

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS CONFER

AT LAST THE ORGANIZED FARMERS AND THE ORGANIZED MANUFACTURERS OF CANADA HAVE GOT TOGETHER. IF THEY CAN WORK HARMONIOUSLY TOWARDS A COMMON END THEY WILL REPRESENT THE GREATEST POWER FOR GOOD EVER SEEN IN CANADA. EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION AND THE NATURAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY IS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT ALL THE CANADIAN PEOPLE IF PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED.

NOVEMBER 11, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager. JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

Let Us Suggest a Suitable Present for your Friends Across the Sea!

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

LUSCIOUS JUICY APPLES

SPIES AND GOLDEN RUSSETS

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

Every Case Guaranteed

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

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited
BERWICK :: NOVA SCOTIA

Mail This Coupon Today

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London), Dept. "M," 406 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.*

Full Name.....
Full Address.....

*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit."
If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."

Grain Growers' Guide Coupon No. 2.

A Plain Talk to Men who Read The Grain Growers' Guide

Now is the time when every dollar counts. A dollar saved now means an extra dollar for the wife and children. Or, if you aren't married, a dollar to put by "against a rainy day."

Why, therefore, should you pay a big price for your fall or winter suit and overcoat, when you can buy them from us at about one-half what you would ordinarily pay.

You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in England, and you certainly know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantage of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for only one-half what you would pay if you bought in Canada.

Get our Patterns and be Convinced

Now to prove to you that this is so we will, upon receipt of the above coupon, properly filled out, send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of English suitings, and a letter which explains all about our system of doing business.

When we tell you that in the past six years we have made nearly 10,000 suits for Canadian customers, who are ordering from us year by year, you will realize that we must be giving exceptional value or we couldn't be doing such a big business.

Sit down right now, fill out the coupon above, mail it to us, and we will send you the patterns by return, so that you can judge of the values offered for yourself.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card or letter, asking for suit or overcoat patterns, or both, and we will send them right away. But to get them, you must mention the Grain Growers' Guide.



CATESBYS LTD.

(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, Eng.)

Dept. "M"

406 TRIBUNE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$12.50 BUYS
The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.

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	\$125.00

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

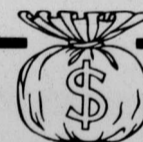
Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

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 agate 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

Ideas are Worth Money



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

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

\$15.00 for Suggestions

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Four hundred shareholders from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta gathered in the Industrial Bureau at Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday, November 4 and 5, to attend the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited. Considered from every standpoint it was the most successful annual meeting of the Company in the eight years of its existence. In his address, President T. A. Crerar, announced that the net profits of the Company on the year's operation were \$151,080.92, after meeting a loss on the operation of the cleaning and sacking plant at Fort William, which was purchased by the Company two years ago. Other departments of the Company showed a satisfactory profit and the outlook was most encouraging. A ten per cent. dividend on the paid up capital of the Company amounting to \$73,515.84 was declared by the board of directors last July, but owing to financial conditions caused by the war, the money had not been sent out to the shareholders, even tho the express orders had already been prepared. The directors thought it would be wiser to hold this large amount in the office until the stress of the war situation had been somewhat relieved. The shareholders unanimously approved of the wisdom of the action of the board of directors in holding over the payment of dividends and the money will be sent out some time later on during the year and will not interfere with the payment of future dividends by the Company.

The following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year:

- T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, President.
- E. J. Fream, Calgary, Alta., Vice-President.
- John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Vice-President.
- William Moffatt, Souris, Man., Secretary.
- R. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.
- John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.
- F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.
- John F. Reid, Oreadia, Sask.
- F. M. Gates, Fillmore, Sask.
- W. H. Bewell was re-elected shareholders' auditor.

Every phase of the Company's business was discussed by the shareholders, and all information requested was satisfactorily provided by the executive officers of the Company. There was some discussion as to the wisdom of permitting shareholders to vote by proxy, as it was liable to lead to abuses. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed and practically every one present had agreed that proxy voting should be abolished, a by-law was passed instructing the board of directors to secure an amendment to the charter from the Dominion government permitting the abolition of proxy voting. Another by-law was passed calling for charter amendments to permit greater development in the co-operative work of the Company.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Anderson, President of the Equity Co-operative Exchange, which is the farmers' organization in Dakota and Minnesota, addressed the meeting, briefly outlining the work that is being done by the farmers in the States to the south. Addresses were also delivered on the same evening by R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. J. Tregillus, President of the United Farmers of Alberta.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Received up to morning of Nov. 9:	
Previously acknowledged	\$26 00
G. W. Jennings, Melita, Man.	5 00
Miss A. M. Jennings, Melita, Man.	5 00
D. W. Buchanan, Wpg.	50 00
Farmer, Rossburn, Man.	100 00
Osborne Morgan, Beulah, Man.	10 00
Henry Townsend, Elkhorn, Man.	5 00
Total	\$201 00

A Heart to Heart Chat

There are a great many of our readers who have ideas, and also know what kind of reading matter they would like to see in The Guide from week to week. We want to get in touch with these readers; we want their help to make The Guide better than it has ever been. In another part of this issue we are offering prizes for the letters containing the best suggestions for improving The Guide.

