

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

A SATISFACTORY RECORD

THE OLD YEAR NOW PASSING INTO HISTORY HAS MARKED STEADY AND SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS. THE ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLY INCREASED IN NUMBERS AND THE EDUCATIONAL WORK HAS ASSUMED BROADER LINES TO COVER A WIDER RANGE OF THE FARMERS' ACTIVITIES. THE ORGANIZED FARMERS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS AND PROVED THAT FARMERS ARE ABLE AT LEAST TO DO A PART OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS WITH PROFIT TO THEMSELVES. THE YEAR'S RECORD IS ONE TO GIVE A FEELING OF SATISFACTION, BUT IT MUST STILL BE RECOGNIZED THAT THE POSSIBILITIES HAVE ONLY BEEN SCRATCHED AND THE FUTURE HOLDS GREAT THINGS IN STORE FOR THOSE WHO GO AFTER THEM.

DECEMBER 30, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

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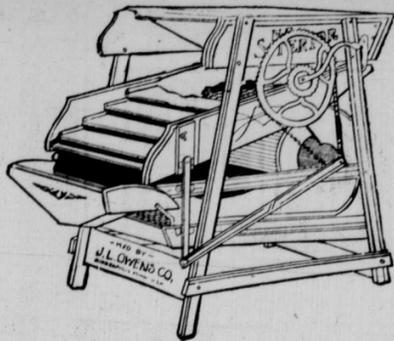
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today.

King of Wild Oat Separators



THE OWENS "New Superior" WILD OAT SEPARATOR

With our patented open and blank space sieves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

PATENTED ADJUSTABLE WIND BOARDS

are provided so that the blast is always under control. You can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but

just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

Made in sizes 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for engine drive if desired. Write Today for Prices and Full Particulars.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LTD.

Builders of Light-Weight, High-Grade Gasoline Engines for all Farm Power Work
284 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES

TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
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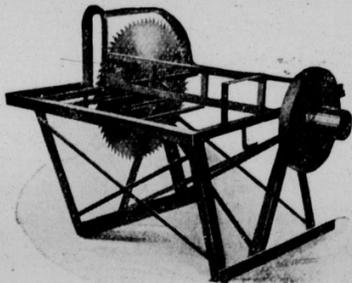
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LIVE STOCK AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
ALBERTA STOCKYARDS, CALGARY

Bill Stock in Your Own Name—Our Care. "Your Interests are Ours"

Duplex All-Steel Cordwood Saw



Every farmer should have a "DUPLEX ALL STEEL CORDWOOD SAW." At our price it is indispensable. It is one of the handiest and most often wanted pieces of machinery on the farm. With a 24-inch blade and gasoline engine it will keep four or five men busy. A splendid accessory to work in conjunction with a Windmill. One of our 12 or 14 feet geared windmills in a good wind will drive it at sufficient speed to saw wood as fast as three men can handle, using only an 18-inch blade. The saw frame is entirely built of heavy steel angles such as we use for heavy windmill towers. Shaft is of cold rolled steel, with 110 lb. balance wheel. The boxes are built on the ball-and-socket joint method, so they are perfectly self-aligning. It can also be used as a pole saw by removing balance wheel.

PRICE—CASH WITH ORDER
Saw Frame (no blade) \$24.00

Approximate Weight 270 lbs., takes blade up to 30 inches
TO ARRIVE AT PRICES COMPLETELY SIMPLY ADD PRICE OF BLADE DESIRED IN BLADE PRICE LIST.

BURRIDGE-COOPER COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG and REGINA
Write for Catalogue Address all Enquiries to Winnipeg Office

In.	Hole	Speed	Price
20	1 3/8	1800	\$4.40
22	1 3/8	1636	5.00
24	1 3/8	1500	5.40
26	1 3/8	1384	6.60
28	1 3/8	1285	7.40
30	1 3/8	1200	8.40

Farms for Sale

1915
The Year of
Opportunity
—
High Prices
Following
European
War

Apply to—

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

WINNIPEG :: MAN.

We have, as Trustees and Administrators, many desirable farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of them improved and all of them cheap and obtainable on very easy, long terms of payment. Send for our list and map showing location, acreage, price, etc. A particularly good chance is a farm of 2400 acres near Brandon, Man., with the large proportion under cultivation, in Al shape for 1915 crop, and excellent buildings. To the right man of means with a good stock, this means a bargain.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

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

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

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

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$115.20

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

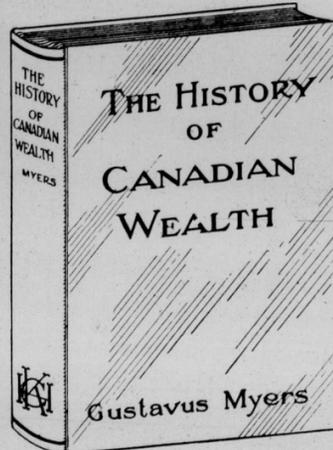
Classified Rate

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The History of Canadian Wealth

By GUSTAVUS MYERS



Without exception it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada. The story of the feudal system as it existed

in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr. Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded on graft and he names the families without fear or favor. The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading the "History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 337 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers.

Post Paid to any Address in Canada - \$1.60

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

EATON'S PRICE ON IMPERIAL FENCING

In Car Load Lots. Shipped direct from factory to you.
WE WILL ACCEPT ORDERS FOR CARS OF 24,000 LBS. OR MORE AT THESE PRICES FOR A LIMITED QUANTITY OF OUR NEW STOCK

WE CAN SHIP CARS AT ONCE. WE INSIST ON FULL NO. 9 WIRE WHEREVER SPECIFIED.
HEAVILY GALVANIZED OUR WEIGHTS PROVE THIS PERFECT LOCKS

IMPERIAL ALL NO. 9 HEAVY FENCING

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	PRICE PER ROD		
							BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 4330	4	33 ins.	All No. 9	22 ins.	9	5 1/2 lbs.	15 1/2	16 1/2	18
Style 5420	5	42 ins.	All No. 9	22 ins.	9	7 lbs.	19 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Style 7400	7	40 ins.	All No. 9	22 ins.	9	9 lbs.	26 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2
Style 951	9	51 ins.	All No. 9	16 1/2 ins.	12	13 lbs.	36 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
Style 1158	11	58 ins.	All No. 9	16 1/2 ins.	12	15 1/2 lbs.	44 1/2	47 1/2	51 1/2

IMPERIAL SHEEP AND FIELD FENCING

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 640	6	40 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	6 lbs.	18 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2
Style 742	7	42 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	6 1/2 lbs.	21	22 1/2	24
Style 942	9	42 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	8 lbs.	24 1/2	26	28 1/2
Style 1050	10	50 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	9 lbs.	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2

IMPERIAL HOG FENCING

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 726M	7	26 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	6 lbs.	18 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2
Style 834	8	34 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	7 lbs.	21 1/2	23 1/2	25
Style 8348Spec	8	34 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	8 ins.	25	7 1/2 lbs.	25	26 1/2	28 1/2
Style 936	9	36 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	13 ins.	15	7 1/2 lbs.	24	25 1/2	27 1/2

SPECIAL HOG FENCING WITH 6 IN. UPRIGHTS

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 0726Spec	7	26 ins.	No. 9 1/2 and No. 13	6 ins.	33	6 1/2 lbs.	22 1/2	23 1/2	26
Style 1036Spec	10	36 ins.	No. 9 1/2 and No. 13	6 ins.	33	8 lbs.	30 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2

AN ALL NO. 9 HOG FENCE

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 726H	7	26 ins.	No. 9 and No. 12	12 ins.	17	8 lbs.	28 1/2	29 1/2	32

IMPERIAL POULTRY FENCING

NO.	BARS	HEIGHT	GAGE WIRE	DISTANCE BETWEEN UPRIGHTS	NUMBER UPRIGHTS TO ROD	WEIGHT PER ROD	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 1848	18	48 ins.	No. 11 and No. 14 1/2	8 ins.	25	8 1/2 lbs.	36 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2
Style 2060	20	60 ins.	No. 11 and No. 14 1/2	8 ins.	25	9 1/2 lbs.	40 1/2	42	44 1/2

IMPERIAL BARBED WIRE

2 Pt. Barbed Wire, approx. weight 79 lbs. per spool.	Per 80 rod spool	2 10	2 25	2 45
4 Pt. Barbed Wire, approx. weight 84 lbs. per spool.	Per 80 rod spool	2 24	2 40	2 62

IMPERIAL GATES

NO.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	PRICE PER ROD		
					BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 3 1/2 D	3 1/2 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	25 lbs.	1 75	1 80	1 80
Style 8S	8 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	50 lbs.	3 25	3 30	3 40
Style 10S	10 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	60 lbs.	3 45	3 55	3 75
Style 12S	12 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	70 lbs.	3 60	3 70	3 90
Style 14S	14 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	75 lbs.	4 10	4 25	4 45
Style 16S	16 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	85 lbs.	4 50	4 65	4 90

IMPERIAL PIPE BRACED GATES

NO.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	BRANDON	REGINA	EDMONTON
Style 12R	12 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	85 lbs.	5 25	5 40	5 65
Style 14R	14 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	95 lbs.	5 80	5 95	6 20
Style 16R	16 ft.	48 ins.	complete with hinges and latch	105 lbs.	6 25	6 45	6 75

No. 9 Coil Spring Wire in 100 lb. bundles.	Price per 100 lbs.	2 70	2 90	3 15
No. 9 Soft Brace Wire in 50 lb. bundles.	Price per 50 lb. bdle.	1 45	1 55	1 70
No. 9 Soft Brace Wire in 25 lb. bundles.	Price per 25 lb. bdle.	80	85	90

NOTE—Spring prices will not be lower. Place your order where you know it will be taken care of. No waiting and no juggling of prices

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

Corresponding prices to any other point. If you have not already received Price List, laid down at your station, write us at once.

EMMERT'S SHORTHORNS SOLD
During the past week Charlie Yule, son of the late James Yule, the well-known cattleman, has been in Winnipeg and has been successful in purchasing the Emmert show herd of

Shorthorns. Thus some of the very finest Shorthorn blood in America today will go to Calgary, where Messrs. Yule and Bowes, in which firm Charlie Yule is a partner, have their pure-bred Shorthorn stock farm.

CHARITY NO SOLUTION
A civilization which responds to the cry of the unemployed for work with doses of charity, confesses itself helpless in the face of an eternal problem.
—Toronto News

Earn a Farm Library

Special to our Readers:
FREE BOOKS

Do you want to increase your library? Would you like any of these books? Glance over the following titles—

- Green's Vegetable Gardening.
- The Practical Garden Book.
- Beautiful Flower Growing.
- Evergreens, and How to Grow Them.
- Farm Windbreaks and Shelter Belts.
- Landscape Gardening.
- Amateur Fruit Growing.
- The New Onion Culture.
- The New Rhubarb Culture.

We intend publishing a Special Garden Number of The Guide early in February next. In order to make this number as practical as possible we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers in this country who have made a success already of gardening and all the operations connected therewith. We recognize that such experience is valuable, and as such we offer the complete library mentioned above for the best article received on each of the following subjects; for the second best article on each subject we will give any six of these books, and for the third best article, any three of these books. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—THE VALUE OF A FARM GARDEN

All contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to the method which has been followed in making a satisfactory farm garden. The following outline will give some idea of the points which should be touched on:—

- Size and plan of lay-out.
- Kind of soil.
- Variety of vegetables which are most useful and suitable for Western conditions.
- Amount and kind of fertilizer applied.
- Method of preparing the ground for the different crops.
- Time and method of sowing each variety.
- Distance apart of the rows.
- Possibilities of and methods followed in the production of home-grown seeds.

This should include the most common vegetables grown in the West, such as:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Beans. | Lettuce. | Radishes. |
| Beets. | Onions. | Citrons. |
| Cabbage. | Parsley. | Squash. |
| Carrots. | Parsnips. | Turnips. |
| Cauliflower. | Pears. | Rhubarb. |
| Celery. | Pumpkins. | |

SUBJECT No. 2—EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS

This article should deal with all the details which are necessary to ensure successful cultivation of some or all of the following:—

- Bush Fruits: Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Plums, Cherries, Apples.

Discuss the yield and market price, giving some idea as to whether any of these crops are profitable ones to grow.

SUBJECT No. 3—SPECIAL GARDEN CROPS

Articles on this subject should deal with the growing and marketing of special garden crops, such as:—

- Celery.
- Cucumbers.
- Tomatoes.
- Rhubarb.
- Onions.
- Sweet Corn.
- Beans.
- Cabbage.

Most of these crops require forcing, so that a description and, if possible, a plan of a hot bed should be included in the article. Discuss the yield and market price of each of these crops, and tell whether each crop is a profitable one to grow. We are especially desirous of receiving information in regard to the marketing end of the business. Information bearing on this phase of the subject will go a long way towards determining the best contribution.

SUBJECT No. 4—THE VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

Every garden to be successful should be protected in the West by a windbreak. We want articles explaining how a good windbreak can be grown on the prairie farms. Following are some of the points to be dealt with:—

- Preparation of land for windbreaks.
- Best position of windbreaks for protection purposes.
- Kind of trees best suited to prairie conditions.
- Method of planting trees, distance apart, subsequent attention which these trees require, etc.

SUBJECT No. 5—FARMSTEAD PLANNING

The value of a farm is very often judged by the appearance of the house and buildings. We want you to tell us what you have done on your farm towards laying out the grounds attractively. It should include:—

- A plan of the homestead.
- Kinds of trees planted around, together with the best time and method of planting them.
- Arrangement of flower beds, vines, creepers, shade trees, etc.
- Shrubs, evergreens, etc., used.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from every Province and from all parts of each Province. When writing on any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. For instance, if you are going to describe your gardening experiences, just consider that you are giving instructions to someone who has never made a garden before. Describe the whole subject in detail just as if you were telling the hired man what was to be done in this way your article will be of real practical value to all who read it. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by January 15, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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\$1.60
Winnipeg

MARKETING DRESSED POULTRY

Occasionally misunderstandings arise between individuals due to lack of appreciation on the part of one of the requirements of the other. Take for example the case of the poultry dealer as outlined in the following letter:

"Re shipment of Mr. ———
Mr. ——— wrote us asking for prices and particulars of shipping poultry. We quoted him 14 cents on chicken and 12 cents on fowls, and gave him particulars as to dressing. He shipped by freight a case weighing 300 pounds of good birds, but they were put up badly. The necks were wrung, leaving a lot of congealed blood in the neck. He chopped off the heads and neglected to remove the blood with the result that it spread over the shipment and spoiled the appearance of the birds. In addition to this the crops were full of feed. You will readily see that it was impossible for us to pay top prices for poultry received in such shape. In fact, we may say that it is extremely difficult to dispose of any poultry other than the very best. We wrote to this shipper acquainting him with the facts and awaited advices from him as to the disposal of these birds."

The shipper was not satisfied with this and hence the matter came to the notice of The Guide. Now, in the face of these facts, it is obvious that one of the parties does not realize the market requirements of the dressed poultry trade. The birds were good ones and, had the shipping instructions been followed, there

is no doubt that top prices would have been realized. This example is only typical of many which occur during the course of the year. Very often shippers are only too ready to jump to the conclusion, if the dealer will not give the very highest prices for their consignments, that they are being cheated. The dealer, however, has his reputation to keep up just as has the shipper. If good quality produce is being received, it is in his interest to retain such business so that mutual profit will result. There is no more reason for the farmer to doubt the honesty of a reliable produce dealer than there is for him to doubt the honesty of his next door neighbor. All that is required is a little more intimate realization on the part of each of the other's view point.

Market Requirements for Poultry

Now, as to a way to avoid further misunderstandings of a similar nature. As has already been outlined in these pages more than once, there are certain market requirements for dressed poultry which must be conformed to in order that top prices may be received. In effect the requirements are as follows: All birds should be starved for eighteen hours previous to killing.

The birds should be killed by bleeding and sticking—not by wringing their necks and then chopping their heads off.

They should be immediately dry plucked. If the carcass is allowed to cool the feathers "set" and are hard to

pluck. Strip the neck first, then the sides, breast and tail, then wings and thighs. Keep the hands full of feathers while plucking. By having the wings locked at the back, the two can be plucked at one time. The feathers are always left on the head and upper part of the neck.

When plucked, a good sharp jerk given to the carcass will rid the head and throat of any clotted blood present. Then wash the head, legs and feet. After this is done the carcass should be thoroughly cooled. Before packing neatly in a box wrap the head in butter paper to prevent blood from soiling other carcasses. If these instructions are carried out there is no reason why every farmer cannot obtain top market prices for all the poultry which he ships to market.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following letter from the Belgian Consul will be of interest to contributors to this fund:

"Editor, Grain Growers' Guide.

"Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 21st., enclosing cheque for \$700.00 for the Belgian Relief Fund, which has been subscribed by your readers throughout the Prairie Provinces. I have in all received from you \$1,300, and I greatly appreciate what you are doing for the relief of the poor Belgian sufferers.

"I might add that I have received already many enquiries from farmers who

have read your valuable paper asking what they could do for the relief of the Belgians. Individual farmers have also sent some bags of wheat, and in many localities are gathering wheat to fill a car, and I know that this has been done thru your appeal in your paper.

"On November 21, 14,150 tons of foodstuff had crossed the frontier for distribution in Belgium, and on November 24, 32,000 tons. The relief commission must have received from the United States and Canada twelve steamer loads, of which the total is 60,000 tons, which were promised on November 23 last, and there were eighteen steamer loads of about 86,000 tons of foodstuff coming from the United States, Canada and Spain during December. The United States and Canada are still doing their utmost to send foodstuffs to prevent the poor sufferers in Belgium from starving, and we still have to appeal to the generosity of the Canadian people who have already done nobly their share, and I have no doubt but that they will still continue to do their utmost to help these brave Belgians who have sacrificed everything to help us in this big struggle. But it requires 20,000 tons of cereals weekly to prevent actual starvation.

"There is no doubt that everything that is sent is properly distributed to the starving Belgians, as the American and Spanish ministers, at the request of the central relief committee have obtained from the German authorities permission to use the railways and canals in Belgium for transportation purposes. "You will greatly help the Belgian Relief Fund if you will be kind enough to make a further appeal in your paper—asking for money or for wheat—but anything else will be received with gratitude.

"Please accept my best wishes for the New Year.

"Yours very sincerely,

"A. J. H. DUBUC,

"Belgian Consul."

Fairweathers' High-Class Furs Sent on Approval

If You Like Them - - Pay the Express Agent
We Pay Express Charges

Mink Sets

Fine dark Canadian Mink Stole, made from six skins with square back and long square fronts trimmed with tails and paws. \$75 values for

\$37.50

Large Imperial Muff to match. \$60 values for

\$27.50

50 other sets at similar discounts. Suggest what you want to pay—we can supply it.

Ladies' Astrakan Coats

Shawl, notch and storm collars; extra roomy; lined with guaranteed satin; 36 to 42 inches long; all sizes. \$65 values for

\$16.50

Ladies' Lined Coats

Imported broadcloth shells lined with Hams'er fur, and trimmed with Russian Otter and Western Sable or satin interlined with chamois, with Persian Lamb collars. \$55 values for

\$22.75

Ladies' Mink Marmot Coats

Made from finest Russian full furred skins; large storm collar and cuffs; 52 inches long; an ideal garment for driving. Regular \$125 values for

\$57.50

Fairweathers' high-class furs have a continental reputation for highest quality and style that needs no comment.

Note that this is the first time you have ever been able to purchase such furs at such prices and under such advantageous arrangements. Examine them first! If they are satisfactory (and we feel sure they will be) pay the express agent in your town. If you do not like them, send them back at our expense. Keep in mind that these are the same prices we are quoting to the citizens of Winnipeg who buy personally at our store.

Men's Muskrat Lined Coats

Shells are of Beaver and broadcloth; the linings are dark full furred Muskrat skins, and trimmed with fine Otter collars in shawl and notch styles. \$125 values for

\$62.50

Ladies' Muskrat Coat

Natural Canadian Muskrat Coat from selected spring skins; 42 inches long and has high storm collar. Regular \$125 for

\$49.50

Ladies' Brown Wallaghy Coats

54 inches long; large shawl collar and cuffs; lined with brocaded satin; a real warm, hard-wearing garment. \$100 values for

\$29.75

Men's Raccoon Coats

50 to 54 inches long; shawl and notch collars; lined with quilted farmer's satin. \$75 values for

\$39.50

Men's Raccoon Coats

From extra fine quality of dark full furred skins; 50 to 54 inches long. Regular \$200 for

\$117.50

Selected Skins and expert furriers make these furs wear longer

Fairweathers Limited
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Previously acknowledged	\$1295.80
O. Oustad, Hitchcock, Sask.	4.00
Mabel, Percy and Gordon Buker, Harmsworth, Man. (sacrifice of their Christmas presents) . . .	10.00
Blackfoot District, Kitscoy, Alta.	82.25
M. F. Marnska, Vanguard, Sask.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield, Balmoral, Man.	5.00
Mr. Thos. Chatfield	1.00
Miss N. Chatfield	3.00
Miss Susie Chatfield	3.00
Miss Dolly Chatfield	1.00
Makaroff Patriotic Concert Queenstown Branch Woman's Institute, Queens-town, Alta.	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, St. Marks	3.00
Joseph Tallin, Perdue, Sask.	6.00
Patriotic Concert, Skipton, Sask.	40.00
	\$1,509.05

WESTERN HOLSTEIN R.O.P.

In the semi-official record for Holstein-Friesian cows from November 1 to November 30, 1914, there appears the name of "Daisy Johanna Ormsby," 18324, a two-year-old owned by the director of Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta. This cow's performance is a creditable one, as follows: 9,285 pounds of milk, giving 326 pounds of butter-fat, which made 407.5 pounds of 80 per cent. butter in one year.

Great Britain has not only been able to finance her own obligations, to loan money to Canada, Australia and South Africa, give large sums to Belgium, but has just rounded off the score by guaranteeing an issue of £12,000,000 of Russian treasury notes. In very truth she is the world's banker.

War has seriously affected immigration from Europe. In the period from August 1 to November 7, only 97,458 people crossed the Atlantic for Canada and the United States. In the same period last year there were 421,584 immigrants.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 30th, 1914

HELP THE BELGIANS

The response to the appeal for help for the suffering Belgians has been very generous. Every day brings many contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund conducted by The Guide. The contributions range from \$1.00 to \$100 and are an evidence of the widespread sympathy which the farmers and their wives in this country feel towards their suffering fellow beings in brave little Belgium. All over Canada contributions are being made for the assistance of these suffering people and a campaign towards the same end is now being waged in the United States. In order to help the Belgian people it will require millions of dollars and immense quantities of food and clothing. Hundreds and thousands of Belgian refugees are now in Holland and Great Britain being cared for by the generosity of the people of these countries. Those who still remain in their home land, however, are in great want and are being cared for by the "Belgian Relief Commission" composed of representatives from neutral nations. It is impossible to contribute too freely to this cause, as these people will have to be cared for probably for another year at least, or until the war is over and they can again begin the work of restoring their old homes—that is those who are left. We shall still be pleased to receive contributions to the "Belgian Relief Fund" and checks sent in should be marked payable to that fund and addressed to The Grain Growers' Guide. All contributions will be acknowledged weekly and forwarded to the Belgian Consul to be applied at once to the relief of the Belgian people.

THE PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION

More and more it is being forced home to the farmers of this country that the chief improvements in agricultural conditions must come from the efforts of the farmers themselves. In other words, the most effective help is self-help. Already farmers have accomplished exceptional results thru their organization, but the work already done thru this organization is a mere tithe of what can be accomplished as the organization develops. Up to the present time the efforts of the organized farmers have been devoted largely to improvements in the grain trade, co-operative distribution and economic improvements thru legislation and thru self help. All of this work has been of the most vital importance and there is still much to be done in the same direction, so that there must be no cessation of effort towards further betterment. Despite the heavy handicap under which the farmers of the west labor on account of unjust economic conditions, created mostly by unfair legislation, it is an unquestioned fact that there is great room for improvement in farming methods. It has been felt, up to the present, that other agencies were devoting more or less attention to productive methods and that it would be wiser for the organized farmers to confine their efforts to economic problems. Now, however, there are many well-informed and observant members of the organized farmers who believe that this same organization

which has accomplished so much along economic lines, could, with great benefit to the organization and great benefit to the individual farmers, take hold of the chief productive problems and assist in showing the farmers how they can cultivate their land so as to produce more bushels to the acre and how to care for their crops and live-stock so as to produce better returns. The United States Grange, the most powerful farmers' organization in the republic, while not neglecting the economic problems, devotes a great deal of attention to the better farming movement. In Western Canada agricultural colleges, high schools and demonstration farms are doing good work towards better farming, but not one farmer in ten is reached by these agencies. The "Better Farming" trains, which travel thruout the west in the summer, also are performing valuable work, but they go thru the country only once a year, and stop only an hour or two at each point. The agricultural journals of the west are also contributing their share to this effort, but not more than one farmer in four reads an agricultural paper of any kind, and reading to the majority of people is not as effective as face to face and heart to heart discussion. In view of the situation as we have thus briefly and incompletely outlined it, the organized farmers can well afford to consider whether the time has not arrived when they should take hold of the problems of production and carry along this work side by side with their efforts to secure economic improvements.

MAKE A BEGINNING

At the risk of being tiresome we wish to urge upon our readers the value and indeed the necessity of putting system into their farm work. During the winter months now upon us there is more leisure time on the farm than at any other season. This is an excellent opportunity for farmers to take an account of their standing. No better occupation could be found for a few evenings than for a farmer, with the assistance of his wife, to prepare a complete statement of his assets and liabilities, showing when the latter must be met. It is a simple matter to prepare such a statement and it is of immense aid in the planning of next season's work. After a farmer has thus studied out his financial situation he has a good idea of what he is prepared to do in the way of future development. The next thing is to prepare a simple accounting system which will enable the farmer to tell whether his different crops and his various live-stock investments are returning him a fair profit. There is no difficulty in working out such a system of accounts, and once the work has begun it will show such interesting results that it will never be departed from. Year by year the number of farmers who are keeping a system of accounts is increasing and it is only such farmers who are in a position to say definitely where-in they are making or losing the largest amount of money. It is always of advantage to have the farmer and his wife work together on this system, because the more the farmer's wife knows about the business the more satisfactorily it is generally conducted.

