the four cents per acre assessment is just around one million dollars to which must be added to attain the sum available with which to meet claims, the amount of five hundred thousand dollars which was the accumulated surplus of the commission at the end of last year. It is thus readily apparent that the municipalities under the scheme will not be able to indemnify their ratepayers for the full maximum amount of their claims. The unfortunate feature of the municipal or co-operative plan is, that, even if the revenue of the commission is sufficient to cover the average hail loss, this year of extraordinary loss has come upon us too early in the experience of the commission for a surplus to have been accumulated sufficient to meet this year's extraordinary losses. Had we had such a year following an average period of many years there would probably have been a sufficient surplus on hand to meet all claims in full.

It has, of course, been pretty well understood by the ratepayers that the scheme is mutual and that no monies would be available for the meeting of hail damage claims except the monies which had actually been paid to the commission by the municipalities, and yet it seems very unfortunate and it will bring disappointment and possibly suffering to some, that the full maximum amount of the claims cannot be paid. Everyone will recognize freely that there is no criticism coming to anyone in this connection. The scheme has been administered with the most rigid economy and with the utmost possible fairness to all, and certainly it was quite impossible for anyone to foresee that the province should in any one year suffer hail damage to the extent of about three times the average yearly loss.

Scheme Inherently Sound

It is of the utmost importance that the farmers throughout the province should not permit the enemies of their co-operative movement to discourage them with an undertaking which is inherently sound at least so far as it relates itself to the cost of carrying our hail insurance protection, but it is equally important that the farmers under the plan should recognize that more or less drastic changes in the Act must be made in order to place this undertaking upon a basis where it will afford the fullest possible protection at all times and in every year. In a general way, there are probably only two methods by which this can reasonably be accomplished, and both are worth the fullest consideration by all interested parties. If we assume that it would not be fair to raise the four cents per acre assessment in so far as it applies to land which is not in crop, then we face the conclusion that any additional protection which is required by the farmers must be paid for by those who enjoy the protection, that is, it must become a charge against the land which is actually in crop and not against

Saskatchewan

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

the prairie land. In order therefore to perfect this plan of insurance it might be made fully mutual. That is to say, the commission might be authorized to levy against the land in crop such additional assessment as may in case of a deficit be required to meet the full amount of the claims of the insured. There are many who think that this would be the best method by which to immediately bring this insurance into the position of being absolute protection up to five dollars per acre maximum indemnity, and certainly it has the advantage of being both sound and fair to all parties concerned. The only other method by which protection up to a maximum of five dollars per acre may be positively assured in case of an unusual year is by the rapid accumulation of a surplus sufficiently large to give positive protection. The latter method would have one weakness, in that it would require a term of years in which to accumulate such a surplus, and if the experience of this year should be repeated too early in the term of the undertaking the needed surplus with which to meet the unusual loss might not as yet have been accumulated. Probably a combination of these two suggestions would serve best.

Careful Study Needed

This whole subject needs careful study and ought to be brought up for discussion in every local association in Saskatchewan. It will receive the attention of the full board of directors of the association at their meeting which has been called for November 23, and in all probability will be discussed at the various district conventions of the association this winter as well as at the big annual meeting, and it is hoped by the writer that interested parties will take up the subject by correspondence and that interesting and illuminating letters which will be suitable for publication in the Saskatchewan page of The Guide and dealing with the various phases of this question may be forwarded to the central office after full discussion of the subject in the meetings of the locals.

J.B.M.

CHECK FOR FIGHTING FUND

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find check for \$20.00 for the Fighting Fund. At a meeting held last January a motion was passed that we pay fifty cents per member into this fund. We have now forty members. With good wishes for the G.G.A.

SAM. V. HAIGHT.

Secretary Keeler Local.

FIRST FAIR A SUCCESS

Central Secretary:—I am sending you a small contribution for the Belgian Relief Fund which I trust you will place in proper and safe hands that will see it does the good for which it was raised, and credit the Lady Grain Growers of Macrorie for it. We, by rather a strenuous effort, put thru a fair here on September 27, this year. We did not expect large results as few were in sympathy with the move, saying it could not be done in so short a time and an almost total lack of funds, but we said it could be done. We would at least try. So we got out our bills and our premium cards and went to work. We solicited the ladies of the town for exhibits and they responded nobly. We secured an empty machine building free of charge, thanks to the agent in charge of it. As the season was a very busy one, little or no effort was made on the part of most of the farmers to help swell the showing of all produce, but when the fair opened up everyone was struck with astonishment at the quantity and quality of exhibits along all lines, except grain which was small, the good, and stock, of which there was none. The showing of vegetables was extra fine. Never saw nicer at the city fair. The cooked foods, such as roast fowl, pie, cakes, bread, buns, so on with butter and cheese, all home-made, were shown on a long table down the centre of the hall, spread with white cloths and decorated with bouquets, looked very appetizing, like a real dining table. There was a very

fine display of canned fruits of nearly every known kind, and pickles in many varieties, which we consider was a real credit to our housewives and were fine enough to compete with any shown in this country. We had a fair showing of house-plants and flowers, which could have been much nicer had not the frost played havoc with them. Quite a number of interesting curios were shown also.

And now we mention the fancy work department, which was very large and as fine as anything, we venture to say, ever shown at any fair, for the work was exceptionally fine needle work, embroidered linens and cushion tops, crochet and knitting in cotton and wool from socks to fine garments, patch work and drawn work. A large and various collection along all these lines showed that the ladies could not only cook, can and pickle, but could also put up very dainty other work also. Drawing and penmanship was also shown which was good. We gave no prizes this first year on account of lack of funds, but gave first and second premiums and all seemed to be satisfied. It should be so. Taking all together, we consider our little fair was a success and an excellent starter for future better fairs, and we think too that it will have a tendency to induce communities to put forth more effort to do better and more effective work along these lines that they may be able to make showings that they can well be proud of. At least we can try to live and learn, make better use of our time and means that our labors may never be in vain, and by so doing better our homes, communities and our country.

MRS. M. C. WEBSTER.

Secretary Women's Section, Macrorie Local.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Contributions to the Patriotic Acre Fund are now coming in with a little more freedom than for some time past. During the past week we have received contributions amounting to 750 bushels of wheat and \$734.00 in cash. Of this total 695 bushels of wheat and \$70.40 in cash were contributed by the Bailey Association, with a promise of more to follow in a few days time. Our Bailey friends are evidently determined that the cause shall not suffer for any lack of help on their part. If they were not represented in the first shipment they are going to be in it next time.

We have now in hand, in addition to the amount represented in the first shipment of flour, a total of over 2,000 bushels of wheat and more than \$13,000 in cash. We are looking for these figures to be greatly increased in the near future. S.W.Y.

BIG AND LITTLE CONTRIBUTIONS

A few days ago we received a cash contribution of \$257 from D. and J. Stenhouse of Nashlyn, this being the largest single cash contribution yet sent in. It is worth noting that the largest contribution in grain, 400 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, also came from Nashlyn and was given by Isaac Sterling, of that place. Both these contributions were obtained by D. C. McMillan, secretary of the Consul Local Association, to whom much credit is therefore due. In calling attention to these large contributions I do not for a moment wish that they should seem to detract from the value of smaller contributions. Many a man has given his twenty, ten, or even five bushels, to whom the sacrifice has probably been as great as in the above cases. There has been many a "Widow's Mite" cast into the treasury in connection with the Patriotic Acre Fund, for which the givers will receive their reward. It would go ill with any such scheme as this but for the "Widow's Mites," as after all it is on such gifts we must largely depend for any success we may attain. S.W.Y.

Mr. Russell, Assistant Minister in charge of the Australian Shipping Line, has announced that the gross earnings of the new fleet have been very gratifying and that everything is now ready for the vessels to transport wheat.

Every Sheet is true and even Empire corrugated Iron. "EMPIRE" Corrugated Iron is made with deep corrugations fitting closely and snugly; it makes a splendid, strong, rigid wall that withstands all storms. Remember—building with Metal gives you fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning-proof buildings. Our "Metallic" building materials—the "Quality First" kind—may cost a little more than other building materials, but they're permanent. "Easi-lake" Galvanized Shingles; "Metallic" Ceilings; "Metallic" Rock and Brick-face and Clapboard Siding; Roof-lights and Ventilators, Silo Tops, etc., save you money. Write for interesting booklet giving complete information, prices, etc. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited 797 Notre Dame Avenue WINNIPEG

LUMBER

Direct from our Mills at Wholesale Mill Prices

You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber, you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost. FREIGHT PAID CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD.

Consumers' Lumber Company VANCOUVER, B.C.

GRAIN GROWERS

Co-operate and buy your flour direct from FORD MILLING COMPANY, Swift Current, Sask. Save money. Cheaper and better. Write for quotations on carload lots.

Wanted

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

# POULTRY

**WE BUY YOUR BIRDS ALIVE  
SELL NOW—PRICES ARE DROPPING**

Hens	130 per lb.
Roosters, 1 year old	120 "
Roosters, old	90 "
Chickens, 1916 hatch	160 "
Ducklings, fattened	150 "
Turkeys	180 "

Prices are delivered in Winnipeg and are for marketable birds. Crates supplied. This is not a commission house. We deal in poultry and buy your birds outright.

**The W. J. Guest Fish Co. Limited**  
Box 2960, WINNIPEG

## Highest Price Paid for all your Farm Products

The demand is now very heavy for BUTTER AND EGGS. Ship us your supply at once. As the weather is now cool you can ship your poultry dressed if carefully packed.

**Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited**  
Under Control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

## LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	12-13c
Ducks	14c
Turkeys	21c
Young Roosters	Best Market Price
Geese	13c to 14c

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment. We are also buying dressed poultry.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 87 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG

## CASH POULTRY

Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices.

Spring Chickens	160
Turkeys, 1-year-old birds	21c
Turkeys, old Hens and Toms	19c
Hens	13c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks, 1916 Hatch	15c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

## Live Poultry

THE PRICES QUOTED BELOW ARE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Hens	13c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, 3 lbs. up	16c
Roosters, any age	12c
Ducks (any age)	13c
Geese	13c
Turkeys, any age, 7 lbs. up	20c

ALL PRICES LIVE WEIGHT, DELIVERED WINNIPEG

Write us today for crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements. Then make crates yourself—save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Terms: Cash, Bank Money Order on receipt of goods.

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.**  
WINNIPEG

## I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

EVERY DAY

We receive such letters as this: "I don't want any other kind. The I.X.L. is the best I have been using for the last few years."

MR. JAMES CANNON, Elmwood Valley, Sask.  
"YOU will not want any other kind after using the I.X.L."

ORDER NOW. Write Dept. U.S.G.

**UNITED MANUFACTURERS**  
WINNIPEG

# Manitoba

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

### SUCCESSFUL FARMER'S OPINION

In reply to a question asked some of the experienced farmers some time ago for a statement of the approximate cost of purchases made each year by farmers on a half section of land, the following is an extract from one of the letters received and will probably be of interest to many of the readers of this page:

"Any farmer with from twenty to forty years' experience in Manitoba may well be excused for having formed some opinions and arriving at some conclusions, satisfactory to himself at least, if not convincing to everyone. As long as thirty years ago I used to express my views to the public press and have made the statement that the climate other natural conditions in Manitoba were trying enough in themselves, they were at least beyond the control of man, and what a pity it was that, in his perverseness, man should seek to impose restrictions which served to still further prevent him from obtaining the reward of his endeavors when bringing into cultivation lands which had been unproductive. I thought, even then, that the tariff which placed extra cost on the price of living and practically made anything in the shape of comfort or luxury, in a small way, impossible to a settler on the prairie, was a colossal mistake and would tend more than anything that Nature would exact to prevent a satisfactory settlement of these vast prairies, fertile tho they be. Time has not changed this conclusion, but rather confirmed it and today we find that instead of a half section or even a quarter section offering an asylum of refuge to an average man, where he could live in comparative comfort if unrestricted in his buying and selling, it only provides a place where the best of men who could make a success of anything else may get on and in a small way prosper. In further reply to your query, I would say that as far as my experience serves me the average farmer is paying from \$200 to \$300 yearly thru the restrictive tariff on his purchases. And this is not to my mind conclusive as the choking of competitive supply doubtless creates a condition by which the consumer on the prairie must suffer much more indirectly than what is apparent either to himself or anyone else. Besides all this, there is the constant feeling that the settler in the west is being made a stepping stone by means of which the manufacturing element may reach to affluence and spend most of their time elsewhere than in Canada, wherever they can find most enjoyment."

### FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

This is the time of year when stock companies are holding their annual meetings, for which they have prepared statements. Some of these statements furnish very interesting reading as well as matter for very serious thought and consideration. The majority of our people are struggling with their financial problems and are wondering how they are going to maintain themselves during the coming winter and yet large corporate interests are showing enormous profits and extraordinary dividends. The industry which is the basis of all wealth is struggling perhaps as never before to make ends meet. Dividends are out of the question. I think that every intelligent farmer should study these reports carefully. Having done so, it will be pertinent for him to ask, "How is it that these industries, which depend absolutely for their existence on agriculture, are able to show such signs of unbounded prosperity and the industry upon which they feed is scarcely able to maintain itself?" There is only one answer to this question, viz., they prosper because, thru the strength of organization, they are able to secure such legislation as enables them to exact an unjust toll for the service they render and thus to place their share of economic burden on other shoulders than their own. We fail for lack of that organization. The lesson for the farmer is organize! Get together and

stand together. The following reports and statements are suggestive and convincing. R.C.H.

### A GOOD BEGINNING

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Wausau, Wisconsin. This packing company is owned by 1,860 farmers, each having at least one, and not over ten, shares of stock, whose par value is \$100 per share. They started in operation January 17, 1916, and in their first six months have overcome the difficulties which naturally beset a new organization and have established a trade which is taking care of their entire output. Quality of products has been their motto, and thereby their best advertiser. They have bought and slaughtered in these six months 1,437 head of cattle, 3,537 calves, 206 sheep, and 7,356 hogs. This stock has all come from the stockholders and their neighbors, and has not been brought in from other markets. The total amount paid for this stock has been \$357,616.67, which represents approximately 10 per cent. more than the stockholders would have received thru their local sources. In addition the stockholders have had the privilege of buying their own finished product and a great many have taken advantage thru their local unions or thru the American Co-operative Association at Wausau to care for their own needs. The company has handled as high as seven cars of livestock in one day, and have had an average tonnage output per week of 46,500 pounds. All their dealings on livestock are made direct with the farmer, and the middleman profit is thereby eliminated. At the present time the directors are considering an increase in their capitalization of \$100,000, to take care of their increase in volume of business, and to make possible the handling of produce as market conditions warrant. The present outlook speaks success for the organization and shows the world what farmers can do by hearty co-operation in the way of bettering their conditions and being independent.

### PACKERS' BIG DIVIDENDS

At the last meeting of the board of directors of Swift and Co., the Chicago packers, a cash dividend of twenty-five millions, or \$33.33 per share was declared, and this in the face of 2 1/2 cents per hour's increase in the wages of their force. About \$25,000,000 still remains in the surplus fund and the company has paid an annual cash dividend of seven per cent. since 1898. Do packing plants pay!

### ARMOUR'S DIVIDE A MELON

The Armour people are not to be behind in the dividend game, for its stock holders will divide eighty million in a 400 per cent. stock dividend. This "melon" consists of the surplus profits accumulated by the Armour Company since 1901. The last accounting shows a total surplus of \$98,733,116. It is proposed to divide \$80,000,000 of this among the stock holders. Each shareholder who owns one or more shares of stock worth \$500 will, after the proposed dividend, own five shares of stock for each one now owned. The 1915 statement of this company shows net earnings of 55 per cent. on the capital stock of \$20,000,000. The net income was \$18,048,694, of which \$11,000,000 was over and above all possible expenses and was added to surplus.