THE SCHOOL FAIR

One of the most promising fruits of rural educational efforts in recent years is the school fair, which is described on another page of this issue. The school fair affords a safe and necessary outlet to the youthful "do something" spirit; it directs the spirit of rivalry into proper channels, and its spectacular features appeal to the imagination of every boy and girl. In addition to the merits enumerated the entire work of preparation for the school fair is of a character to foster "the farm home" movement. The boy or girl who has excelled in the production of some superior animal or plant or article of use cannot but thrill with pride at the acknowledgment of the achievement. The school fair can be directed to stimulate a keen desire for better farming, better living, better business, more beautiful homes and almost everything that is now lacking on the farm. One great advantage of the school fair is that its introduction entails no great expense. Wherever there is the spirit the way is easy to find. One person in the community, with the proper enthusiasm, coupled with fact, can make the movement a success. A second article on phases of the same subject will be published next week.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

There is a continuous stream of letters coming to our office from farmers all over the West asking whether certain companies which they have purchased stock in, thru a travelling salesman, are reliable. In most instances we have never heard of the company until we receive these requests for information, and in a very large number of cases an investigation shows that the company has no financial standing and that the farmers have no possibility whatever of securing any return for their investment. It would be charitable to believe that in many cases these companies are promoted with good intentions, but they are too frequently visionary schemes which have no possibility of success. In other cases the evidence points to absolute dishonesty of motives and intentions, and in such cases the farmer who purchased stock from the smooth spoken and persuasive salesman was probably regarded as an "easy mark." In the majority of cases the farmers do not pay cash for these shares which they purchase, because they do not have the ready money. The persuasive salesman, however, shows the farmer how easy it will be to pay for the shares some time in the future and accepts his note for the amount, bearing the current rate of interest. In due time the note is discounted at the bank and the farmer is forced to pay, even though he may feel certain before the note falls due, that the enterprise is either a fraud or a failure. We could enumerate a score of enterprises into which the farmers of the West have put over \$1,000,000 in the past four or five years and from which they have never received a cent and never will receive a cent in return. The time to investigate such companies is before the purchase of shares—not afterwards, when it is too late. Farmers ought to know by this time that when any commercial enterprise is certain to produce big

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returns there are any number of people with money to buy the stock and such stock is not offered to farmers. Outside of the bona-fide farmers' companies operating in the Prairie Provinces farmers should be wary about investing their money in stock which is peddled around the country by travelling salesmen. There are plenty of safe places to put \$50 or \$100 whenever a farmer has it to spare, without risking it in such dubious enterprises. Life insurance is an excellent form of investment, and all insurance companies are now subject to rigid government inspection. Government annuities as a protection against old age also furnish safe investment for a small amount of money. Others might be enumerated, but these two will suffice for the present. Farmers must learn to quit buying everything that is offered to them and giving their notes in payment. It is much better to buy less, buy only what is needed, and keep a little balance in the bank for rainy days. It is impossible to have a government instructor or a representative of the farmers' organization to protect a farmer against all these schemes which are prepared to get his money. He must learn to protect himself and a good safe rule to begin with is to quit buying stock from travelling salesmen, except in the case of the farmers' companies above mentioned; quit buying every book that is offered by the travelling book agent; quit buying all sorts of untested household and farm devices that are being peddled about the country. Millions of dollars are wasted every year by farmers in this country in buying things they do not need simply because they have been over-persuaded

by an expert salesman. There is plenty of good farm machinery, plenty of good and reliable books, plenty of absolutely tried and warranted labor saving devices both for the house and the farm. Begin the new year with a resolution to get the full value for your money for every cent that you pay out, and stick to that resolution for the rest of your life. You will never regret it.

MONEY AND ADVICE NEEDED

We note by press reports that each branch bank in the province of Saskatchewan will be provided with a bulletin board shortly and on this bulletin board will be posted instructions to the farmers provided by the Department of Agriculture. This is a very commendable action both on the part of the bankers and on the part of the Government. The same press report states that the leading bankers have undertaken to give special assistance to those farmers who have shown interest in better farming. It might be a good idea to have two bulletin boards in each bank, one of which would contain the instruction on "How to Farm Profitably," while the other might contain an announcement that the bank, after due consideration, had decided to assist farmers who were farming along approved lines by loaning them money at the same rate that the same bank loans money to the leading manufacturers, stock brokers, and railway companies, namely at from 5 to 6 per cent. interest. If the banks would adopt this suggestion, and carry along the better farming propaganda together with provision for cheaper money, we have not the slightest hesi-

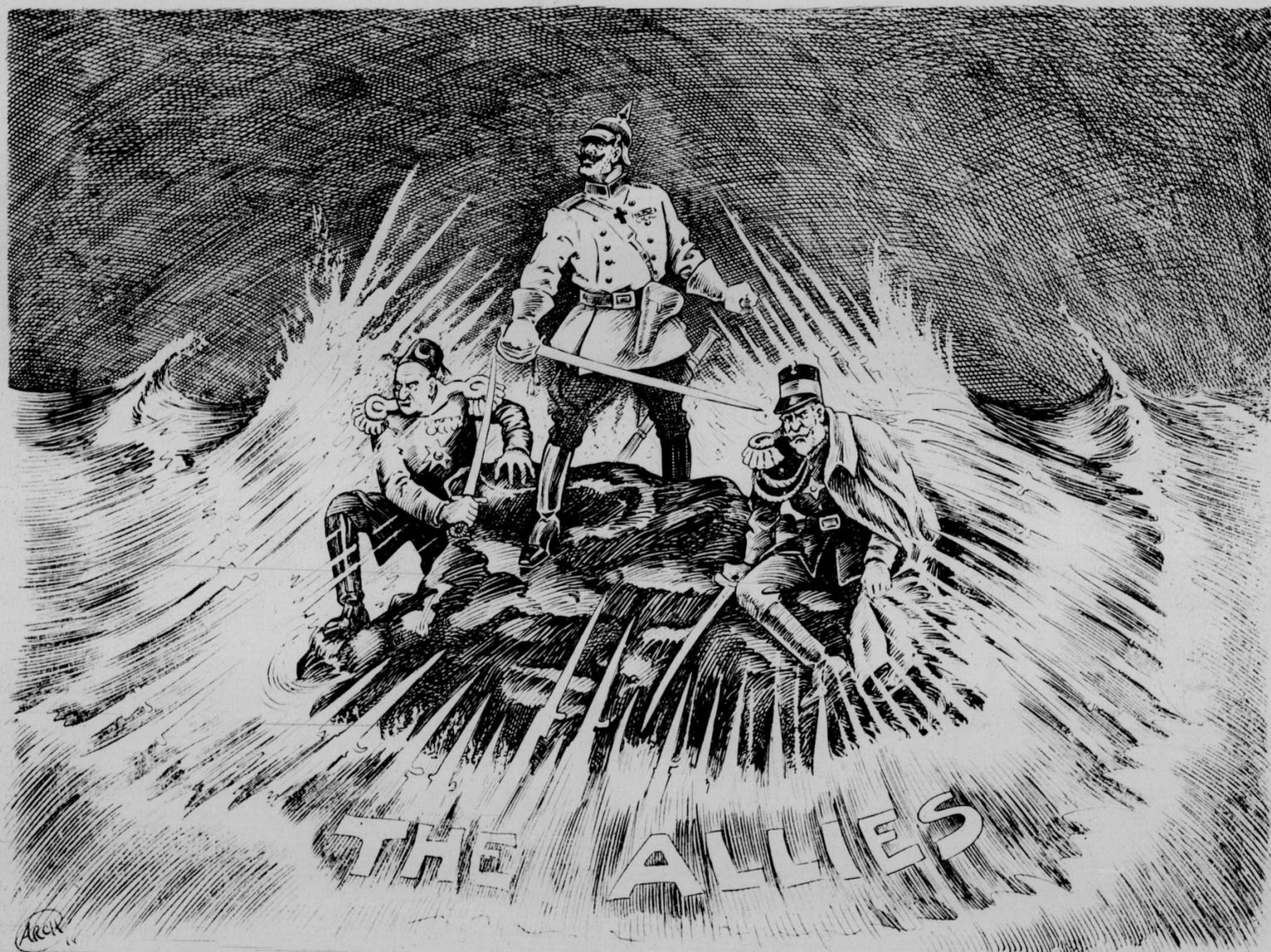
tation in saying that the result would be an enormous improvement in the agricultural situation in Saskatchewan within a very few years. It is only a matter of time until such financial assistance must be provided and unless the present banking system meets the requirements some other system will be worked out. The banks have an opportunity before them to show that they can supply the necessary credit for the proper development of agriculture. We hope they will rise to this opportunity.

We would strongly recommend our readers to bind the fifty-two copies of The Guide which they have received during the year 1914. The complete volume of the year will then contain 1516 pages. It will be found very valuable for reference, as a complete index for the whole year appears in the last three pages of this issue. On another page in this issue a cheap and simple device for binding a year's copies will be found that any person can make for themselves without cost.

So long as the chief honors of this country are distributed in a large proportion to those who have accumulated the largest amount of cash, it will be hard to develop a high standard of public morality and absolutely impossible to develop the highest type of citizen.

The long winter evenings are just the time to plan out the crop rotation for next season, and to decide upon improvements to be made.

The furniture of the mind is more important than that of the home.



THE RISING TIDE

The Country School Fair

A new idea by which boys and girls are being interested in Agriculture. Some of the young folk are giving their parents pointers in results

By Ira Stratton

The School Fair is one of the latest annuals to fasten itself upon the soil of the prairies. Judging from the rapidity with which it is spreading it will soon be as popular and as common as Marquis wheat.

It was said of the new variety of wheat, "Let us have a second crop on the land before we pass judgment." This was taking reasonable precaution. The School Fair, of which the writer proposes first to tell, was a second year growth, and this particular specimen is selected because it developed under his eye and within the range of close observation. That it chanced to be at Stonewall is largely accidental.

The purpose of this writing is to arouse further interest and to convince readers that this species of plant will flourish almost anywhere if seed be sown and reasonable care bestowed upon the young plants—at least in almost every place where adult humanity has the ordinary amount of interest in juvenile humanity. The uses to which it may be put, the forms which it may take, and the services which it might render to this Western country would take a long, long article to describe.

Let us examine this plant as we saw it on the grounds of the Agricultural



Alice Watts, 15 years old, won fifth prize in the hog feeding contest at Stonewall

Society at Stonewall on September 24, 1914. After inditing some words of description we will get to the story of how it grew.

Centrally located in the grounds is a tent 28x60, with an 8-ft. wall and bearing across its front a streamer with this legend, "Stonewall School Fair." On other portions of the ground is the bustle and stir of the regular fall show as carried on by an Agricultural Society now thirty-four years old, some of whose members have passed the allotted human span. Who is managing the School Fair? A board of directors whose ages vary from 12 to 16 years, and their society is barely one year old.

But we would do well to get our data from the secretary, Calton Hill, a little later on, and not now stand in the way of juvenile exhibitors carrying full-grown exhibits.

President Ira Williamson will escort us round until his duties call him elsewhere. We step inside and clear the way for a sturdy, freckle-faced boy carrying a coop of White Wyandotte chickens. Director Ed. Stinson points him to the rear of the tent and instinc-



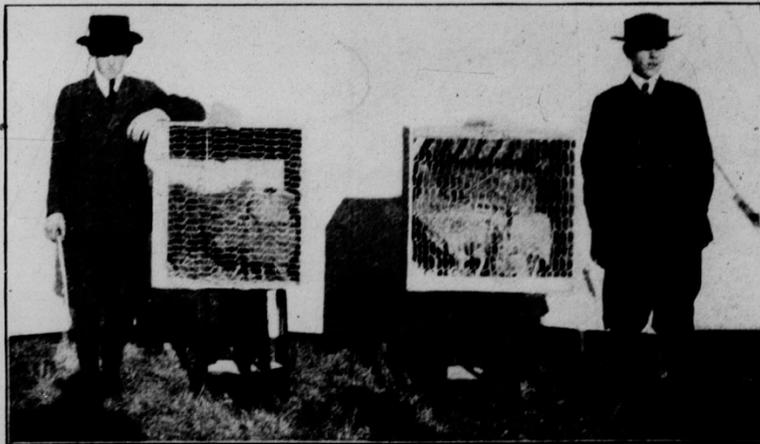
Elmer Preston, 12 years old, winner of first prize in the hog feeding contest at Stonewall. Elmer's best pig gained 228 pounds from May 16 to September 24—130 days

tively we follow. Here are forty coops containing more than 200 birds, the coops uniform in size and neatly placed in tiers across the end of the tent. Each newly-arrived coop is the object of much juvenile attention as it is placed in position. Forty boys and girls are curious to see if the birds are better than their own. And here and there are parents who are loath to go elsewhere.

A Young Corn Grower

Along comes Cleytus Krumfuss with sheaves of fodder corn, and we turn from the poultry for a time. A delusion which the adult generation hugged as late as ten years ago—that fodder corn could not be successfully grown here—is finally and forever dispelled, for here are sheaves of corn which would convince the most sceptical Missourian, and would bring water to the mouth of an Illinois dairy cow. Along with the sheaves is the written story of their cultivation.

Director L. Rutherford would tell us of the Corn Club, but we must step aside for a boy carrying a sack, almost as large as himself, and filled with choice potatoes. He places it with nearly a score of similar exhibits and casts an anxious eye along the row. He turns away with the light of hope in his eye. Before night he is declared the winner of the prize for white potatoes. But he is obliged to hasten away just now, for outside of the tent, in the wagon, he has a pair of fine pigs of the Yorkshire strain which he has been feeding all summer with a view to competing with twenty other boys at this very show.



Harry Good (on left) and Robbie Frayne, two of the most successful members of the Stonewall Boys' and Girls' Club. Harry won first and Robbie second for best pair and best pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Stonewall Fair.

Craftsmanship

What else is in the tent? A collection of woodwork turned out by the boys of the public school. Not the work of skilled joiners, it is true, but betokening a deal of care by boys so young. The specimens of forge work are fewer in number. Only the students of the agricultural class have taken this work, the forge having been acquired only a few months since; a collection of raffia work woven by the deft fingers of the girls; specimens of sewing, some of which led mothers to examine closely with feelings akin to jealousy but quickly giving place to pride.

This collection of copybooks and specimens of handwriting tells not of one brief performance of the day before, but of much careful work represented by samples handed in monthly. The drawing sheets and the collection of maps tell similar stories of year-thru development.

There are no longer holes in these stockings and socks, for the children have darned them, not always with great skill, it is true, but developing skill as they did it.

What are these large collections of essays? Do they represent the highest attainment of skill in composition?

No. These are the work of the members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The school authorities and the Agricultural College staff are agreed that it is a splendid thing to get a child to do a thing well, but that another useful faculty is being developed when the pupil prepares a clear and concise account of what it did.

These essays represent the observations and experience of the members.

A boy may make a success of potato raising even tho he writes a cramped hand. An observant pupil may tell of some good ideas gleaned, tho its English be not classic. Hence these collections of composition may represent the best and the worst of the schools' English and penmanship, but they tell of observations made and experience gained.

That collection of vegetables? Grown every one in either the school garden or home gardens cared for by the pupils.

Following the Pigs

While the directors are busy arranging the exhibits according to their ideas of taste, supplemented by suggestions from Instructor Robinson and other teachers, we will find out where those pigs were taken.

Away across the grounds we find a row of twenty-one pens, provided specially by the adult society. In one pen we find the Yorkshire pigs we heard about an hour before. But there are thirty-eight other pigs, arranged two in each pen. In one pen is one fine Poland China pig, fed and cared for by Miss Alice Watts. It is a beauty, and weighs 222 pounds at 184 days old.

But it cannot get first prize, for here are two pigs fed by 13-year-old Elmer Preston. One weighs 245 at 152 days old, and the other 238 pounds at 170 days old. One of the Yorkshires is 170 days old and weighs 223½ pounds. Two Berkshires, fed by F. Storey, weigh 210



This is Harry Good and Robbie Frayne, each winner of first prize in the potato growing contests, one for a red variety and the other for a white variety.

and 213 pounds respectively. These are 171 days old. A Yorkshire fed by M. Willis is 161 days old, and weighs 220 pounds. Forty pigs telling of about five months' varying care by twenty different boys and one girl. One boy lost his best pig thru its getting out of the pen a few days before and getting heated up. Here are most of the boys looking up and down the pens and talking over their experience. The details of this competition will be recorded at some other time.

Poultry Judging Contest

After luncheon we find the crowd greatly augmented by fresh arrivals. We mingle with other visitors for a time, but again we find ourselves at the door of the tent. It is now crowded its capacity for the judging is completed. Why have these poultry coops been carried outside? Well, at 3.45 (now not far distant) there is to be a poultry judging contest between members of the Poultry Club. It is not enough to feed birds. They must learn to know birds.

At 4 p.m. there is to be a similar judging contest open to all boys and

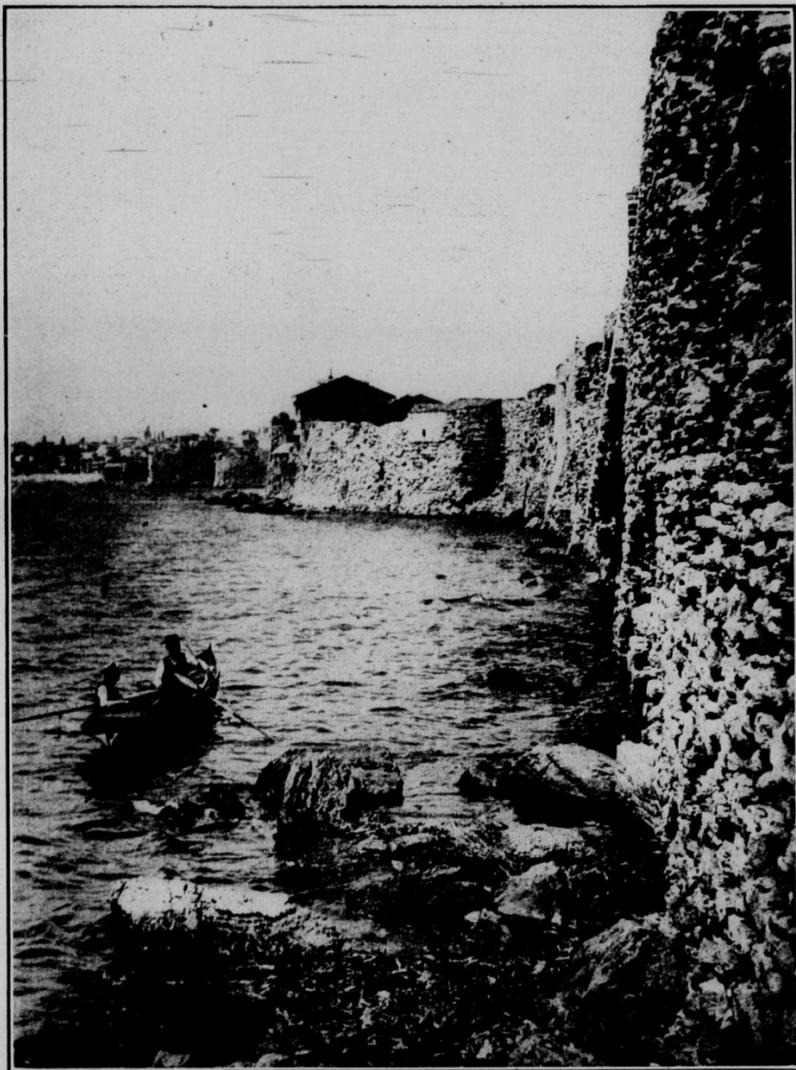
Continued on Page 14

Santa Claus Has His Troubles, Too



Santa Claus, who is seen on a visit to a little girl in hospital, had a heavy heart this Christmas when he thought of the thousands of children whom the war, in one way and another, prevented him from visiting. Still he did his best and carried sunshine and joy to many thousands of little folks in many parts of the world.

The Wall of Constantinople



Turkey, by entering the war under German pressure, has simply offered the Allies cause for her extinction as an Empire. The photo shows a part of the wall defending Constantinople. It served its purpose in the fourth century, when it was built; against modern land and naval guns it would be wrecked in short order.



A Poem in Snow



A Christmas scene in Nova Scotia



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Farm Experiences

KEEPING TAB ON THE COWS

I know many farmers who have followed the advice of farm paper editors, going so far as to buy a Babcock tester and then not use it for practical purposes. A Babcock tester will do us little good unless we use it regularly and then keep the records in such a form that we can pick out our most profitable cows at the end of a year. It is interesting to know which cows give the richest milk, but these are not always the most profitable. Most farmers who have Babcock testers seem handier at making these tests than they are in keeping up the records and it is this latter point that I want to speak of.

My method is to weigh and test twice a month. Just as regularly as I do my milking night and morning, I weigh and test the milk of each cow on the fifteenth and the last of each month. I weigh night's and morning's milking and then test the milk. This method would not be exact enough for scientific records but it is sufficiently accurate for a farmer's purposes. While the weighing and testing does not take much time there is no necessity for testing it oftener than twice a month.

I keep the records on bookkeeping cards which I buy for thirty-five cents a hundred from an office supply firm in town. These are what they call double entry cards, that is, there is a space to set credits down on the right hand side and a similar space to set debits down on the left hand side. I use a card for each cow, writing her name across the top, her age, when she freshened and when she is due to come fresh again. One hundred of these cards last for two or three years. The milk and butter a cow yields go down on the right hand side of the card and her feed on the left hand side.

When I find out how much milk a cow gave on the fifteenth of the month, I multiply this by 15 to get the approximate amount she gave in the half-month period. It will not be exact, but will be accurate enough. Then I multiply the total amount of milk given by her test, convert the pounds of fat to a butter basis and make the entry on the right hand side of the card. This will make twenty-four entries a year, a similar entry being made the last of the month for the amount of milk and butter produced during this fifteen or sixteen day period, as the case may be.

At the end of a year it is a simple matter to find out the total number of pounds of milk the cow gave, or the amount of butter she produced. Simply add up the records for each month. It is interesting to see how cows vary from one month to another and then try to figure out what caused the variation. A double entry ledger will answer the same purpose as the cards, but I like the cards best.

On the left hand side of the card I enter the amount of feed consumed as near as I can estimate. This is best done at testing time, multiplying the daily allowance by the number of days in the period. I also make a note of the approximate cost of grain and value of the home grown roughage. With such a record I always know what it costs to keep each cow, how much her produce has sold for and whether she has made or lost me money. To keep such a record as this I did not have to study bookkeeping. All that was necessary was to know how to multiply and to add and then be sure to make the weighings and testings at regular times.

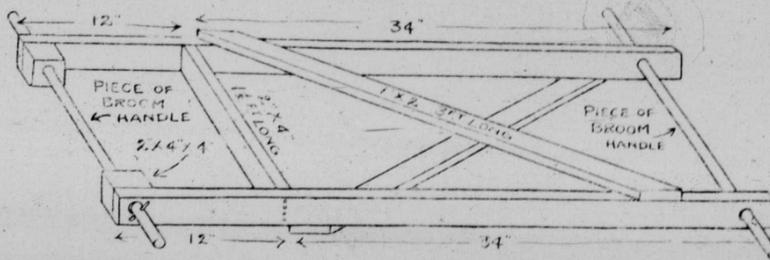
In my dairy I find that some cows which give the most milk do not always have the highest butter credits. On the other hand, the cows that give the richest milk often have a less butter credit than those giving thinner milk. The best cows are those that produce the most butter and at the least cost, regardless of the amount of milk or the test. Properly kept records have pointed out these cows to me, and I have found them extreme-

Do you think actual farm experience is valuable? If you do, co-operate with us to make this page a permanent feature of The Guide. We are prepared to print a page of farm experiences each week, and we want our readers to furnish us with the material. We do not want long articles. Special subjects can be given better treatment by themselves in another part of the paper. Just write as a letter telling about something you have done on the farm which is different to your neighbors' way of doing the work. Just state clearly what you did and whether the result was successful or otherwise. Progress in farming can be made just as readily by avoiding the mistakes of others, as it can by learning their successes. If you will do this you will not only be helping the cause of agriculture, but we will pay you at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Write on one side of the paper only. The number of words in the article should be marked at the top of the first page. A stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed in which to return the article in case we cannot use it. All articles will be paid for or returned within three weeks from the time they are received in our office. Address all letters to the Agricultural Editor.

ly profitable in my dairying business.
Iowa. W.J.L.

BARBED WIRE HANDLING DEVICE

The cut shows a device to string out barb wire that will be as easy if not easier for one man alone as it would be for two men to carry a spool of wire on a rod or pole. With this device a person will be saved many an ugly scratch or tear in flesh and clothing. The device is made of two pieces, 1x4 inches, 4 feet long. Twelve inches from one end they are spaced 18 inches apart with a piece of 2x4. Two braces are put on the long ends of the side pieces, one above and one below. These are about 1x2 inches, 3 feet long. An inch hole is bored 2 inches from each end of both side pieces large enough for a broom handle to be put thru. Two blocks 4 inches square and 2 inches thick with an inch hole thru them should be made to put one at each end of the spool of wire. These should be left loose to turn at will with the spool of wire. The piece of broom handle that is used for a handle may extend six inches more or less outside of the side pieces. The piece of broom handle



the spool works on should extend enough to put a spring key or piece of wire thru a small hole bored thru it outside of the two side pieces.

Estevan, Sask.

Ed. Note.—The idea evidently is to place the spool on the short end of the frame and take hold of the other end, dragging it along and thus unrolling the wire. The device might be likened to a wheelbarrow with the spool of wire as a wheel. Have any of our readers any other suggestions as to the handling of barbed wire?

WINTER MILK FLOW

To keep up the milk supply in winter I have used the following: First, oats; second, oats and wheat mixed; third, green wheat bundles; fourth, green oat bundles; fifth, oats and wheat bundles mixed. I find oats, or oats and wheat mixed, about 2 parts of former to 1 of the latter, with plenty of salt, very good. Green wheat bundles do not give very good results because the cows will eat the heads only, leaving the straw untouched, unless, of course, they are starved to it, but in such a case the milk yield will not be worth the time it takes to milk the cow. If fed oats and wheat bundles mixed they will leave most of the wheat and greedily devour the oats. The milk yield will not be very materially increased. I found a good milk producer and also a good, strong flesh producer to be late-sown oats, allowed to get a good frost before

cutting. This cut in small bundles, allowed to cure properly, was greedily devoured in winter by the cows. They would eat up every bit of it out of the mangers, and the milk yield was very noticeably increased. The cows kept in good flesh and good health. I think green oat bundles better than any other feed for dairy cows in winter.

H. T. A.

Alta.

SPLENDID SUCCESS WITH SILO

In the year 1910 I made up my mind that I would erect a silo. I was told by an uncle that had been in this country for over thirty years that if I filled it I would never be able to get it out, as it would freeze solid, but as I had had some experience in Ontario with ensilage I made up my mind to go ahead. I got enough 2x6x20 in the rough and three heavy hoops and put it up, thinking if it was not a success I would not be much out. I got it filled and had enough corn over to keep me in feed till the first week in February. I had the silo built close to the building and had the chute to empty into the passage in front of the cattle, so the heat from the stable would help to keep

out the frost. I also banked it with a straw stack. When I opened it in February it was still warm on top, but as soon as I got the top off it began to freeze in a little more, but I never missed a day's feeding till it was all fed. It lasted till the end of May. I fed it mostly to milk cows, but steers and young cattle and horses are all very fond of it. As to feeding it, I cut up all my oat and barley straw and mixed it and the ensilage together a few meals ahead. I give to each animal just what it will eat up clean without any waste. Cows that are milking and fat cattle get roots and chop in addition. Now, as to building a silo, there are many different ways advocated, but I have just as good ensilage out of my silo as the one that cost twice as much. It might not keep as good if one wanted to keep it on thru June and July, as it would be liable to dry the staves and, if the air got in, it would start it to heat and spoil. But up to the time that I finish feeding it is first class. I have put up the second one this fall. I think putting them in the ground about six or eight feet would be a good plan. Corn for ensilage I plant in squares, so I can cultivate both ways. Plant about May 20, so as to get it as well matured as possible. The better matured the better ensilage. North Western Dent seems to be the favorite in this district. It seems to mature sooner than the rest that I have tried. I let my corn stand as long as I can until it gets the leaves frosted, then cut it and leave it to wilt for a few days. This depends on the weather. The greener you put it into

the silo the harder it will freeze, because the more it is wilted the longer it will hold the heat. When filling the silo cut as fine as possible. The finer it is cut the more you will get in and the better it will keep. Thorough mixing in the silo when filling is an important point. As I fill mine with a blower the light pieces blow around to the outside and the heavy ones drop in the middle. As for freezing, I would sooner have my corn in a silo than to have it stooked in the field, for if you can keep your stock out of it—which I find to be quite a job—you have a big time keeping your neighbor's hogs out, and one hog can tear down and make more mess than a dozen one-year-old calves. This is the fourth time I have had my silo filled, and I have no difficulty in getting it out on account of frost. I took it all out with a manure fork alone last winter. Four of my neighbors have built since I put mine up, and the only fault they find with them is that they do not hold enough ensilage.

—J.P.

Balmoral, Man.