### ARTIFICIAL LAWS CONTROL FARMER

His Wealth Can Be Taken From Him Without His Knowledge—How It Is Done—Why He Should Understand These Matters

(By R. McKenzie, Canadian Council of Agriculture)

The census divides the people into two classes, urban and rural. Farmers sometimes divide them into Tories and Grits, but the former is the more correct division. As far as the rural population is concerned, politicians expect

them to do two things, to increase production and to vote right. After the war started, the government began to realize that the farmers are the true producers of wealth. The call for increased production did not go out to the manufacturers but to the farmers. If the farmers are the greatest producers of wealth, why is it that we cannot have the same leisure and comforts that many men in the city enjoy? This is an economic question, but there is a disposition on the part of public men to discourage the discussion of economic questions amongst farmers. They urge us to discuss production, but if we undertake to discuss marketing or the distribution of wealth we are told that we are meddling with matters that do not concern us, and which we should let alone. The only consolation we have is that we can think these matters out without offending anyone.

### Decadence of Agriculture

The question confronting us is this. Can we throw any light on the cause of the relative decadence of agriculture? With all the energy that has been displayed in putting men on the land, the fact remains that today we have fewer acres under crop than in 1911, and also since that time over 400,000 immigrants have come into the prairie provinces we have fewer men on the land than we had at that time. Now, this is not due to natural causes. The fertility of the land has not been impaired appreciably in that time. Our climatic conditions have not changed. It is due entirely to causes that have been imposed upon us; to artificial causes. It is because the burdens imposed on farmers have been too oppressive for them to bear. This condition has been created because farmers have not been looking after their own interests. We do not take the place that we should in the shaping of public policies. Instead of asserting ourselves, we have left public business to those who, in establishing the rules and customs of business, have shaped out laws to suit their own requirements and have produced conditions that are burdensome to the man on the land. By the fiscal system which they have established, federal revenue is obtained by the collection of customs duties. This system is framed entirely in the interests of one class—the monopolized interests. Let us never forget that it has not been established by rural people, nor by the city working classes, but by those who are benefitted by it.

### Organize First

What are we going to do about it? Our first duty is to organize. Our fiscal system has not been imposed in this country without organization on the part of those who are the beneficiaries of it. I can remember when there were no such organizations. Now, the interests have their organizations; transportation companies, manufacturers, banks, professional men, laboring men, everybody but the farmers. In the city of Winnipeg there are 50 labor unions with annual fees of as high as \$15 a year, paid by men who get only \$3 a day when working. Even the bootblacks are organized and pay \$5 a year each in annual fees. The fees for the Manufacturers' Association vary from \$25 to \$75 according to the number of employees. All these men know from experience what organization is worth to them, and it is just as indispensable for us. We should at least value our organization as highly as the bootblacks. Yet some farmers when requested to pay a dollar into the membership of the farmers' club, ask what they are going to get out of it. If they put it in the bank they will get about three cents a year. Other industries secure an undue share of the products of agriculture. Whether you sell or buy you cannot get away from them. When you sell you sell to a member of an organization. It is the same when you buy. Whether you sell or buy, if the man you do business with does not set the price you have to take or give, the price is fixed for him. Behind him often is an organization that fixes the price at which all articles are sold or bought and he is bound by the terms of the contract to maintain these prices.

(Continued next week)

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# The Co-operative Community

I.—Social Conditions on the Prairies

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

In a syndicate of American newspapers there appeared recently a group of photographs. One was of a prairie home, another of a prairie school, the third a prairie church and the fourth a cabinet minister. These pictures illustrated an article on the Bureau of Social Research—an article sent out by a railway corporation as a part of its advertising literature. Canada was represented as a country that cared for the welfare of her people.



J. S. WOODSWORTH

Surely, when one comes to think of it, the social welfare of the people ought to be a greater inducement than cheap lands and forty bushels to the acre; and yet this is rather a novel kind of advertising—so new that it is startling. Nothing has so encouraged the Bureau. It is conclusive evidence that a new ideal is coming to the people of the prairies.

What matters it that we have a long way to travel? Our faces are set in the right direction. Hereafter it is to be not a selfish scramble for dollars but a passion for the welfare of the people. That is the Canada that is emerging. The new ideal, however, cannot be attained at a bound. It will require patient plodding effort. Conditions must be studied, experiments made, the co-operative spirit developed. Progress may be slow, failures may be frequent, but ultimate success is assured.

### A General Survey

During the first few months the Bureau has endeavored to make a general survey of social conditions in our rural communities. A committee representing various rural organizations co-operated heartily in the undertaking. Enquiries were sent out to the secretaries of all the farmers' and women's organizations, to the rural ministers, and thru the Departments of Education, to the rural school teachers in the three prairie provinces.

It was not expected that in this way accurate statistical material could be secured, but it was believed that much suggestive information might be obtained and that the reading of the questionnaires might arouse a wider interest in community problems.

Our belief has been more than justified. 286 of the secretaries, or over 12 per cent, replied. Five per cent is considered a fair response to a business appeal. In one district, where the local association was almost dead, the secretary wrote that he had taken heart again, and sent out a stirring appeal for renewed effort.

Of the ministers, 174, or 13 per cent replied. One Anglican rector writes: "Permit me to say that your proposed work seems to me of a most useful nature. It is a ray of hope for those who strive for the spiritual elevation of those who cannot look over the top of a dollar bill." A Presbyterian minister concludes his report: "trusting your work will lead to a wider and more comprehensive survey and be the means of unifying and consolidating the forces that make for social, economic and moral advancement, and thus promote the coming of His Kingdom."

Even an Interprovincial Bureau appreciates such a God-Speed. Again a new ideal.

### School Teachers Interested

In Manitoba 536 teachers and in Saskatchewan 633 teachers sent replies. Alberta returns are not yet to hand but will doubtless equal those of the other provinces. One teacher writes: "the school and parents ought to co-operate and form and organize athletic and literary societies and farmers' clubs. They ought to have more annual events, and get together so they will really become acquainted with one another, and see the necessity of social betterment and enlightenment. I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to improve the

social condition in this district by organizing a literary society and a mothers' club." Another says: "It will be up to me to get something started."

With over sixteen hundred districts before us it is time to send back some report to those who so generously assisted us. One difficulty is that there is nothing startling—very little indeed that is new. The really big thing is that over two thousand leaders in community life are sufficiently interested to answer a long list of questions and in many cases offer suggestions which show that they are really thinking out their local problems.

### The Narrow Vision

Some indeed, look at the situation entirely from their own viewpoint. One minister says: "you will notice that I have given the number of families in my charge. If you want the number of families residing in the whole district, I cannot give it." That minister is not yet socially re-born. He has not yet attained the community spirit. He is thinking in terms of his church, not in terms of the district. He is working for the growth of his church, and not for the welfare of the neighborhood.

The contribution which it is hoped that this study may make is not the statements of the numbers that belong to this or that church, but the relationship of both this and that church to the entire community. The school departments doubtless already have on file much of the information which we asked for, but most of the teachers have not considered these facts in relation to other facts regarding the community which may or may not be known to them.

The fundamental difficulty with nearly all institutions is that the institutions become the end and not the means; the centre to which all must come, instead of the point of departure for all kinds of effort.

We are apt to look out on the community from the standpoint of our own organization as thru narrow windows of an old tower. Everything is far or near, important or unimportant, simply as it is related to our tower. From another tower, just across the way, the perspective is very different. Some things that were very prominent from the one point of view are almost hidden from the other. That is why, perhaps, the reports of the ministers and school teachers and farmers and women differ in some respects so greatly. Each must be supplemented and corrected by the others if a true idea is to be gained. Some day all will climb up to the top of their little towers and gain a true community view of things.

It is this narrowness of vision that prevents a larger measure of co-operation. From some points of view a sailing vessel, tacking against the wind may seem at times to be getting farther and farther from its objective; indeed, to be running in the opposite direction. Only the "long view" enables us to appreciate the progress that is being made. Unless a thing is coming directly our way—and coming fast—we cannot see how it can effect us. We may indeed even denounce it as going contrary to our interests. When a rope is passed over a pulley, one set of men may be pushing and another pulling, and yet both groups are really helping one another. When the pushers denounce the pullers, and the pullers the pushers, the quarrel arises not because they are working in opposite directions but because they have lost sight of the pulley. In our community studies we need to know facts, but more important still, we need to perceive the facts in their true relations.

### Some Impressions

A reading of the questionnaires leaves several outstanding impressions.

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ing districts there is a very large measure of material prosperity.

2.—In these districts the social opportunities are very far from being commensurate with the economic development.

3.—In many of the newer and outlying districts there is a very great need for public assistance in providing roads and facilitating social intercourse.

4.—The problem of the non-English speaking immigrant is still unsolved. Mixed communities of many varieties extend right across the three prairie provinces, and present very complicated racial and religious and educational and social problems.

5.—There is a very general dissatisfaction—dissatisfaction with economic conditions, with public life, with the churches, with the school system. Is this dissatisfaction simply the "grumbling" of which farmers are so frequently accused; or is it the precursor of far-reaching changes in time honored institutions?

In subsequent articles we propose to study these various institutions in their relation to community life.

STOCK PRICES IN ARGENTINA

Organized agriculture is represented in the Argentine Republic by the "Rural Society of Argentina." This year it celebrated its fiftieth anniversary during the great livestock show at Buenos Aires and the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Argentina. The Society conducts four exhibitions annually. These are as follows: 1st.—Pure Bred Stock, in August; 2nd.—None pedigreed breeding cattle, in October; 3rd. Fat stock, in November, and 4th.—Poultry and dog show in early winter.

The August exhibition is the great event of the year since nearly everyone in the Argentine is interested in cattle. Their manufacturing and mining is developed very little and nearly the whole resources of the country so far rests in agriculture.

The August exhibition is known as the International and is chiefly a bull show. This year there were over 800 Short-horn bulls and also a good exhibit of Herefords and Angus. There are nine classes for bulls ranging from aged bulls down to those of 15 months. Next year there will be twelve classes with only two months between each class. Immediately after the show a great sale is held for which most of these bulls have been prepared. This sale lasts about ten days and at this year's show totalled over \$3,000,000. The Breeder's Gazette says of this: "Sheep, swine and horses are included in the sales, but bulls represent four-fifths of the valuation and this show and sale constitutes the great livestock event of the year." The record price this year was for the reserve champion bull, \$50,000. The champion was not sold. Later on the bull that stood next to the reserve champion, three years old, was sold for \$55,000, and two others for \$32,000 and \$30,000. In the first afternoon sale of Shorthorns, 25 animals averaged \$9,144 and these included the reserve champion. It must be borne in mind, however, that a \$1.00 of Argentine money is only equal to 42 cents of our money. At these sales the auctioneer's fee is 6 per cent, and the Society gets half of that. The auctioneer takes charge of all animals, furnished attendants, care and help, prepares the sale catalogs and provides for the advertising. The buyers pay the auctioneer's commission. Lincoln sheep are the predominant breed. The champion ram sold for \$4,500 and the champion Berkshire boar sold for \$500. This of course, also, was Argentine valuation.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIR

The University of Saskatchewan announces the annual Provincial Seed Fair to be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, during the first week in January. Programs are available for circulation and the Director of Extension Work, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, would be glad to mail a copy to anyone interested. The prize list is a comprehensive one, nearly \$2,000 being offered in prizes and trophies, prizes offered being from \$20 as a first prize to \$3 as an eighth prize, in many of the competitions.



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This marvel of convenience has places for 400 articles *all within arm's reach*. But it's more than a tool-house for your kitchen. The Hoosier is an *automatic servant* with 40 labor-saving inventions—each like a *helping hand!*

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The Hoosier is in daily use in over one million kitchens. Seventy-five thousand Hoosiers were sold in the past few months alone. This enormous output makes possible our present low prices.

Our money-back offer removes all risk—enables you to try the Hoosier right in your own kitchen to your heart's content. Send for this offer today. Save miles of steps. Save your health. Save your strength, save work, save time, save food supplies and have the handsomest cabinet in your neighborhood in the bargain.

Tear Out and Mail This Coupon Today!

Get our interesting catalog that shows actual photographs of all the beautiful new Hoosier models. See the many ways to short-cut kitchen work—see diagrams for kitchen arrangement prepared by experts.

This valuable book sent free, and with it we'll send you our surprising money-back, freight-paid offer.

Right now is the season when you need the Hoosier most. Get this book today. No obligations whatever.

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**Stop Being a Slave To Your Kitchen**

Nothing tells on a woman so quickly as kitchen drudgery. And on the farm where there are many hands to cook for, the Hoosier is needed more than anywhere else on earth.

It lets you sit down restfully at your work. It ends those miles of useless steps that you are now taking from the cellar, the pantry, the cupboard, the kitchen table, back and forth three times a day in preparing meals and in clearing away the dishes and utensils afterwards.

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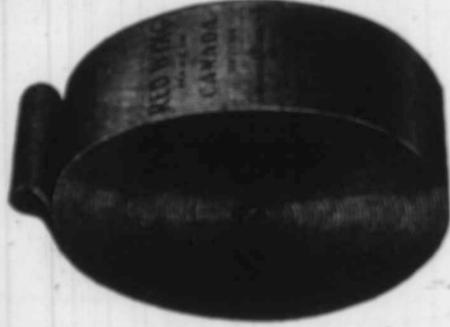


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After several months "seasoning," this "Red Wing" Thresher Belt is ready to give you more service per dollar of cost than you can get from any other belt.

If you prefer a Rubber Belt, give our "Star" or "Lumber King" a trial. Our nearest branch is equipped and ready to give your belting needs prompt attention and service.

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

## A REFERENDUM WANTED

Editor, Guide:—I was much interested in the letter by D. W. Buchanan in The Guide of September 13, and that of J. C. Moffat, September 27, as to what would be done in the three prairie provinces in regard to the next federal election. The idea that something should be done appears to be pretty general. The only obstacle appearing to be in the way of making a move in this direction is to decide who will assume the responsibility of calling a special convention of the three prairie provinces. Might I offer a suggestion? How would a call something after the following manner answer?

Believing that the public interest would be better served by more independence of thought and action on the part of members of legislatures and parliaments, and recognizing that such conditions cannot be brought about except thru the exercise of such virtues by the electorate, the undersigned have ventured to take the lead in a movement for better government to the extent of calling a convention of the free and independent electors of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The purpose of such a convention being to draft a platform and effect an organization with power to call a convention in each federal constituency for the purpose of organizing each constituency and nominate a candidate, and to do any other business in connection with such a movement; and upon a sufficient number of signatures representative of the three provinces being received, we authorize the editor of The Guide to set a date and issue a call for said convention on our behalf.

If The Guide would take a referendum of the electorate of the three provinces by publishing a call something like the above in the form of a coupon that an elector could cut out and sign, giving address, too, and return it by a certain date. Any elector having the privilege of attaching the call to a sheet of paper and circulate it thru his community to give as many as possible who wished the privilege of signing it. Do you not believe a sufficient number of signatures representative of the three provinces would be got in this voluntary way to warrant the calling of such a convention on behalf of those signing the call?

I am ready to sign a call and will contribute the proceeds of one acre of my 1917 main grain crop to a campaign fund. Who will be next?