CANADA THISTLE

Canada thistle seems to be one of the worst weeds with which we have to contend. I have seen many methods tried, such as deep plowing in the spring, seeding heavily with barley, plowing deep in the fall, cultivating in the spring and seeding heavily, the idea being to weaken the roots by deep plowing, then to choke out the weakened plants by a thick crop, but all these plans are a complete failure, Canada thistle being too strong a grower to succumb to any such method. Where a field has become badly infested it is not a bad plan to seed down to grass for two or three years, this being a good way to weaken the roots before making the final attempt to destroy them. The land will not grow much hay, but must be cut in order to keep the thistles from seeding. The field is finally broken up and kept cultivated for one summer. If the work is well done all thistles will be killed. I prefer direct summerfallow. The only method which seems effective is to kill the roots by excluding them from air by keeping all leafage cut below the surface. I have killed small patches by hoeing by hand for one summer, never allowing a shoot to show above the surface. Two years ago I treated two large patches, I plowed deep early in June, then I used a spring tooth cultivator with broad teeth. I went over each patch three or four times, each Saturday till harvest time, using all the pressure I could so as to get well down into the roots. On one patch not a thistle has shown since, but the other patch was stony and the thistles were not killed, as stones in the field interfered with the work of plow and cultivator. No effort to kill these thistles is too great so long as it succeeds, for once a field is infested with them it is worthless for crop purposes.

—F.W.K.

Saskatchewan.

THE OLD DRAG HARROW

On page eleven of the November 18 issue of The Guide appears an article on surface cultivation written by a person who signs himself G.L.D., Winnipeg, Man. Now, sir, I have read the article in question carefully and, while I agree with some of the statements contained therein, I must say that the writer is very rash and, in my opinion, does not use very good judgment when he uses the following words: "The old drag harrow, together with the barb wire fence, should all be milled over and put into reinforced concrete. They are an hindrance to agriculture." I believe there are thousands of farmers who would be willing to state most emphatically that the old drag harrow and barb wire fence are very material aids to agriculture.

—H.E.

Saskatchewan.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A COUNTRY SCHOOL MA'AM

Upon the request of a number of readers we have been induced to publish another letter from the country school ma'am.

Dear Folks at Home:—Things have been happening so rapidly lately that it is difficult to record them. I was asked by the women's club to speak to them on school matters and I just jumped at the chance. In fact I had been praying for it. I told them all the things I told you about the school when I first came here and some more that I had not thought of at that time. I stipulated that the meeting should be held in the school itself and gave demonstrations from life. I took them out and showed them the out-buildings banked to the roof with snow and completely out of commission. Then I put it up to them fair and square, how they could expect efficient teachers, who could get good positions in towns and cities, to come and teach in a place like that. I pointed out that there were only two kinds of teachers they could be sure of getting—the young girl, who was teaching the required time to get her Normal training, and the failure.

And do you know I never saw a madder bunch of women in my life. The woman whose son is paid to look after the school resigned from the club on the spot. She was not going to belong to any organization that listened to such rot. I fully expected that she would take Leonard out of school, but she didn't. Instead he began to get around in better time to light the fires. She is the right sort, only hot tempered and sensitive. Well, as I was saying, those women were as mad as wet hens, for a few weeks, but it made them think and talk school, in season and out, with the result that after they got cooled down they came to me in a body and thanked me for my address and asked me to give another suggesting how to go about improving the school. This was a pleasanter task and the meeting ended up with mutual expressions of esteem.

As a result of this new enthusiasm on the part of the women of the district the school is going to be taken apart and put together again in July. The poor secretary-treasurer of the board is having seven fits over the contemplated expense. He is an old man whose children have all left the school and his one object in life is to keep down expense. His aim is not to get the best teacher, but to get one who will take a salary that conforms as nearly as possible to the size of the government grant. He would resign from the board only that he has been secretary-treasurer for fifteen years and he has got the habit. I am truly sorry for the old gentleman, but I am still sorrier for the children who are growing up in a district where they have such an old fossil for a secretary-treasurer. You should have seen him bore holes in me with his eyes when I suggested once, in his presence, that the district needed a mother on the school board.

But to return to the question of improvements: It has been definitely decided to put a proper basement and furnace in the school and to raise the building, putting a community hall above it. At the back a kitchen and two lavatories with sanitary closets are to be built on. The kitchen is to be used for domestic science demonstrations during school hours and to provide refreshments for entertainments held in the hall.

The women's club has pledged itself to raise five hundred dollars during the year to meet the debt involved, and the rest is to be raised in taxes.

This is as far as our plans have been definitely worked out, but I dream of

the time when this school room and the hall above it will house a valuable community library which will be in everyday use, when the school will be the centre of the social and intellectual life of the community. I hope also that in time night-classes for adults will form a regular part of this school's program. The suggestion is not that the people in this district are ignorant—they are nothing of the kind—but there are great untraversed fields of knowledge for all of us, and country people have a great deal of leisure in the winter for study. They could, of course, study at home, but it is much easier to do it when a regular course is taken up by a class.

In the meantime I am fairly standing on my head with delight to think that so much of my dream is coming true.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL MA'AM.

MEET ME IN EDMONTON

The United Farmers of Alberta are planning a rousing convention for the women folk, in Edmonton this winter. Arrangements are under way for a most helpful and inspiring program, and just as a little fore-taste of the good things to come, it is hoped that Mrs. McClung will be among the speakers.

There are people in Manitoba who



THE CHALLENGE

consider that a trip to Edmonton would be well worth while, if only for the privilege of hearing this one woman speak, but the program will be rich in other attractions. Miss May Clendenan, Dame Dibbin of the Farmer's Advocate, will give a most helpful paper on labor saving devices for the home, there will be addresses on woman suffrage, how to increase the efficiency of the country school, rainy day play for children, and problems of rural life.

If all Mr. Woodbridge's plans materialize there won't be a dull minute in the whole convention. To the inspiration of the papers will be added the inspiration of meeting people from all over the province who are facing the same problems, day by day. Unless it is a physical impossibility to come you can't afford to miss this convention. I say come, because I am looking forward to meeting scores of our women readers there, women who have become almost like personal friends to me.

So just plan to boil a ham, or a shoulder, and bake up a few pies and leave the family to shift for themselves for a few days. They will live thru it and appreciate you all the more when you return.

The dates are January 19, 20, 21. They will be red letter days in your calendar for the whole year when you return.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LANDSEER

The paintings of Landseer have become known to most of us thru his very familiar deer subjects which have been copied into story books and maga-

zines, onto calendars and liquor ads, indiscriminately.

Edwin Landseer, born in 1802, was an English artist, the son of a most successful London engraver and he received his first instruction in the sketching of animals from his father at the early age of six.

Landseer was fortunate in being the interpreter of animal life and character so that his work made a general and immediate appeal to the public and he was saved the long years of struggle and disappointment which usually fall to the lot of a great artist.

At the early age of thirteen his name was found in the catalog of the Royal Academy of that year; at twenty he received the premium of one hundred and fifty pounds from the directors of the British Institute for his painting, "The Larder Invaded," and at twenty-four he was made an associate of the Royal Academy. Before he died he was knighted.

An amusing story is told of Landseer's facility in drawing. At an assembly one evening the conversation drifted upon marvels of skill and dexterity, when someone exclaimed, "There is one thing nobody has ever done, and that is to draw two things at once." Landseer replied, "Oh, I can do that; lend me two pencils and I will show you." Then, without hesi-

GENERAL SOCIALISM WOULD PREVENT WAR

Dear Miss Beynon:—In the Oct. 28 Guide, I saw a letter signed "Plodder," which says, "Socialism causes discontent," and "they are always wanting something and start to think and then ask questions."

I would like to know what our brains are to be used for if not to think, and, if we do think, we will surely ask questions. I wonder what "Plodder's" idea of Socialism is? Probably that everyone is to share up and share alike. That seems to me to be a lot of people's idea, and surely a mistaken one. I believe that Socialism means to be equal with anyone else, getting a fair wage for fair work, and not working so hard just for what we eat and wear to put two-thirds our earnings into the capitalist's pocket.

I have met people in the Old Country with large estates, lovely houses, servants to wait on them, and almost everything that money can buy and hearts could wish, and asked where they got it. Oh, it was given to them. And where did the giver get it? The father left it to him, and back like this for a good many generations, and at the beginning it was fought for. This seems all nonsense to me, because a great many men were fighting at the same time and they did not receive any land or anything else. Why should there be any value on land at all? There was no value placed on it when the world was made. The only value should be on what the land will raise and improvements on it. If all the world was Socialist there would not be this horrible war now, and "Plodder" would have no need to sign herself as such. Am looking forward to more letters from Mrs. Nicolaeff.

"A READER."

SUNDAY DRAWING CLASS

By Ella Bartlette Simmons, in The Mothers' Magazine.

Mrs. Meredith had six children of her own, and her next-door neighbor, who was away from home seeking health, had five. Then there were two orphan girls just across the street.

The Sunday afternoon problem became one that this good woman determined to solve. She had a large dining room in which was a long, square-cornered centre table. "Just the thing," she said to herself.

One Saturday she sent invitations to each one of the seven little neighbors asking them to spend an hour with the Meredith girls and boys on Sunday afternoon.

The Sunday school lesson for the morning had been the one entitled, "Jesus Calls Four Disciples." She showed them a beautiful picture, "Fishing on the Lake of Gennesaret," pointing out to them the nets used by the fishermen as well as the Saviour sitting in Simon's ship and speaking to the people on the land.

"Now we are going to draw this beautiful sea," said she smilingly. She gave them each a piece of brown paper and a blue-green crayon and told them to watch her. She knew that these first steps in drawing would necessarily need to be very simple, so she merely passed the crayon lightly back and forth across the paper horizontally.

There was more than one good accomplished by this simple exercise; even the tiniest tot was thus taught how to handle the pencil.

When these straggling lines were made (and you would be surprised to know how like waves they appeared), with common, colored school crayons they put on sky and clouds, she helping the smaller ones.

A few slanting lines in green made

Continued on Page 19

A PATRIOTIC TAX

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing that you take up most things concerning the home, I am writing to you as to the grocery bill. Either the stores or the manufacturers have raised their prices too much. This is a bill of November 7, 1914:

Robin Hood Oats, 8 lbs. 50c
Gold Standard Sulphur, 4-lb. 15c
E. B. Eddy Co. matches, 5 boxes. 25c
Lever Bros.' Lifebuoy Soap, 3 for. 25c

This makes a heavy patriotic fund.

ANNIE BEACH.

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—James Bower	Red Deer
Vice-Presidents—	
First—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
Second—James Speakman	Penhold
Third—E. Carswell	Red Deer
Fourth—Rice Sheppard	Strathcona
Hon. Secretary—E. J. Fream	Calgary
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

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Strathcona—W. G. Veary	Strome
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Calgary—H. W. Wood	Strathmore
Macleod—J. Quinsey	Noble
Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego	Gleichen

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

LOMOND HAS A HALL

H. J. Dufty, the energetic Secretary of Lomond Union, No. 562, sends in the following report:—Lomond Local, No. 562, has made a good stroke of business. Some time ago our Union was homeless; we held meetings from time to time in whatever store or building was sufficiently built up to hold us, but not sufficiently finished to do business otherwise. The matter of procuring or building a U. F. A. Hall was broached, and discussed at several meetings. Finally it was decided to accept H. Tauses' offer of the "Holo Hall," then situated some six and a half miles north of Lomond, on one-year terms, and the deal was made in the name of the Local Union. A "bee" of the members of the Local was called for October 15, and Messrs. McKay and Finlay appointed a committee to take charge of the operations. While it was regrettable that only a few members turned up early enough to be of much assistance to prepare the building for moving, by noon a force had been collected and owing to the excellent management of "The Bosses" the building was put on four wagons and sixteen head of horses brought it down and laid it on the purchased lot in Lomond, just as dusk was falling, and as soon as the wagons had been taken from under it, all hands were served with supper at the local restaurant and the teams were taken care of at the livery barn. Messrs. Rogers, Finlay and Smith were appointed trustees to look after our hall, and have already arranged for several dances, entertainments and other meetings, and altogether we expect a great deal of pleasure and profit from our hall, and with the active co-operation of our members we hope to be able to go a long way towards paying our obligations off on the hall in the time called for.

We are arranging to hold a convention or mass meeting here on January 6, and are inviting all the surrounding locals to join us and endeavor to form a district association. We hope to have a number of good speakers and an attractive program in general followed by, or interspersed with a free lunch, having a dance at night. We intend to send at least one delegate to the Annual Convention this year and must get together at our next meeting to devise ways and means. We are here in the centre of the dry belt this year and having a total crop failure thru drought, are necessarily somewhat hard up, but still, we have had two cars of posts distributed and two drums of coal oil besides a part of a car of flour, and we expect to do better in the future.

KERRIEMUIR ACTIVE

We are pleased to hear once more from the Secretary of Kerriemuir Union, No. 609. The Union was organized the early part of the year, but very little has been heard from it since. However, Mr. Rizzier, the President, reports that the Union has got down to business in a hurry within the last month, and has put in a set of scales at Kerriemuir, and ordered four carloads of coal, with the result that their membership is now upwards of sixty, and they hope to start in the new year with a clean sheet of not less than that number fully paid up. The Secretary evidently feels in a very good humor about it, and certainly is to be congratulated if his Union continues to do as well as they have within the past month or so.

PLEASANT VIEW

Pleasant View Union, No. 541, held their annual meeting on Tuesday, December 8, when some local business was attended to, after which the Union settled down to straighten things out for 1914 and get away to a good start for 1915. The union arranged to send a delegate to the annual convention at Edmonton. A concert is to

be held to raise the necessary funds to defray expenses. During the past year the attendance is reported as having been fairly good in view of the fact that a number of the members live considerable distances off. The Secretary, R. A. Sommerville, is the delegate to attend the annual convention. The union has forty-two names on the books, but only thirty-one of these are paid up. I. W. Reed was elected President for the coming year and C. G. Bible and F. M. King, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively, supported by a strong Board of Directors. Mr. Sommerville, who has been secretary-treasurer of the union since its organization some two years ago, has resigned in favor of Mr. King, and takes his place on the Board of Directors. Mr. Sommerville states that his work as secretary of the union has been of considerable benefit to him in experience at least. He claims that the union also has benefited in many ways, in mind, body and estate. Considerable purchasing has been done in the matter of flour and feed, binder twine, barbed wire and many other supplies, resulting in prices to the union varying from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than had ever been paid before in that neighborhood. Mr. Sommerville touches on the legislation being secured by our organization and very kindly remarks that the U.F.A. has clearly shown it is to be a benefit not only to members and farmers alone, but to the people in general.

GOOD MEETINGS AT COLINTON

The secretary of Colinton Union, No. 540, reports considerable improvement in their meetings this winter. A series of five-minute papers were arranged, each member taking part in same, and this feature appears to be well liked. Arrangements have been made for the holding of a business meeting at the end of each month with a debate, musical entertainment, or similar item, about the middle of each month. The union held one such meeting a short time ago, with the result that the house was crowded and a number of new members were promised for the beginning of the year. Unfortunately the union will not be represented at the convention this year on account of the scarcity of money.

REGULAR MEETINGS A SUCCESS

Elnora Union, No. 373, also appears to have taken on a new lease of life. Meetings are now held the first and third Saturday night of each month, with the result that attendance is considerably better than under the old system. This union also has arranged for the holding of a social evening the third Saturday of each month during the winter. One meeting of this kind has already been held and was well attended. Coffee was supplied and looked after by the bachelor members and eatables by the ladies. The third Friday in December, the union is supplying an entertainment and Xmas Tree for the purpose of raising funds for the Belgian Relief Fund. A concert, supper and dance will also be held and it is hoped that the donations will be on a liberal scale. The union has purchased during the year: lumber, apples and salt and is going ahead with a carload of flour and feed. The union is also shipping the members' hogs.

FIRST-CLASS SHAPE

The secretary of Balfour Union, No. 222, in submitting his annual report shows that during the year just closed the progress of the union has been better than ever before, and shows remarkable growth in every way. The membership has increased from thirty-three to fifty. While not having gone extensively into the purchase of supplies, it is estimated that the union has saved to its members not less than \$160 in hard cash. Seventeen business meet-

ings have been held during the year with an average attendance of approximately fourteen, the largest attendance being twenty-two on February 23. The union has thirty-nine men and eleven lady members on their books, the latter item being one of which they are very proud. The balance of \$10 left over from last year's Xmas Tree was voted over for a similar function this year. The union is in first-class shape financially.

FOR THE RED CROSS

We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Rod. McGregor, of Lake Thelma, for a contribution of \$7.35 to the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. McGregor very greatly regrets that U.F.A. meetings have stopped for a while in that district, but hopes that they will start again in the spring. We can appreciate something of what this contribution means from the ladies of Lake Thelma district when we read the following:

"As we wish to help in some way in the awful war that is raging, the ladies decided to have a dance and raise some money to send. We are sorry we have not more to send, but I am enclosing \$7.35 and we wish it to be used for Red Cross needs. We hope to be able to send more later on. We all wish we could do more but it seems a hard year on us all, and hard to find cash, etc., etc."

I understand that Mrs. McGergor has two brothers already in England with the first Canadian contingent.

STETTLER REVIEWS YEAR

J. A. Adshead, secretary of Stettler Union, No. 89, reports that the annual meeting of that union was held on December 5. A resolution was passed dealing with membership fees, for submission to the convention. The union has handled two carloads of goods co-operatively, one of flour and one of apples, both of which have given every satisfaction. The president in reviewing the work of the past year, stated that the attendance for the greater part was rather disappointing. We trust that same will improve, however, and greater interest may be taken by the members during the coming year. The officers elected for 1915 are: President, J. A. Adshead; Vice-President, H. Zimmerman, and Secretary-Treasurer, R. Price. Five directors were also elected. The union is sending four delegates to the convention at Edmonton, who were strongly recommended to support a proposition for the construction of a Farmers' Pork Packing Plant.

BRIDGE NEEDED

Summerview Union, No. 147, held a social on December 11 in aid of the Red Cross Fund, the proceeds of which, namely \$25.60, were forwarded to the Central Office. Owing to the severe weather and the lack of a bridge across the Old Man River, which made it very difficult to reach the place of meeting, the attendance was not so good as was anticipated, although everything considered it was very fair indeed, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Special thanks are due to the district school-mistress, Miss Bedome, whose training of the children in singing, etc., cannot be too highly commended upon, also to Miss Oxley of Pincher Creek, who travelled a distance of ten miles over rough roads, with the thermometer registering 22 degrees below zero, in order to give the assembly a treat in vocal music, which was very greatly appreciated. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, and shortly before 1 a.m. the entertainment was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King." This union has appointed two delegates to attend the convention.

CONSORT DOING WELL

In forwarding membership dues for Consort Union, No. 276, recently, the secretary reports an increase of 25 per

cent. in membership and also about the same percentage who have not paid in their membership dues for 1914. The amount of business handled co-operatively during the year amounted to \$4,612.95, including 1 carload of wire, 4 carloads of wood, 5 cars of lumber, 2 cars of coal and several fruit orders. The secretary points out that the success they have had in co-operative dealings is due to the hearty support given by the members. The entertainment committee were given a vote of thanks at the annual meeting for their efficient aid throught the year in making the meetings interesting. The officers for the coming year are: President, A. J. Thomas; vice-president, P. J. Bilby, and secretary, C. A. Fawcett, as well as a board of six directors. The union is sending six delegates to the convention. They have also forwarded \$10 as a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund.

RAVEN ANNUAL

At the annual meeting of Raven Union, No. 554, held recently, seventeen members were present. After a short talk by the president on the year's work, the financial report was presented and approved. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. A. Arney; Vice-President, W. B. Larratt, and Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. Cole. Mr. Cole was appointed delegate to the convention, with J. A. Arney as alternative. A social and dance was arranged for December 29, to raise funds for delegate's expense.

FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE

The influence of the U.F.A. is far-reaching. We frequently receive letters from all parts of the world, either from those who have been connected in the past with U.F.A. work, or who have read about us. Among the latest is a letter from J. M. Burke, of Alma, Montana who was a delegate to the Calgary convention in 1912, and vice-president of Lone Star Union in 1913. Mr. Burke asks for information (which we have gladly sent him) in regard to our latest reports and so on. This is not the first time that the U.F.A. has served for a model for organization purposes in other countries, and we trust our Montana brothers will have every success in the work they are undertaking.

The Secretary of Turkey Hill Union, No. 630, sends in an interesting report covering the activities of the union for the last quarter of the year. The officers are: Gilbert Shane, President; Wm. Hunking, Vice-President, and C. M. King, Secretary-Treasurer. The Board of Directors is the same as last year, and President Shane has been appointed delegate to the convention.

A special meeting of Schuler Local Union, No. 649, was held on December 1, at which there was a good attendance. It was decided to send a delegate to the convention, provided the necessary funds could be raised. Four new members were admitted. On December 9 the regular meeting was held, also a basket social and dance.

I have a very optimistic report from F. F. Fawke, secretary pro tem. of Kitchener local. Several inquiries are made seeking information as to how to carry on the union to best advantage and have been answered as fully as possible. We hope that a considerable number of new members will be secured at a meeting to be held almost immediately.

Another new union just organized by Thos. Toreson, secretary of Lone Ridge Union, No. 627, is Falun Union, No. 669, with Thos. Steedman as secretary. The union starts in with twelve fully paid-up members, and we hope to have further interesting reports at an early date.

JLD

Oct. 28
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President—J. A. Maharg	Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	Perivall
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	Langham
J. F. Reid	Orcadia

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George Langley	Maymont
C. E. Platt	Tantallon
W. J. Thompson	Warman
J. B. Musselman	Moose Jaw

WYNYARD DISTRICT CONVENTION

The following are the minutes of the District Convention, held at Wynyard, Nov. 24:

On the meeting being called to order by the chairman, Mr. Reid, the following resolutions were dealt with:

Moved by Mr. Brighton, seconded by Miss Ames: "That the Grain Growers' Association give active help to women to get free homesteads and the franchise."—Carried.

Moved by E. Laxdal, seconded by Mr. Brighton: "That the railway companies be held responsible for live stock killed on the track."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Davidson: "That arrangements be made to fix the railway crossings in the winter to prevent a heavily loaded sleigh being stuck on the track and probably struck by a passing train."—Covered by law.

"In order to further expedite our co-operative enterprises beyond our provincial institutions, be it resolved, that The Grain Growers' Grain Company be formed into a manufacturing exporting company for the handling of our products and supplies."—Carried.

Moved by J. E. Shimmers, seconded by Mr. Landal: "That this convention is of the opinion that it is advisable to have paid organizers."—Carried.

"Resolved, that the Grain Growers' of Saskatchewan demand the government ownership and control of the railway."—Carried.

"Resolved, that Saskatchewan government abolish private ownership of retail and wholesale liquor stores."—Carried.

"Resolved, that we heartily approve the scheme put forth from Central that each member contribute the proceeds of at least one acre to the Patriotic Fund next year, and further, that each Local make some special effort such as may seem to them advisable to raise the donations to the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund."—Carried.

Moved by W. J. Mather, seconded by J. E. Shimmers: "That Dominion legislation be passed to cause implement companies to use standard and interchangeable parts."—Carried.

"That the homesteaders in a bush district receive their patent for improving the roadway adjoining the homestead where they have no available roads in the district."—Carried.

Moved by J. A. Ludlow, seconded by J. R. Mosiman: "That the attention of the government be drawn to the fact that cases have arisen where men have mortgaged or disposed of their land and property, leaving their wives and children without any means of support;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that it be illegal to mortgage or dispose of land property without the signature of his wife, the same to be signed in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner of Oaths."—Carried.

"Resolved that the Saskatchewan Government be asked when spending the government grant on highways thruout the province, that a competent overseer be put in charge and that homesteaders and farmers in the vicinity of such expenditure be given the privilege of doing the work."—Laid on the table.

"That the Grain Growers have their own commission men to dispose of their live stock."—Carried.

"That the Co-operative Association meet in convention once a year and make by-laws governing their Association."

"That every Local use their influence to get their members to use the Grain Growers' letter heads for private and general use."—Carried.

W. H. Paulson, M.L.A., was present and addressed the meeting, after which the Director's report was given. A vote of appreciation was then tendered the Director.

Saskatchewan

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

Moved by J. R. Mosiman: "Resolved, that the Saskatchewan government embark in the banking business under Dominion Charter."

The following amendment to this resolution was moved by A. Symington: "That this be referred to the Executive to look into the matter of establishing an Agricultural Bank."

Moved by E. J. Laxdal, seconded by E. E. Bolton: "That the Saskatchewan Government be asked to so amend the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act that the Association be allowed to borrow money on the security of the subscribed stock."—Carried.

Election of Officers

Moved by J. R. Mosiman, seconded by S. Smith: "That the constitution be amended so as to provide for the election of District Directors at the District Convention, with a substitute, who, in case the Director elected should be chosen at the Annual Convention for a higher position in the Association, shall be District Director for the ensuing year."

Moved by J. E. Shimmers, seconded by C. W. Davidson: "That W. H. Speers be appointed Secretary for the District."—Carried.

The following officers were then elected for the district and sub-districts: District No. 1—Manitoba Boundary to Rokeby, Mr. Wylje; District No. 2—Rokeby to Sheho Wm. Golden; District No. 3—Sheho to Wynyard, Mr. McRae; District No. 4—Wynyard to Guernsey, J. E. Laxdal; District No. 5—Guernsey to Colonsay, J. R. Mosiman; District No. 6—Colonsay to Saskatoon, Murdo Cameron.

A very interesting address on organization was delivered by Thomas Sales, of Langham.

Papers on the work of Women's Auxiliaries were read by Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Hyatt, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

The closing address was then delivered by the chairman, J. F. Reid, which was enjoyed by all present.

On motion of J. E. Shimmers, seconded by Wm. Knight, it was unanimously agreed to pool the transportation fares.

A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered the chairman.

REPORT DISTRICT 8 CONVENTION
Held at Hanley, Nov. 19th.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 o'clock by District Director T. M. Eddy, who delivered an introductory address, urging need of organization and education. The meeting was then thrown open for general discussion and introduction of delegates and visitors.

The Press was called on, and representatives of The Phoenix, Saskatoon; and The Leader, Regina, responding, stated that their papers were in sympathy with the farmers' movement.

McBeth Malcolm, M.L.A., appeared instead of Major McKenzie, and heartily welcomed the delegates to Hanley.

District Director T. M. Eddy then gave the chairman's address.

John Ames, Secretary, Hanley Live Stock Shipping Association, gave some experiences of Hanley Stock growers. Eleven carloads had been shipped to date; 800 hogs at an average gain of \$1.50 per cwt. over local buyers' prices and 36 cattle also at a profit.

Mr. Claney, also of Hanley, gave experiences of co-operative dealing thru the Central Office on various commodities, showing a substantial saving to members.

J. Peel, of Bethune Co-operative Association, followed with similar statements.

A. T. R. Daniels was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

Resolutions Committee

John Ames, Mrs. Hiatt, J. Peel, Mrs. John Ames, and A. Daniel were appointed as a Resolutions Committee

Reeve Eyre, of the Municipality, welcomed the delegates to Hanley in a short address.

Messrs. Sales and Reid, of the Central Executive, were introduced to the convention.

Lady Director of District No. 8, Mrs. John Ames gave an inspiring address. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That this Convention place itself on record as being opposed to the retail sale of liquor."

"That this Convention declares itself in favor of direct legislation, and that we ask the government to pass this law or submit the question to a referendum at the next provincial election, a straight majority to carry."

"That the Convention place itself on record as favoring free trade in food stuffs, farm machinery, lumber and cement, and free trade with Great Britain."

"That we endorse the action of the Central Association re Patriotic Fund."

"That, whereas it is stated that under similar climatic and handling conditions the local elevators just south of the line do not dock for shrinkage on special binned grain; therefore, be it resolved that we instruct the executive to investigate this matter and if found correct to interview the Grain Commission and request that the provision re shrinkage be eliminated from the Grain Act."

"That the government be asked to set one day in the spring of the year for each and every farmer in the province to poison gobbers. That provision be made for poisoning on vacant land, and that the date be published in the Press and by posters."

"That the Executive be instructed to interview the proper authorities and request that it be provided for by legislation that machine companies repossessing machinery be required to advertise sales adequately, and that such sales be held either on the farmer's premises or in his home town, the farmer to decide where the sale shall be held."