A. J. M. POOLE,  
Springhurst, Man.

## WISE MEN FROM THE EAST

Editor, Guide:—Sir George Foster is quoted by the press to have said in Winnipeg on October 10: "I hope the day will come when we will have somebody big enough and strong enough to pass legislation making it a criminal offence for any speculator or body of speculators to gobble up town sites. There are traces of this disease throughout the West, but your people are facing facts with an iron hold on, the country will come up, yes, the country will come up and it will thru ungodly tribulations." And Mr. Foster further says, in order to meet this situation: "Sit down and prepare for production, never mind trade, it will take care of itself." I wonder how long that old song will be sung, "Farmers, produce, produce." Yes, that is the cry, "Farmers, produce." Yes, my brother farmer, the more we produce the more toll we pay to a protected class. Put this protected class in a glass house and we will produce more.

Then follows Sir Wilfrid Laurier in London, Ont., on October 11 quoted by the press as saying in a beautiful flowery address, such as few can give: "The strong should be merciful to the weak, but I notice that neither of those two important statements, the mouthpieces of their respective parties, have referred in any way to the strong feeling that is growing throughout the length and breadth of this land reaching from the east to the west, and those people are crying that we have a restriction of trade in the

fact that we are prevented from selling our products in the world's markets; that we are restricted to a narrow market by a prohibitive protective tariff which compels us to take less for our products than they are worth in the world's markets. If Sir George is anxious that we should increase production and Sir Wilfrid anxious to help the weak, let them show us that they mean what they say by removing the barriers that exist which constitute a heavy handicap on trade, and also remove the barriers that compel us to pay one-third more than we should pay for everything that is necessary to enable us to produce, which means a very heavy toll on production. Let them give us a fair field and no favors.

Now, we are all well aware that Sir George E. Foster and his party point-blank refuse to remove those restrictions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party, in so far as removing the restriction is concerned, have taken to the tall timbers and apparently mean to stay there until the elections are over. We heard a sound in the West a few days ago that would intimate that he was favorable to abolishing the import duty on farm machinery and implements, but what will be the result of that statement we know not. No word about opening up the markets for our products or the letting in free of the necessities of life, such as all kinds of clothing, footwear and the many things necessary to make up the bill of fare that is necessary in order that men may produce.

Again, Sir George Foster refers to the past few years of remarkable prosperity of the West. If he does not know he should know that not more than 25 per cent. of the people in the West have made any progress during the years he refers to, and 75 per cent. have barely held their own during the period referred to. The fact that over 80 per cent. of our farms are under mortgage today, paying 8 and 9 per cent. interest, does not look as if we had had such remarkable prosperity, and it is generally conceded by the people of the West that if it had not been for the war we would have seen much harder times in the West. With the wheat crop of last year, the United States having an export surplus of over 300,000,000 bushels and Canada over 200,000,000 bushels surplus, had there been no war we would not have got more than 60 cents for that wheat. True, there was an increased average owing to the war, but not so great as was contended. And how does he explain the fact, if we had such prosperous times, that three or four years ago we had four or five thousand men in a body march to our legislative buildings demanding work or bread? Protection as we have it today is a restraint of trade and a restraint of production, and no man can prove it otherwise.

This whole matter is a question of taxation. To tax labor and production increases the cost of production because it increases the price of land and increases the price of all things necessary to production. To tax land values and incomes for the necessary revenues means cheaper land and lessens the cost of all things necessary to production. A sane taxation system based on justice to all men will increase production, prevent land monopolies and put the land speculator out of business. If Sir George Foster will give us a sane method of taxation based on justice he will be the man that is big enough to give us legislation that will make it impossible for any speculator or body of speculators to gobble up town sites or the land that honest men would like to work.

If the price of land is lowered and all the things the farmer must buy in order to work land were lowered, probably most all those things by at least one-third, you would then see the people moving from the cities back to the land and you would have increased production and no restraint of trade or restraint of production.

Start by reducing the tariff with the Mother Country until it is wiped out or eight in four or five years. It is simply a dream to try to defend a tariff wall

# The Mail Bag

against the reason for it our manufac cost of the p and the fac entitled to p all be willing a bonus as l if, and that visible tax cent as we a cent what our manufa burden ever estate of wh amounts, be the burden estate. Th earner can i can afford to will give mo production. you can be t you will, an will before m is on the w

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Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT

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Alberta.

THE D

For a man of a "wembe Canada as ( ceeding atten it can be tr Connaught, shores, rose of his position of his term a man of aff and his affa and sympathy and affection The Duke's their parts w shared in the Nevertheless the Duke of Rideau Hall as a preceder merits of like Viceroy migh the Duke of and a failure suppressant e this side of t some and tr social reactio in Ottawa ar that in, and Let us have, but not Hoy Press.

SALE

A very be will be held October 26 prices 2,700 and 1,000 lbs all from pure books. Fifty will be offered be had on ap Maple Creek Maple Creek.

against the Mother Country. The only reason for its existence is to give some of our manufacturers an undue profit at the cost of the people. If we have any manufacturers that are in need of protection and the facts will show that they are entitled to protection, we as a people will all be willing and delighted to give them a bonus as long as the facts will warrant it, and that will mean direct taxation, visible taxation, not invisible taxation such as we have now. We will know to a cent what we are paying to keep up our manufacturers. It will place the burden evenly on all men owning real estate of whatever nature according to the amounts, be it great or small, and lessen the burden on those who have no real estate. Then the laborer and wage earner can live for one-third less and he can afford to labor for less, for the change will give more labor because of increased production. Yes, Sir George E. Foster, you can be the man who is big enough, if you will. Yes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, you can be the man who is big enough, if you will, and if you do not someone else will before many years. The handwriting is on the wall, and mistake it not.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL SUSPICIOUS

Editor, Guide:—The proposal of the government to buy company land and place settlers on it, in the opinion of the writer, should be viewed with the gravest suspicion. This land is held in many places at \$10 or \$8 an acre more than the improved homestead land adjoining it. With the surtax, gopher bounties and no increase in land values in sight, the land speculator is being hard hit. At the present time he is unable to dispose of this land to the settlers because of the fact that the settler can buy improved homesteaded land much cheaper, so the land speculator naturally looks to this government of ours. It is a well known fact that a large portion of this land was alienated for political and corrupt purposes by the government, and in buying it back it will give a splendid opportunity to swell the campaign fund and doubtless the companies will give their political support in return for being relieved of an unprofitable investment. It is quite probable in the event of a campaign that the opposition will bring to light the graft played in these land deals. Then we will have the usual stage play, "A Royal Commission," which will be appointed and will proceed to whitewash all the offending parties.

C. EAST.

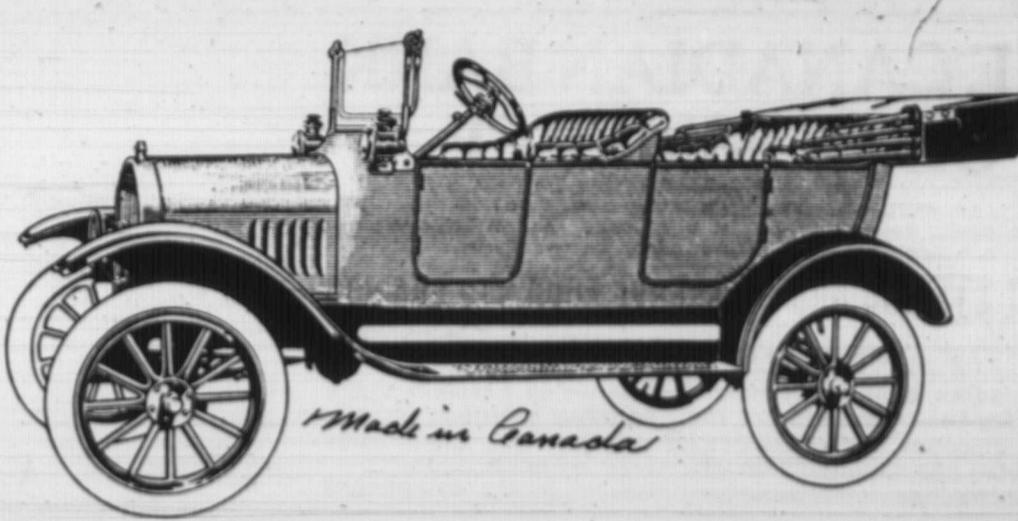
Alberta.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

For a number of reasons the sending of a member of the Royal Family to Canada as Governor-General is a proceeding attended with some risk; but it can be truly said that the Duke of Connaught, who has now left these shores, rose superior to the difficulties of his position and made a decided success of his term as Viceroy. The Duke is a man of affairs and a man of the world; and his affability, courtesy, good sense and sympathy earned for him the regard and affection of the people of Canada. The Duchess and the Princess played their parts with almost equal skill, and shared in the Duke's popularity. Nevertheless the success which attended the Duke of Connaught's occupation of Rideau Hall ought not to be regarded as a precedent to justify further experiments of like nature. The next Royal Viceroy might be as great a failure as the Duke of Connaught was a success; and a failure of this kind would be an unpleasant episode. Being a Royalty on this side of the Atlantic must be a lone-some and trying experience; while the social reactions from a Vice-Royal Court in Ottawa are not desirable in a country that is, and must remain, democratic. Let us have, occasionally, Royal visitors; but not Royal Viceroys.—Manitoba Free Press.

SALE AT MAPLE CREEK

A very large sale of sheep and rams will be held at Maple Creek, Sask., on October 26 and 27. The flock comprises 2,700 black and white face ewes and 1,000 black and white face ewe lambs, all from pure-bred Oxford and Leicester bucks. Fifty pure-bred and grade rams will be offered. Further particulars may be had on applying to G. S. Herringer, Maple Creek, or to M. M. Fleming, Maple Creek, Auctioneer.



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THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

Chassis . . .	\$450	Coupelet . . .	\$695
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### Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

You get every quality needed for land clearing—strength, power, speed. The Kirstin is the only stump puller with variable speeds. This gives you a big advantage—saves much time. To start the tough stumps, you have enormous power; then when the stump breaks loose, you turn of a wrench gives *power*. Any and all kinds of stumps—big, little, green, dry, tough—also trees and hedges—are pulled quick and easy. The Kirstin holds the record for lowest cost of operation. Prove our claims by

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With the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin you can clear over an acre from one anchor. Also no time wasted in frequent re-anchoring of the puller. The Kirstin is designed to save time. When you get a Kirstin you get a complete, practical Stump Pulling Outfit as little as—and you are protected by the Kirstin Iron-Clad Guarantee.

The Kirstin can be used anywhere—on hillsides, in swamps and on rough ground or in thick timber where no other puller could be used. The Government uses Kirstin—as do the several of the State Department business—and thousands of land owners from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf are legal business for the Kirstin because it has demonstrated its superiority as a land-clearing device. If you have only a couple of acres of swamp land you can't afford to let it lay idle. Get a Kirstin now—clear without danger—make your own land pay you a profit.

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Any one having swamp land should get this valuable free book at once. It tells all about the wonderful Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller, the Kirstin Service Bureau, the Payment Plans and fully explains cost, best, cheapest way to clear your land. Fill out the coupon or mail a postal—today—now!

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**ESTABLISH TRADE BANK**

The establishment of a British Trade Bank, constituted under Royal Charter, and having a capital of £10,000,000, is the principal recommendation of the committee appointed by the British government to investigate the question of financial facilities for trade.

In their report, which was issued recently, the committee, of which Lord Faringdon is chairman, state that there "are strong reasons why the bank should be formed without delay, so that preliminaries may be completed before the war is over. Our enemies are sure to make at the earliest moment strenuous efforts to regain their position in the world of commerce and finance, and it may well be that when peace comes, unemployment may be rife at home unless new markets are exploited."

The chief features of the bank as set out by the committee are as follows:—

1. It should have a capital of £10,000,000.
2. It should not accept deposits at call or short notice.
3. It should only open current accounts for parties who are proposing to make use of the overseas facilities which it would afford.
4. It should have a Foreign Exchange department, where special facilities might be afforded for dealing with bills in foreign currency.
5. It should open a credit department, for the issue of credits to parties at home and abroad.
6. It should enter into banking agency arrangements with existing colonial or British-foreign banks wherever they could be concluded upon reasonable terms. It should have power to set up branches or agencies where no British-foreign bank of importance exists.
7. It should inaugurate an Information bureau.
8. It should endeavor not to interfere in any business for which existing banks and banking houses now provide facilities, and it should invite other banks to submit to it new transactions which they are not prepared to undertake alone.
9. Where desirable, it should co-operate with the merchant and manufacturer, and possibly accept risks upon joint account.
10. It should become a centre for syndicate operations, availing itself of the special knowledge which it will possess thru its Information bureau.
11. It should receive government assistance.

**ANOTHER BANK MERGER**

Another bank merger of considerable importance has been announced in the last few days. The Royal Bank and the Quebec Bank are to become one. This reduces the number of chartered banks in Canada to twenty-one, and practically places the Royal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce on an equal footing. The Royal Bank has grown very rapidly by a series of mergers since 1901. The Quebec Bank is the second oldest in the Dominion. It has found it difficult to extend its business in the competition and under conditions existent in Western Canada the last few years and its directors have concluded that amalgamation with a stronger bank was in the interest of the stockholders.

It is interesting to notice the process of amalgamation in Canada's banks. This process began about the same time as large combines of industrial concerns began to make their appearance and both have developed concurrently since. The business of a few large combines gradually became concentrated thru a few large banks, and local banks lost so much business they were unable to subsist.

As the new amalgamations developed they extended branches, and gradually eliminated the opposition here and there, and left the dictation of financial policy and answering of financial requirements in a few hands, practically all of which are in the large cities of Eastern Canada. At the present time, only three head offices are located in the West, those of the Union Bank, Northern Crown and Weyburn Security. The two former are of course the largest. At the best, however, the head offices of only one-seventh of the banks of Canada are located west of the Great Lakes. There is no particular reason to believe that this process of amalgamation has or is going to cease, and quite probably still stronger financial combines will be developed.—W.

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The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

The Company has loaned upon mortgages in the different provinces of Canada over fourteen millions of dollars and our clients are satisfied clients.

The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either insurance or loans.

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# Save A Dollar A Halter

You want strong halters for those husky colts. No use letting them break a halter or pull out of one—and get the habit. Here's the very thing—at half price.



**Griffith's Giant Halter**  
**\$1.00** All Charges Paid (\$1.25 west of Fort William) Including Shank

The harder a colt pulls on Griffith's Giant, the tighter it holds. The 3/8-inch hard rope shank has no weak spots or wearing points, it is really a part of the halter itself. The doubled harness leather or Russett Belting leather is the strongest we know. Greater strength and a surer hold than a \$2.00 halter. Sold in most stores, but we will send you a Giant halter, all charges prepaid, for \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Fort William). Order and be ready when the horses come off the grass. Every halter guaranteed.

### GRIFFITH'S HANDY TIE

Strong as two knots, but you can undo Griffith's Handy Tie with your mitts. Handy as a snap and ring but won't break. Cheaper than any home-made tie. At most good stores, or if not, send for 25-cent post paid (30 cents west of Fort William) list one to-day.



Get Complete List of Bargains The good stores have many ready Griffith specialties for farmers. Write for our FREE book "Hold Your Horses." It will save you many dollars.

**G. L. GRIFFITH & SON** Dept. 7C  
Stratford, Ontario.

### LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY

Profits of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for the year ended August 31 were \$525,141, the best since 1913. After allowing for the usual \$99,000 bond interest, the company in the past year had a net balance of \$426,141 available for dividends. From the remaining surplus the company followed its procedure of recent years in writing off \$50,000 from plant and \$50,000 from good-will account. The net surplus remaining was \$53,141, bringing the total surplus to \$989,135. Against that surplus the company charged up \$100,000 as provision for two years' war tax to August 31, 1916. Current liabilities, including the war tax provision of \$100,000, have increased from \$304,907 to \$1,006,094, but current assets are up from \$1,538,465, to \$2,204,570. In face of the heavy handicap placed on the company thru the destruction of the Medicine Hat mill last April, this showing is remarkable.

### OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

A bonus of 4 per cent. for the year ended August 31 last has been declared by the directors of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. The bonus will be paid on October 1, along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., making a total distribution out of the year's profits of 12 per cent.

The bonus declared this week is the first extra distribution to be made by the company. When the stock was first listed on the Montreal Exchange back in 1908, the common shares were returning 6 per cent. The rate was advanced to 8 per cent. in 1910 and has been at that level since.

### COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY

The annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Company shows that after making provision for anticipated losses, depreciation of plant and machinery, the profits indicate an increase of \$109,000 and the liabilities a reduction of \$1,264,000. The profit and loss account in the last two years, ending on June 30 respectively, compares as follows:—

	1916	1915
Net profits .....	\$465,211	\$369,388
Dividends on investments .....	34,965	21,975
Available for distribution .....	500,176	391,363
Transferred to reserves (\$100,000 to contingent and \$150,000 to merchandise) .....	250,000	313,451
To balance carried down .....	250,170	185,899

The dividends on the preference shares were declared and paid to June 30, 1914. —Monetary Times.

### J. J. HILL'S ESTATE

Property left by James J. Hill, railroad builder, subject to probate in Minnesota courts, is valued at more than \$52,000,000 by his son, Louis W. Hill, in an inventory furnished appraisers of the estate. The inventory does not include several parcels of real estate in the Northwest, or Mr. Hill's properties in other States. Stocks and bonds are also entered at par, and the market value will be largely in excess of the figures given. The total estate is not yet known, but will run several millions higher than the total of the inventory made public today. The inheritance tax in Minnesota is estimated at \$1,500,000.

Men who were familiar with Mr. Hill's holdings roughly estimated tonight that the total market value of his securities and other properties listed in the inventory at par would make his estate total around \$100,000,000.

### THE NEW B.C. PREMIER

Years ago, Kipling said, "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." This may be true of the Orient, but it is not true of Canada, where men from the East have largely made the West. A case in point is found in the British Columbia elections, where two men from New Brunswick have fought it out at the polls. Both Bowser, the defeated premier and Brewster, the premier elect of the Pacific provinces, are natives of New Brunswick. Brewster left his native province some ten years ago and went to British Columbia where he soon became prominent in the fishing business. He has been a member of the legislature for several years, for a time being the only Liberal in the House. He is a shrewd, wide awake, progressive business man and carries the same acumen into his political life. His friends predict that he will make an ideal premier.

## FARMERS! Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

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

**THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY**  
WINNIPEG

## She Believes in You

There is nothing in all the world more wonderful than the faith of a woman in the man she loves.

Your wife, or the girl who has consented to be your wife believes that you are true and brave and just. She believes that you will always love and cherish her.

The last thing she thinks of is whether you will provide her with a good home and protect her from want. Yet that is the first thing you should think of if you are to justify her faith.

Are you true to her unless you protect her from her blind faith in you by carefully providing for her needs in case you should be taken from her?

Are you brave if you accept her blind faith while knowing that if you should die she would be penniless?

Are you just to your life partner if you do not see to it that her faith in you will be rewarded by having the fear of Poverty removed from her life?

Get a life insurance policy that is "Good as Gold" if you want to justify her faith in you. We have the kind you need. Send us your name and address and we will tell you about it.

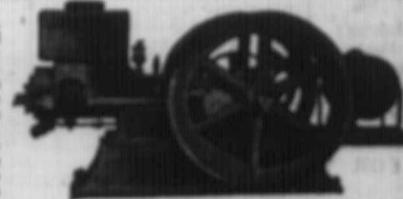
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## "HARVEST OVER"—Means Prepare for Winter LET THE WATERLOO BOY DO YOUR CHORES

Right now—at the end of the harvest—is the time you need a Gas Engine most. For the thousand and one jobs on the farm which must be done before winter sets in **The Waterloo Boy Gas Engine** will prove your best mechanical hired man. It will cut more wood in one day than you need for 12 months. It will grind your feed, run the cream separator and churn, pump your water and take the wife's drowsiness out of wash day.

stocked in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 H.P. to 24 H.P. Can be had either mounted on skids or on sub-base. Price determined according to H.P. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer for 1 year against defective workmanship. The best at any price. Write and tell us what engine (how mounted) you require, and we will be pleased to quote you. Prompt delivery guaranteed. We also handle Gas Tractors, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milling Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.



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**BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS** windows, direct from mill save 20% to 40%. We ship on approval. Write for price list or send bill for delivered price. F.M.T.C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

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**"Get in Early"**

This is good advice in almost any situation of life. "The early bird catches the worm." The late comers have always got to take what's left. In buying livestock, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, it pays to "get in early." There are several good reasons why. Among young stock the healthiest and most vigorous animals are first to reach sale condition, so that the early buyer gets them. It always pays to get a stud early so that you can get him accustomed to your place before he is actually needed. Also the price is usually lower before the rush sets in. The later you buy the more you have to pay—as a rule; or else you take inferior stock which is probably dear at any price. Therefore, order early and save regrets.

There is a good demand now for all breeds of hogs, and the breeder whose stock is not moving as fast as he would like should certainly try a little classified "ad." in The Guide. "It pays to advertise," says R. P. Hoop, a prominent hog breeder of Millet, Alberta, writing to The Guide on October 7, "for I must say that my ad. in The Guide was the means of selling quite a few pigs." Poultry breeders find that now is a good time to advertise cockerels. Farmers who have pure bred flocks are buying their male birds now to mate with their pullets. Watch the poultry section of our Farmers' Market Place grow.

The Guide's advice to farmers who have seed grain for sale, given on this page last week, was certainly timely. Here is a letter which bears out what we said:

Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide.

Dear Sir—I take up my pen to address a few lines to you in reference to the seed wheat for 1917 crop. No doubt you are well aware of crop condition in South-eastern Saskatchewan. From what I have seen and heard, fully nine-tenths of the farmers in the Oxbow, Glen Ewen and Carleton districts will have to buy their seed or else sow No. 3 or No. 6 grade, which would be a folly to do.

Last season I threshed over 9,000 bushels, all No. 1. This present season I had all sold 1,200 bushels No. 3 and 6, therefore will have to look for seed outside of Southern Saskatchewan. I would be grateful to you if you could put me in touch with farmers living in districts where they have a good 2 or 3 Northern wheat as I would like to get one carload of 1,000 or 1,400 bushels as there are enough of my neighbors to go in with me for some. In fact it will take a good many carloads to seed all the farms in my township. 5-1-2. Marquis wheat is what we all want.

P.S.—I am surprised at farmers living in districts where they have good wheat for not using your advertising columns to their full extent, as there are thousands of farmers who will have to look out of their immediate districts for their seed. Now is the time to secure the same, as wheat is most likely to go considerably higher than it is at present.

Hope for your favorable consideration of this communication, I remain,

Yours, (Signed) J. W. R. Alida P.O., Sask.

Send your advertisement today to—**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE** WINNIPEG, MAN.

**SWINE**

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

**LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE** pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21-1

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Trapping pays big if you sell where you get the most money. St. Louis is world's greatest fur market and F.C. TAYLOR FUR CO. is oldest and largest house here. It will pay you to join the happy family of Taylor shippers.

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## PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL TEACHING

A demonstration farm is not an experimental farm. An experimental farm is intended to find out things—a demonstration farm is intended to illustrate or to show what has already been found out. In a comparatively new province there is most need for experimental work, and very little that has been determined by experiment with sufficient certainty to justify an attempt at demonstrating. Can you demonstrate in any particular district, that alfalfa can be grown, or corn for ensilage? That has to be determined for that district by experiment first. Can you demonstrate in any particular district, that sow thistle or wild oats can be cleaned out by summer-fallowing? This has not been determined yet by experiment, except negatively, and the result of such an attempted demonstration, would probably be to show that these weeds cannot be eradicated by this method.

### What is a Demonstration Farm?

So much for farm demonstrations. How about demonstration farms? A demonstration farm is a farm unit, in which the whole of the operations on the farm are taken into account, including cultural methods, kinds of crop, stock and financial results. That is, on a demonstration farm, as a farm unit, it must be shown not only that a certain crop can be grown and how it can be grown, and not only that a certain weed can be exterminated and how it can be exterminated, but also that the crop can be grown profitably, and that the weed can be exterminated economically. Since the ordinary farm must be made to pay, the demonstration farm, which is intended to show how a good farm should be managed, must also be made to pay, or it fails in its object. In view of the present state of development of Western farming it would be a bold undertaking to attempt to show that any approved system of farming in any particular locality would pay for the first five or ten years.

I have tried to indicate the difficulties that would beset any attempt at a demonstration farm in the West. It may be questioned if we have reached the stage that would justify the attempt. I wish now to point out how a farm, owned and operated by the government in any locality, may serve some important uses.

### Uses of Government Farms

(1) It may be used to demonstrate the few certainties at which we have arrived in farm practice. It seems to be tolerably certain that most if not all of the Western weeds can be kept in check by a three-year rotation of grain and summer-fallow. It is established that alfalfa can be grown in some, perhaps in most, localities. In some older localities, good farmers have had time to try out methods, and have decided what is good for those localities; in dates of seeding, varieties to sow, method of preventing soil drifting, and so on. Such approved practices can be adopted tentatively by the demonstration farm, and given publicity.

(2) When the very few possibilities of the demonstration farm have been exhausted, there remain the many problems that face the Western farmer, unsolved problems of cultivation, rotation of crops, forage and fodder crops, utilization of by-products of the farm, such as straw, screenings, and weed seeds. There is needed an accurate experiment as to the relative profits of the two kinds of farming,—grain growing with a minimum of livestock, compared with mixed farming with a maximum of stock. It is easy to say that mixed farming is better than straight grain growing, but most Western farmers want to be shown that very thing, and the question is an experimental one. No single experimental farm, in a province of the size of any of the Western provinces, can reach results that will be conclusive for the whole province. Conditions of soil and climate, of water supply and market facilities, vary so much that results, to be conclusive, must be worked out locally. The local experimental farm would serve this purpose.

### Agriculture in High Schools

(3) It is hoped that agriculture will shortly be placed on the curriculum of studies for high schools. The Manitoba Agricultural College is offering a three-year course in agriculture to teachers with first-class certificates. Those who

# Fur and Hide Directory

## Make More Money on Furs!

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**Becker Bros. & Co.** Dept. 22, 414 N. Dearborn St., Chicago  
Dept. 22, 132 W. 29th St., New York

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

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

**THE DAVIS PRODUCE CO.**  
X Box 203. The Pas P.O., Manitoba X

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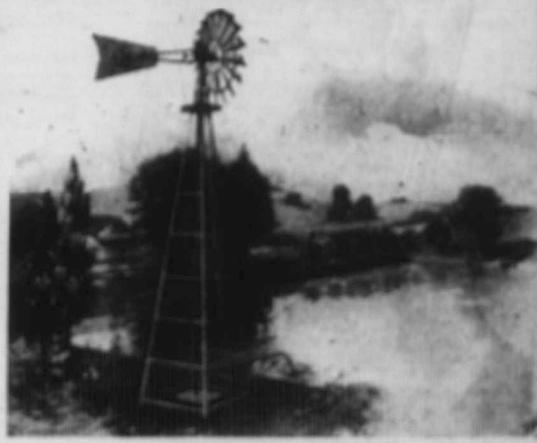
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# "STAR" WINDMILLS OUTSHINE ALL OTHER MAKES

There is a vast difference in the brilliance of the stars, likewise there are windmills and windmills. The physical defects may not be apparent at the time of purchase—only time will tell. In Western Canada perhaps no other farm machinery is subjected to continual exposure—sunshine—hail—hurricane—cyclone—snow and frost. The "Star" windmill is built to withstand all weathers. Every nut, every bolt, is galvanized. In brief, it is a lifetime investment at a small comparative first cost.

**"NO - OIL - EM" BEARINGS**

These bearings only require oiling once a year, and are the only suitable bearings for windmills. They will not rust, corrode, expand or contract. Saves climbing—time in watching, and ensures smooth, noiseless running. The windmill can stand idle for months, and the bearings will not run dry.



**"As Good as It Looks"**

**WIND FORCE IS CHEAP—MAKE USE OF IT**

The "Star" Windmill develops the cheapest power on the farm. The great wind gathering capacity of its wheel, and the absence of friction, makes it pump in light breezes. It is self-governing. You need the "Star"—you know that its purposes are inexhaustible. Just to quote a few. Pumps water for DRINKING, CLEANING and SANITARY PURPOSES—Water for the STOCK—Water for IRRIGATION—WHI GRIND your FEED—Run the CREAM SEPARATOR and CHURN—SAW WOOD and take the DRUGGERY out of wash day.

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"Star" Windmills are fitted with TWO PITMANS, TWO GEARS, TWO PINIONS, TWO WHIST PINS. The double mechanism ensures direct centre lift, and no strain or twist can put them out of alignment. The most dependable windmill on the market.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants  
Dept. A. Eighth Ave. and Third St. W. CALGARY  
Branches in EDMONTON and MEDICINE HAT

---TEAR OFF COUPON---  
Canadian Western Foundry and Supply Co., Ltd., Dept. "A," Calgary.  
Please send me full information and illustrated literature of the "Star" Windmills.  
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We doubt if there is any person in Canada who is not interested in Furs, and who does not admire their beauty, softness and warmth; but how many have ever thought of the great number of hairs required to cover a skin to produce this warmth and softness?

The actual number of hairs on any given skin can be actually determined by mathematics and an abundance of patience.

We have cut a piece out of a black bear skin, one inch square in size—have sealed and deposited it with the bank and are giving

## \$300.00 IN PRIZES

to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

This contest is entirely free to every one who complies with the conditions, and we might frankly state that the sole object of this contest is to familiarize as many people in Canada as possible with the wonderful bargains they can secure in stylish guaranteed Furs and Fur garments, through Hallam's system of dealing direct "From Trapper to Wearer".

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## HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

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Traps—Animal Bait, Fish Nets, Tackle, and complete line of sportsmen's supplies, at very low prices. 32 Page catalog free.

on the back cover of which are full particulars of this Zoological contest.

This 1916-17 edition is a handsomely printed 32 page book—fully illustrates the latest styles and models of Fur Coats and Hats and will show you how you can save many dollars on furs. It will pay you to read it. Don't fail to send for it to-day and have a free chance of sharing this \$300.00. Be sure to address as follows:

**John Hallam Limited** 501 HALLAM BLDG TORONTO

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The merchandise quoted represents excellent quality in every instance, and we guarantee absolute satisfaction. If for any reason you are dissatisfied, the goods can be returned, and we will pay all charges. You have nothing to lose but much to gain.

Do not confuse this firm with the old "Christie Grant Company Limited." This business is an entirely different organization owned by Stobarts Limited, a firm which has been well known throughout Western Canada for many years, as one of the oldest and largest wholesale dry goods firms operating in Canada.