"That the words 'Except section 24 of the Constitution' be added to section 17."

"That the Constitution be so amended as to provide for the nomination of the District Director and a substitute at the District Convention, and that in the event of the first nominee being elected to a higher position at the annual convention, the substitute shall be District Director."

"That the Executive be asked to appoint a resolution department at the Central Office with the object of receiving, recording and, at stated intervals circularizing all the locals with all the resolutions received, and request that they discuss, amend or reject them, and report their decision by a stated date to the Resolution Department, the results to be sent out to every local. That those resolutions receiving the approval of the majority of locals reporting be dealt with by the Executive."

"That, whereas we believe that it is not advisable to take up retail co-operative dealing at the present time; therefore, be it resolved that we request the Central Office to concentrate their efforts on the co-operative wholesale business as at present conducted by them."

"That the District Directors be the Nominating Committee for the Directors at large."

"That the Executive be asked to investigate with a view to carrying on a fire insurance business for the benefit of members only. This shall apply to rural property only."

In the evening, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Sales and Reid, and a song, written by Mrs. Drew, was sung, followed by the National Anthem.

At the morning session on the second day, it was decided: "That the District be divided into eight sub-districts with an organizer in charge of each

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—B. N. Hendrichs	Outlook
2—M. P. Roddy	Rouleau
3—Nelson Spencer	Carduff
4—R. M. Johnston	Eastview
5—J. W. Easton	Mossomin
6—F. W. Redman	Genfoll
7—O. A. Travis	Govan
8—Thom. M. Eddy	Bethune
9—John F. Reid	Togo
10—J. L. Rooke	Orcadia
11—T. Sales	Langham
12—Andrew Knox	Prince Albert
13—W. H. Lilwall	Wilkie
14—John N. Burzell	Cabri
15—Frank Burton	Vanguard

and that a Secretary be appointed to assist Mr. Eddy."

The District was then divided into the following Sub-Districts and organizers appointed.

Sub-District No. 1—Regina to Craven C.P.R., Regina to Lumsden C.N.R. J. W. Sutton, Tregarva, organizer.

Sub-District No. 2—Disley to Craik, T. M. Eddy, Bethune.

Sub-District No. 3—Girvin to Bladworth. H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson.

Sub-District No. 4—Kenaston to Hanley. John Ames, Hanley.

Sub-District No. 5—Dundurn to Saskatoon. Charles Bundy, Dundurn.

Sub-District No. 6—Craven, to Holdfast. W. G. Palmer, Keddleston.

Sub-District No. 7—Holdfast to Imperial. R. A. White, Ponzance.

Sub-District No. 8—Imperial to Young. J. H. Sweet, Imperial.

A. T. R. Daniels was appointed District Secretary.

A number of votes of thanks were passed and the meeting then closed with "The Farm Women's Song," by Mrs. Drew, and "The Grain Growers' Song," by Charles Bundy, followed by the National Anthem.

A. T. R. DANIEL,
Secretary, District No. 8.

The following is one of two songs which were first presented at the Hanley Convention. The other appeared in last week's issue. These have since been sung at each of our District Conventions with splendid effect. It has been most interesting to observe how, after a long and tedious session the delegates will take up these songs and sing them with the utmost relish:

SONG OF THE FARM WOMEN

(To the tune of "Marching Through Georgia.")

We are the wives and daughters of the men who till the soil;
Mothers, too, and sisters and a sweet-heart now and then.
We share in their ambition and we share their hours of toil,
While they are farming the prairie.

Chorus:

Hooray! Hooray! for the golden seed they sow!
Hooray! Hooray! for the golden grain they grow;
We give of our encouragement and all the help we know,
While they are farming the prairie.

We send the word to Ottawa; with us you must be square;
For if you don't do business right of us you must beware.
We are learning to co-operate and farmers treated fair,
While they are farming the prairie.
(Chorus)

No man is independent like the man who owns a farm,
His acres are his Kingdom and no boss can raise alarm.
The glory of the sunset and the wealth of nature's charm,
While they are farming the prairie.

Chorus:

Hooray! Hooray! the golden seed they sow.
Hooray! Hooray! the golden grain they grow.
We give of our encouragement and all the help we know,
While they are farming the prairie.

Encore:

From early in the morning we have to work till late.
Our burdens they are many, but rewards are sometimes great.
We fight the flies and "Skeeters" till the critters bite in hate,
While we are farming the prairie.
(Chorus)

ELEANOR DREW,
Dundurn W.C.G.A.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	I. W. Scallion
President:	R. C. Henders
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
R. M. Wilson	Marrinhurst
F. D. McArthur	Lougburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

Manitoba

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

HORSES FOR THE ARMY

The following letter, received by the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, from the Chief Remount Commissioner will be of special interest to farmers who have horses for sale. In order to give delegates who will attend the Brandon Convention of Grain Growers and Stock Breeders on January 13, 14 and 15, an idea of the kind of horses they are purchasing, Col. McRae is making arrangements to advertise for a large number of horses to be in Brandon for sale and have a number of his purchasing agents on hand to purchase horses. We think this is a splendid move on the part of the Remount Commissioner to deal with farmers at first hand and cut out those who were trying to make graft out of selling horses for war purposes. One enterprising dealer is reported to have an option on 700 horses in Manitoba. Col. McRae is anxious to have the co-operation of the Grain Growers' Associations in the three provinces in his efforts to purchase from the farmers first hand.

Dear Sir:—Confirming my conversation with you yesterday relative to the purchasing of horses in Western Canada for the Canadian Army, I beg to state that it is our intention so far as possible to give the owner of every suitable horse in Western Canada an opportunity of selling his animal direct to the Government. We do not intend to buy from the dealers or speculators. It is our desire to entirely eliminate the middleman, and there is no reason why any commission or any other consideration should be paid to any one on account of the sale of any horse to the Canadian Government.

I am appointing several purchasing committees, of which there will be two in the Province of Manitoba, three in the Province of Saskatchewan, and a similar number in the Province of Alberta. These purchasing committees will cover their districts very thoroughly and will hold sales at sufficient points therein to relieve the farmer or horse-owner from the necessity of taking his horse further than 12 or 15 miles to a sale point. To give you a more accurate idea of just how thoroughly the province will be covered, I might add that at the present time we contemplate holding sale days at something over 60 points in the Province of Manitoba. These sale days will be advertised by poster or otherwise at least one week in advance of the date set, thus giving the farmer ample notice of same.

The manner in which it is proposed to make the purchases as outlined above is a new departure and one that can only be successful with the full co-operation of the farmers and horse-owners thruout the different provinces, and it is with this in view that I am taking the liberty of writing this letter and will appreciate very much your good offices in assisting us to place before the farmers and horse-owners the true situation, and give them a more accurate idea of our requirements, with a view of minimizing as much as possible the inconvenience which is occasioned to many farmers in bringing in horses totally unsuited for our requirements.

In the first place, we trust that the farmers and horse-owners will fully appreciate that there is no necessity for any commissions to be paid anyone as far as our requirements are concerned, and that it will be our aim to give every man an opportunity to sell his own horses. In the second place, I find that unfortunately, there is a general impression that any animal is good enough for the Army, owing to the fact that the reported life at the front is such a short one. The facts are exactly the opposite. We do not desire to buy any poor horses and will confine our purchases to good horses of acceptable type. It is absolutely necessary that horses be in good flesh. The trials of shipment from here to the sea coast at this period of the year are very severe, and that, coupled with the sea voyage

of from two to three weeks, and the usual difficulty of acclimatizing in Europe, makes it absolutely essential that we purchase horses not only of good constitution, but in good flesh, if they are to reach their destination in a serviceable condition.

Quite apart from our requirements in this connection, the patriotism of the Western farmer should remove any desire on his part to mount any one of our boys on a horse that is not suitable to carry him.

We would like the horse-owners to understand that we are buying horses on their merits. We would like to disabuse the mind of the Western farmer that we have a set price and that any horse is worth that minimum. We will only buy these horses on their merits and have no fixed price; we want only the best horses and are prepared to pay a fair price for them. We would like to have this matter thoroughly appreciated by the farmers.

For the second contingent we will require fully three times as many riding horses as artillery horses. I am enclosing you herewith a copy of our requirements as given our purchasing agents, which will give you a very good idea of what we desire to buy. I am also handing you a copy of our public notice which will be posted in the villages and surrounding country from a week to ten days in advance of the meeting.

Proper appreciation of our requirements on the part of the farmers and horse-owners should prevent the bringing in to sale points of a large number of unsuitable horses, and result in the saving of much inconvenience and annoyance to the farmer as well as a saving in time of our purchasing committees.

The manner in which it is proposed to purchase these horses should result in paying the farmer or owner an amount considerably in excess of that which he would receive from the middleman. However, to make it successful, we must have the full co-operation of the farmer, and anything you can do to bring about the proper understanding of our requirements and of our methods of purchasing, as well as giving publicity to our sale dates thruout the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be very much appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. D. McRAE,
Chief Remount Commissioner.
Winnipeg, Dec. 22.

Specifications for Remount Horses, Canadian Government

- (a) Riding Horses—
Age, 5 years to 9 years.
Height, 15 hands to 15.3 hands.
Weight, 1,000 lbs. to 1,150 lbs.
 - (b) Artillery horses—
Age, 5 years to 9 years.
Height, 15 hands to 15.3 hands.
Weight, 1,100 lbs. to 1,300 lbs.
- Riding horses (not ponies) geldings and mares (not in foal) in good flesh and condition.
Well broken and bitted.
Sound in action, wind, eyes, and serviceably sound otherwise.
Strong, active, and sufficiently fast, must be free walkers.
At least fair riding shoulders, strong quarters and loins.
Roomy, well ribbed.
Good, clear straight action.
Strong, flat, clean legs and feet, properly shaped and placed.
Quiet, without vice.
Teeth complete, well shaped, not tampered with.
Any color except light grey or white.

Grounds for Rejecting any Horse—No Matter What His Other Conformation May Be.

- Small, weak quarters.
- Long, weak, bending pasterns.
- Split up and leggy, or both.
- Legs not being well placed.
- Indication of weak constitution.

- Very straight pasterns.
- Small or uneven feet.
- Vice of any kind.
- Evidence of fistulous withers.
- Evidence of any operation in the teeth.
- Bad condition.
- Parrot mouth or undershot.
- Capped elbows.
- Marks of whip or spur, not done under the eye of the inspector, or undue sweating, which will be taken as indicative of vice or bad manners.
- Short docks.
- Recently clipped horses.
- Full white face.

General Requirements

- All horses must be treated for wind by being galloped and punched.
- All riding horses must be ridden for paces.
- Special attention must be paid to eyes and wind.
- The remount purchaser is the sole judge as to suitability.
- (Signed) COL. A. D. McRAE,
Chief Remount Commissioner.

VALLEY RIVER

The annual meeting of the Valley River branch was held recently. The report of the secretary showed the association to be not quite so strong in numbers as last year, this being due to new branches being organized in districts adjoining ours, in which we had several members, but in happy contrast to what it was formerly, the farmer who does not now belong to a Grain Growers' Association is the exception.

The co-operative business of the branch has made considerable increase. Over thirty-four hundred dollars' worth has been handled during the past nine months, comprising the buying of formaline, wire, groceries, twine and apples. A resolution was passed urging our municipal council to vote a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund. In the election of officers five new men were elected, including a new secretary, appointed at an after meeting by the new directorate. Our association should boom in 1915.

B. F. BOUGHEN, Sec.,
Valley River Branch,
M.G.G. Ass'n.

MEETING AT CARBERRY

Mr. McCuish, organizer, was working last week in the district surrounding Carberry, Wellwood, Brookdale, Douglas and Wawanesa. The farmers of the Carberry district have advertised a meeting at Carberry on the 12th to organize a branch of the G.G.A. R. McKenzie, Secretary, Central Association, is expected to address the meeting at this point.

THORNHILL ANNUAL

The Thornhill G.G. met in annual meeting on the evening of November 30, when the following officers were re-elected: President, John Sweet; Vice-President, Thomas Ward; Sec. Treas., Thomas Shortridge.

We had a membership of 38 last year and will hold our own in 1915. We have done some co-operative buying, namely, car seed oats, apples, plow shares, fish, etc. We find that when we can save a farmer a dollar, he will join the Association every time.

THOS. SHORTRIDGE,
Sec. Treas., Thornhill G.G.

ERICKSDALE ORGANIZED

A letter from J. F. Lamb, Secretary of Pine View, reads as follows: On Friday, December 11, fourteen farmers of the Pine View district met together and formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association and elected officers. As we are eight miles from Ericksdale, we thought we could further the interests of the Association better by forming here and working in conjunction with Ericksdale. The officers are: President, Alex. Forsyth; Vice-President, Robt. Kennedy; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Lamb; Directors—Alex. Hodges, S. Lamb, Jas. Allen, An-

draw Beckman and John Forsyth, Sr. Kindly send us any information you may have that will assist us. Also membership cards. We are getting up a petition to try and secure an agent at Ericksdale; to whom will we send it?

THE STUDY COURSE

The following extract is from the "Presbyterian" of December the 17th issue:

Rural Citizenship

Studies in Rural Citizenship, a pamphlet of 88 pages, is a very significant publication for two reasons: (1) It is sent out by the Grain Growers' Association. The Association has come to see that improvement in conditions of agricultural life, as is true of all progress, depends on character and education. "We must get the people to think," is requisite. (2) It is significant because of what it is in itself. Into these few pages is compressed a vast amount of information about every phase of country and village life and of the forces that are at work, which will be an astonishment to most intelligent country people. But the facts it gives, tho great, are less important than the broad vision it opens up and the thought it challenges. It is designedly provocative. In two places it says statements are purposely made with which the reader may not agree. The topics for discussion are often exceedingly well chosen. For example; Resolved: "A High School education is more to a boy than a half-section of land." "Students of the ministry should take a course in agriculture." "Our postal system and the upkeep of public roads should be handed over to private companies." "Attendance at political conventions will do as much to bring in the Kingdom of God as will attendance at prayer meetings." "A woman with a family should have two votes," etc. Another good feature is that references to authorities are given so that any society can easily get valuable works of reference. These studies comprise Changed Conditions, Country Life Problem with proposed solutions, The Home, School, Church, Social Life, Taxation, Tariff, Public Ownership, Citizenship, Direct Legislation, The Woman Movement, International Peace—each treated by a specialist and all edited by Rev. J. S. Woodworth. The studies have been authorized by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and copies can be got from the secretary, R. McKenzie, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. These studies would be most stimulating for Young People's Societies and all rural leaders should know this little book.

WAR RELIEF WORK

In a letter received from Ingelow G.G.A., the secretary states: "Enclosed please find the sum of \$108.00, the proceeds of a concert and box social, held by Ingelow Branch of G.G.A. We wish this donated to the relief of the Belgian people."

The Two Creeks G.G.A. held a patriotic concert on the 15th in aid of the Belgian Fund, at which they realized the nice sum of \$108.25.

The Valley River G.G.A. sent in a further contribution of \$53.00 this week. This makes a total of \$150 in all received from the Valley River Branch.

Previously acknowledged	\$3,200.15
Edwin G.G.A.	21.00
J. J. Graham, Miami District	5.00
Ingelow	108.00
Oakburn	100.00
Two Creeks	108.25
Valley River	53.00
Grassmere	25.00
Myrtle	35.00
Total	\$3,655.40

The Country School Fair

Continued from Page 7

girls in the district who are not members of the club.

But it is only 3.30 and here is a contest now going on. It is a map-drawing competition—drawing from memory a map of the surrounding municipality. The ability to give an outline of one's own locality on the spur of the moment is likely to prove a convenience on many occasions.

Then follows a weed-naming contest. In the war upon the farmers' great enemy the children should be trained to take an active and intelligent part.

We note that the young directors are not weary, or, if they are, they conceal it well, for they continue their cheerful activity. Exhibits become disarranged thru being handled by such a lot of visitors, and in replacing writing specimens, folded papers, hemmed aprons, darned socks, and worked button-holes, the young girl directors, Misses Edith Mason, Lucille Leblanc, Connie Stratton and Jean Mason, prove a great help.

Interested Visitors

Who are those fellows taking photographs? They are representatives of the agricultural press. That gentleman with the beaming countenance who is talking with Instructor Robinson is President Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and we hear him say, "Robinson, you are doing a great work. This is wonderful," and away he goes to take a second look at the pigs.

That chap who is so willing to aid in placing exhibits and exhibitors before photographing them is H. W. Watson, provincial superintendent of elementary agriculture. He is happy, for he would rather go to a good School Fair than, using the words of Bud Means, "Go to a circus the best day he ever seed." Another of his chief joys is to aid some locality in getting one started.

A closely contested hitch-and-start competition for ladies calls us to the race track just as we have arranged for some statistics concerning this fair.

We will insert this information right here, and then tell of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, their rules, etc.

How It Started

This was the second-year of the Stonewall School Fair. Based on the experience of 1913, when it seemed wise that the students should attend as far as possible to details, a society was formed from among the student exhibitors of that year. The organization was based on the constitution of adult agricultural societies: ten directors, chosen by the members; a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer chosen by the directors at their first meeting.

This organization was termed "The Junior Agricultural Society," and was probably the first in the West. The directors lived up to the best hopes entertained of them; and during the fair remained at their respective posts more closely than the same number of adults would have done in the face of surrounding attractions.

The prize list was published some months in advance. Funds were obtained from private donations, citizens, trustees and teachers giving freely. A grant from the Extension Department of the Agricultural College and another from the Rockwood Agricultural Society helped materially.

The exhibits of regular school work were to grow out of the year's work. Pupils were to hand in specimens of writing and drawing monthly. When a province, a country or a continent had been duly studied, a map of the same was to be handed in.

The manual training exhibits were developed in like manner. The samples of mathematical problems were to tell of rule after rule mastered.

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs were to follow college rules.

One school outside the town of Stonewall joined in this fair, its board offering prizes open to its students.

The exact number of entries in school work was not recorded. In fact, there were no formal entries at fair time as the exhibits had been worked up during the previous term. Had tickets been issued for each exhibit the number

would have run into hundreds. There were ninety-two pupils who won a prize or prizes, the total amount being \$129.24, exclusive of \$50 paid for prizes in the pig-feeding contest.

The Poultry Club had forty-four members, and some 200 pure-bred chickens were on exhibition. The coops were made by the students in the manual training department. Those who made their own coops were allowed the use of them. If they paid the cost of material they might use them anywhere afterwards. Those who were unable to make them were allowed to use the uniform coops at a rental of ten cents. The material amounted to fifty-one cents per coop.

In entering for the prize for the best birds, each exhibitor was asked to enter a particular bird or pair of birds, as the case might be. It was felt that they should develop the ability to distinguish the best from among their own birds. The first year they had been allowed to enter the whole pen, but in 1914 a book describing the standards of the different breeds was placed at the disposal of the students to enable them to select the bird truest to type. One of the incidental advantages accruing to the community is found in the fact that 200 pure-bred birds are scattered thru the district.

A prize offered for the best-appearing coop made for taste and cleanliness.

Besides the essays directly connected with the corn and potato growing others were encouraged. Prizes were offered for the best description of the Horticultural Society's show, held a month earlier. These were offered to encourage close observation of such local functions. There were also prizes to be awarded later on for the best description of the School Fair. One set of these prizes was open to pupils who had helped to make up the fair, while another set was open to all pupils from outside schools, the idea being to foster careful observation and arouse interest.

The result of these numerous essay-writing competitions during the two years has been a decided improvement in the work of writing compositions on set subjects.

Business Statement Required

Not the least important feature of all this work is the business statement required of each competitor and the manner in which prize moneys were handled.

In 1913 sixty-six pupils won prizes. Of these forty-five won a dollar or more. In each case an account was opened in the savings bank, and forty-five pass books and check books were handed out. At a time agreed upon these pupils assembled at the bank and were given a little talk on banking. The twenty-one fractions of dollars were pooled in one account and two boys appointed as bankers to handle it. If the pupil later on wished to draw the money it was handed over. If the pupil acquired enough more to make the even dollar an account was duly opened.

The 1914 prize moneys were handled thru the bank, and it was found that quite a goodly number had their 1913 account still open, and some had added to it.

One boy had won \$10.25 at the 1913 Dressed Poultry Show at Brandon. This made a handsome deposit. He also won a first prize on one of his birds at the Winnipeg Industrial, in 1914.

Of the 1914 winners, just one-half, or 46, had the dollar or more necessary to make a deposit. A like number won amounts varying from 25 cents to 99 cents. The monies were all handled by Master Bert Mollard, Treasurer of the Junior Agricultural Society. A detailed statement was submitted by him to the annual meeting of the members, held on November 13.

As indicating the interest aroused in the adult population, it might be mentioned here that a count was kept on the door of the school fair tent for all day. During the hours from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock, during all of which time a race program was in full progress on the grounds, 1,357 persons entered the tent.

That the work of the Junior Society attracted attention is further evidenced by the fact, that they were invited by the President of the senior organization to assist in the program at a public meeting following the Seed Grain Fair. They rehearsed their annual meeting, and having invited the pig feeders to be present with them, heard from the winners of the first and second prizes as to how they fed their pigs. One of the girls made a plea for the encouragement of domestic science. Their work was so well put on that they won hearty commendation from all the other speakers and the chairman.

How it is Spreading

While the School Fair is a com-

paratively new departure, it is spreading quite rapidly. It is three years old in Ontario, and scarcely that in Manitoba. Much space has been given to a particular fair, in order to bring certain features before those who might become interested. These features have been duplicated in other fairs and new phases have been brought into prominence at some.

The Stonewall School fair is an example of what one fairly strong school may do. It is an example of fairly good progress in organizing the work, but it has so far lacked one important feature, namely, the rural schools have not taken hold to any appreciable extent. From the standpoint of the school in question, much good has resulted, but there is room in which to make the Fair of more widespread interest and of more general service to the rising generation.

There were held in Manitoba during 1914 some 40 school fairs, with about 100 schools taking part and 2,500 children making entries. Most of these were held separately from the regular Agricultural Fair. A few figures might be given concerning them. Teulon—1 school, 30 pupils entering, 260 people in attendance. Reston—2 schools taking part, 64 pupils exhibiting, 200 persons in attendance. At Neepawa, in 1914 (second year), 6 schools took part, 100 pupils sent exhibits, attendance 500. Prize money amounted to \$140.

At Hartney, 4 schools participated, 140 pupils entered exhibits, attendance 400; prizes \$59, and much interest was shown. Dauphin—2 town and 4 rural schools, over 400 pupils exhibiting; attendance 500.

At Grandview the local school only took part, but succeeded in arousing keen interest without using cash prizes. Very pretty badges were given. St. Pierre—1 school, 34 pupils; attendance 200; prizes \$76. Beausejour—2 schools, 85 pupils, attendance 1,000; prizes \$75. Arrow River—5 schools, 20 pupils exhibiting; attendance 60. Carberry (first year)—24 pupils exhibited, mostly agricultural exhibits; attendance 100; very inclement weather. Agricultural Society is out for big school fair next year.

Dominion City and La Salle also had interesting fairs. At Oak Lake Fair, 50 pupils from village schools exhibited; 25 had grain, 36 potatoes, 39 poultry. Council, School Board and Agricultural Society joined in making grants. Attendance 160.

At Darlingford, the figures were similar to the above. Here there was a prize given for the best calf. Amount given in prizes was \$114.

Souris succeeded in developing the fair this year until 12 schools took part; 400 pupils making entries. Attendance nearly 1,000. All kinds of school work, handwork, sewing, cooking, vegetables, pigs, poultry, corn and potatoes were exhibited. There were prizes for best-kept plots. Points were allowed for arrangement, quality, variety, freedom from weeds and general appearance. Prizes \$177.50. In the poultry exhibit there were 250 birds.

At Portage Fair

The Portage la Prairie Rural Trustees' Association, with the co-operation of teachers, scored a success at the Portage la Prairie Industrial Exhibition, notwithstanding that the date was in July. No less than 31 rural schools sent exhibits representing the work of 362 pupils, a total of 713 entries; 27 schools carried off prizes, which totalled in value \$200. The exhibition board gave a grant of \$65. The municipality gave \$50 and 29 schools contributed \$2 each. All are looking forward to the 1915 fair, the secretary says.

Roland district has given special attention to the boys' and girls' clubs. Each school contributes to the fund. As in other cases, the Agricultural College Extension Department makes a grant. This year the Roland branch had a membership of 312 (174 boys and 138 girls). There were 171 settings of eggs distributed, 236 lots of potatoes, 154 lots of corn. There was a needlework contest for girls, and a pig-feeding contest for boys. About \$170 was paid in prizes.

The above figures could be supplemented from other places to tell of the

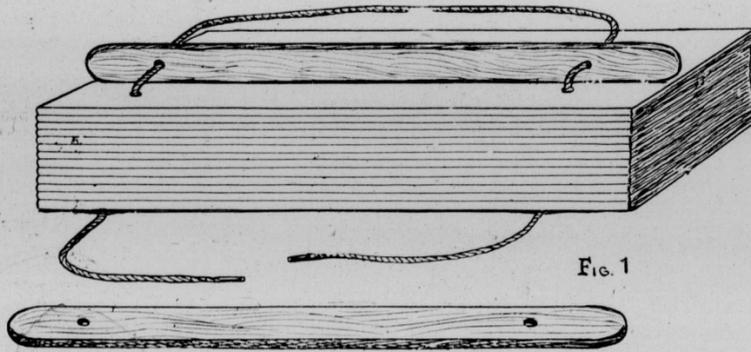


Fig. 1

Many of our readers are anxious to preserve the weekly issues of The Guide in order that they may be able to refer to its pages at all times and have at their disposal the great mass of information which it contains. To avoid the loss of copies it is necessary to have some means of binding The Guide, and a convenient and inexpensive binder, which anyone can make for himself, is shown here. The binder consists of two flat sticks of hard wood, the length of The Guide and an inch wide, with a small hole bored about three inches from each end and an ordinary strong round boot lace. Holes should be pierced, or better still, punched to correspond with those on the binder, and half an inch from the back of the paper, the lace threaded thru, placing one stick at the bottom of the pile and the other at the top, and then tied as shown in the illustration. Each issue after it has been read can be added, and when the volume becomes large enough a fresh binder can be made and a new volume started.



Fig. 2

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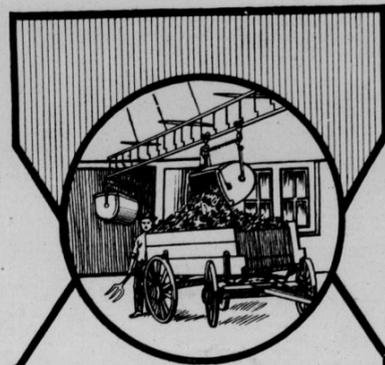
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spread of the School Fair. Some of the other exhibits were: collection of insects, history of school district, history of municipality, potted plants, cut flowers, mounted weed specimens, hand-picked grains, wood carving, business letters, drill competition, etc.

The writer has no figures for fairs at McGregor or the Municipality of Macdonald, but early in the season saw very good prize lists which had been prepared and published. In Macdonald the teachers and the inspector had done much towards organizing the work.

In the Rural Municipality of St. Andrew's, the teachers, trustees and representative pupils met recently and formed a School Fair Association. They will try the plan of holding fairs at four different centres with the idea of bringing a fair within easy reach of each rural school. The final contest will be among the winners at the four local fairs. This should have the desired effect of interesting each and every school.

How to Handle It

The question will arise with many as to how to handle the school fair. The smaller schools are apt to feel that they are out of it.

Souris and Roland appear to have overcome this difficulty. The Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie also succeeded in interesting the rural schools in one central fair. This is good and should be followed up if nothing further is done. But, inasmuch as there should be at every school, large or small, a good garden, and in view of the fact that the purely rural school district lends itself to the encouragement of home garden plots, there is little reason why each individual school should not have its own school fair and at the same time have part in an organization carrying on a central school fair at which the winning exhibits from the smaller fairs might be collected. For example, the garden is being cultivated at the rural school, the home gardens can be encouraged and poultry, potato and corn clubs are quite possible. The regular school work is going on always. Suppose that on some Friday afternoon the parents are invited, the school work is on exhibition, the vegetables, poultry, etc., have been collected; some good citizens make the awards, and the children put on one-half to three-quarters of an hour of program. Such a function would constitute a very successful rural school fair and for that afternoon, would interest parents and pupils almost as much as the Winnipeg Industrial. In no community would the people begrudge a small sum to provide prizes.

Then on some later date the exhibits of most merit could be taken to some central point for the municipal school fair or the inter-school event. In this second fair there would be plenty of interest. Were this to be held by itself, that is, apart from any agricultural fair, the program might consist of the usual field day exercises in whole or in part.

A very fine municipal or central school fair may be held and be of great value without the fair in the one-roomed school, but in such case, the one-roomed school is missing much of the benefit of its part in the work. No person thinks of criticizing the work of the seven-year-old child, when he presents his copy-book for inspection. Those irregular scrawls represent often more serious pains than do some latter-day efforts. So the little school fair may represent the painstaking and commendable effort of some very small and inexperienced children and yet not have in its collection of vegetables a single world-beater.

Money is Useful

It is very helpful if some people's generosity breaks out in the form of currency. This is a great help. But the essential thing is that there be somebody who believes in it very hard and has the kind of enthusiasm which is contagious. If both teacher and trustees believe in it, the work is well started. It is difficult to conceive of a teacher who is not interested in a movement so sound, from an educational standpoint, and likewise hard to

believe that rural trustees will not heartily endorse what makes so strongly for the ultimate welfare of our great agricultural country.

If the reader happens to be the only one in some neighborhood with the necessary "thousand-ton belief," let him or her ponder on the lines of J. Whitcomb Riley:

I've thought a power on men and things,

Ez my uncle used to say;

An' ef men won't work ez they pray,

I jings,

Then it ain't no use to pray.

Ef you want something an' jes dead set

A' pleadin' for it with both eyes wet;

Ef prayer won't fetch it, then you try sweat,

Ez my uncle used to say.

The plan adopted in the Municipality of St. Andrew's as described above, is worthy of a second thought in determining how to proceed.

Somebody will have to take the initiative in the individual school. The teacher may, but should be backed up by trustees and parents. The pupils will readily fall in line.

As soon as a number of schools have started the work, somebody should call a conference. A teacher might call the teachers; a trustee might call trustees or trustees and teachers. Those who desire suggestions or seeds, cuttings, bulbs, etc., would do well to write to H. W. Watson, Department of Education, Winnipeg. He is all ready, but is just waiting to learn that you have the motive; zeal and enthusiasm, are what he is looking for. He will help you to ideas.

If a district fair is to be organized the council, the school boards and public-spirited citizens will donate funds.

The Agricultural Society might well finance the pig club, the Manitoba Agricultural College will equip the other clubs in Manitoba and give dollar for dollar of the first \$100 expended in prizes.

Organizing a school fair is almost a down-hill proposition now.

WATCH YOUR SEED POTATOES

Potato growers are being urged to store their seed stock this year with the greatest care and to keep close watch of their seed bins thruout the winter. The reason for this special precaution is that owing to unusual weather conditions last fall late blight attacked many of the fields and gained entrance into the tubers.

"If we are to have sound seed stock for planting next spring, it will be necessary for us to remove from the bins all rotten tubers and those with blight spots," declares James G. Milward, secretary of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association.

According to him, the vitality of the potato seed depends very largely upon how it is stored during the winter months, and anything which, in any way, injures the stored tuber is sure to result in decreased vitality of vine growth the following season.

Two conditions to avoid in storing potatoes are:—varying temperature, and any considerable loss of water due to evaporation, which causes the tubers to shrivel and shrink.

Many farmers in the potato districts of the State now have good underground potato cellars, where the seed stock can be protected against frost injury, and also kept at a uniformly even and sufficiently low temperature (33 to 40 degrees F.).

HARD KNOCK

Dusenbury and his wife do not get along very well together. As a general thing, Mrs. Dusenbury gets the better of her husband. This was notably the case a few mornings ago; when speaking of his father's family he said:

"There were no girls in my father's family. All the children were boys. My mother was very much disappointed. She would rather have had them all girls."

"Your mother isn't the only woman that feels that way about it," was the significant reply.

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White Spot's Last Run

Concluded from Last Week

The idea of Farmer Ramsey, stout and bald, joining in the fox hunt amused her. And his mount—she supposed it would be a farm-horse!

Alice, as were the other members of the Pinhurst Hunting Club, was a Northerner; and they all were rich and owned thoroughbred hunters.

Alice's amusement, however, turned to admiration when Farmer Ramsey led a long-barreled, powerful-limbed, nervous horse out of a stall and hurriedly pitched a saddle on him, and vaulted into the saddle with an ease the girl would not have believed possible in one of his build and age.

And the girl's admiration of the farmer and his mount increased when, as the master of hounds, who had been keeping the dogs in, gave them the signal to "go," side by side with Robert Parrish he cleared the barn-yard fence.

The hounds, eager for the chase, and impatient at the delay, opened deep and loud as they entered the laurel. Robert and the farmer reined up to see which way the dogs would go.

They had only a moment to wait, as the dogs, hot on the trail, scrambled down the bluff and started up stream.

"He went up stream," Farmer Ramsey said; and he and Robert were away in a flash. Side by side they skirted round the top of the bluff and were at the wooded knoll by the time the dogs were.

They fell in behind the hounds and dashed up the knoll to where the half-devoured body of the rabbit lay. The mink had left it only a few moments before and scurried for his den down on the bank of the creek. He knew he would be safe. The dogs on reaching the body of the rabbit bounded away on the fresh trail of the mink, while Robert and Farmer Ramsey reined up.

"He seems to have gone back down to the creek," Robert remarked.

"No," Farmer Ramsey replied, "the dogs are on the wrong scent. That cussed fox killed that rabbit—as if my fifty-dollar rooster wasn't enough for him—and had to leave it when he heard the hounds. A mink has been here since, and the dogs have taken up his fresher scent. They will be back in a few moments. I used to fox-hunt like the devil when I was younger.

Farmer Ramsey proved correct. The dogs, finding they were on the wrong scent, came rushing back to the dead rabbit, and with deep-mouthed bays took up the trail of White-Spot.

When he left the body of the rabbit, on hearing the far-away bay of the hounds, White-Spot had taken to the most difficult places for the hounds to follow on his trail.

Among tangled bramble and bracken, where his own lithe body glided with ease, but where he knew the dogs would be impeded, he went with many a sudden turn and twist to further confuse his pursuing foes.

Now and then he would leave the tangled undergrowth to dash across some open space, and when half-way across leap high in the air and far to left or right and shoot away at a tangent to his former trail. The stabbing pain in his side still continued; and he felt a vague terror he had never felt before.

Often he had been chased, and as often he had eluded his pursuers with ease—and had rather enjoyed being chased; but not to-day.

He longed for his den and quiet rest. He felt if he were only safe in his den—his den, alas! miles away—where he could lie with his head on his outstretched paws he would be at peace and the stabbing pain in his side would cease.

Several times he dropped flat on his belly and lay his head on his extended paws and found the stabbing pain in his side abated. The moment of rest was delicious—so delicious that the last time he dropped to rest the deliciousness betrayed him.

He had only intended to rest for a moment; but many moments must have passed when he was suddenly brought back to consciousness by the deep bay of the hounds as they broke from a tangled thicket not a quarter of a mile behind him.

With terror in his heart he bounded up and away. Thru a tract of scattered timber he darted, the deep bay of the hounds—hounds that he knew were

gaining on him—causing him to exert every ounce of energy.

On emerging from the scattered timber he came out in a long, country lane that sloped down to a small branch. He turned up the lane toward the table-land above.

On reaching the table-land he found the lane ran between broad, far-reaching cotton-fields. He turned into one of the cotton-fields and ran down the long rows between the tiny cotton-plants toward the woods nearly half a mile away.

He was little over half-way to the woods when the hounds swept up the lane and swerved into the cotton-field, their deep-mouthed bays reverberating far and wide thru the morning air.

Robert Parrish and Farmer Ramsey, following the hounds, and observing from their bays that they were making something of a circle, had taken a cross cut; and when the hounds swerved into the field of young cotton they were close behind. Robert reined his horse up. Farmer Ramsey read his thoughts and said:

"Come right ahead. That's my cotton. It won't do much damage to put the horses thru. It will look like it is damaged considerably after all the hunters have come thru; but it will not be damaged much. Cotton has to be chopped out."

Side by side they started down the long rows. The "going" in the plowed field was heavy, compelling them to slow up to save the horses' wind.

Far across the cotton-field at the edge of the woods they saw a small animal leap the rail-fence, and several moments afterwards Leader, running as the apex of the inverted V-shaped pack of hounds, cleared the fence at the same point.

It was the boast of the Pinhurst Hunting Club that when in full cry their hounds ran so compactly you could cover them with a blanket. The lag-gards were weeded out.

As the hounds cleared the fence Farmer Ramsey rose in his stirrups and yelled like a schoolboy.

When he cleared the fence White-Spot was mad with fear. With sharp pains stabbing his sides like thorns and wild terror in his eyes, the deep bay of the hounds so close behind him urging him forward, he shot like an arrow into the woods.

He had proceeded but a short distance when he observed a herd of hogs that had not yet left their night's bed. They were piled in an immense, compact heap, the way hogs usually sleep.

He darted at the mass of swine and ran across the drowsy, tangled heap. The heap sprang to life as if galvanized, and with squeals and grunts of surprise and terror scattered in every direction.

As the mass surged up and scattered White-Spot found himself clinging to the broad back of a two hundred pound boar.

The unwilling boar carried his strange rider for fifty yards before he could shake him off. Leaving wild commotion behind him, White-Spot darted away.

He knew his stratagem would be of only temporary benefit; that the hounds would soon scatter the hogs, and nose his own trail out and take up the pursuit once more.

Thru the woods and down a steep declivity he darted. A broad, very shallow branch swept the base of the declivity; and into the branch White-Spot leaped and ran down it.

He knew that this ruse would avail him little in the end; that those avenging baying demons behind him would know what he had done, and would be hot-footing after him. But it would halt and confuse them for a few moments; and moments counted.

He had not proceeded very far down the branch until it became so obstructed with drift as to make the going too difficult; so he climbed on and darted across the meadow to the woods beyond.

As he entered the woods, far behind him where he had scattered the sleeping hogs, the deep bay of the hounds told him they had taken up his trail once more. With the stabbing pains in his sides and terror in his heart his indomitable will and love of life still urged him forward. He knew there was but one thing that could save him from those baying mouths behind him—mouths that would

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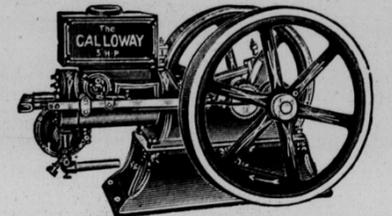
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soon be snapping at his heels—and that was stratagem.

But, alas! what stratagem could he play against them!

Once when hard pressed he had plunged into a deep, swiftly running stream, and borne by the swift current, aided by his own exertions, he had been carried far down stream, and entering a shallow branch that emptied into it, he had pattered up that for a mile and then, having completely thrown the dogs off his trail, had struck across country for his den.

His den! How he longed for it now! His den, deep in a rocky crevice too narrow for a dog to follow him, was miles away.

With lolling tongue, with bloodshot eyes, and staggering gait he still urged his exhausted muscles into action, while not so far to the rear of him the hounds with their noses to the ground, with tense, tautened muscles, their deep-mouthed bays setting the morning air a-tremble, were gaining on him.

The newly risen sun threw great, glorious waves of light over field and forest. From the tree-tops the crows-cawed to each other; from distant pastures the cow-bells tinkled on the browsing cattle—everything breathed of peace except those baying mouths that waked the echoes.

On thru the woods he dashed with quaking muscles, with terror in his heart, and with wild, fluttered eyes.

After running several hundred yards thru the dense, tangled undergrowth he came out in more open country. The ground, dotted here and there with old field pines, sloped gently down to a branch half a mile away.

About a hundred and fifty yards ahead of him a zig-zag rail fence ran across the sloping hillside among the scattered pines. He stopped, and his bloodshot, fear-haunted eyes swept the scene before him.

On the other side of the fence from him and about fifteen feet from it, he perceived what had been a large and very tall tree, but about fifteen feet from the ground it had snapped half in two and fallen, its tip end resting on the ground, the butt end, split half in two and shot back, still resting on the fifteen-foot high stump.

In his blood-shot, fear-haunted eyes there suddenly glared a ray of hope.

Drawing himself together for one last, desperate effort, he dashed full speed for the zig-zag fence and leaped for the top rail, merely touched it, and desperately sprang for the split stump of the blasted tree—and made it!

The impact knocked the breath out of him—but he made it!

He crouched on the broad, slightly hollowed under split and tucked his tail away, so that no part of him would be visible from the ground.

He felt queer. He no longer felt any pain. He felt as if he was drifting drowsily off to sleep. The bay of the hounds seemed far, far away.

The hounds!—for a moment he had forgotten the hounds. He felt no fear of them now; and then the hounds, the world, everything faded from his consciousness forever!

Just as he settled himself on the split tree so as to be invisible from the ground, Leader, still running as the apex of the inverted V-shaped pack of hounds, broke from the dense, tangled undergrowth and dashed straight for the zig-zag fence, while in his eyes glowed the triumphant light of battle.

He knew his quarry was not far ahead; the scent was warm. With his faithful compact, heaving mass of baying hounds behind him, he leaped the zig-zag fence at the exact place where White-Spot had touched it on his flying leap for the stump of the blasted tree.

As he struck the ground on the nether side he staggered and stopped in puzzled amazement; the scent he expected to find was not there.

The balance of the pack came tumbling pell-mell over the fence; and in a moment wild confusion reigned. The pack broke and scattered in a wild search for the lost scent.

Some of them tumbled back over the fence; and with hounds with their noses to the ground, on the upper and nether side of the zig-zag fence, every inch of the surrounding ground was searched for the lost scent.

Now and then, up and down the fence, some hound would stand on his hind legs and nose the top rail, but found nothing except at the place where White-Spot had left the fence on his desperate flying leap for the blasted tree.

The scent was strong there, and still warm; but there it ended!

When Robert Parrish and Farmer Ramsey, the first to reach the scene, arrived, wild confusion still reigned.

Rushing here and there, standing on their hind legs to nose the top rail, their deep-mouthed bays ringing far and wide, the hounds seemed completely baffled.

They reined their foam-flecked horses up and watched the searching hounds—hounds that always came back to repeatedly nose the place where White-Spot had left the zig-zag fence on his mad leap for the blasted tree.

"What's the matter, do you think?" Robert asked.

"Durned if I know," Farmer Ramsey replied. "I've fox-hunted a lot in my day; but I never had a pack of hounds get baffled like that in as open a space as this. Something unusual happened here. See that hound standing on his hind legs nosing the top rail there? Notice they all come back, sooner or later, to nose the same spot? That fox seems not to have touched ground or fence again after leaping to the top of the fence at that point. It's queer—durned queer. Where did he go to?"

By ones and in pairs, on foam-flecked, bit-champing horses, the straggling fox-hunters were coming up. Among the first of the stragglers to arrive was Alice Patterson.

"Have you got him?" she breathlessly asked.

Robert Parrish looked up, too late to catch the look in Alice's eyes he would have given worlds to have seen.

"No," he slowly replied, "we haven't; and it doesn't look as if we are likely to get him. He seems to have vanished. See that hound standing on his hind legs nosing the top rail there? The fox seems to have leaped from the top of the fence at that spot and then vanished."

"Maybe," remarked Tommy Watson, "maybe a buzzard swooped and caught him as he started to leap the fence."

Tommy was weak on natural history—he was weak on most every subject, in fact. The other fox-hunters laughed. Farmer Ramsey roared.

"A buzzard couldn't carry a fox; and besides, they don't attack a live animal; they can wait," he informed Tommy.

"Well, maybe a hawk got him then," persisted Tommy.

"No hawk could carry a half-grown chicken, let alone a full-grown fox; and besides that, if a hawk was fool enough to tackle him, the hawk would have got the worst of it," Farmer Ramsey replied. "Well, what became of him then?"

The question, while it involved no ignorance of natural history, was undoubtedly a poser. Farmer Ramsey did not reply. Alice Patterson did.

"That's what we are trying to find out, Tommy," she said.

All the stragglers had come up by now, and reined up to watch the searching hounds. The comment of the scarlet-coated hunters was provocative of much mirth and badinage.

The hounds were still searching for the lost scent, but in a listless and indifferent way as if they knew it was no use.

Leader stood on his hind legs and took one last sniff at the top rail where White-Spot had left it; then he walked slowly away and dropped on the ground, where he proceeded to pull the cockle-burrs out of his hair with his teeth.

He was licked, and he was dead-game sport enough to admit it!

"If Leader has given up, the hunt is off for to-day," remarked the master of hounds, as he raised his bugle and called the straggling hounds in; and they started for the club-house miles away.

They struck across the pine-studded field parallel with the zig-zag fence, until they came out in a country lane, then down the lane to splash across the branch, and on up the long slope as the winding road lost itself in the tall and lonesome pines. Singly and in pairs they straggled out, the dogs now nosing the horses' heels, now making excursions into the woods to sniff suspiciously at some stump.

Robert Parrish, not conscious of any premeditation, found himself side by side with Alice.

They proceeded slowly and in silence along the winding road thru the piney land. The other hunters were out of

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sight ahead. Alice was the first to break the silence.

"I love to fox-hunt," she said. "I love the dash and excitement and the movement of a mettled horse under me; but my enjoyment has one flaw in it. I can't help thinking of the poor little fox and how he is being terrorized. Poor little thing! It's cruel sport. I'm glad this one got away, ar'n't you?"

"I am not," Robert replied with flushed and slightly angry face. "I had a great deal at stake—and lost," he bitterly added; gazing moodily ahead of him.

The girl looked at him with softened glance and a sudden remembrance of her half-serious, half-jocund remark of the early morning. But Robert did not see the glance; he was gazing moodily ahead. The girl spoke.

"I did not mean the remark the way you take it," she said. "I did not want the brush, Robert."

It was the first time she had ever called him Robert, and he turned his head and quickly looked at her.

"I did want the brush," he said, "but only because I was to get the only girl on earth I care for if I got the brush."

"It was not necessary to get the brush in order to get the girl," she softly said.

He swung his mount closer and swayed toward her; she shyly looked at him, then slightly swayed to meet him and their lips met in a betrothal kiss.

In the very top of a tall and swaying pine nearby, a crow eyed them with his beady eyes, then spreading its wings, silently flew away as if what it saw was too personal for prying eyes.

Far to the rear of the returning fox-hunters, high in air exactly above the blasted tree with its motionless form, a buzzard, in slow descending spirals, was drifting earthward!

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

the hillside upon which the people sat as Jesus spake to them.

This much being completed, Mrs. Meredith took all the tiny tots into the parlor and read to them while the older boys and girls were left to reproduce the boat as best they could. They not only drew their own boats, but made extra ones on little pieces of paper and pasted them on the seas which had been drawn by the little ones, greatly to the joy of these tots.

The following Sunday they repeated their work of the week before, tho on a larger scale, and with additions. There was space left for the foreground, which was covered with green grass, and, in one corner, a green bush. This latter was only attempted on a broad scale, but the drawings did credit to their teacher.

The third week still more space was left for the foreground, and fences—rather modern, 'tis true—were added. These fences were merely horizontal

lines with short perpendicular lines drawn across them.

From these simple studies others were evolved. Mrs. Meredith studied the lessons in advance, and prepared accordingly. In this way Bible truths were stamped indelibly upon the susceptible minds of these little artists. Nor was this all. They were unconsciously learning to make hand and eye obey the behests of the brain. They were learning life lessons. They were busy, and they were contented. They were keeping holy the Sabbath day.

When their hands became more skillful, they worked upon the same picture week after week, retouching, polishing, adding and enlarging, until they became real works of art. The older youths took to studying Bible history and geography, that they might be the better able to interpret Biblical scenes, and Mrs. Meredith felt fully repaid for the time she had given to the undertaking.

Was Mrs. Meredith repaid? Ask her.

BABY'S SHORT OUTFIT—PRICE 30 CENTS



Quantity of Material Required

- No. 1—1 1/2 yds. of flouncing 20-in. wide with 1/2 yd. of plain material 36, 1 1/2 yds. of insertion; or 1 1/2 yds. of material 36, 1 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. 18 for yoke.
- No. 2—1 1/2 yds. of material 36-in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44, with 2 1/2 yds. of edging.
- No. 3—1/2 yd. of material 36-in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44.
- No. 4—2 1/2 yds. of material 27-in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 36.
- No. 5—1/2 yd. of material 21-in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44, with 1/2 yd. of edging or 3/4 yd. of embroidery 7-in. wide.
- No. 6—1 1/2 yds. of material 36 in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44.
- No. 7—1 1/2 yds. of material 27 or 36-in. wide for long kimono; 1/2 yd. 27 or 36 for sacque.
- No. 8—1/2 yd. of material 36 or 44-in. wide with 1 1/2 yds. of edging.

The First Short Clothes

The day upon which baby is put into short clothes marks an epoch. He has ceased to be an infant and from that moment the advance is a rapid one. Today we make these short clothes very simple, for we realize that the child must be free to develop. He must kick and he must creep, and must have all his muscles at his command.

The undergarments illustrated are the only essential ones. The shirt that is closed at the back is very practical and can be made either of fine flannel or silk, or of cambric, as the garment is wanted at one season or another. The drawers are the easiest possible ones to adjust. They keep the baby neat and attractive in appearance at the same time that they serve a practical end. The two petticoats represent two different styles. Many mothers feel that the garments that button over the shoulders are the preferred ones, and No. 2 is made in that way, but often it is desirable to provide a little support for the tender body and the semi-fitting body portion of No. 6 combines with the gathered skirt to make an excellent petticoat for flannel as well as for cambric.

Dresses for the very small child always should hang from the shoulders. There is only one pattern given, but it can be treated in several ways so that it will supply all needed varieties. The lower edge is straight. As a result, the dress can be made from embroidered flouncing or it can be hemstitched, and the neck can be made high or round and the sleeves long or short. For everyday wear dimity, lawn and the like are appropriate. For the more dressy frocks, the finer lawns, French nainsook and handkerchief linen are used. For a very dainty dress, French nainsook is charming with a hemstitched yoke. The yoke can be worked for the purpose or purchased ready to use since dealers show most attractive little designs, excellently worked.

The coat is made with a protective cape and collar, and the full body portion is joined to the yoke. In the picture the material is cashmere with the edge scalloped, and cashmere is an excellent material, but faille silk, bengaline and materials of the sort are much used. If greater elaboration is wanted, the cape of the cashmere coat could be embroidered within the scallops.

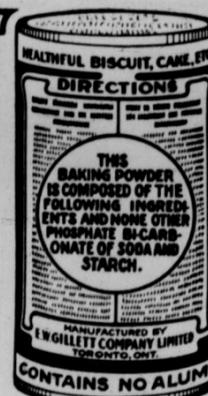
The cap is a simple and easy one to make. It can be made of material to match the coat, of corduroy for cold weather wear, or of finer lawn for warm weather. In one view embroidery makes the main portion while the crown is plain, and silk may be treated in that way as well as lawn or batiste. When extra warmth is needed the cap can be lined with silk and interlined with a layer of wadding.

Even babies have their negligees, for there are many mornings when it is well to delay the dressing hour, and the little wrapper No. 7 is very charming and attractive and, what is vitally important, is thoroughly comfortable. It can be made in full length to serve as a wrapper or short to serve as a sack, and the sack will be found useful.

The pattern is cut in one size. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of 30 cents.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Household Kinks

Baby Quilts.—In making baby quilts I do not use cotton batting; instead, I buy table felting, shrink it and cover it with silkline tacked prettily. I find it a great improvement over the old-fashioned cradle quilt made from cotton which does not launder well.

For Oil Lamp Wicks.—Before putting wicks in the burners of kerosene lamps, stitch thru them several times, either straight or diagonally, and they will burn up and down easily.

To Renovate Brushes.—The sweeper brush bristles become soft from long use and do not sweep up pieces as well as when stiff.

Put a little common baking soda in some hot water, take the brush out of sweeper and dip it up and down in this. Let it dry in the sun and it will be like new. Hair brushes or any brush can be treated in the same way with the best of results.

To Blacken a Stove.—Parts of your range which burn red should be treated as follows: Take a raw onion and cut in halves, rub over the spots and then with a cloth apply the black lead and polish.

To Remove Scorch Stains.—If in pressing a pair of flannel or woolen trousers, you should scorch them, as often happens, do not make the frequent mistake of trying to wash or rub out the stain.

Instead, hang the article out in a strong sun, and after a time, the sun's rays will have removed every trace of the scorch stain. I have tried this method with flannel and had perfect results.

Utilizing the Oven.—When the small range will not accommodate all the kettles, the oven may be utilized. It is a convenient place for heating the dishwasher. Vegetables ordinarily boiled on top of the stove may be as satisfactorily boiled in the oven if placed in agate dishes closely covered with agate pans or plates. This is an excellent way of preventing the odor of cabbage, turnip or onions from penetrating the house.

A Pad for Baby.—Here is a most convenient protector to use when bathing the baby. Seam together two Turkish towels like a pillow-slip, making the seams on the outside. Slip a piece of rubber sheeting, the right size, into this and you will have a splendid pad—soft and nice for baby. This can be easily rinsed out and dried—and is very convenient to take away from home to put under baby when laying him on someone else's bed or couch.

To Make Steak Tender.—To transform a tough piece of beefsteak into a nutritious and tender one, by a method employed in many of the first-class hotels and restaurants, proceed as follows: Into a deep platter put about three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one of pure olive oil. Lay the steak in it several hours before it is to be used, turning it every hour. If the meat is to be used for breakfast, an excellent plan is to fix it the previous night. The steak should be cooked without wiping it, and then seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, and garnished with slices of lemon and parsley.

To Oil a Clock.—Sometimes clocks stop and no amount of coaxing will start them. A simple way to remedy this, is to soak a little piece of cotton cloth in coal-oil, then open the door of the clock and place the cloth beneath the works. A little oiling is very often all that they need and this does it effectually. Leave the cloth in the clock until all the oil is absorbed. I have even taken the works out of small bronze clocks and placed them in a cup with a coal oil cloth underneath and left them over night or as long as necessary for the delicate mechanism to become oiled. If there is nothing broken in the clock, this will start it off.

Use for Wire Toasters.—To keep the contents of the saucepan from burning, slip a wire toaster under the saucepan when making boiled custard, gravies and puddings, and very little stirring will be necessary to prevent cooking down.

Easy Cooky Making.—Take any of your favorite cooky recipes and make a dough stiff enough to mold into rather a long loaf. Then with a small, sharp knife, slice the cookies from the loaf and bake. The cookies will be out of the way in much less time than if rolled out and cut with a cutter.

How to Insert Lace.—Mark the pattern in any desired design, no matter how elaborate. Then, with quite strong thread, begin sewing on the lace at the very edge. When it is all in place, reverse the work, and still using fairly strong thread, sew over and over on the back side, making deep enough stitches to take in the sewing on the front side, then carefully cut out the cloth. This method obviates the necessity for either basting or machine stitching, and is much easier than using the machine, especially when going around curves. It looks much better when finished, for no stitches show anywhere and it is practically "non-pulloutable." Lace applied in this manner will endure two years' washings without showing any signs of giving way.

Saving Steps.—In large manufacturing concerns the value of saving steps is appreciated and every unnecessary motion of the hand is eliminated. Every possible convenience is secured that the manufactured article may be made as quickly and easily as possible. The same should be true of every kitchen in order that the housewife may have some time to devote to food for the spirit as well as to the daily three meals for the body.