If you want this Catalog fill in your name and address below, cut out the entire advertisement and mail to us.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA

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complete this course and satisfy the Education Department as to their professional standing will be enabled to qualify as principals of intermediate schools and high schools in Manitoba. The principal of a high school who has first-class certificate and is also a graduate of an agricultural college, will have sufficient understanding of, and sympathy with, both academic subjects and agriculture to give both a fair show in the progress of studies. With men thus prepared as principals of high schools, there will be a good chance for country boys and town boys alike to learn the principles and the methods of good farming. But can they learn this in the class room alone? If it is attempted in the class room alone, the attempt will be subject to the usual reproach of scientific agriculture,—that it is merely theory and book-farming. Agriculture is both a science and an art, and the art must be learned in the fields and in the stock-barns and feeding stables. To be most highly effective, the science of agriculture in the high schools must be supplemented by the practice of agriculture on the farm. A farm under public ownership, close by the school, can be used as the school laboratory.

If these three uses of a publicly owned farm demonstration, experiment and education, are kept in view, such a farm attains its highest public efficiency.—J. B. Reynolds, President, Manitoba Agricultural College.

### BARNACLES AND TADPOLES

On Saturday, September 23, Mr. Justice Low sentenced to five years penal servitude a man named Aseling, of the British Government Army Clothing Department, for bribery and corruption; and on Monday the same judge sentenced a man named Montague, of the same department, to eighteen months' hard labor for accepting gifts from a firm of contractors.

The sentences are severe, but perfectly just. The offences of which these two rogues had been guilty were of the grossest and most deliberate character. They had made themselves spoilers of the public and enemies of the army by bartering away their faith and honor for personal gain, utterly regardless of the fact that their fellow citizens would lose in pocket and that our brave warriors would be exposed to suffering and danger. They had, for a monetary consideration, passed defective goods and allowed faulty contractors to obtain huge profits.

### Departmental Inefficiency

So far the case is bad enough, and the two men who are nothing less than betrayers of their country have got their deserts. But there is something far deeper to consider than the malpractices of two venal individuals. They could never have perpetrated their evils unless there had been mismanagement, inefficiency, or negligence in the department to which they belonged. The evidence brought out some astounding facts and once more we were reminded that the days of red tape and circumlocution are by no means ended. There were inspectors with good salaries who initialed documents without inquiry and who did not inspect; there were viewers who initialed documents without inquiry and did not view; and the rascals in their midst, blindly trusted to do their duty, took advantage of this laxity to gain their own sordid ends.

What has been brought out quite clearly by the trial is that a government department of the highest importance has been incompetently conducted, that some of its servants have been black-mailers, and that some of the contracting firms were ready to regard corruption of officials as a normal part of their business. The urgent necessity has been shown of the need to amend the law for adequately punishing rapacious profiteers and for the suppression of corruption and other sinister forms of moral turpitude.—Manchester City News.

About 30,000 women took part at Belfast last month in a procession organized in favor of the movement for the prohibition of the drink traffic during the war, and over 100,000 people in sympathy with the crusade lined the streets along the route.

Owing to the great scarcity of pork in Germany, the Municipal Council of Berlin has decided that for the present pork may be sold only on Thursdays.

**The Success Business College**  
Winnipeg, Man.

There is a marked scarcity of competent office help in Winnipeg, due to the heavy enlistment of office men. The Success Business College graduates are given preference. The Success is the largest, strongest, most reliable. It trains more students than all competitors combined—has ten branch schools—enrolls more than 2,000 students annually. Employers competent, courteous, skilled teachers. Enroll any time. Write for information.

**SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE LTD.**  
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Courses combining Business or Stenography, English and Household Science or Music.  
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Dressing Gowns, Dressing Jackets, Shirt Waists, Coats, Sports Coats, Knitted Golfers, comprise some of the garments for women.

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# Farm Women's Clubs

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

## EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE

It is with information more encouraging that I again call to the notice of Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers the matter of the municipal franchise. The following letter from Mr. Langley, minister of municipal affairs, to Mrs. Haight, vice-president W.S. Grain Growers' Association, shows the active interest of certain members of the Provincial Parliament in the reformation of legislation restricting the full use of the franchise of women.

Dear Mrs. Haight:—Replying to your letter of yesterday in which you asked for information concerning the standing of woman regarding (1) the holding of public office, and (2) her right to vote under our municipal franchise.

Regarding the first. It was our intention at the last session of Parliament to give her the right to hold any office that could be offered by the people. I regret, however, to say that in altering the Town and City Acts I neglected to make provision for her election as alderman or mayor. It was an oversight entirely, not on the part of the government, but on my part as an individual member of the government, the government as a whole having decided that as we had undertaken to grant her equal rights with men, the rights should be equal in every possible degree. Should we hold another session before the election I can assure you my oversight at the last session will be corrected and the job made thorough and complete.

In regard to the municipal franchise, the right we gave the wife in the Homestead Act in which she was recognized as a part owner and in which provision was made that her right could not be abrogated by any act of the husband, did not in any way give her any right to exercise the municipal franchise, which, as I explained in my letter to The Guide, is a property franchise. In all our municipal acts we deal with the possession of property by partnerships or companies and in such cases we carefully limit the right of those partnerships or companies to a single vote, so that if the property is held in the name of two persons only one can vote. In equity the wife having become legally a part owner of the homestead with her husband, the man and wife would come under the partnership provisions of the act, which would still leave the wife without a vote in municipal or school elections unless the homestead was held in her name, in which case her husband would be without a vote.

I have talked the matter over with other members of the government, and I have authority to inform you that it is our intention at the next session to give women living on the homestead with their husbands a special right to vote in both municipal and school elections.

This, I think, answers your letter pretty fully. You are at liberty to make whatever use you please of the information.

Yours sincerely,  
**GEO. LANGLEY,**  
Minister of Municipal Affairs.  
Mrs. S. V. Haight,  
Vice-Pres. W.S.G.G.A.,  
Keeler, Sask.

## HELP BANISH THE BAR

"Good Citizenship" should ever be a watchword of Women Grain Growers. Let us ably begin our citizenship by being equal to our duty in connection with the liquor referendum.

Your Association will be helping by urging the women of your community to vote on election day. Please discuss at your meetings "The benefits to the province from the exercise of the franchise." Do your bit for your country by helping to make it a place free from the stain of the liquor traffic.

The Banish the Bar League is in need of funds to finance the temperance campaign. Their expenses, tho kept at the minimum, are necessarily very great. We can do a big thing for the temperance cause by helping this league financially. Tho it will not be practicable in many of the communities to observe Prohibition Tag Day, to be held the 28th of October,

your Association should make plans to assist in some way.

A committee could be appointed to visit the homes of the community, as many will be glad to give private subscriptions, and to assist the cause by means of money. Money might be raised by means of a jolly social or the staging of an amateur play. Arrangements might be made for a temperance lecturer to address a meeting on "Better Citizenship," to acquaint all women with the fact of their newly acquired rights and to urge the men as well to make the right use of their franchise.

W. J. Stewart, secretary Banish the Bar Crusade, Room 402, Darke Block, Regina, has a list of lecturers, among which are W.C.T.U. and W.G.G. speakers, who might be sent to your community if you pay his or her expenses. Send money that you raise to the above address, also inform me regarding the amount in order that your report can be published in The Grain Growers' Guide and the Prairie Farm and Home.

## SECRETARIES PLEASE WRITE

There are many secretaries who have not communicated with me this year. I am very desirous of being kept closely in touch with the activities of our many members. I should be very grateful to each secretary if she would write to me after each meeting and mention some points in the paper read on the subject under discussion at that meeting. Tell of any work taken up to better the social and educational conditions of your community.

**ERMA STOCKING,**  
Provincial Secretary, Women's  
Section, Grain Growers'  
Delisle, Sask. Association.

## A SOCIAL SUCCESS

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—I have much pleasure in submitting a report of our August meetings. The first was held in our Red Cross Depot on the 5th. A very helpful paper on gardening was given by Mrs. E. J. Wheeler, and at this meeting it was decided to hold our future meetings during the summer months at least, at the homes of our members. Our second meeting was held at the home of Mrs. T. Thorsen on the 19th. After the usual business had been conducted Mrs. Bell gave a very interesting paper on the value of cheerfulness. After the meeting adjourned tea was served. We feel confident of the success of our society from a social point of view, and no doubt, the business side, which will take some time to organize and adjust properly, will have the keen interest of all our members.

Yours faithfully,  
**MRS. M. S. WATSON.**

Secretary.

## GLASS BAKING DISHES

Pyrex Glass Baking Dishes were in use in rough models in the Institute for some two years before they were put on the market, and we believe it is not too much for us to say for them that they mark a decided advance in kitchen equipment. They proved especially valuable for baking all batter mixtures, and they are ideal for use with fish, and so forth. We do not find the breakage excessive. On the contrary, they show a toughness that is most promising for durability. It is not possible for them to crackle or craze; therefore, the dish at the end of its period of service is in as excellent condition as at the beginning.

The glass casserole should be used in a temperature slightly lower than usual, since the ware tends to cook casseroled mixtures a bit faster. In one of the interesting tests of this ware one-half of a bread pan was silver plated, leaving the other half clear glass. When baked, the half of the bread which was in clear glass was thoroughly and satisfactorily done while the remaining half, in the silver-plated pan, was soggy and underdone.—"Good Housekeeping."

# We Owe it to You

**WHEN** a fellow takes your money and hands you over something in exchange for it, whether it is a bull pup or a locomotive, he owes you a whole lot. True, you want the bull pup or the locomotive, and for whichever one it is you are willing to exchange your cash.

**BUT** suppose the pup turned out to be a mongrel, or the locomotive wouldn't run?

I tell you we know what we owe our customers, and we give it every time. You have to be satisfied every way when you have a transaction with us.

**WE** are back of our merchandise, and we are back of you with that merchandise. Our service is big, broad, helpful, personal and courteous.

To meet us, send your name and address and we will mail you our new catalogue. Then to really get acquainted send us your order. We will please you.

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or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 30 hours and will produce 300 Candle Power of the best, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Agents make 125 per cent profit in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

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Look for the "Health" trade-mark on every mattress.

**THE ALASKA BEDDING CO. LIMITED**  
Everything in Bedsteads and Bedding  
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

**WHY I DON'T LIKE SCHOOL**  
I do not like to go to school but I know I should, because when you grow old you do not know anything, and everybody could cheat you. Perhaps some time when you're old you will want to figure out something and you cannot do it.

I have met men over twenty years old and they do not know how to spell their own name: that's because they never went to school.

When people get a chance to go to school they should go if they want to know anything when they grow old, but if they do not want to know anything they do not have to go to school.

JOHN VARLEY, Age 9.

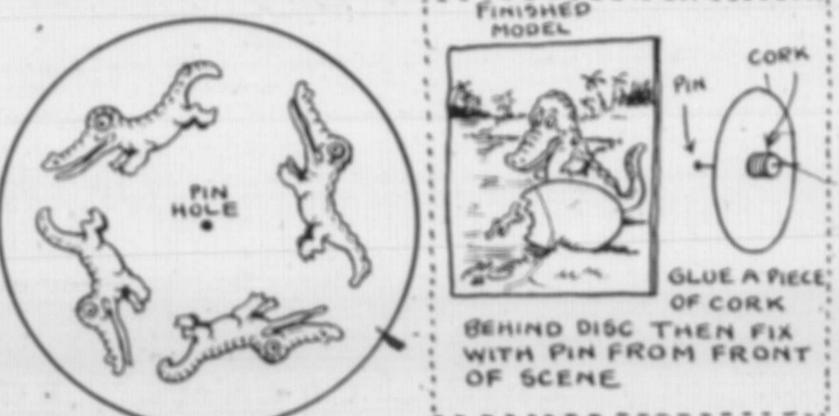
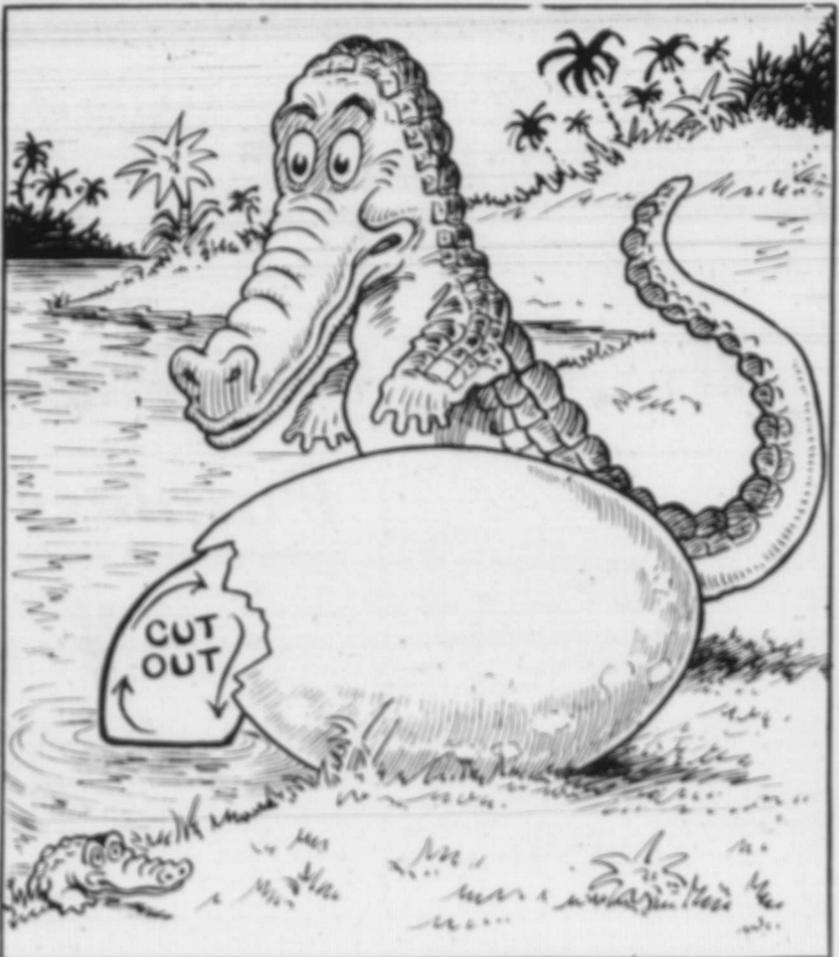
**THE WRONG TRACK**  
Many people have in many ways gone the "wrong track." To go the wrong track does not exactly mean to lose your way while coming home from school, for instance, and take the wrong road. It means to lose your way on your long, long life journey and take the wrong track.

A young, kind and religious country boy once left his country home and parents to seek his fortune in the city. Thru the influence of his friends he got a good position in a bank. He got a good

salary and was able to afford good board and lodgings besides sending home a monthly allowance to his parents. One day he yielded to temptation. He went for a walk with some of his companions who made him drunk and gambled away all his money. This went on every day after this and he soon became a ne'er-do-well city lad who roamed the streets every day looking for employment. He had now tried every means of earning money and at last yielding to the coaxing of his evil companions robbed the bank in which he had formerly been employed. He was now a thief and in the end landed in jail where he died of shame and remorse. This boy went the wrong track. Had he had a little more will of his own he would have kept on the right track.

Many people, tho they know it not, are on the wrong track and if they do not turn back are likely to fall under similar punishment to that of the country boy. Anyone who is good need not fear, but any careless, disobedient, selfish, cruel or stubborn person is on the wrong track and should try and turn from it for there is always a chance to reform. We must try and not lose our footing on the right track, for it is the road to God and all that is good.

SARAH OLAFSSON.



**INSTRUCTIONS**  
First of all color the picture either with paints or crayon, and paste it onto a stout sheet of cardboard. Be very careful in cutting out the part marked "cut out" to cut away all of the black line. The little diagram of the finished model in the corner will show you how the circle with the little crocodiles upon it is fixed to the back of the scene with a small piece of cork and a pin. The model is worked by turning the circle around, when the crocodile will be seen to dive into the water. If you are in doubt about anything ask father, mother, brother or sister.