My dining room is some distance from the kitchen, making quite a journey, if all the steps were counted in the getting of one meal. Since there are but two of us, and I do my own work, we took to eating breakfast in the kitchen, during the winter, and it saved so much of my time in serving and clearing up after the meal, and we found the east window so pleasant, that I devised other conveniences and made it a permanent custom in winter when we were alone. I put up a discarded plate rack over the table, where the breakfast dishes were kept, including a covered sugar bowl, oatmeal dishes, plates and cups, egg dishes, salt and pepper and so forth. The table drawer contains a bureau scarf or long towel for the table (laundry one cent instead of ten), two napkins and silver for two. This greatly simplifies the morning work so that the whole meal can be served without more than one or two trips to the pantry. The plate rack with its blue dishes makes a pretty corner in the pleasant kitchen and a screen before the stove converts it into a pleasant breakfast room.

To Clean Nickel.—To clean nickel which looks very dull, rub with wood alcohol. It will make it look like new.

To Keep Silver Bright.—To keep silver, that is seldom used, from becoming brown and tarnished put it in a box and cover with wheat flour. It will remain bright and clean for any length of time.

For Mixing Bread.—When mixing bread sponge, try using a long, strong handled iron or metal fork to mix in flour instead of using the hands. The fork stirs in the flour more smoothly, causing the bread to have a finer grain and is a less wasteful as well as a more cleanly way of mixing.

To Keep Painted Floors Bright.—A freshly painted floor loses its gloss almost with the first mopping. Instead of water, try a kerosene-moistened cloth, which removes every particle of dust and leaves the paint as fresh as when applied.

Farm Women's Clubs

ORGANIZING WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Any of you who live in districts where there is no woman's club and want one should write to Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask., and receive explicit directions for organizing a Women Grain Growers' Association. You will find her a most interested and helpful friend as well as a useful secretary of a society.

It is not at all necessary that the men should have an association in the district. Indeed I hope there will be many of these societies formed where the men have not yet got worked up to the point of organizing.

All that is necessary is for you to feel that you would like to get together the women of the district to discuss questions of mutual interest. If you already feel this, don't put off writing to Miss Stocking until next week or the week after. Write to-day.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ADDRESS TO WYNARD CONVENTION

By Mrs. Jno. Ames, Hanley, Sask.
I am very sorry Mrs. Anderson, your director for this district, is unable to be present, but your loss is my gain, for I consider a convention of this kind a valuable opportunity for gaining knowledge of our economic conditions, and as a member of the executive in the woman's section, I assure you I am pleased to be with you. I am also proud to be a member of the Grain Growers' Association. This organization is one of the most influential in our province and is responsible for some of our best local legislation. For some years there has been a great need of some kind of an organization whereby farm women could meet together to discuss social, domestic and economic problems, and by a happy inspiration on the part of Mr. F. W. Green, Honorary Secretary of the Grain Growers such an organization came into existence.

The work of our auxiliaries is to establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines, with a view to elevating the standard of living in the rural communities. To encourage members to provide suitable meeting places, and to furnish them for the social and educational benefit of its members, to foster and encourage the co-operative marketing of farm produce and the purchasing of staple commodities, and to help and strengthen the men's organization. In addition to this we aim to make farm life more attractive by encouraging our members to beautify the home, the home surroundings and also the school, to work for better school boards with women among the trustees; to increase the efficiency of the home-keeper and raise the ideal of home life, to foster and develop local taste for literature, music and the finer things of life generally.

It is now a little over nine months since the W. G. G. A. became an organized body. During this time there has been a great deal of preliminary work to do. So far there are over forty auxiliaries organized, and a great many locals have women members. Now that the busy season is over and people have more time to attend meetings, we expect the women membership to increase very fast and we will have many more auxiliaries to report before the year is out.

Without doubt it was a progressive step when provision was made in the constitution for the organization of these auxiliaries, for why should not wives and daughters of grain growers be as interested in improving conditions as are the men, and given an equal opportunity to discuss and vote on questions that as vitally affect them? Our local meeting, where men and women, girls and boys meet on common ground and discuss the questions that affect them all, is one of the finest Canadianizing influences we have, and it is quite surprising the interest farm women take in this progressive work. I ask, why should they not? The conditions under which we live are as oppressive for us as for the men and I think sometimes more so. Tolstoi, a great humanitarian writer, has said, "It is only thru oppression that progress is made." If this be true, surely we, in this Western Country, will soon become progressive, and let us hasten the time by organizing, educating, and co-operat-

ing. I would ask every delegate present when they go home to encourage their women to become interested in the Association, also encourage them to take part in the meetings. This will have a tendency to create more interest in the work. I haven't gone into the details at all, but have simply tried to explain what the W. G. G. A. stands for and what it aims to do. We must not forget that we stand for suffrage. We are planning ways and means whereby you will be able to secure a speaker on the suffrage question in which we are so deeply interested.

SHORT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

While New York housewives are greatly disturbed over Governor Sulzer's recent decision to abolish the department of Superintendent of Weights and Measures, as of "No more use to taxpayers than the fifth leg of a dog," the leading club women of Baltimore, widely awake to the need of some check on trade trickery, have started a stirring campaign in favor of such measures. This in co-operation with the City Department of Weights and Measures. The Home Economics Section of the State Federation of Women's Clubs began the agitation against short-selling dealers at a meeting of the section early in the winter.

Chief Inspector George A. Donoghue, of the City Weights and Measures Department, addressed a second meeting and told the club women how the housewives of the city can help solve the problem of short weights and measures. He advised each housewife to procure a pair of standard scales and to weigh every article as it came into the home. In this way, he said, evidence could be obtained against the merchants who sold short, and then the inspectors could deal with them for the city.

The club women accepted this suggestion, and for several weeks now the members of the Mothers' Club and the Home Economics Section have been testing all the groceries and meats brought into their homes. The city officials, who are always on the lookout for merchants who cheat in weighing or measuring, say that the interest of the women is having a very salutary effect upon would-be short-weight dealers.

Governor Sulzer of New York, and his investigators take the position that, as there are co-superintendents and city sealers, there is no need of a State Department, except to see that the law is carried out. They believe that this supervision belongs to the Agricultural Department.

The Department of Weights and Measures asked for an appropriation of forty-seven thousand dollars this year, and it is estimated that by abolishing it there will be a saving of forty-four thousand dollars a year. But meantime New York housewives deplore the fact that once again they are left to the mercy of unscrupulous dealers.

C.B.M.

Baltimore, Md.

A CLUB HOUSE FOR HOUSEHOLD WORKERS

In Cincinnati the Household Workers' League, recently formed, provides a club house with recreation and reception rooms and other comforts for women engaged in domestic work. The idea of the league is to uplift and dignify domestic service, and give it more of the opportunities found in other work. It is said that this is the first club in the country intended for purely domestic work. The Girls' Friendly Society, originally founded in England to look after working girls going abroad includes many domestic workers among its members, and has already a vast field of usefulness in this country. Its management is vested in the Church of England in British countries and the Episcopal Church here, but its membership is non-sectarian, and many a homesick girl, far from home and friends, finds here her one real touch of home-like sympathy.

South Boston, Va.

R.F.W.



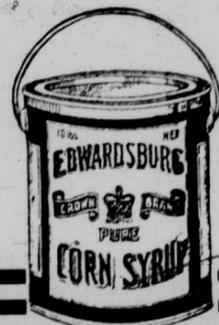
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE SNOW

One day last winter several ladies were sitting at luncheon together when the question of the color of the snow came up for discussion.

Said one lady, "Did you ever notice the purple shadows to be seen in the snow in certain lights?" Some had and some had not. Did you, my little boys and girls, ever observe them? Did you ever think, also, how different the snow looks on a gray and cloudy day? All the silvery sparkle is gone out of it, and it looks like a soft gray blanket spread over the earth.

Then again, leaning over the side of the sleigh as you drive along on a crisp, bright morning, have you seen the snow crystals catch the sunlight and change it into green, red and blue colors?

The snow, it seem to me, has almost as many different expressions as the faces of little boys and girls.

DIXIE PATTON.

A MOTOR RIDE

About three months ago my mother, father, sister, uncle, aunt and myself went for a trip to visit some friends. We started about 4 o'clock Saturday evening. The roads were good till about two miles from a little town called Pasqua, and then they got bad. We got out about two miles north-west of Pasqua and we were going to turn to go to a city called Moose Jaw, but we got stuck in a mud-hole. My mother, aunt, sister and I had to get out, so we thought we would walk on and if they did get the car out it would not be so hard for the car. We walked two miles, but at last thought we had better see if they were coming and so turned back. We got pretty tired, so when we came to an old stone foundation we sat there a few minutes and rested. When we went back to where the car was. They had just got out as we reached them. This was about 9 p.m. Then they could not get the car started and we had to stay on the car and wait till daylight. So about 4 o'clock Sunday morning we started for home, arriving at 6 o'clock.

ESTELLA BIGHAM.

Pense, Sask., Age 12.

MY FIRST SEA VOYAGE

The following description of the shipwreck of the Santa Rosa on the California coast, in July, 1911, was written by a young reader of St. Nicholas, who has here given a vivid account of her experiences as a passenger on the ill-fated vessel.

We left Sacramento on a summer evening, July 5, 1911, on a Sacramento River steamer. It was a beautiful evening, and we sat on the deck until nearly ten p.m., and then went to bed. Our party consisted of five people: my mother, my father, my sister Doris, aged ten, my brother Warren, aged four, and myself, aged eleven.

We were put to bed in little berths, and I wondered if I could sleep well on a shelf. Often in the night I heard the bells and whistles of the boat as we neared a landing place to take on or unload cargo. We glided down the river all night, and in the morning we woke up in San Francisco.

At ten o'clock, we boarded the steamer Santa Rosa, bound for Santa Barbara. My aunt and uncle stood on the wharf and waved to us as the ship left her moorings. As we sailed out of the bay, we passed Alcatraz Island, on which the Government has recently built a large military prison. We also passed the Presidio on our left, the largest military station on the Pacific coast. We passed thru the Golden Gate (the narrow strait only a mile in width) that connects San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean. It was my first sea voyage, and, so far, I had enjoyed it very much. We played tag on the deck, or played cards in the cabin, or sat on the upper deck to enjoy the scenery. Once, in the afternoon, we saw a whale spouting, a mile or two away.

We went to bed about eight p.m., expecting to arrive at Santa Barbara at seven a.m. I don't know whether I was asleep or awake, but suddenly the boat began to rock, and I was out of bed in an instant and at the window, where I could see several people walking up and down the deck. In a few minutes, half of the people in the boat were up. Mother asked an officer what was the matter, and he told her the ship had run ashore, and advised Mama to dress. Mama and I dressed quietly, as Doris and Warren were still asleep. Papa was in a different room, but he joined us as soon as we got on deck. Everybody put on life-preservers, but after a while, when it became light, we found the ship was not sinking, and we were not in great danger, so we took them off again. We could see now that we were about a block from shore and directly opposite a deep ravine across which was a railroad bridge. Every once in a while a long passenger-train passed by, and the people looked at us curiously from the windows. There were also quite a few people gathered on the beach.

We stuck there all day, from half-past three in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, before they began to take us off. The captain thought that we could be pulled off, and three steamers, that had come to our assistance early in the morning, worked hard all day to help us; but they were not strong enough. About five o'clock, a little rowboat, which had been in the water all day carrying cables to the steamers from the Santa Rosa, was picked up by a huge wave and thrown against the side of the ship. People began to realize the power of the surf, and every one put on life-preservers again. Then the ship began to crack, and every time a wave struck it something went to pieces with a crash. The people all went to the front end of the boat, and the women and children all climbed upon the rigging. The boat was listed so to one side that the rigging was not much steeper than a flight of stairs. After a long effort, during which some brave men were nearly drowned, a light line was finally thrown to the people on the shore. By means of this, a heavy cable was pulled ashore and fastened to the railroad bridge on top of the cliffs. The other end was fastened half-way up the foremast. On this cable was fastened a pulley to which a cargo net was attached. The cargo net was like a large shopping-bag, made of rope, and would hold three or four persons at a time. Each time a load went over, it seemed as if the ship would surely go to pieces before it came back. Doris and I went over about the sixth load. I got in first, then Doris and then two little boys. We were all children, so the load was very light, and we did not get very wet. Mama and Warren came over not long afterward, and Papa came over on a raft an hour or so later.

The people on shore had large camp-fires made, and an old ducky, seventy-five years old, carried a great can of coffee five miles for the shipwrecked people.

On the shore, children were anxiously waiting for their mothers, and wives for their husbands. People were stretched out on the sand with doctors taking care of them. Camp-fires were blazing, and men were taking flash-light pictures that made everything turn red for a moment.

A special train was sent from Santa Barbara for the shipwrecked people. We climbed up the bank to this train, where we all got blankets to wrap around us. We arrived in Santa Barbara a little after midnight, and took an auto bus to the hotel. We looked as if we were going to a masquerade ball, as we all walked up the stairs with blankets and flowered comforters wrapped around us. In the morning, the friends whom we were going to visit, came after us in an automobile.

It was my first sea voyage, and I think it will be my last for a while.

MARY L. HUNTER.

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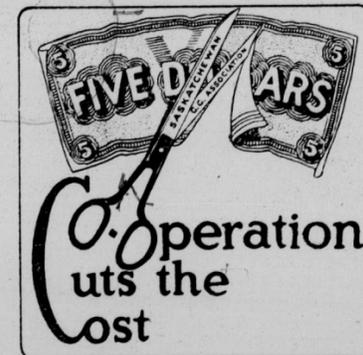
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 28, 1914.

Wheat—In consequence of the continued enormous export business thru Chicago during the past week, the speculative market has shown pronounced strength, with the result that all markets on this side of the Atlantic have enjoyed phenomenal advances for the holiday season. The Southern markets offerings are gradually lessening while the demand from the other side is more urgent than at any time on the crop. The present situation has never been equalled and will undoubtedly result in a still higher range of values. More favorable crop news has come from Argentine and the exportable surplus will probably be a little larger than last expected. There is ample snow covering over the United States winter wheat sections. The cash demand during the week has only been fair.

Oats—Advanced in sympathy with bulge in wheat and higher American coarse grain values. Final figures are 2 to 3 cents up, with the main strength in December the cash article.

Barley—Has also ranged higher on improvement in cash demand, closing 1 to 3 cents up.

Flax—Following the advance in Duluth prices here have done better and at the close today show a gain of about 6 cents for the week.

went to Moose Jaw during the week, two cars of sheep went to New Westminster and three cars of cattle went to Vancouver. Although it was Christmas week there was a good active market for all consignments received. Bidding on all classes was brisker than usual, and a firmer tone was evident in both the fat hog and choice cattle trade, choice export steers easily bringing \$6.25 and choice hogs selling at \$6.35. We look for hog prices next week to hold fairly steady as quoted. Selects, weighed off cars, \$6.35; fat lights, 100 to 150 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35; fat lights, 50 to 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Steers, choice export, 1200 to 1400 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.25; choice butcher, 1200 to 1300 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00; heifers, common to choice heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.25; common, \$4.00 to \$4.75; canner, \$1.75 to \$2.65; oxen, thin to very choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; veal calves, 500 to 600 lbs., \$6.00. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 1100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; feeding heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.25; springers, choice, \$60.00 to \$70.00; common, \$40.00 to \$60.00; calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Fat Sheep—Fat wethers, \$6.25; ewes, \$5.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

(Note—The above are quotations from the Livestock Department of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.)

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, December 24, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.21	\$1.26
2 Nor. wheat	1.18	1.24
3 Nor. wheat	1.13	1.22
3 white oats	.51	.47
Barley	.57-.64	.55-.65
Flax, No. 1	1.38	1.65

Futures—

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Dec. wheat	1.21	1.21
May wheat	1.27	1.24
July wheat	1.28	1.25
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.25	\$10.00
Hogs, top	6.60	7.20
Sheep, yearlings	5.75	7.60

price of hogs. Cattle quotations were only nominal. There was not much activity in regard to sheep and lambs.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Cash oats closed as follows:

No. 3 white oats	46	47
No. 3 oats	44	46
Barley	55	65
Flax	162	165

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Dec. 26.—Estimated receipts at the Union stock yards today: Cattle, 100; hogs, 800; sheep, 2,000; cars, 25.

Cattle—Very meager supplies of cattle arrived for the week end, the holiday Friday having interrupted country loading. The few killers on sale cashed at the irregularly advanced terms reported the first half of the week when 25 to 50c gains were scored. Stocker and feeder outlet was broad, the first half of the week and yards were pretty well cleared up today. Veal calves and dairy cows were in negligible supply today. Total receipts this week were about 62,000 in five days this week, only one-third the total arriving during the same days last week. Representative sales:

Beef Steers—3,930 lbs., \$6.75; 1 ox, 1,640 lbs., \$5.10; 1,370 lbs., \$4.50.

Butcher Bulls—1,890 lbs., \$5.25; 1,950 lbs., \$5.25.

Butcher Cows and Heifers—1,260 lbs., \$5.75; 3,876 lbs., \$5.50; 2,770 lbs., \$5.10; 940 lbs., \$4.75.

Cutters and Cannors—1,870 lbs., \$4.50; 2,107 lbs., \$4.25; 3,676 lbs., \$4.10; 1,880 lbs., \$3.50.

Stock and Feeding Steers—9,820 lbs., \$6.50; 5,544 lbs., \$5.50; 4-645 lbs., \$5.

Very light receipts were booked in the hog department today. Sale was five cents higher than on Thursday, ranging from \$6.85 to \$6.90 with bulk at the latter mark. Receipts this week aggregate about 46,700, against 68,600 last week. Sales:

Hogs—79,231 lbs., \$6.90; 69,186 lbs., \$6.90; 61,222 lbs., \$6.90; 61,222 lbs., \$6.90; 27,210 lbs., \$6.90; 101,191 lbs., \$6.85; 92,194 lbs., \$6.85.

Sheep—There were practically no sheep and lambs on sale here today, the Western arrivals making up the run being consigned to local feed lots. Prices have strengthened since the close last week for most sorts. Supplies this week were about 15,500 sheep and lambs. Sales: None.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Dec. 26)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.26
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arrive	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.25
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, dock	1.26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dock	1.26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.16
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.20
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.10
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.12
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.10
Buckwheat, 1 car	1.65
Sample grade wheat, part car	1.12
Screenings, 1 car	17.00
Screenings, 1 car	15.00
No. 3 speltz, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 3 corn, 2 cars, mixed	62
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, Willmar	64
No. 5 yellow corn, 1 car	63
No. 3 corn, 5 cars	63
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	64
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	63
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	48
No. 4 white oats, part car	46
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	1.07
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.06
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.59
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.61
Sample barley, 4 cars	.60
Sample barley, 2 cars	.58
Sample barley, 1 car	.57
No. 1 flax, part car, dock	1.66
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	1.66
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.65

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 22	122	127	128
Dec. 23	121	126	128
Dec. 24	121	127	128
Dec. 25—Christmas Day—Holiday			
Dec. 26—No market			
Dec. 28	120	126	128

Oats—

	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 22	54	57	
Dec. 23	54	57	
Dec. 24	55	57	
Dec. 25—Christmas Day—Holiday			
Dec. 26—No market			
Dec. 28	54	57	

Flax—

	Dec.	May	July
Dec. 22	133	138	
Dec. 23	136	140	
Dec. 24	138	143	
Dec. 25—Christmas Day—Holiday			
Dec. 26—No market			
Dec. 28	134	139	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Dec. 25, 1914

1914	1913	
1 hard	14,206 40	60,482 10
1 Nor.	703,277 00	4,059,696 40
2 Nor.	1,106,139 40	2,416,471 55
3 Nor.	837,731 50	689,846 30
No. 4	523,480 20	171,924 10
Others	791,797 10	1,175,447 38

This week 4,035,632 40 Last week 8,573,869 03
Last week 3,808,259 20 Last week 7,122,051 33

Increase 227,373 20 Increase 1,451,817 30

Oats

1914	1913	
1 C.W.	15,639 24	19,693 69
2 C.W.	606,844 03	1,996,949 25
3 C.W.	238,724 01	1,132,510 12
Ex. 1 Fd.	291,202 31	86,116 27
Others	848,633 31	685,380 20

This week 1,973,049 23 This week 3,920,650 23
Last week 1,803,389 16 Last week 3,794,535 09

Increase 169,660 06 Increase 126,115 16

Barley

1914	1913	
1 N.W.C.	64,041 12	464,692 32
2 C.W.	99,274 01	85,485 53
3 C.W.	19,293 10	16,539 12
Feed	24,330 38	13,871 03
Others	58,885 27	

This week 285,824 40 Last week 580,589 03
Last week 270,176 02 Last week 535,553 23

Increase 45,035 36

Decrease 4,351 10 Last year's total 2,314,229 50
Last year's total 1,291,442 27

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914 (lake)	231,132		
(rail)	240,772	27,415	21,406
1913 (lake)	642,820	540,434	90,622
(rail)	810,198	471,504	113,070
			2,565

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	4,035,632	1,973,049
Total	12,144,367	6,133,986
In ves's in Can.		
Ter. Harbors	1,495,016	192,594
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,714,390	652,048
Total this week	15,353,773	6,978,628
Total last week	15,170,586	6,453,493
Total last year	23,613,483	16,764,719
		3,994,949

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Dec. 25.—Receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, this week were as follows: Cattle, 652; sheep, 717; hogs, 4,363. Seven cars of hogs were shipped from this market to Seattle Thursday, three cars to Tacoma and five cars to Buffalo. One car of hogs also

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 22 to December 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY					FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Dec. 22	122	119	115	111	106	101	97	54	51	51	49	48	64	60	57	57	133	130	132	132
23	121	118	114					54	51	51	49	48	64	60	57	57	133	132	132	132
24	121	118	113	109	104			54	51	51	49	48	64	61	57	57	133	132	132	132
25	CHRISTMAS DAY—HOLIDAY.																			
26	NO MARKET.																			
28	120	117	113	108	104	99	95	54	51	51	49	48	64	60	56	56	134	131		

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 28

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	120	121	83	Choice steers	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.50	Pancy dairy	24c	24c	25c
No. 2 Nor.	117	118	80	Best butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	6.00-6.25	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	22c-25c
No. 3 Nor.	113	114	77	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.25	4.45-5.00	5.50-6.00	Good round lots	18c	18c	20c-21c
No. 4	108	109	73	Best fat cows	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.50-5.75	Eggs (per doz.)	35c-35c	35c-50c	35c-40c
No. 5	104	105	71	Medium cows	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.75	4.75-5.25	Strictly new laid	26c	26c	31c
No. 6	99	100	67	Common cows	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	4.00-4.50	Subject to Candler	26c	26c	31c
Feed	93	96	61	Choice heifers	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.75	5.50-6.00	Potatoes	55c-60c	55c-60c	75c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25	New			
No. 2 CW	54	53	33	Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.50-7.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Best stocker steers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	5.50-6.00	Sweet cream (per lb. - butter-fat)	35c	35c	34c
No. 3	64	64	41	Best milkers and springers (each)	8.55-8.65	8.55-8.65	8.70-8.80	cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. - butter-fat)	28c	28c	29c
Cash Flax				Common milkers and springers (each)	8.40-8.45	8.40-8.45	8.45-8.60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22c	22c	22c
No. 1 NW	134	133	122	Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	86.75	86.50	87.50	Chickens	12c	12c	17c
December	120	121	83	Heavy sows	85.75	85.60	86.00	Roosters	9c-10c	9c-10c	12c
May	126	126	89	Stags	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	84.00	Ducks	12c	12c	16c-17c
July	128	127	90	Sheep and Lambs				Turkeys	15c-16c	15c-16c	17c
Oat Futures				Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.25	7.00-7.50	Hay (per ton)			
December	54	53	33	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Red Top	81	81	81-81
May	57	57	37					No. 1 Upland	81	81	82-81
Flax Futures								No. 1 Timothy	81	81	81
December	134	132	122					No. 1 Midland	81-81	81-81	81
May	139	137	130								

Winnipeg Livestock

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week 721 cattle, 35 calves, 10,285 hogs and 164 sheep.

Owing to the Christmas holiday season the receipts at the yards during the past week have been very light indeed. This shortage had a tendency to strengthen prices and had not the receipts been of a rather inferior quality there is no doubt that prices would have raised somewhat. As it was, however, trade was very active and values very uneven, in most instances an advance of 25 cents per hundred being noted. A few of the best steers sold at \$6.50 with best cows around \$5.50 and best heifers a quarter higher. There were no stockers and feeders for sale and bulls and oxen sold about steady. In all probability there will be light offerings next week and on this account it is anticipated that present prices will at least hold steady. Best veals are selling for 6 to 6 1/2 cents.

The hog market has been somewhat hurried during the past week. Light offerings and good Eastern and local demand tending to create a stronger tone. Selects have changed hands during the past week at \$6.75 to \$6.85. This flurry is, however, only temporary. Southern and Eastern markets are lower in price already and it is scarcely safe to figure on any more than a \$6.75 market during the coming week.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for

Guide Index for 1914

Notes—Numbers refer to pages. All Cartoons, Photos, etc., are listed under "Illustrations"

Abbreviations—Mfrs. Manufacturers; Prot., Protection; Wpg., Winnipeg; Agr., Agricultural; Com., Commission; Vs., Versus; Against; Co-op., Co-operation; Con., Convention; Sask., Saskatchewan; Man., Manitoba; U.F.A., United Farmers of Alberta; U.S., United States; G.G., Grain Growers; Alta., Alberta; B.C., British Columbia; Dept., Department;

Govt., Government; Ry., Railway; C.P.R., Canadian Pacific Railway; C.N.R., Canadian Northern Railway; G.T.P., Grand Trunk Pacific; W.S., Woman Suffrage; D.L., Direct Legislation; S. Tax, Single Tax; L. V. Tax, Land Values Tax; Cp., Compared with; Brit., Great Britain; Can., Canadian; Elev., Elevator.

A

Abattoir—Man. Com. for public, 74.

Advertising—Maintaining standard of, 769; Reckless, injurious, 842.

Advice—To farmers, 1486.

Agricultural—College, 1125; Education, 1229; Extension work in Man., 1208; Secretaries, 1433, 1437, in Sask., 1467; Societies, Con. of in Sask., 161, Man., 275; Duties, reduction, 193; Schools in Alta., 236; In schools, 272; Credit, Sask. Con. report on, 216.

Agricultural Implements—Cockshutt Co's. annual, 22; Salesmen, Man. Con. for restriction of, 75; Notes must be paid, 306; Duty free, Liberals for, 338, 336; Winnipeg Telegram on, 338; Tariff, 193, 409, 505, 506; W. T. White on, 508; Speakman on White, 912; Abolition re- fused, 538; Contracts, 409, 410; F. J. Collyer on, 273; Tom Moore on, 664; Sask. Com. on, 562, 634; J. B. Musselman on, 723; Dare not give evidence to, 859; 919; Stirling on, 985; Alberta act help- ful, 1325; Prices, 409; Massey-Harris Co. on, 911, 909, 934, 962; Ware knot- ter successful, 1017.

Agriculture—Sec. of in U.S., 844.

Aikins, J. A. M., M.P.—On free wheat and implements, 503; On east and west, 571; Case for free wheat, 663; Knighted, 770.

Alberta—Government buys dairy short- horns, 13; Agricultural schools, 236; Farmers' Elevator Co. annual, 1171.

Alfalfa—For prairie, 32; For Man., 158, 181; A. Stewart, 238; W. H. Fairfield, 478; J. E. Gustus, 610, 641, 722, 795; For breakfast food, 710; Questions, 743; Man. grown seed, 1338; Leaf spot, 1338; King of West, 1378.

Apples—Use Canadian, 1126; In praise of, 1172.

Australia—Needs Canadian grain, 1378.

B

Baby's—First dressing, 412.

Back to the Land—1129, 1265.

Balance of Trade—1085, 1105.

Banks—Earnings, 234; Should help farm- ers, 1063; Reform plan of W. P. Mac- lean, 1065, 1067, 1123; American sys- tem, 1198; Up-to-date, 1204; Nova Scotia absorbs Metropolitan, 934; Mont- real annual, 1432; Home annual, 840; Good report, 858, 934; Hon. Geo. Law- rence criticises, 1514.

Beans—Soy, 672.

Bees—For Alberta, 675; Keeping, 1331.

Belgian Relief Fund—1173, 1229, 1357, 1389, 1493; Acknowledgments, 1252, 1259, 1318, 1324, 1356, 1419, 1458, 1486, 1492.

Bell, Dr. A. W.—Death of, 1147.

Better Farming—Plea for, 612; For Sask., 1360.

Bennett, R. B., M.P.—Vs. C.N.R. subsidy, 258, 304.

Biggar, E. B.—Should Canada own her railways? 719.

Beware of Fake Propositions—1230.

Binder Twine—Sask. purchase held up, 995.

Bonding Produce Merchants—1389.

Borden, Premier—And emigration from Canada, 5; Receives Can. Coun. of Agr. and Sir W. Mackenzie, 6; And free wheat, 6, 83, 85; For Prot., 83, 85; For Co-op., 83, 85, 233; For cleaner poli- tics, 305; Knighted, 770; Proposed west- ern tour, 905, 907, 910, 926, cancelled, 962.

Brandon—Winter Fair, 90, 384; Exhibition, 923.

Brantford—For Prot., 662.

British Farmers Organized—1005.

British Preference—Laurier for increase? 6; Guide referendum, 117, 119.

Brown, Mrs. J. K.—Elected school trustee, 1469.

Brome Grass Sod—755.

Buckwheat—Feeding value of, 646.

Bulkhead Charges—1210.

Burnham, M.P.—Would abolish titles, 156, 194.

Bury, Geo.—Promoted, 1324, 1325.

Butter Fat Record—707.

Butter Making—Home, 827; The art of, 1072; Farm, 1299.

Budget—Finance Minister's speech, 469, 496; Debate, 503, 535; J. G. Turrih, 527; Brit. and Can. Cp., 602.

C

Calgary—Horse show, 591; Exhibition, 863; Produce market, 827.

Campaign—Contributions, 441; Levi Thompson, M.P., on, 437, 443; John L. Mercer, 604; W. B. Hull, 664; Litera- ture, robbing post office, 661.

Campbell, Hon. C. H.—Death of, 1196.

Canadian Society of Equity—1131.

Canadian Council of Agriculture—1346.

Canadian Countryman—Proposes Govt. loans, 910; L. T. Nobes on, 989.

Cattle—See Livestock

Car Stealing Case—805.

Central Farmers' Market—Opens, 615.

Chamberlain, Jos.—Death of, 858.

Chicago Stockyards Closed—1318.

Christmas—1389; Sweets, 1402.

Church and Politics—F. Kirkham on, 141.

City Life Problems—441; J. S. Woods- worth, 443, 507, 571; Farmer's reply, 635.

City Manager System—754.

Climate—Changing, R. A. McLennan, 547.

C.M.A.—And Guide advertisers, 118; Cp. G. G., 194; Members use foreign goods, 602; Urges patriotism, 1046.

C.N.R.—Govt. aid to, 5, 30, 49, 58, 189, 234, 258, 304, 305, 308, 378, 439, 462, 569, 577, 601, 633; Mackenzie's defence, 269; An historic struggle, 602; Formal application, 602; Bennett and Nickle, M.P.'s on, 631; First vote on, 659; Lib- eral amendments defeated, 691; And discrimination, 693.

Comparative Prices—Can. cattle at Chic- ago, 30; Can. flour in Newfoundland, 33.

Cockshutt Plow Co.—Annual meeting, 22.

Cotton—Combine in U.S. and Can., 306; Industry in England, 553.

Colorado—A cause for smiles, 748.

Collections—Why slow, 1109.

Concrete—Floors, 8; On the farm, 749; Cracks in, 1083.

Conference—Farmers and manufacturers, 1257, 1259, 1268, 1293; Influential sup- port for, 1353; Report presented to Premier, 1369; Jas. Finlay mistrusts Mfrs., 1470; At Regina on closer set- tlement, 1355.

Connaught, Duke of—Titles, 33.

Co-operation—In Ireland, 7; In milling, C. C. Bray, 9; Hemoers, 42; Man. Con., 74; And labor, 74; Sask. act, 54; Provi- sions, 94; Sask. G. G. charter amended, 118; Borden for, 83, 85, 233; Tregillus, 88; U.F.A. Con., 107, 241; U.F.A. com- mittee report, 123; By farmers, 157; Information wanted, 195, 158, 194; And amalgamation by G.G.'s, 163; Sask. Con., 217; Sees. should be bonded, 270; In lumber, Consumers' Lumber Co., 199; Reply, 273; Prize awards, 336; Pro- gress of, 337; Future of, 337; Legisla- tion, 337; Helps the association, 338; Oakville blazes the trail, 339; Societies' reports, 340, 341, 379; Canadian union, 342; G.G.G. Co. as purchasing agent, 354; What great men have said about it, 366; Central authority needed, 380; Weakness of carload buying, 380; For livestock men, W. W. Thompson, 472; Geo. Keen on, 540; Fruit for Sask., 846; Trowen and, 986; And mankind, 333; And war prices, 1078; In livestock, 1144; Farmers' success depends on, 1172; And lumber prices, 1177; John Kennedy on, 1436; Development of, 1465; Storekeeper and, 1470; By B.C. fruit growers, 1071.

Co-operative—Packing house for Sask., 481; Credit schemes, P. R. Plisson, 507; Credit bill, 661; Egg circles, 932; Creameries in Ireland, 1029; Fruit growers of N.S., 1067; Bank proposed, 1339; H. Nichol on, 1435; Credit in India, 1514.

Corn—Silage for beef production, 1348; Grown successfully, 1368.

Course of Study—1357, 1409, 1449, 1463.

Cox, Senator—Death of, 106.

C.P.R.—Man. Con. commends, 30; An- nounces seed grain rate, 200; Irriga- tion dispute and U.F.A., 146; And em- ployees soliciting grain, Sask. Con., 217; West's debt to East, Rev. Sanders, 270.

Crop Estimates—Free Press, 1056; Grain Exchange, 1075.

Crop—Returns for 1913, 1076, 1082; For Sask. in 1914, 1273; Less, profits more? 664.

Cruise, R., M.P.—For free wheat, 115, 147.

Cutworms—812.

D

Dairy—Con. at Saskatoon, 161; Instruc- tion train, 174; Choice of breed, 666; Milk fever, 1300; Care of freshening cows, 1337; Improving common stock, 1367; Selecting cows for, J. A. Ruddick, 583; Records, official and other, 817; Record of Red Deer cow, 707; Cows that wear well, 902; Shorthorn herd, 867; Buying a cow, 1199; Milking Short- horns Western records, 812; Feeding value of skim milk, 832.

Debt of the East—570; Aikins on, 571.

Defence of Canada—Christopher West on, 269.

Democracy—The true spirit of, 865.

Demonstration Farms—At Arbourg, 1241; Rose Hill, 1406.

Direct Legislation—Sask. referendum, 5, 158, 171; Guide referendum, 117, 119; Sask. bill, R. L. Scott on, 33; Sask. League annual, 78; Man. report, 180; Man. Con., 75; Edmonton endorses, 57; E. L. Taylor, M.P.P., vs., 86, 143; Tre- gillus, 88; Temperance referendum re- fused, 91; Roblin, Sifton, Scott attitudes Cp., 113; Debate, Roblin, Montague and

Taylor vs. T. H. Johnson, 123; U.F.A. for, 85, 146; Sask. Con., 217, 442; Norris' policy wanted, 305, explained, 338, 342; Is referendum un-British? 409; Referendum in favor, Ottawa Citizen, 600; A dangerous fad, 746; Man. Methodist Con. for, 770; The issue in Man., 769; Election bulletin, 828; Pro- gress of, 885; Work for the women, 986; U.F.A. memorial re, 1024, 1045.

Distress in Winnipeg—601, 603, 696.

Dixon, F. J.—In the field, 798; Elected, 878; Married, 1203.

Dog Tax—629.

Dominion Day—797.

Drought—The year of, Prof. Bracken, 1399.

Dry Farming Imperative—1325.

Dunning, C. A.—Addresses Mfrs., 745, 934, 935.

E

Easterners Kriock West—590.

Economical Production—885.

Edison Plant Destroyed—1483.

Edmonton—Endorses W. J. McNamara, D. L., etc., 57; horse show, 574.

Eggs—Shipping, 118; Shortage, 130; Pre- serving, 654, 707; Better, 237; Quality in, 851; System in Handling, 952; Can- dling of, 1056; Factors influencing size of, 1254; Feeding for, 1286; Laying ability inherited, 1405; Desiccated and frozen, 1405; Market, 1465.

Elections—Purity of, Man. Con., 29, 46; Borden for pure, 305; Methods, 717; Falsehoods, 933; Man. Provincial, 769, 841, 865, result, 878; Popular vote, 899.

Elevators—F. W. Green for public owned, 313; At same old game, 4025; Govt. in- terior terminals, 1098, 1124; Short out- turns at, 1193; Regulations, 1133; Farmers' in Minnesota, 1199; Weights at country, 962; F. J. Collyer vs. In- terior Storage, 58.

Emigration—To U.S. from Can., 5.

Empress Disaster—693, 710.

Ewart, J. S.—Kingdom of Canada—271, 308, 379, 427.

Experimental Farm Exhibit—874.

F

Farm Hints—Gumbo land, 1339; Spring seeding, 8; Value of grasses, 32; Seed growers report, 36; Sask. short courses, 56; Alta. Govt. report, 56; Salting ha- con, 56; Home-made horse-power, 65; Short courses, 83, 89; Measuring hay, 89; Care of separator, 96; Depth of plowing, 96; Sask. herd law changes, 122; Brandon farm potato results, 134; Caustic for dehorning, 171; An over- feed of grain, 917; Teaching the calf to drink, 917.

Farm—Boys' clubs, 671; System on the 670; Book-keeping, 55, 118; Help, Man. G. G.'s, 42, 125; Girls' strike, 34; Life, Mrs. S. V. Haight, 240; Conveniences, 1394; Experiences, 1299, 1329, 1404, 1439, 1497; Machinery, 942.

Farmers—Number in Can., 1098; Turn, 689.

Farmers' Bank—Senate kills bill to reim- burse depositors, 746, 774.

Farming—Mixed, T. C. Buckland's pro- gram, 9; Dry, 259; Congress, 138; Bet- ter, Specials, 759; Must pay, 1321.

Fairs—Summer, 797; The country school, 1495, 1583.

Fels, Joseph—Death of, 256.

Fenian Raid Bounty—634; veteran refused, 825.

Field Husbandry Experiments—731.

Fireguard—Requirements, 849.

Fish—Cheaper, 1484.

Financing Grain on Farm—J. Kennedy, 965.

Flavelle, J. W.—Rebuked by his friends, 1150.

Flax—Screenings, Sask. Con. on, 255; At Duluth, 540.

Fleming, Premier—Charges, 1098, Found guilty, 1326, 1342.

Flour—Bleaching legal in U.S., 290; Prices, Foster on, 537; North Western Miller, 801; Lake of the Woods Co., 842, 843, 886.

Food—Regulating price of, 985.

Foot and Mouth Disease—1218, 1336, 1403.

Foreign-born G. G.'s—1130.

Foster, Hon. Geo. E.—On flour prices, 537; Knighted, 770.

Free Trade—U.F.A. Con., 83, 107, 85; Guide referendum, 117, 119; Sask. Con., 192, 193.

Freight Rates—By Commission's finding, 465, 469, 519, G.T.P. wants compensa- tion, 570; Dayton might explain, 570; West demands justice, 633; London and New York views, 661; The new, 1105, 1118.

Frost—Injury to oats, 1235.

Fruits—On the prairie farm, Prof. Brode- rick, 120.

Fur Market—The raw, 1245.

G

Game Laws—Changes in Man., 818.

Gardening—F. M. Beynon, 198; Prof. Brode- rick, 307; How to make a hot-bed, 486.

Gas Engine—Portable tests, 818.

Geese—A refuge for wild, 917.

Germany—Insolvency in, 838.

Government—The new fraternal, 772; By the people, 798.

Graft—A close season for, 405.

Graham, Sir Hugh—Anti-reciprocity offer of \$10,000, 53.

Grain Act—Conference re, 934.

Grain Exchange—Loses case, 29, 39.

Grain Growers—Consolidation, 30; Henders, 42; Campbell, 63; U.F.A. Con., 107; J. McNaughton, 121; Value of, F. W. Green, 121; Contributions to parties cp. Mfrs., 153, 309; And co-op., 157; What they have accomplished, 553; Name misused, 664; Lumber Co. of B.C. and G.G.G. Co., 270, 602; Women's Con., 34, 60, 102, 124, 191, 193, 240; Progress of, Miss Stocking, 124; Possibilities of, Mrs. Mc- Naughtan, 240. See also weekly sec- tion, "Farm Women's Clubs."

Grain Growers' Grain Co.—Monetary Times on annual meeting, 22; Industrial Can- ada, 43; Endorsed, Henders, 43; Crerar addresses U.F.A., 146; Canadian Courier misrepresents, 233; And Man. Govt. ele- vators, 156, 158, 910; Not co-operative, J. Campbell, 163; And G. G. Lumber Co., B.C., 270, 602; As purchasing agent, 354; Implement factory suggested, 546; Grant to associations, 634; Will handle im- plements, 1016; in B.C., 1034; Progress of, 1989; Growing business, 1215; Annual meeting, 1259, 1264.

Grain Growers' Guide—D. S. McLeod praises lecture, 3; Henders on, 31, 33; P. Craigen, 121; W. Gush, 288; Remitting cash to, 54; Support needed, 53; G. F. Chipman reports to Man. con., 76; En- dorsed by Man. con., 46; Referendum re- sult, 117, 119; Toronto News and, 378; And advertising support, 118, 270; Sask. con. endorses, 219, 234; Information for debates, 306; Is it worth while? 409; Fearlessness appreciated, 936; How to bind, 1502.

Grain—Sask. con. on marketing, 157, 159; Shortages, 121, 309; Commission at Wpg., 139; And Grain Act changes, Sask. con., 231; Soliciting by railway em- ployees, 217; Inspections in Can., Prof. Magill, 1047; Moisture in stored, 1083; Improving the small, 1359.

Green, F. W.—Value of G.G.A., 59; Secre- tary's report, 196; Resigns, 256, 283; Financial stringency, 243; Publicly owned terminals, 313; Man. Con., 382; Proposal that Govt. purchase wheat, 1174; Sask. G.G.A. disclaim responsi- bility, 1156; Patriotic action, 1334.

H

Hail Insurance—Man. con. on bill, 74; F. Simpson, 754; Sask. system, J. E. Paynter, 121, 647, 913; John Holms, 473; W. D. Tree, 875; "Square Deal," 1029; Man. Act, 1099.

Harvest—Hands for Man., 890; Help prob- lem, 910.

Heating System for the Farm—1087.

Hens—See poultry.

Henders, R. C.—Presidential address, Man. con., 31.

High Cost of Living—J. A. Stevenson, 542.

Homes—Beautiful, 1311.

Horse—To treat thrush, 8; Heavy draft training, 32; Fancy judging, 280; Shire horse society prizes, 37; Clydesdale fu- turity, 95; Scottish stallion show, 281; Cure for abortion, 583; Care of farm, 583; The draft, 830; The draft and its future, J. H. Evans, 887; Weaning the foal, 1015; Seized, 1361; Feeding for bone, 1071; Alberta breeders meet, 1403; vs. tractor, 1219; The Clydesdale, 1440; Matching farm teams, 1447; Purchas- ing for army, 1501.

Horse—Purchasing for army, 1501.

House Decoration—F. M. Beynon, 494, 1480.

Housing—Toronto scheme, 1486.

Hughes, Hon. Sam.—Fenian Raid veterans, 234; and farmers, 715; Militarism, 30, 270, 306; Friend of C.N.R., 258; As vaudeville star, 599.

Hydro-Electric power—Man. con., 28, 46, 74.

I

Ice House—1208.

Ideals—Can., J. G. Henry, 58.

Immigration—Can. cp. emigration, 5, 306; Policy, 225, 265; Advertising, 1086.

Immigrants—"Square deal," 4, 1174.

Increasing—Acreage, farmers' duty, 1140; Wheat production, 1328, 1466.

Income Tax—769, 842.

Industrial Canada—False appeal by, 708.

Insect pests—1368.

Interior Storage—F. J. Collyer vs. 58, 444; "Farmer," 163; R. Tigait, 163.

Ireland—Co-op. in, 7.

Irrigation—Experiments at Lethbridge, 581.

Italy—Tariff, revolt in, 827.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cartoons—Special privilege arithmetic, 156; Old friends meet, 1001; Canada's new national policy, 336; May be rest in peace, 1096; Can.'s national bird, 376; A bulwark of Empire, 1021; Buncoed Again, 504; Back to the land, 1026; Board of strategy suffrage, 541; Protectionist patriotism in war time, 1041; Relief expedition en route for Western Can., 568; Will be always submit? 565; The same old game, 1046; Great enthusiasm, 609; Nineteen centuries arier Christ, 1048; Everybody votes but mother, 802; The triple alliance, 1068; The vote girl, 844; A practical application of the golden rule, 1066; The Ottawa fishermen are coming, 932; Man, moratorium, 1086; The quack doctor, 935; The angel of death is abroad in Europe, 969; Dale and his dog, 983; The protectionist mfr's. idea of a fair race, 984; If it were only true, 1001; The fishermen, 4106; The truth at last, 1121; Money is a hard thing to keep, 1124; Back to barbarism, 1129; The innocent pay the price, 1145; The dance of death, 1150; Alias, 'tis but a dream, 1169; They all turn to the farmer in time of trouble, 1174; A suggestion to the C.P.R., 1193; Another glorious victory, 1225; Shoulder to shoulder, 1230; After waiting 60 years, 1262; Tug of war, 1294; Why farmers don't become millionaires, 1326; Christmas morning in square deal land, 1390; Inside information on farming, 1358; Lightening the ship, 1434; Will it hatch? 1466; John and Jennie Tightwad, 1154, 1178, 1201, 1234, 1251, 1266; The rising tide, 1494.

Photos—R. C. Henders, 31; R. McKenzie, 31; Cobden, 52; Bright, 52; W. J. McNamara, 57; Strathcona, 91; U. F. A. officers and directors, 84; E. J. Fream, 104; Sen. Cox, 106; F. Gates, 212; W. J. Tregillus, 87, 1295; P. P. Woodbridge, 87; D. W. Warner, 92; J. Speakman, 92; E. Caswell, 92; R. Sheppard, 92; Sir R. P. Roblin, 136; Mrs. McClung, 136; C. A. Dunning, 159; J. H. Haslam, 159; Hon. Geo. Langley, 159; Sask. G.G.G. officers and directors, 192; J. A. Maharg, 195; E. W. Green, 195; A. G. Hawkes, 202; E. N. Hopkins, 207; Sask. Women's G.G., 244; Prof. Herner, 248; E. N. Barker, 253; Alta. Agric. students, 236; Joseph Fels, 256; J. S. Ewart, 271; Sir W. Mackenzie, 271; Sir D. Mann, 271; Representatives of Portage la Prairie at Brandon con., 414; Sir W. Whyte, 527; Hon. W. T. White, 508; J. B. Musselman, 559; Princess Mary, 697; Federation of women's clubs' officials, 803; Mm. Victor Henri, 964; Prof. Sedgewick, 988; Sir E. Grey, 1067; Winston Churchill, 1007; C. H. Stinson, 1016; Cutler Bros., 1040; R. L. H. Drayton, 519; E. G. Henderson, J. H. Sherrard, G. M. Murray, R. L. Borden, 1295; John Kennedy, 1264; W. Moffat, 1283; Dr. William Saunders, 1078; F. J. and Mrs. Dixon, 1203; T. A. Crear, 1264; Catherine B. Davis, 1298; Lord Roberts, 1318; George Bury, 1324; Annie H. Martin, 1330; General Botha, 1361; General von Kluck, 1232; Sir George Patey, 1232; King George V., Czar of Russia, Premier Poincare, The Kaiser, Sir John Jellicoe, Lord Kitchener, Sir J. French, 1151; Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Carson, John Redmond, 1153; Gen. Joffre, 1251.

War Pictures—1148, 1154, 1152, 1153, 1163, 1175, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1327, 1435.

Joffre, Gen.—Sketch of, 1251. John on M. Pauline—Poem, And He said, "Fight On," 10. Johnson, T. H., M.P.P.—For D.L., 123. Jones, Senator L. M.—Quits Liberal party, 432, 441. Journalism—Yellow, in W'pg., 86. Justice—Legal vs. Economic, 86.

Kennedy, J.—Progressive political action, 273, 526; Plan criticized, 380; Louis Gabriel, 473; Visits Sask., 444; Who will benefit? 604; Appeals to farmers, 1038; On co-op., 1436. Kingdom of Canada—J. S. Ewart, 271; 308; 379, 427; Ed. ref., 270, 338. Kitchener of Agriculture—1149. Kitchener, Lord—Sketch, 1251. Kitchen Conveniences—1395.

Labor—Would unite with, 793; A. Arnold, 705. Lake Shipping Combine—175; Sask. con. on freight, 231. Land—Speculator and manufacturer, 713, 717; The lure of cheap, 626; Mexican problem, 1166; Alta. tax on wild, 1195, 1198. Land Values Taxation—William Ashworth's objections, 58; Rent, 184; Guide referendum, 119; J. Kennedy for, 604, 1128; Progress of, 606; The single due, 881; Rights of man, J. H. Richards, 950; James Fletcher, 989; In New Zealand, 1043; For provinces as war measure, 1065; P. McLeish, 1094; In South America, 1128; J. H. Richards, 1210; Present system vs., 1239; Answered by J. H. Richards, 1361; In Australia, 1328; In the Argentine, 1439; To raise Dom. war revenues, 1325, 1465. Langley, Hon. Geo.—Restricting machinery salesmen, 222, 234; Stubble seeding, 509; vs. boosting immigration, 604. Lash, Z. A.—For naval referendum, 53. Laurier, Sir W.—For increased British preference? 6; Free wheat, 84, 115; Proposed Western tour, 905, 909, 910, 926; Cancelled, 962. Legislatures—Prov. to meet, 1058. Liberalism in Canada—Edward Porritt, 654. Library, the family—1431, 1433. Light—in the barn, 1421; and ventilation in cow stables, 1447. Littlejohn, James—Conditions in Elstow district, 309.

Livestock—Duty on cattle useless, 6; Can. exports with U.S., 8; High prices at Chicago, 13, 122; Fodder and pasture plants, 8; Pig feed, 12; Rheumatic hogs, 89; Scottish show, 12; Alta. gvt. buys milking Shorthorns, 13; Weak lambs, 89; Man. cattle breeders, 37, 122; Can. Short-horn Soc., Toronto, 37, 63, 64; Can. Ayreshire Assoc., 95; Holstein records, 95; Holsteins in B.C., 129; Sask. live-stock loans, 197; How many litters per year? 197; Hog cholera, 850; to prevent, 902; Alta. breeders' bull sale, 315; Grazing leases, 97; W'pg. stock yards, 93, 125, 161; U.F.A. on cattle guards, 107; Sask. herd law changes, 122; Care of bull, 130; Breeders' problems, 129; Nature and, 160; Polled cattle coming, 1404; New freight contract, 1015; Feeding for beef, 1366; Fall or spring calves? 1366; Distribution of rams and boars, 105; Steer feeding, 1403; Yields per cow, 96; Industry, 1085; Dual purpose cattle, 666; Importation, 1134; Pleasures of sheep raising, 1139; Will feeding hogs pay this winter? 1139; Popular hog house, 1195; Steer feeding at Lacombe, 1222; Holstein names, 1240; The farmer's cow, 1267; Co-op. marketing, 1267; Western union meeting, 1272; Barley for hogs, 1273; Calf feeding, 1277; Scotland's best sires, 1278; Acorns dangerous, 1300; Why hogs are cheap, 1339; See also Dairy and Horse.

Lloyd George—vs. militarism, 54. Lowe's J. R.—Poem, "New Times," 837. Loyalty—And political corruption, 697; True imperial, 694.

M

Mackenzie, Sir William—Career of 51; Sees Borden, 6; After \$25,000,000, 30, 49, 189, 258, 304, 334; Toronto Sun, 44; and B.C., 234; Why titled, 58; Defends C.N.R., 269, 305. Maclean, W. F., M.P.—Bank-reform plan, 1067, 1065, 1123, 1204. Made in Canada—F. W. Godsal, 1210, 1239; C. S. Watkins, 1470. Maharg, J. A.—Presidential address Sask. con., 196. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association—Recd. grant from G.G.G. Co., 709; Directors' meeting, 767; Man. con., 25, 28, 29, 30, 31; See also weekly Man. section. Manitoba Legislature—For free wheat, 53; On direct legislation, 54; debate, 123; Redistribution, 135; Budget, 142; Election liberal program wanted, 305; Direct legislation the issue, 769, 841, 865; Result, 878; Prospects, 885; Help for candidates, 888; Popular vote, 899. Manitoba—Seed fair, 275; Agricultural College openings, 139, 283; Botany dept. 811; Educational assoc., 319; Bail insurance act, 754; Agricultural soc. con., 275. Mann, Sir D.—Career of 5; Why titled, 58. Mantle, A. F.—Lecture on Can. wheat, 126; Mixed farming, 573. Manufacturers—Press bureau, 962; Land speculators and, 713, 717; Dunning addresses, 745, 934, 935; Small sacrificed, 745; Receiving unwise advice, 1173. Manufacture—Encouraging, 661. Marriage—And courage, 198; And nationality, 1108. Massey-Harris Co.—Implement prices, 909, 907, 934; Figures wrong, 962; Taxes, 1098; Factories closed, 986; Re-opened, 1356. Mechanical Equipment for Household—1220. Medical Fees—551, 538, 910, W. J. Thompson, 845; J. R. Tucker, 912; A. J. S. Webber, 936. Militarism—Man. con. vs., 29; Hon. Sam. Hughes, 30; Burden of, 30; Lloyd George and Churchill, 54; Capture at sea, 67; Tregillus, 99; World's expenditure and hard times, 118; A soldier on war, 491; Farmers and, Prof. Eastman, 633; Force no protection, 652; J. W. S. against, 679; Favorite arguments, 693; Methodists condemn, 1332. Milling—Monopoly and free wheat, 115, 317; Gristing charges, 491. Millionaires—Make slums, 746. Millions—Misapplied, 801. Militia Estimates—599. Moisture and Soil Fertility—T. L. Guild, 773. Monk, Hon. J. D.—Famous letter, 931. Money—Easier, 158; Scarcity, F. W. Green, 243. Montreal Family Herald—Anti-reciprocity offer of \$10,000, 53, 306; J. Bennett, 141; W. Hill, 936; Patrolling the west, 662. Moratorium—Manitoba, 1085; Sask. farmers want, 1128; For Sask. soldiers, 1147. Morgan, J. P.—Interlocking directorates, 86; On character, 171. Mortgages—Companies discriminate, 309; Information needed, 1149; Companies after farmers, 1197; Charges high, 1264; 6 per cent. money offered, 1434. M.P.s.—Earning their salaries, 741. Mother—Poem, G. L. Andrews, 124; Guide No., 412, 413. Mummy Wheat—1056. Musselman, J. B.—Appointed secretary Sask. G.G.A., 256. McGregor, J. D.—Buys U.S. alfalfa seed, 181, 158. McKenzie, R.—Secretary's report, Man. G. G.A., 43; W. S., 137. McNamara, W. J.—Fight for D. L., etc., at Edmonton, 57. McPherson, C. D.—For D. L.