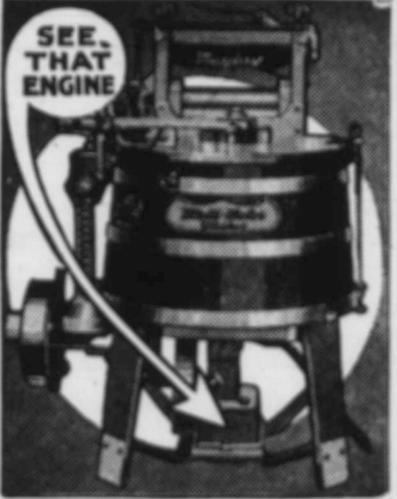
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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Children's smart, but the most fashionable and of the dress. The fulness the very little scalloped inches wide, children from Every va 9041 and 900 with a cape penders are lace trimming the dress, 11 For the 12 y 44 for the go the blouse p to 14 years School girl time quite si as appropriate immediate w dress, but it can be repro with the coll dress as well. 2 1/4 yards 44 pattern No. Tiny little pretty one w neck or with the material is wanted, th either case, l suggestion of or silk frills or any fabr any such p or the skirt o the 6 year six 1 yard of cilt No. 9038 is ex For occasio made with a as it is here o trimming is a ried out in w for the taffet 12 year size place of the V in any way t to 14 years o Simple littl be made with a sash that is also the ruffle plain hem or needed, 2 1/4 y the ruffle. T Bloomers fi with a belt o other that may being circular to match the fi prefer them to and satisfactor 27, 36 or 44 in waist. The p Patterns for partment of th

### Pretty Frocks for Various Needs



Children's frocks never were more fascinating than they are at the present moment. For school and for playtime, the simple washable materials made on simple lines are smart, but for dancing school and for the afternoon party and for all such occasions, the most fascinating little dresses are shown made of net and of organdy, of crepe de chine and of Georgette crepe and sometimes of a little simple silk.

The dress No. 9022 shows the box plaits that are always becoming to little children. The fulness between these plaits may be held by smocking or by gathers, and also, for the very little children, the belt can be omitted. In the picture, it is made of pink linen scalloped with white. For the 4 year size will be needed, 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 3/4 yards 44. The pattern No. 9022 is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years of age.

Every variation of the guimpe idea is fashionable. The pretty little dress Nos. 9041 and 9039 is made in suspender style with a separate blouse. This blouse is finished with a cape collar that makes such a feature of the season. Here, the skirt and suspenders are made of blue linen and the blouse itself is made of handkerchief lawn with lace trimming, but batiste or cotton lawn or cotton voile could be substituted. For the dress, linen, gingham, chambray, challis, and all such materials are appropriate. For the 12 year size will be needed, 2 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide or 1 3/4 yards 44 for the guimpe, 3 1/2 yards 27 or 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 for the skirt and suspenders. Both the blouse pattern No. 9041 and the skirt No. 9039 are cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age.

School girls always like the middie dress. No. 9014 is very pretty and at the same time quite simple. It is easy to make while it gives smart lines. The pattern is just as appropriate for one material thruout as it is for the combination illustrated. For immediate wear, white linen over plaid will make a serviceable as well as a fashionable dress, but the middie costume will be liked thruout the autumn and winter, and it can be reproduced in serge quite as well as it can in cotton and in linen. Blue serge with the collar, cuffs and belt of taffeta makes a very smart effect and a fashionable dress as well. For the 12 year size will be needed, 3 3/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 44 for the blouse, 2 1/4 yards of either width for the skirt and trimming. The pattern No. 9014 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age.

Tiny little ruffles are being much used upon children's frocks. No. 9038 shows a pretty one with a full gathered skirt and a baby blouse that can be made with a round neck or with a square neck or with a yoke, and with long or short sleeves. Here, the material is a flowered silk crepe and the frills are made of ribbon. If a plainer dress is wanted, the shirrings at the waist line can be omitted and a simple belt used. In either case, however, the skirt is lifted a little above the natural waist line to give a suggestion of the Empire effect. Organdy is charming with frills of itself, and ribbon or silk frills can be used upon such material as the crepe illustrated or crepe de chine or any fabric of the sort. For the simpler dress of afternoon wear, lawn or batiste or any such material could be trimmed with itself, either with frills or with banding, or the skirt can be made with a finish of a wide hem, or a hem and tucks as liked. For the 6 year size will be needed, 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 2 3/4 yards 44 with 1 yard of either width for the ruffles, and 3/4 of a yard 18 for the yoke. The pattern No. 9038 is cut in sizes for children from 4 to 8 years of age.

For occasional party wear, girls will like the dress No. 9026. It is a very pretty one made with a straight gathered skirt and a blouse that can be cut to form a peplum as it is here or to the waist line only. In the picture, the material is organdy and the trimming is a little lace banding. The result is extremely charming and it can be carried out in white or in color, while also, the model can be used for crepe de chine and for the taffeta that a great many girls wear, and for a variety of materials. For the 12 year size will be needed, 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 3/4 yards 44. In place of the V-shaped neck with the plaited collar the neck can be cut round and finished in any way to suit the fancy. The pattern No. 9026 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age.

Simple little frocks such as No. 9012 are the best possible for the tiny tot. It can be made with smocking or just with gathers and it can be worn as it is here, or with a sash that is passed thru buttonholes at each side of the front and bowed at the back, also the ruffle at the lower edge is optional, for any preferred finish can be used. A plain hem or ruffle or anything that the mother will elect. For the 2 year size will be needed, 2 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 or 44 with extra material for the ruffle. The pattern No. 9012 is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age.

Bloomers fill a very important place in the child's wardrobe. These are finished with a belt and can be buttoned to the underbody included in the pattern, or to any other that may be in the wardrobe. They are smooth at the hips and full at the knees, being circular in shaping, and they will be correct whether they are made of material to match the frock, or of one that is suitable to wear beneath any frock. Many mothers prefer them to petticoats, they allow freer movement and they are more comfortable and satisfactory to wear. For the 4 year size will be needed, 1 3/4 yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide for the bloomers with 1/2 yard 36 inches wide for the under-waist. The pattern No. 9030 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Patterns for the above garments will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of fifteen cents for each.

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### Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7.

society from its foundation to the present day will form the subject of the next article in this series. Before we conclude this article, however, it will be useful to notice two other agencies of agricultural improvement in Ireland, one of which owes its inception to Sir Horace Plunkett. We have noted above that antiquated agricultural methods as well as uneconomic holdings were part of the Irish agricultural problem. The co-operative movement was destined to change the antiquated methods of the farmer on the business side of his industry. It remained to create machinery to deal with these methods on their technical side, as well as to devise methods of dealing with the congestion on poor land.

In 1895, Sir Horace Plunkett called together a committee unique in the history of Ireland—inasmuch as he managed to bring to its deliberations men of all parties—to consider means of developing the agriculture of the country on its technical side, with the help of the state. The result of the work of this body, which was termed the Recess Committee—it met during the parliamentary recess—was the establishment of a State Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Its function was to give to the farmer advice and instruction on his farming operations, just as the Irish Agricultural Organization Society was to do in his business operations. Cordial relations between two such bodies was necessary if real agricultural development was to take place in the country. Unfortunately the trading interest as we shall show in another place, proved too strong for the department, and, so far as it was concerned, its interests were in later years sacrificed to the interests of the distributor.

#### Usurious Money-Lending

One of the worst symptoms of the bad agricultural economy in Ireland which had to be faced by the pioneers of co-operation was the usurious system of money-lending to which the poorer cultivators fell victims. The system is known in Ireland under the name of "gombeenism." The gombeen man was originally a money-lender, who practiced usury at the rate of from 20 to 100 per cent. Even now, at a time of much greater prosperity in rural Ireland, and at a time when the co-operative movement, by establishing credit societies under the system started by Raiffeisen in Germany, has done much to help the agriculturist in need of money for his farm operations; the money-lender in many parts of the country still relies on his usurious trade. In reports of law cases where the money-lender sues his victim, and in the evidence before the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit, many glaring examples of the rates of interest charged are to be found. Thus, in a case in Wexford County a farmer had asked for a loan of £50. He got £20, and had to spend £4 in travelling backwards and forwards between Wexford and Dublin, leaving him with £16. He paid the money back in twelve monthly instalments of £4 5s., making a total of £51 for the loan of £20, or in reality £16, a rate of interest of between 200 and 225 per cent.

In the evidence before the Committee on Agricultural Credit between 60 and 84 per cent. was stated to be quite normal as the amount of interest charged. Even more pernicious than this system is the system which the modern type of gombeen man practices. Under this method the farmer gets a loan from the trader and pays it back by letting the trader handle his produce. In addition to this he buys his household necessities from the trader to whom he is indebted. The results are scandalous. The trader keeps the books and credits the farmer with what he chooses for his produce, taking care as far as possible that his victim has no access to the accounts. To remedy this system the pioneers of co-operation in Ireland, as has been noted already, found it necessary to establish means of enabling the farmer to get the credit necessary for him in his business. Many agriculturists are in too small a way to get credit from the joint stock banks. This class is the one which falls most easily into

the usurer adopted by found credit societies benefit to many. Th bers at sm ductive pu in encoura committee to borrow, only lend other adv encourage of saving invited, to ciety. -O societies v speak in a To relief Board had four. It w tricts Boar enlarge ho migration economic h in its own been well d ent purpos facts or to In our ne the develo movement

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adopted by the Agricult year, and that the fa the same v year. Last chickens w at an avera; No far (Oct kens have b a few turk chickens, w September teber 27, out 111 lbs. lb., a total \$1.30 each. dling at 20 higher this for feed, lab leaves a bal These pri all fall, bu rough, unfi erly fatten; same. The with all chi product is a extent as to stable for ti To take farmers are ments befor or turkeys. 1,300 can b each farmer space allote to over 2,000 fact that r farmers are now for on chickens, an later. Price all fall, so i keep the sm larger. Farmers a tice of selli These are w than 45 me

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the usurer's clutches. The method adopted by the co-operators was to found credit societies of the Raiffeisen type, with unlimited liability. These societies have proved of the utmost benefit to the agriculturists of Germany. They lend to their own members at small interest and only for productive purposes. Their great utility is in encouraging self-help and thrift. The committee know the farmers who want to borrow, and take care that they only lead to men of good character. Another advantage is that the societies encourage thrift by offering a means of saving to their members who are invited to place deposits with their society. Of the development of these societies we shall have occasion to speak in a later article.

To relieve congestion another State Board had been established by Mr. Balfour. It was called the Congested Districts Board, and its function was to enlarge holdings, to arrange for the migration of families to other more economic land, and to re-settle people in its own area. Much of its work has been well done, but it is outside our present purpose either to indicate its defects or to sketch its history.

In our next article we shall deal with the development of the co-operative movement in Ireland.

### Winter Dairying Experiences

Continued from Page 8

much by either horses or cattle. The leaves are big and soft and it should be very palatable. It looks something like a cross between oats and corn without the cobs. We believe this grass has great possibilities in this province and are going to sow a lot more of it next year.—W. M., Meadows, Man.

Ed. Note.—A little Sudan grass has been grown on some of the various experimental plots in the West, but not much is yet known of its possibilities here. In neighboring States it seems to have made good. It is said it is not well adapted to a wet season and on wet ground will almost drown out. Also that in dry years or average years Sudan grass will produce much more than any of the common forages such as oats, barley or millet. Its possibilities in Western Canada should be closely investigated, both for production and feeding values.

### Manitoba Poultry Situation

Continued from Page 4

adopted by the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, last year, and seemed to be so successful that the farmers who tried it wanted the same work carried on again this year. Last fall upwards of 1,600 farm chickens were fattened and then sold at an average of almost one dollar each. So far (October 6) this fall, 1,000 chickens have been sent in, as well as quite a few turkeys. The first lot of 21 chickens, weighing 98 lbs., was received September 8 and fattened until September 27, at which time they dressed out 111 lbs. They were sold at 25c per lb., a total of \$27.75, or approximately \$1.30 each. Figuring the cost of handling at 20c (feed and labor are both higher this fall than last) per chicken for feed, labor and incidentals, this still leaves a balance of \$1.10 per chicken.

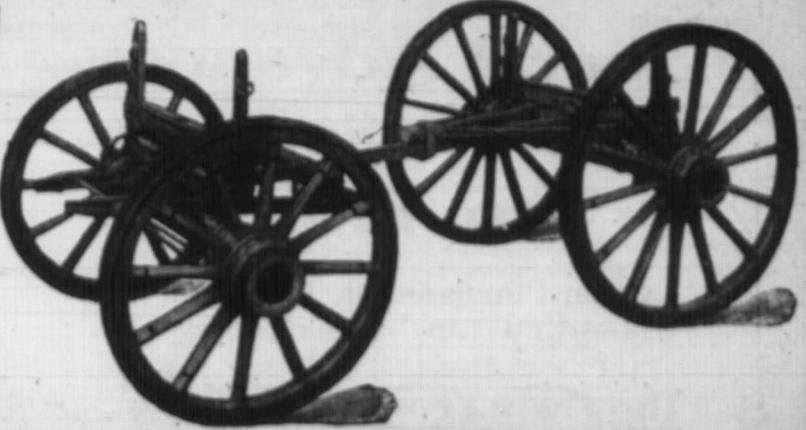
These prices may not be maintained all fall, but still the spread between rough, unfinished stock and stock properly fattened will remain about the same. The same gains may not be made with all chickens, but on the whole the product is always improved to such an extent as to make the work highly profitable for the farmer.

To take advantage of this work, farmers are required to make arrangements before sending in their chickens or turkeys. Only a limited number of 1,300 can be handled at one time, so each farmer will have to wait his turn. Space allotted for October alone runs up to over 2,000 chickens. In view of the fact that receipts are so heavy, the farmers are urged to contract for space now for only their largest and best chickens, and send in the smaller ones later. Prices are likely to remain high all fall, so it will pay all the better to keep the smaller ones until they grow larger.

Farmers are urged to stop the practice of selling their pullets in the fall. These are worth more as winter layers than as meat for the table. Winter

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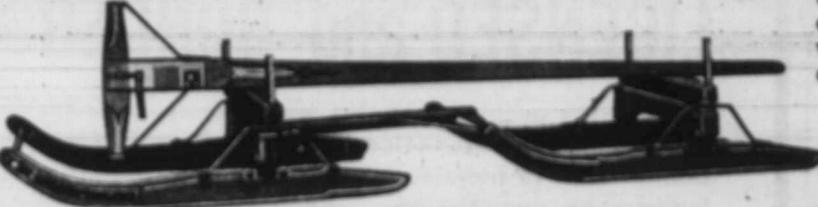
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eggs must come from the pullets, so these should be kept, and not sold off. The price of eggs will be high again this winter, so it will pay to keep the pullets.

In the co-operative fattening work conducted by the Poultry Department, turkeys are also taken this season to be fattened. These should weigh about 10 lbs. before they are sent in. Farmers are advised to keep their turkeys as long as possible, in order to get them up to a good weight. Feeding some extra feed at night when they come home to roost will help develop them, and make them easier to fatten.

Since prices are likely to remain quite high, farmers should send in only the largest and best ones first, and leave the smaller ones until later. In this way more satisfactory results can be obtained. Farmers having turkeys to fatten are asked to contract for space as early as possible, as only a limited number can be handled at one time. This will avoid any heavy rush, and also enable the Department to handle the stock in regular rotation.

Farmers are asked to observe the following rules in regard to this co-operative fattening work:

1. Do not ship any chickens or turkeys until arrangements have been made with the Poultry Department.
  2. Ask the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for circulars outlining the work.
- Prof. M. C. Herner.

**AUSTRIAN PREMIER SHOT**  
Count Stuerghk, premier of the Austrian parliament, was assassinated on October 21, at Vienna, by Dr. Adler, said to be an eccentric and super-radical Socialist, sometimes known as the "Liebknecht of Austria."

The commander of the fortress of Wilhelmshaven has issued a notice prohibiting the private possession, the sale, or the posting of picture post-cards or pictures showing warships which were not published in the Navy List before the war, and of pictures of battles or accidents at sea not acknowledged by the Admiralty.

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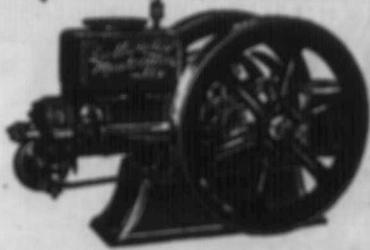
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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Established 1857.

Grain Exchange, Calgary

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Best Prices Liberal Advances Prompt Returns

PHONE OR WIRE FOR PRICES ON GRAIN TO ARRIVE

531-535 GRAIN EXCHANGE

Phones: MAIN 46 and 3570

WINNIPEG

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LIVESTOCK  
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Light hogs  
Heavy sows  
Sheep and Lan  
Choice lambs  
Best killing sheep

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 23, 1916)

Wheat—Last week saw another big advance in wheat prices. In addition to the bullish influence of world conditions, there was added the local factors of weather and a threatened railway strike. Western Canada has had heavy snowfalls which have stopped threshing and deliveries. The C.P.R. employees are taking a decided stand and a strike now seems probable. These factors affect the nearby futures particularly.

A week ago the trade had been unsettled by the action of the Imperial government in taking charge of importing, and the market had seemingly got into a rut. Last week a big broad trade developed on a mixed class of buying in which exporters participated freely. The discussion of the possibility of commencing by the Canadian government seems to have dropped, and it is interesting to note that government officials have stated it did not seem possible to regulate wheat prices other than by the law of supply and demand.

Oats—The trade in coarse grains has not been so active as in wheat, but strong prices have prevailed. In the oats market prices have advanced sharply and farther months are showing greater strength. Barley continued to advance, showing a gain of 3½ cents to 4 cents for the week.

Flax—Prices show the greatest advance, the gain for the week being 22 cents and over. Conditions in the Argentine and locally have affected the flax prices.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 17	170½	164½	167½	170
October 18	171½	165½	168½	171
October 19	172½	166½	169½	172
October 20	173½	167½	170½	173
October 21	174½	168½	171½	174
October 22	175½	169½	172½	175
October 23	176½	170½	173½	176
Week ago	163½	158½	161½	161
Year ago	99½	96½	93½	99

No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1 79½
No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1 80½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	47½
Mill oats, 1 car	43
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	47½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, heavy	49
Mixed grade oats, 1 car	47
Mill oats, 1 car	45
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1 27½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1 27
No. 2 rye, 800 bu., to arrive	1 27
Rye, sacks	1 25
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1 26
No. 2 rye, 1 car, sacked	1 27
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1 25
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1 27
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 23½
Sample grade barley, 1 car	87
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 00
No. 5 barley, 1 car	82
No. 6 barley, 1 car	80
No. 6 barley, 1 car	82
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 06
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 07½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2 06
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2 06
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2 07
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 05

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Oct. 21		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car		\$1 86½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 83½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars		1 80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 75
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car		1 77
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 72
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 72½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 75
No. 3 wheat, 1 car		1 74
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		1 45
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		1 49
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		1 44
Sample grade wheat, 1 car		1 41
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 64
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 62
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 60
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 60
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 61
No. 4 wheat, 1 car		1 61
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars		1 60
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive		1 85
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car		1 32
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., ch. Mont.		1 88½
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car		1 17
No. 2 mixed durum wheat, 1 car		1 79
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car		1 42
No. 3 mixed durum wheat, 1 car		1 74
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car		1 68½
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car		1 61

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 18, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	30,507 00		98,080 00
	Oats	5,611 00		10,317 00
	Barley	1,210 00	2,980 00	1,210 00
	Timothy			
	Seed	2,580 00		5,696 00
	Flax			55 00
	Grain			30,800 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	9,500 30	7,557 40	33,781 20
	Oats	1,940 20	3,378 06	7,763 08
	Barley			856 42
	Flax			2,854 36

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Oct. 21.—Market quiet, unchanged.

	Close	Prev.
White Kurrachi	\$2 10½	\$2 10½
No. 1 hard winter	2 10½	2 10½
No. 1 Nor. Duluth	2 15	2 15
Western winter	2 09½	2 09½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	2 21	2 21
No. 2 Nor.	2 18½	2 18½
No. 3 Nor.	2 14½	2 14½

### CARGOES (Liverpool)

No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov.	2 10½	2 08½
No. 1 Nor. Man., Nov.-Dec.	2 10½	2 01½

### CARGOES (London)

No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.	2 22½	2 18½
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov.	2 19½	2 14½

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange of \$4.76 for spots, and \$4.74 for cargoes. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall—Manitoba Free Press.

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, October 20, 1916.—

#### 1916—Wheat

This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	130,730 50	157,460 10
1 Nor.	1,335,385 20	3,419,149 10
2 Nor.	1,595,254 40	1,135,648 00
3 Nor.	1,054,190 20	832,296 20
No. 4	809,436 50	300,454 20
Others	2,829,284 50	5,093,191 20

This week	7,554,302 00	This week	10,938,208 20
Last week	8,423,021 50	Last week	9,850,128 10
Decrease	868,719 50	Increase	1,088,080 10

#### Oats

1 C.W.	47,544 14	17,365 30
2 C.W.	1,478,569 26	286,052 22
3 C.W.	503,119 26	190,872 22
Ex. 1 fd.	158,837 01	6,370 23
Others	739,289 17	1,270,211 01

This week	2,944,157 17	This week	1,710,672 80
Last week	2,594,506 99	Last week	1,116,050 01
Increase	349,650 17	Increase	594,622 79

#### Barley

3 C.W.	148,653 31	1 N.W.C.	310,920 45
4 C.W.	282,827 37	2 C.W.	162,939 26
Rel.	39,451 17	3 C.W.	21,256 51
Feed	217,551 16	Others	30,611 52
Others	55,454 28		

This week	743,938 33	This week	525,729 06
Last week	660,908 05	Last week	683,715 54
Increase	77,030 28	Decrease	157,986 48
Last year's total	645,067 12	Last year's total	396,677 31

### SHIPMENTS

	1916—Lake	1916—Rail
Wheat	4,542,132 40	127,888 50
Oats	749,914 12	285,792 14
Barley	295,452 22	29,067 10
Flax	185,350 24	17,452 54
	1915—Lake	1915—Rail
Wheat	10,773,119 00	88,132 00
Oats	888,681 00	30,728 00
Barley	79,869 00	4,372 00
Flax	301,118 00	

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending October 20, 1916.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
At. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	7,554,302	2,944,157	743,938
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	5,494,999	7,846,796	Not reported
Total	13,049,301	10,800,953	Not reported

### At Buffalo and Duluth

	3,785,232	1,971,304	168,229
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Total this week	16,834,533	12,862,157	
Total last week	16,318,895	12,414,469	1,596,923
Total last year	18,090,825	2,946,270	865,963

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Oct. 21, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1 78½	\$1 85½
2 Nor. wheat	1 75	1 82
3 Nor. wheat	1 70	1 79
3 white oats	53	48
Barley	1 04	65-107
Flax, No. 1	2 49½	2 67½
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1 78½	
Nov. wheat	1 76	
Dec. wheat	1 71	1 80
May wheat	1 73	1 78

### INSPECTIONS

On Sunday, October 22, the following cars of grain were inspected at Winnipeg:—

	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	804	1,899
Oats	152	174
Barley	50	62
Flax	13	6
Total	1,019	2,131

Cars inspected for the month ended September 30, 1916, were as follows:—

	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	12,675	36,043
Oats	2,420	711
Barley	1,986	991
Flax	296	11
Screenings	29	25
Total	16,532	27,730

## The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Oct. 19.—On last Monday the percentage of fat cattle at some of the leading American markets was as follows: Chicago 36, Kansas City 24, Omaha 33. This leaves an extraordinary amount of poor trashy cattle which are not bringing anything like the money they should when properly finished. It is said this heavy movement will continue for another thirty days if not longer and packers are using it to put large quantities of beef in storage. Stocker steers have been unusually plentiful on all American markets and even killers have taken plenty of it at \$5.00 to \$5.75. The bulk of the steer crop running 1300 lbs. up is selling at \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Fat lambs have gained 10 to 15 cents here the last week. Most of the lambs bring \$9.50 to \$10.50. Hog values are strong and most of last week's crop brought \$9.40 to \$9.50.

Toronto, Oct. 20, 16.—The cattle trade was slightly easier on the closing market of the week, and prices finished practically where they began on Monday.

Yesterday's receipts were light, with 516 head on the market. Choice weighty steers were quoted 21-25 to \$9.50, and medium weighty at \$7.50 to \$7.90. Choice handy butcher's were selling at \$7.20 to 7.65, good at \$6.50 to \$6.90, medium at \$5.80 to \$6.20, and common at \$5.40 to \$5.65. Butcher cows and bulls were slightly weaker than on Wednesday, in line with the drop on all grades of cattle.

Feeders and stockers were unchanged. Distillery buyers have secured about 3,000 head up to the present, and they will take about 1,000 more. A number of stockers were shipped to United States markets during the week. Good feeders brought \$5 to \$6.75, and stockers ranged between \$4.00 and \$5.

Milkers and springers sold at steady prices. Good to choice milk cows are bringing \$40 to \$100, and they are finding a ready sale at those prices.

The run of hogs on yesterday's market was fairly heavy, with 2,599 being listed, and prices took a jump of 25 cents to 35 cents, bringing the price 70 cents over that quoted for this week. The hog market appears to be very firm at present, and next week looks like a good time to ship.

Winnipeg, Oct. 21.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts for the past week as follows: Cattle, 7,000; calves, 350; sheep and lambs, 600; hogs, 2,800.

With liberal receipts of cattle the end of last week there was no change in market conditions. Receipts were light the first of this week and trade remains steady at last week's prices. Quality the past week has been poor. There is good demand for fat heavy steers and good quality butcher steers. Good to choice heavy steers are selling from \$6.00 to \$6.85, with good to choice butchers from \$5.35 to \$6.75; common to fair kind from

### Cash Prices Ft. William and Port Arthur from October 17 to October 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Food	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rel.	Food	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rel.	
Oct. 17	171	169	163	148½	135½	128½	110½	54	52½	52	52½	51½	101	94	82½	82	235½	232			
18	174½	171½	166½	151½	135½	128½	114½	53	50	52	52½	51½	103	96	83½	83	235½	232			
19	175	172½	167½	155	139	130	115	55	53	53	53	53	104	96	84	84	240	237			
20	177	174	169	159	143½	135	118	56	54	54	54	53	104	96	84	84	240	245			
21	178	175½	170	163½	145½	139½	120	56	55	55	54	54	104	96	84	85	240	245			
22	181	178½	173	164½	149½	142½	123½	58	56	56	56	55	104½	97	85	85½	251	248			
Week																					
40	164½	161½	156½	144½				52	50½		50½	49½	101	94							

## Grain Growers! Farmers!

Ship your grain in car lots; don't sell it at street prices. A trial shipment will convince you of our ability in giving you unexcelled service in the handling of your grain products on a commission basis. Make your Bills of Lading read:

NOTIFY

### STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Track Buyers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances

Reference: The Bank of Montreal

Quick Returns

GRAIN DEALERS · COMMISSION MERCHANTS · TRACK BUYERS  
LICENSED AND BONDED

## Acme Grain Co., Ltd.

MOOSE JAW · WINNIPEG · SASKATOON  
Walter Scott Bldg. Union Trust Bldg. Canada Bldg.

Car Lots

Get Our Prices before Selling

Agents Wanted

where not Represented

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

## Farmers Club Grain Co. Ltd.

(Licensed and Bonded as Track Buyers) and get

Five Dollars Per Car Extra

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE FOR INFORMATION

MOOSE JAW  
502 Walter Scott Bldg.  
Phone 1228

WINNIPEG  
803 Union Trust Bldg.  
Phone M. 2891

SASKATOON  
404 Canada Bldg.  
Phone 1335

## FREE OF CHARGE AND OBLIGATION

Let us mail you free—car seals, letter on selling, how to get weights and grades checked, sample sale, etc. Send name and address to

### BOLE GRAIN COMPANY

Licensed and Bonded

Grain Commission Merchants, Elevator Owners and Operators  
Exporters

FORT WILLIAM

ONTARIO

## Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose advertisement 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 is the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will secure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealer's advertisement is published in The Guide except these licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Grain Dealers · Commission Merchants · Track Buyers  
Licensed and Bonded

## Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Limited

We solicit your consignments and ask for an opportunity to demonstrate to you our service.

LIBERAL ADVANCES · CAREFUL ATTENTION  
PROMPT RETURNS

Calgary, Alta.

Winnipeg, Man.

Vancouver, B.C.

## Johnston's Handy. Rigid. Safe.

METAL DOOR—  
LOCKED JOINTS

Johnston's Granary is protected from 4-legged thieves and from fire by galvanized iron walls with locked joints. Iron bands with tension bolts hold the walls against bulging. The door is iron covered. Inside there is a sectional door to hold the grain. The sections of the roof hook together and offer a solid metal resistance to wind, water and more.

Grain cannot heat or mildew. A 14-inch galvanized ventilator provides plenty of air. Johnston's Granary is fitted at our factories and shipped ready to set up. Full details on request.



DINNER GRAIN UNLOADER.

Can be used anywhere on the farm. Send for literature and prices. The Metal Shingle & Sliding Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

\$5.50 to \$6.25. Good to choice heifers are selling from \$5.85 to \$6.25, with good to choice cows \$5.25 to \$5.75. The oxen and bull trade remains the same; best heavy bulls \$5.25 to \$5.75, and fat smooth oxen \$5.50 to \$6.00. Practically no change in the stocker and feeder trade. Best broody steers selling from \$5.75 to \$6.15. We look for a good trade at steady prices next week. We shipped a few carloads of cattle to Montreal that brought \$7.25. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00. Receipts of sheep and lambs light, and there is an active demand for good quality stock. Good to choice lambs selling from \$9.50 to \$10.25, with best handy weight sheep selling from \$8.00 to \$8.75. The hog market closed the end of the week at \$10.25.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23, 1916.—The annual shipment of the Matador Ranch Company's cattle en route to Chicago arrived at the Union stockyards Saturday night. The shipment came by special train over the C.N.R. from Wisetown, Sask., and consisted of 28 cars with a total of 561 head.

These are all Hereford 4 and 5-year-old bulls, and are in good condition. They were yarded in the large corrals and certainly looked a fine sight.

All these cattle were brought up from Texas as 2-year-olds and have been feeding on the Matador range, which consists of six townships 50 miles south of Wisetown Sask.

The cattle should weigh over 1,250 pounds at Chicago. A previous shipment went to Chicago via Portal and consisted of 500 head of Herefords which averaged 1,240 pounds at Chicago and were sold at \$8.15 per cwt.

This year the Matador Ranch Company brought up to Canada from Texas 2,500 Hereford yearlings. They have also made large purchases of cattle in Alberta which are now on their range.—Manitoba Free Press.

Calgary, Oct. 21.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyard receipts as: Horses, 329; cattle, 2,997; hogs, 1,737; sheep, 887; and this week a year ago: Horses, 253; cattle, 1,827; hogs, 704; sheep, none.