N

Natural Resources—West appeals for, 106. Navy—Z. A. Lash for referendum, 53; Man. con. for mercantile, 29; Dead is-

sue, 81; Guide referendum, 117, 149. Sask. con. on, 192; Guide report questioned, 380; And cheap money, Griffiths, 193; That is not ready, 684. Neely, D. B., M.P.—For free wheat, 115. New Year Resolutions—1, 5. New Zealand—And unemployed, 62; Social policy, 606; Provisions taxed by Canada, 158, 306. Norris, T. C.—Poetry on D. L. wanted, 305; Explained, 338, 342. Northwestern Miller—Four prices, 801. N.T.R.—Extravagance, 256, 305; Graham defends, 407; Debate ended, 439.

O

Oats—Man. con. for reduced commission, 76; Oat grower, 444; Bert, McLeod, 127; Before Grain commission, 1484, 1465; J. C. Hill and Sons win trophy, 275. Ocean Freight—Sask. con., 231; Ocean combine, 537; To flight, 539; Lower, 662. Oil—Rights and Regulations, 778, 938, 1034; Men and roads, 845. Ontario Farmers' Organization—538, 539.

P

Panama Canal—Opened, 985. Parcel Post—And railways, 53, 117; Rates, 135, 174, 248; U. S. farmers and, 180; Sask. con., 219; W'pg. Telegram, 248; Uncle Sam, Expressman, 797, 799. Party—Third, at Mountain, 83, 291; R. S. Anderson for, 163; Sask. con., 202; W. Gourlay against, 664; J. Kennedy, 273; R. M. Wilson for, 696; J. H. Andrews, 794; Spirit buried at war session, 1006; Evils of, 306; J. H. Richards, 9; Henders, 31; Man. con., 46; Press, 861; Politics, J. G. Moffat vs., 1455; Church and politics, F. Kirkham, 141, 202. Patriotic Act—Proposed by T. M. Moran, 1206; Favorably received, 1236; Mussel man on, 1363. Patriotism—And reciprocity, 845. Paynter, J. E.—Sask. hail insurance con., 121. Peace—Heroes of, 60; Sask. con. for, 192; J. Hardwick for, 273; Friends for, 664; World federation and, 1265. Pelletier, Hon.—Resigns postmaster generalship, made Judge, 1342. Peters, Prof. W. H.—Leaves Man., 954. Plowing Match—Manitoba provincial, 818. Poems—And He said, "Fight On," Pauline Johnson, 10; Teach Us to Number Our Days, E. H. Bickersteth, 34; His Mother, G. L. Andrews, 124; Friendship, F. W. Hill, 162; Better Days Coming, 276; May Every Year, 276; Edweld Local Union, F. J. Powell, 278; March, E. H. Porter, 310; Banbury U.F.A., 314; Click of the Latch, Nancy Byrd Turner, 1088; Tipperary, 1147; Canada's Word, C. W. Gordon, 1276; Geres, Bliss Garman, 654; Our Western Evenings, G. J. Lively, 471; The Shepherd Boy, Minna Irving, 1464; Holly Wreath and Mistletoe, Granville Osborne, 1470. Politicians—vs. people, J. H. Richards, 9; Honest? 194; And public opinion, 745. Politic—And good citizenship, 770; The farmer in, 941. Pork—Making Profitable, 637; Packing in Alta., 89; U.F.A. con., 146; Plant for Sask., 481; Market, 1294; Why farmers lose, 1477. Porritt, E.—On liberalism in Can., 654. Post Office—Misuse of, 379; Farm papers threatened, 864; Franking privilege, 886. Potatoes—Seed, 809; In N. Alta., 1406; Contest, 1476; Brandon farm results, 134; Watch your seed, 1503. Poultry—Sask. show, 37; Remedy for lice, 56; Shipping eggs, 118; Egg shortage, 130; Nests, 707; On the farm, by E. N. Barker, 235; Better, Prof. Herner, 237; Feed moulting fowls, 1015; Weeding out the flock, 1155; Pure-breds vs. mongrels, 1183; Fattening and preparing market chickens, Prof. Herner, 1201; Timely advice, 1213; Epsom salts for, 1214; Factors influencing size of eggs, 1254; Dressed, shows in Man., 1273; Roup preventatives, 1286; Dressed shipments, 1291; Diseases, Prof. Herner, 1397.

Pre-emption Duties—1029. Preferential Ballot—Used by Lethbridge, F. J. Dixon, 473. Press—To purify the, 442. Production—The cost of, 1174. Prohibition—In U.S. navy, 530; Progressing, 1204. Protection—Argentine send free wheat to U.S., 6; Duty on cattle useless, 6; Education needed, J. H. Richards, 9; Evils of, F. W. Godsal, 58; Borden for, 83, 85; Raises cost of living, 158; And New Zealand products, 306; On fertilizer, 256, 378; Canada unsatisfied, to, 717; And national growth, 797; Actions speak louder than words, 865; vs. patriotism, 1089; A boomerang, 886; Points for Borden and White, 933; Falls again, 933; Why farms are deserted, Robt. Fisher, 936; A protectionist war, J. A. Stevenson, 1023; And patriotism, 1025; Looking for easy money, 533; Protectionist farmer rewarded, 554. Public Ownership—Successful, 1229. Publicity—Should be condition of state aid, 662; The remedy, 691.

Q

Quebec—Graft case, 796.

R

Railways—Seed grain rates, 54, 117, 158, 206; And parcel post, 53; Sask. con., 219; W'pg. Telegram, 248; Can. stats., 171; Right of way disputes, Sask. con., 231; Employees soliciting grain, 217; Reciprocal demurrage, 222; Should Canada own, E. B. Biggar, 719; And people, 841; Opportunity to help, 1026. Ranching Regulations—728.

Raspberries—W. J. Boughen, 308, 580. Reciprocity—Objections gone, 6; Patriotism and, 845; Would help, 1125; Liberals who voted against, 1166.

Red Cross Fund—1265. Redistribution Bill—765, 770, 774. Regina—Winter fair building, 262; Exhibition, 966; Municipal stockyards, 996; Winter fair, 387.

Relief—For dry belt, 1005, 1026; Premier Scott, 1024; Suggestion of Kitch-banch, 1045; Protect the seed supply, 1066; Homestead duties allowed, 1078. Rent—And single tax, 184. Revenue—New sources of Federal, 1085; Diminishing, 1325.

Road-drag—Competition, Sask., 548; To use the, 867; Chief factor in road maintenance, 1255.

Roberts, Lord—Death of, 1318, 1325. Roblin, Sir R.—Refuses temperance referendum, 91; For natural resources, 106; Vs. direct legislation, 113, 117, 143, 305; Vs. W.S., 136, 117; For free wheat, 53.

Rockefeller—Friend of labor, 1125. Rogers, Hon. R.—Vs. free wheat, 115. Root Cellar—1142.

Ross, Sir Geo.—Death of, 330. Rural Conditions—F. J. Pratt, 9; Cp. with immigration policy, 225, 265; J. Littlejohn, 309; N. Morrison, 309.

Russia—Progress in, 717; Prohibition during the war, 1046.

S

Sample—Duplicate, Man. Con. for, 75. Sarnia Fence Co.—Man. Con. endorses, 46. Santa Claus—Letter to, 1089; The war and, 981, 985. Saskatchewan—Co-op. act, 54, 96; Commission on grain marketing, 137, 159; Cheap money, 216; Dairy con., 161; Agri. Soc. con., 161; University short course, 469; Loan for livestock industry, 197; Co-op. farm mortgage act, W. H. Lilwall, 604; John McNaughton, 801; Premier Scott, 965; Co-op. Elevator Co. annual, 1291, 1296. Saskatchewan G.G.A.—Con., 86, 193, 195, 192, 202, 216, 217; charter and co-operation, 118; Repudiates Green's letter, 1156; District Con., 1182, 1269; Patriotic fund, 1182; See also Sask. weekly section. Saunders, Dr. W.—Death of, 1078.

Schools Lands Fund—434. School—Socialized rural, 60; Agric. in, G. H. Hutton, 272; The turned down, 1347. School—Letter from country school ma'am, 1362, 1498.

Scott, Hon. W.—For natural resources, 106; On D.L., 113; On D.L. and W.S., H. Tucker, 121.

Seed—Market for Canadian, 707; No reason to change, 952; Protect, supply, 1066; Vitality, 1297; For drought area, 1367; Garden, may be scarce, 1139; Bonus for growers, 1208; Grow vegetable, 1241; Growers' Assn. report, 36; Sask. fair, 122; Grain rate, 54, 147, 158; C.P.R., announcement, 200; Man. fair, 275; cultivating for, W. H. English, 480.

Self Help—Will win, 1389; Organization, 770. Selling—For future delivery, 1229. Separator—The modern grain, E. J. Trott, 987.

Sheep—Handling, 654; The farm flock, 779; Some points about, 854; Care of the breeding flock, 10011; See also livestock. Sifton, Premier—For natural resources, 106; Direct legislation, 113.

Silo—Saving by, 129; The farm with the, 800. Slavery—In Canada, J. R. Lowe, 509; Two forms of, J. H. Richards, 845. Slums—Millionaires make, 746.

Smut—The profit robber, 1471. Socialism—How it came to England, 1173, 1175. Soil—Method of preparing, Angus McKay, 450; Langley criticizes, 509; Culture, this year's lesson, 1105; Analysis, 1331.

South America—Progress in, R. Balmer, 612. Special Privilege—Origin of trusts, 86; And campaign funds, 153.

Speltz—Feeding value of, 646. Steel—Interests seek bounty, 375; The new graft, 601.

Steers—That come back, 1127. Straw Stables—1051.

Stevens, W. F.—Livestock possibilities in Alta., 147; Litters per year, 197. Stopping the Leaks—1268.

Strathcona, Lord—Death of, 91. Subsidies—Opposed, F. J. Pratt, 612. Sugar and Spirits—Duties on, 117. Summerfallow—695.

Surtax—On undeveloped coal lands, 1089; On Alberta wild lands, 1195, 1198; For Manitoba? 1357. Sweet Clover—The truth about, 889.

T

Tariff—New U.S., lowers prices, 652; The issue, 693; Fight, Levi Thompson, 912, 910; Are increases planned? 1125; Would reduce, F. J. Dixon, 1328; Takes one in three, 1486. Taylor, E. L., M.P.P.—Vs. D.L., 86. Temperance—Man. Con. for, 76; Referendum refused, 91; Banish the bar fight, 148; Sask. G.G., 201, 217, 233; Situation in Man., 798; R. Aylward, 801; Musselman on "Banish the Bar," 969; Prohibition in Russia, 1046; Referendum, 1198; Alberta petition, 1265; Women G.G., 1339; Soldiers and drink, 1357.

Thanksgiving Day—1149

Thresherman—Association, 490; Difficulties, 679; Imprisoned for unpaid wages, 5, 54.

Time to be Doing—373.

Titles—For sale, 538; Traffic in, 738; More Canadian, 30, 770; Connaught's, 33; Sale of, 156, 158; Mackenzie and Mann's, 58, 194.

Timothy—Production of seed, 522.

Tractors—Light, wanted? 1177.

Tregillus, W. J.—Presidential address, U.F.A. Con., 88, 200; Death of, 1292, 1293, 1334, 1473.

U

U.F.A.—Con., 85; Circular re, 27; Free Trade, 83, 107; Co-op., 87, 123; Women's Con., 139; Elevator report, 108, 110; Fire insurance, 107; W.S., 107; Consolidation, 107; Executive meeting, 999; Unions suspended, 1157; Directors' resolutions, 1270; Market at Edmonton, 1333; Member expelled, 1364. See also weekly section.

Unearned increment—Langley and A. D. Kiddahl on, 509.

Unemployment—Cause of, 718; Back to the land, 866; And the land question, 1005; What the provinces can do, 1065; Farmers will help, 1078; And women, 1088.

U.S.—Big business in, 86.

V

Vegetables—Fresh at Christmas, 1212.

Ventilation—And light in cow stable, 1447.

Veteran refused grant—825.

Voters' Lists—Revising, H. C. Young, 121.

W

War—Capture at sea, 67; Military expenditure and hard times, 118; A soldier on, 491; The demon of, 929; Europe at, 932; Disastrous effects of, 954; British ideals must triumph, 957; Canada is at, 961; Cause of, economic, 961; Cost of the Boer, 963; Clouds, 964; Santa Claus and, 981, 985; Regulating price of food during, 985; Session of parliament, 1003; Respect the foreign born, 1005; Facts and figures, 1007; Women and, 1025; And the wheat situation, 1045; Budget, 1044; No time for cowardice, 1045; After the, 1061; Progress of, 1065, 1173, 1261, 1293, 1357; Special privilege and, 1066; Tax on liquor and sugar, 1066; Tax on wild land, 1065; Lessons of, 1081; Prices, 1109; Mortgage Co.'s action, 1125; Sask.'s gift of horses, 1133; Tipperary song, 1147; The air fleets, 1148; Where both sides lose, 1149; Death and destruction, 1149; Why Europe is fighting, 1157; War is hell, 1152; What Canada is doing, 1153; British business steady, 1166; Canadian imports diminish, exports increase, 1166; Wood-en leg trade booming, 1166; Belgium's sacrifice, 1172; The submarine, 1175; Traitors in Canada, 1177; Effect on Canada, 1229; A Belgian woman's letter, 1231; Britannia rules the air, 1232; Heligoland, 1232; Sinking of Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, 1233; To prevent, 1239; A torpedo attack, 1244; Liners as cruisers, 1245; Joffre and Kitchener, 1251; To ensure peace, 1291; More Canadian troops, 1326; Soldiers shoes poor, 1461; Prosperity after the? 1433; Taxes, 1465; The last? 1470.

Water—Free analysis of, 707.

Waugh, Mrs. J. H.—Farm girls' strike, 34.

Weeds—Farm, 804; Birds kill, 907.

West—Debt to East, 6; T. Hebb, 9; Rev. Dr. Saunders, 270.

West, Christopher—Defence of Canada, 269.

Well—Foul, 546.

Weyburn—Produce market, 262.

What Farmers Ask Me—1425, 1448.

Wheat—Cost of raising, 33; Raising price, 44; Marketing, 1006; Canada's, A. F. Mantle, 126; Leads in Britain, 157; Growing a crime, 569; Low prices in prospect, 885; Why 1913 wheat was cheap, 961; Varying weights and grades of, W. Moffat, 1050; Free, prospects of, 56, 51, 155; Man. Legislature for, 53; White and Borden vs., 83, 85, 115, 233, 301; Laurier and Clark for, 84, 115; Rogers vs. Cruise, Molloy and Neeley for, 115; Millers for, 115, 317, 193; H. Thompson for, 273; Not granted, 470; The case for, J. A. M. Atkins, 663; During the war, 1076.

Wheeler, Seager—Wins again, 1273.

White, Hon. W. T.—Vs. free wheat, 83, 85; Speech on implement duties, 508, 505; James Speakman on, 912; For increased production, 118; And the West, 118.

Whitney, Sir James—Death of, 1126.

Whyte, Sir W.—Death of, 527.

Wilson, Pres.—Vs. Panama toll discrimination, 306.

Wild Geese—Poem by, Paitashun, 1008.

Winnipeg—Stockyards, 93, 125, 161; Telegram and W. S., 158; Flower show, 951; Actual conditions in, A. B. Hobbs, 603, 601; Exhibition, 883.

Winter Waste—1429.

Women—G.G. Executive meets, 896; Clubs, weekly section.

Woman Suffrage—Man. Con. for, 76; Tregillus, 88; U.F.A. Con., 107; Guide Referendum, 117, 119; Premier Scott on, 121; Roblin vs., 117, 136; Mrs. McClung, R. McKenzie and R. Rigg address Roblin, 136; Winnipeg Telegram's inconsistency, 158; Week in Man., 802; In Man., 886.

World—Population, debt, commerce, 287.

Wool—Marketing crop, Sask. and Man., 515; Exhibit, 810.

Y

Yule, James—Death of, 1303.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

One of the noteworthy developments taking place in India is the rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement. Co-operation in its present form was introduced into India by Lord Curzon, and was immediately applied to agriculture. The movement has made rapid strides, and co-operative credit today touches every form of agricultural development.

According to the act passed in 1904, each province was given permission to appoint an organization officer to supervise borrowings. Of the total number of mortgage transactions since the act went into force over half relate to transactions of not more than one hundred rupees. In other words, it is the very poor people who have taken advantage of co-operation. Formerly the small farmers were handicapped thru having to pay exorbitant rates of interest, running usually from 20 to 35 per cent., whereas they are now able, thru the co-operative societies to borrow money at from 6 to 15 per cent. Owing to the partial government supervision of these societies, they are enabled to secure large sums of money on behalf of their members from well-to-do individuals and well-established banking institutions.

In a recent United States consular report dealing with co-operation in India, the following comments have been made:

Altho originally the co-operative credit societies in India had no other object than the obtaining of cheap credit for their members, and in fact were not authorized by the government to do anything except supply funds to their members, yet more recently the possibility of their usefulness in an educational way, and in promoting agricultural improvement, especially, has been conceded by the government.

Highly useful results from the co-operative movement are also anticipated and to some extent already realized in the case of urban dwellers, for whom schemes of co-operative housing have been organized, in the case of needy mill hands.

Attention is drawn to the possibility of forming co-operative cattle insurance societies in India. It is pointed out that one great drawback to the keeping of good cows by the poorer class of cultivators is the risk of losing the animals by death, and if, by the payment of a small sum per annum, this loss could be recouped to them, it would help in solving two serious problems, the rise in price of plow bullocks and of milk and milk products. Owners with a reputation for underfeeding or overworking their cattle could be refused admission to the society. In Burma, twenty-three cattle insurance societies have actually been formed and are working successfully.—Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

CRITICISES BANKERS

Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, in a recent interview indulged in a timely criticism of the financiers who are in the habit of advising the farmers and then refusing the credit necessary to carry out their advice.

"It was remarked some time ago," said Mr. Lawrence, "that what we required in Canada was a Kitchener of Agriculture. Our agriculturists believe, however, that what we require is a Kitchener of Finance. When a farmer desires to increase his herd and finds himself unable to borrow the money either on stock or lands, he surely has every right to resent advice from the very people who are standing in his way! I, for one, cannot blame him. Our farmers need more money in order to be more successful, and they need it at a lower rate of interest. In my opinion there is no reason why the farmers of Manitoba should be refused money for legitimate development when they have ample security to offer. By keeping our heads level and exercising proper care in the cultivation of the land and in husbanding our natural resources, a choice agricultural province like Manitoba has nothing to fear from any situation which may appear critical to those who are ready to cry 'Blue Ruin' at a moment's notice."

Your Questions Answered

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

REPAYMENT OF MORTGAGES

Q.—In the case of a mortgage for \$1,000, say, repayable \$100 per annum with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, can the company insist on the payment of this \$100 instalment being made this year if the interest is paid in full to date?

—J.H.

British Columbia.

A.—The mortgagee can enforce payment of the principal falling due as well as the interest.

INTEREST ON NOTE

Q.—A gives his note to B, promising payment on or before November 1, 1914. B owes C, and C takes the note. C owes A for work. Can A object to C applying this on the note before November 1, 1914?

—W.M. H.W.

Sask.

A.—A can object. The note bears interest at rate stated in it, while wages bear interest only in case of agreement or demand for interest, and then only at legal rate, so if wages were applied on note before due, there would be a loss of interest to the holder of the note.

RAILWAY CROSSING

Q.—Is it legal for a railroad company to take the planks out of a private railroad crossing during the winter months as is their practice? If not, can a farmer compel them to leave the planks in all the year round?

—C.A.M.

Alta.

A.—Crossing referred to is no doubt what is called a "farm crossing." All that is required by the company is that it shall make crossings for persons across whose lands the railway is carried, convenient and proper for the crossing of the railway for farm purposes. If the removing of the planks makes the crossing no longer reasonably fit and proper, the company may be compelled to make it so.

CANCELLATION OF ORDER FOR TRACTOR

Q.—A customer of mine ordered a gas tractor from a firm for which I am agent. The order was signed late in December, 1913, during my absence, and the traveller who took the order failed to do what I always consider right, namely, put in a cancellation clause. Early in February, 1914, the customer cancelled his order and gave as his reason that he was unable to attend their school of instruction. The firm positively refused to accept the cancellation, stating that if delivery was not taken they would sue the customer for 15 per cent. of the purchase price. They put the matter in the hands of a solicitor, who succeeded in obtaining a note from the customer for the 15 per cent. of the purchase price. Can this note be collected? I did not want him to settle with them at all, but settlement has been made. Is it possible to get back the note without paying it? If so, how would be the best way of going at it?

—G.W.M.

Sask.

A.—His position is much worse than it was before he gave the note. The only course now open is to wait until he is sued on note, and set up defense of no consideration and duress in obtaining signature. The result of such action is uncertain, but if he applies for a jury to try the action it is believed he would come out no worse than if he paid the note and he has the possibility of winning. Of course, if the note has been endorsed to an innocent holder for value before its due date there is no defence to same.

SALE OF AGREEMENT OF SALE

Q.—I purchased a quarter-section for \$43.00 per acre two years ago this fall. I paid \$1,000 down and the balance on four equal payments, also assuming the mortgage—to apply on purchase price—of which there is \$1,800. The man from whom I bought the land had sold the agreement of sale for this quarter to a threshing machine company with which he was in financial difficulty. On account of crop failure this year I am unable to make any payment either to the threshing machine company or the mortgage company. I have put improvements worth over \$2,000 on the farm. I have also broken some prairie and prepared the rest of the ground for next year's sowing. Now the threshing machine company threatens to cancel the agreement if I won't make payment this year. Can I prevent them going this? Would my caveat protect me at all? How can I best protect myself?

—J.E.P.

Sask.

A.—In event of proceedings being taken to foreclose, there is no way of stopping them other than payment, but under the circumstances, the court would probably allow you a considerable time to redeem. The usual time is three months. You may also ask for a sale. Your best course, however, is to try and make arrangement with the companies. Foreclosure proceedings are very expensive.

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Q.—Will you tell me whether or not it is necessary to use copper rods as conductors to prevent a building from being struck by lightning? If possible, I would like you to acquaint me with a plan for rodding an L-shaped barn.

—M.L.H.

Alberta.

A.—It is not essential that copper wire be used as a lightning conductor. Galvanized iron wire may be used just as advantageously. True, copper is a little better conductor of electricity than iron, but the difference is so slight that for all practical purposes iron is just as efficient. The chief factor in favor of copper is that it is not readily affected by the weather and does not oxidize, or rust, as rapidly as does iron. On the other hand, it is very much more expensive than iron. This, taken together with the fact that galvanized iron wire is now made which will withstand weathering for a long time, makes it quite unnecessary to go to the extra expense of using copper wire for this purpose.

To rod a building of any shape the chief points to keep in mind are as follows:

Use 5-16 inch galvanized iron wire. This costs in Winnipeg about 10 cents a pound, and runs about 5 feet to the pound. Cable should be fastened directly to the building by means of 1½-inch galvanized fence wire staples put in every two or three feet apart. The wire should extend above the peak or the highest part of the building about thirty inches. Points can be made by simply separating the individual strands of the cable and should be placed not more than twenty feet apart. Every building should have at least two grounds. A good plan is to allow one ground for every two points used. The grounding is one of the most important points in the installation of the system. The ends of the wire should extend down into the ground deep enough so that they will always be in contact with moist earth.

—E.J.T.

Neighbor's Little Girl—"When did you get back, Mrs. Browne. Did you have a nice time?"

Neighbor—"Why, I haven't been away, my dear."

"Haven't you, really? I'm sure I heard mother say you and Mr. Browne had been at Loggerheads for a week!"

Two friends, who had not seen each other in years, met unexpectedly as neighbors in a suburban town. "Hello, Mason! Who are you working for now?" asked Taylor, over the garden fence.

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WESTERN FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

The following dates have been selected for the Annual Conventions of the Western Farmers' Organizations:

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Brandon, January 13, 14, 15.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, January 19, 20, 21.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Regina, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

Eastern Canada and Home Visitors' EXCURSIONS

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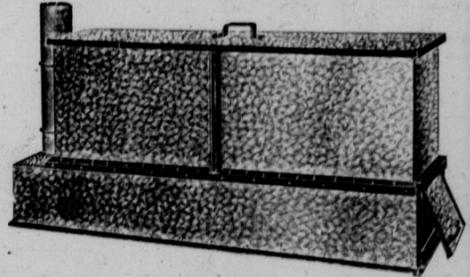
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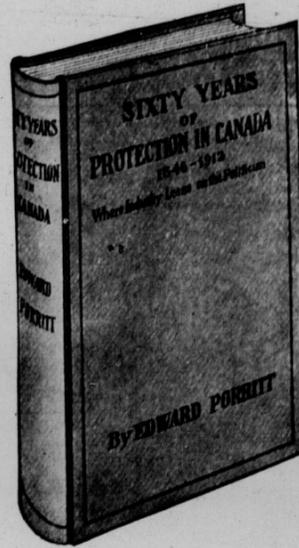
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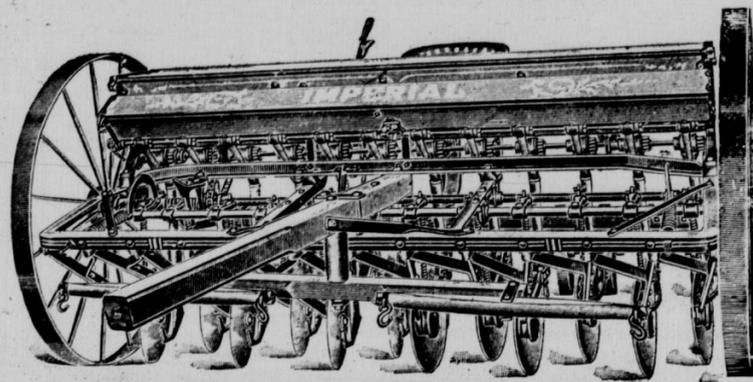


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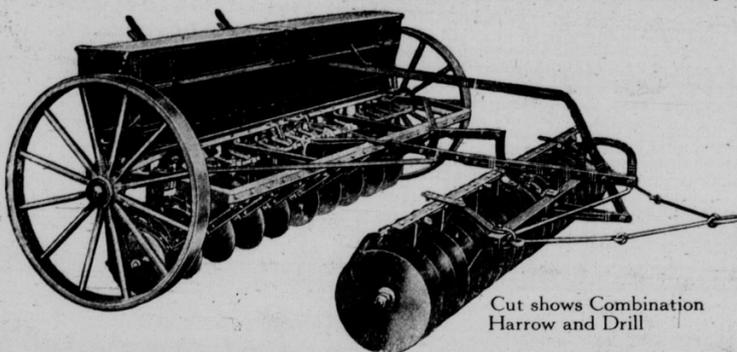
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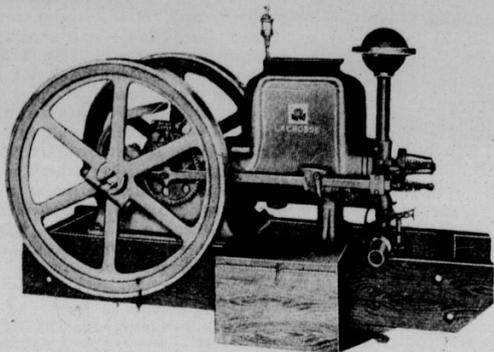
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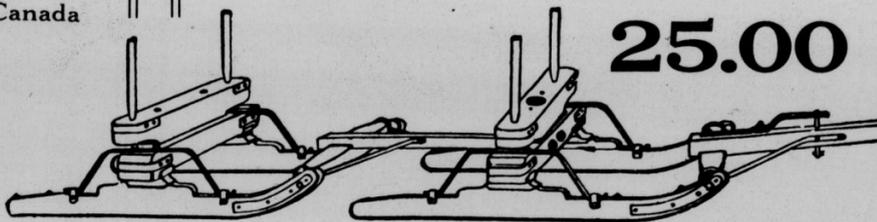
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