Outward shipments were 4 cars cattle Montreal, 4 cars Toronto, 4 cars Chicago, 1 car Edmonton, 4 cars Shuswap, B.C., 8 cars hogs Toronto, 3 cars New Westminster.

There was a steady movement of all kinds of cattle, considering the heavy run. A feature of the market was the few choice beef cattle available. Bulk of the shipments consisted of stockers and feeders, and 33 cars of these classes of cattle were reshipped mostly to points east and south. Top for choice steers \$6.50. Good steers \$6.00 to \$6.25. Top cows \$5.50. A brisk demand for hogs prevailed at \$10.50. Eastern, local and B.C. buyers competing for those available. Sheep and lambs brought steady prices, a majority of the sheep received here being stock sheep. We handled thru our livestock department 20 per cent of the cattle and 34 per cent of the hog consignments. (Prices corresponding week a year ago: Steers, \$6.00; cows, \$5.25; sheep, \$7.00.)

A. H. Mayland, commission merchant on the Alberta stockyards, says in his October 21 letter: The good choice feeders sold readily at 6 1/2 cents, while the inferior stuff sold as low as 5 1/2 to 6 cents, with a few bad Holstein and Ayrshire cattle selling as low as 5 cents. We look for this class to be a drag on the market, as there are very few people that will buy them at any price, but the good choice-bred stockers and feeders are bound to hold at a good price as in two weeks' time the farmers will be pretty well threshed and then we expect a large number of farmers on the market for feeders and breeding cattle and stockers of all kinds of good quality. I would strongly advise anyone that has feed to feed their cattle for spring delivery, for all indications show that beef will sell higher in the coming spring than it has ever sold before in the history of Alberta. We would not be at all surprised to see beef sell from 9 to 9 1/2 cents by next April, May and June.

## Country Produce

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

Butter—Butter prices are strong with very little arriving at Winnipeg. Prices are apt to advance before long again and there seems little doubt that butter prices will be unusually high. A day or so ago the Crescent Creamery Company sold two cars of creamery butter thru their brokers, T. J. Cuyler & Co., for shipment to the Pacific Coast at 37 cents per pound, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for so large a quantity of Manitoba creamery butter at this season of the year and tends to show the very noticeable strides made by the province in the development of its dairying interests.

Until very recently the requirements of the city of Winnipeg in the way of butter were invariably drawn from Eastern Canada during the late fall and winter months, running into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Today the Crescent Creamery distributed no pasteurized milk in Winnipeg due to a shortage in the supply. The shortage is due to the fact that farmers and producers of milk generally in the country districts have not been able to maintain their deliveries. They are faced by abnormal conditions with respect to grain and other varieties of feed for the dairy herds. The quantity available has been diminishing every day and the output has been maintained only by "borrowing" from the next day's supply. This reserve became exhausted, and deliveries were suspended for today in order to make a start at re-establishing it. In other years it has been found possible to secure occasional shipments of milk from the St. Paul and Minneapolis districts, and to use these in supplementing Winnipeg stocks. Even this expedient is not available this year. The conditions prevailing in Manitoba with regard to the supply of feed for dairy herds are to be found in almost exactly the same form in Minnesota.

Eggs—Eggs are as high as last week, 35 cents, and will go higher.

Potatoes—Are the same price as last week, but strong. The market is not on any uniform level. Some dealers are quoting 80 cents to 90 cents, while others are only paying 60 cents, depending on the state their present contracts for delivery are in.

Poultry—A good number of poultry are arriving in Winnipeg, but by far the most of it is a thin unfinished condition. This stuff should be fattened up and could then be sent in to good advantage dressed.

Hay—The hay market is very poor right now. The Winnipeg yards are full of hay and it is clearing away but slowly. The market is flooded and right now is not the time to ship more in.

### FLOUR ADVANCES

Flour went up another 20 cents on Saturday, October 21, making the price per barrel \$9.40, and per sack \$4.70. This advance followed else

## McCabe Bros. Co. Grain Commission

Liberal Advances  
Prompt Returns  
Best Results

Winnipeg, Duluth, Minneapolis

## Experience Tells

Our experience of over twenty years in the grain business enables us to give you unexcelled service and results. Grading carefully checked, big advances, highest prices.

### CANADA WEST Grain Co. Ltd.

Grain Exchange Winnipeg

## YOURS

FOR

Service and Best Results

E. J.

### Bawlf & Co.

Grain Merchants

675 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LICENSED AND BONDED · COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

### Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.

Fort William, Ont.

Our location at the terminals enables us to give close attention to grades, etc. Highest Prices and Prompt Returns.

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE"

WANTED Domestic servant for a family of four (two children) in Winnipeg city. Must be English speaking. Will be expected to help in cooking, general house work and care of children. Good wages dependent on capabilities. Apply giving experience and wages expected. Mrs. Chipman, 118 Chestnut St., Winnipeg.

on the heels of an advance in October wheat to \$1.78 1/2.

### SUGAR ADVANCES

Two advances of 20 cents per cwt. each have taken place in the price of sugar within the past ten days. Winnipeg wholesale grocers consider the sugar market as very strong and further advances quite likely. The raw sugar market in New York is the controlling influence on the market. The present price of sugar is \$8.40 per cwt. wholesale. It is retailing at about 9 cents per lb.

### BIG BUTTER OUTPUT

The Edmonton City Dairy last year made 2,525,029 lbs. of butter and it is anticipated the 1916 total output will considerably exceed that. This is the largest make in Canada and one of the largest in the world. There are also several other large dairies in Northern Alberta so that there is no question regarding the favorable conditions in that part of the West for dairying.

### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$7,639.98  
John Tom Davies, Empire Branch G.G.A. 30.00  
Franklin, Man. 30.00  
Total \$7,699.98

## Your Questions Answered

### DUTY ON WOOD.

Q.—Is there any duty of fire wood and fence posts going into the United States?

A.—There is no duty on fire wood or fence posts going into the United States. Both were placed in the free list in the American Tariff dated October 3, 1913. It may be necessary to fill out certain forms but if so the parties to whom you intend shipping will be able to give you this information.

\$25.00 FOR YOU

# Our Club's Big Christmas Tree

## WHAT PRESENTS ARE ON IT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS?

### \$25.00 Cash for the Boy or Girl Sending the Best Reply

**\$15.00 CASH FOR THE 2nd BEST; \$10.00 CASH FOR THE 3rd PRIZE**  
and 50 bright, new, crisp \$1.00 Bills for the 50 boys and girls sending the next nearest correct and best written answers



So that we may become acquainted with more of our boys and girls this Christmas, we are giving you this fine Christmas Tree loaded down with beautiful and valuable presents. Ten of the presents are in sealed boxes. Nobody but Uncle Peter has seen what they contain, but on each one has been drawn a puzzle picture that tells what is in it. No. 1 represents Doll Carriage. Now can you guess what Christmas present for a boy or girl is in each of the other nine? Get some one to help you if you like, but write out yourself your answers to all the ten pictures. On Christmas Day Uncle Peter, who edits our page for Boys and Girls, will judge the answers and award the big cash prizes as above to the boys and girls complying with the conditions of the contest whose answers are all correct or nearest correct, nearest and best written. So get busy and send in an

**Some Xmas Presents on the Tree for Boys and Girls**

- Air Rifle
- Baking Gloves
- Candy Doll
- Doll Carriage
- Trunk
- Fractal
- Brooch
- Building Blocks
- Purse
- Boysie
- Hockey Stick
- Football
- Perfume
- Trunk
- Six Handkerchiefs
- Skates
- Wrist Watch
- Chest of Tools
- Ring
- Necktie

answer to-day, and this Christmas may be the happiest you have ever had.

Our "Success Club" for Boys and Girls has provided these fine prizes and hundreds of Christmas presents as well. You'll hear all about the "Success Club" when you send your answers, and if you wish you can become a member free and receive the lovely Club Emblem pin. It is a beautiful emblem with initials finished in rich red and blue on a gold background. The endless chain of friendship forms the border, the Lamp of Knowledge is at the top, and at the bottom are the Laurel Leaves, emblematic of everlasting reward for good work.

Thousands of boys and girls in Canada are already in the "Success Club" and proudly wear the Club pin. If you are bright and quick to send in your answers, you can join the "Success Club" too, and win a big cash prize and a dandy Christmas present as well.

Only boys and girls under fifteen years of age may send answers, and each boy and girl desiring his entry to compete for one of the fine prizes will be required to perform a small service for the Club for which an additional valuable reward will be given. Address your answers to

**THE "SUCCESS CLUB"**  
Care of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD  
33 Continental Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

See the list of presents opposite

Study list of presents opposite.

# Is Your Home Anything Like This? Or are You Planning to Build One Like It?

**N**O matter how fiercely bleak winter rages, this house is bound to be comfortable, because the plans call for Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. This is the comfort-yielding, blizzard-defying warmth that fills the whole house with a "homey" June-like atmosphere—healthful because the moisture is not burnt out of the air as with old-style heating.



**The Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Boiler**

Generally put in the cellar. Only one place in the house to carry fuel to and ashes away from. Needs fuel, from 1 to 3 times only, in 24 hours, depending on the cold. Scientific, yet as simple as a plow.

## Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

unfailingly sends an ample, gentle, healthful volume of warmth to every room, hall-way or corner. Just one fire is needed—in the Boiler—and it sends the water circulating constantly through all the piping and radiators.

If more heat is needed to meet the cold, the faster will be the flow. It is entirely independent of any water system. A few buckets of water in the pipes and radiators are all that is needed for the winter. Use either coal or wood as you select. The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer" is a wonderful, patented system of draft control which makes the boiler almost self-managing.

### HOW ABOUT THE COST?

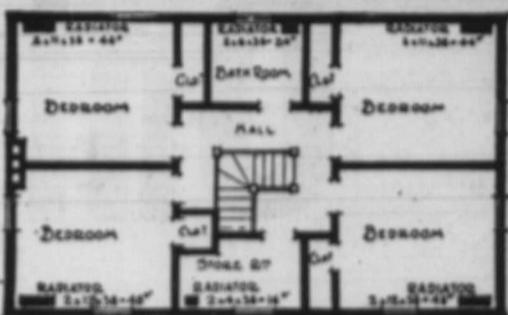
Depends on the size of the house. Any house can be equipped, new or old. For a house like the plans shown here, with 516 feet of radiation, the cost for Gurney-Oxford Boiler, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings, etc., will be \$445.00 F.O.B. Winnipeg, bought of any competent fitter. Labor and freight will be moderate extras.

The wonderful comfort, the method of operation and installation of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water System are fully explained and illustrated in our new booklet "City Comfort for Country Homes," which also shows letters and photos from many satisfied users. The book is free, you should have a copy to-day and make up your mind that your home is going to be comfortable next winter. Address:

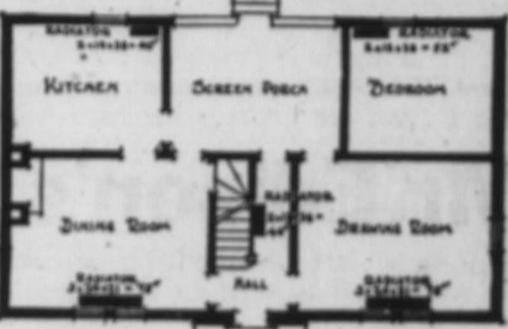
## Gurney North-West Foundry Company, Limited

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Also at Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver.



No ice-cold bedrooms. Every room cozy and warm at 6 a.m. Get breakfast on the oil stove.



Be up-to-date. Be progressive. Make your home more valuable.

Your present home can easily be equipped.

### THESE FACTS SPEAK:

for themselves. A Garbutt Graduate is now champion typist of Canada. The only school in the province with a court reporter and a chartered accountant on its staff, the only school in Alberta that is a member of the Association of Accredited Commercial Schools is the Garbutt School. Our students won first prize for penmanship at the Calgary Exposition and forty-two diplomas for penmanship from the American Penman Magazine of New York. More successful students on the Chartered Accountancy examinations this year than all competitors have had in five years. Our system of individual instruction permits students to enter at any time. Write today.

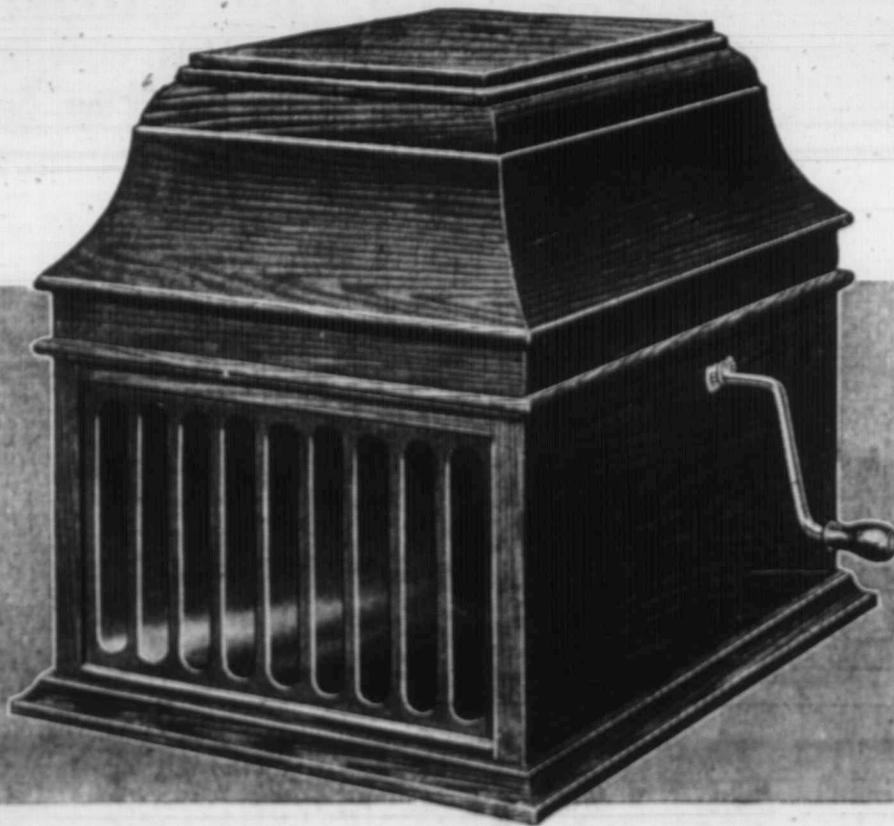
## Garbutt Business College, Calgary, Alberta

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BRIDGE TIMBERS, SILO STOCK, WELL CURBING supplied on Short Notice. Prompt Shipment



# Only \$1.00

## and After Trial

**Y**ES, the great New Edison, with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand new Diamond Amberol Records, will be sent you on *free trial without a penny down*. The *finest, the best* that money can buy at very, very much less than the prices at which imitations of the genuine Edison are offered—*a rock-bottom offer direct from us*.

### Mr. Edison's Own *The Genuine New Edison Phonograph*

Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced the new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. **READ:**

### Rock-Bottom Direct Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on *easiest monthly terms*. Convince yourself—a free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless *you choose* to keep the instrument.

### COUPON

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
Dept. 497 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

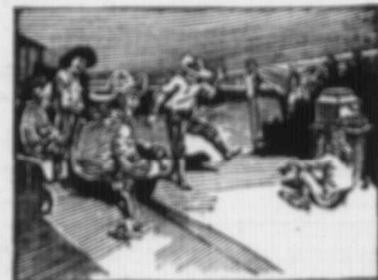
### Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

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

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### A Happy Home

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



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will all be awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**