* * * * *

We are hoping to receive several hundred letters and we are certain that among them there will be very valuable suggestions that will help us to make The Guide of more use and greater interest to our readers. We hope that none of our readers will feel any hesitation in writing their frank opinion, because that is what we are after in this case.

* * * * *

There is another way in which we want our readers to lend us a hand. We want them to write us their experiences in different branches of agricultural endeavor and let us publish them for the benefit of other farmers. We are glad to pay for such contributions and any farmer who has had experiences and will place them on paper and send them to us will be well repaid for an odd evening's work. All of us learn from our own experiences and from the experiences of others. If we have to learn solely from our own experiences our progress is slow, but if we are able to profit by having the experiences of others placed before us we can progress rapidly.

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This is an opportunity for farmers' sons who may have attended agricultural college to profit from their summer's work on the farm. Every farmer who is studying to do his work better, has had experiences that are valuable to other farmers. The kind of experience we are particularly seeking is just the kind that is exchanged when two or three farmers get together and sit down for a good, quiet talk. In that way they find out from each other just how they perform certain operations on the farm, and each one is able to give the other an idea that is helpful. We want to open an "Experience Department" in The Guide containing just these experiences. Don't be particular whether you get the grammatical construction of your article alright or not, we will fix that up; all we want is facts.

* * * * *

Our readers will notice that our advertising pages are beginning to increase in volume, showing that the business institutions of the country are recovering from the panic which followed the outbreak of the war. These business concerns are realizing that the agricultural industry is the one to which all Canada must turn in the time of crisis, and therefore they are directing their advertisements to the farmers. Those who have a good crop this year have had excellent returns from it and undoubtedly will be large purchasers of the various necessities required on the farm.

* * * * *

There has been a very large increase in the acreage prepared for crop this fall, and, with a fair season next summer, the crop of grain ready for the market in 1915 will probably be very heavy. The prices, in all probability, will be high so that the farmers of Western Canada will be in a position to do more purchasing for themselves and to settle up more of their old accounts during the year 1915 than for some years past. For this reason we expect that the advertising business of The Guide will grow very rapidly.

* * * * *

We shall endeavor, to the best of our ability, not to accept advertisements from any but reliable firms. Occasionally commercial institutions get into difficulties and have to close their business, but such events cannot be foreseen, and, among those who have advertised in The Guide for the past five or six years, there are very, very few who have caused any loss to our readers thru business failures. It is because of the fact that we watch our advertising pages very carefully, and also because of the revenue it provides us with to publish a better paper, that we are anxious to have our readers, as far as possible, do their business with Guide advertisers, and to mention that fact to the advertiser when making the purchase.

* * * * *

It is probable, as we have stated before in these pages, that Western Canada will come thru the war in better shape than most other parts of the world, and we want The Guide to share in the prosperity which higher prices of grain will bring to those farmers who have a good crop. This can only be done by the development of our advertising business and the support of our readers in patronizing our advertisers.

* * * * *

Our subscriptions are coming in very well. There are still quite a number of our subscribers who have not renewed for the coming year. The label on their papers will tell them when their subscriptions expire, and we hope that without waiting for a notice from us they will send us \$1.00 to renew their subscriptions for one year or \$2.00 to renew it for three years. All this is a matter of very great importance to us, and we earnestly ask for the co-operation of our readers.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.



Painless

By our latest method we guarantee that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or Refund your Money.

New Method Dental Parlors

Cor. Portage and Donald
Canada's Best and Most Up to Date
Dental Office

SEED GRAIN WANTED

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



Water Your Cattle In the Stable

Don't drive them out through the cold to drink at a frozen trough or creek. They will not take nearly enough of the cold water that they require to give the most milk or put on the most flesh.

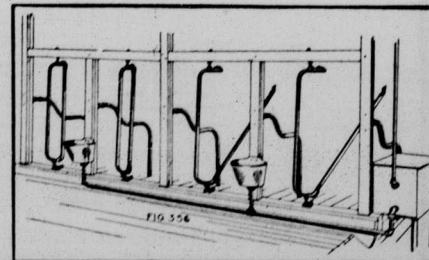
The BT Water Bowl

keeps a constant supply of fresh water before the cattle, so they can take a little sip when they want it and never go thirsty. Saves all the trouble of driving cows out to water. One bowl does for every two cows. They are easy to install and pay for themselves in a single winter.

GET FREE BOOKLET

Send your name and address for booklet that tells all facts. State number of cows you keep. Write to

BEATTY BROS. Limited
1572 DUBLIN ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The End of the Farmers' Year

Q About the time when freeze-up is to be expected you will probably, like most other farmers, have a car or so of your crop which you wish to dispose of before the close of navigation.

You Will Want Someone to Handle this Grain For You to the Best Advantage

It is a good chance for you to test the spirit of service that has built up the Farmers' Own Company into Canada's greatest commission house. In addition, just figure out how you will, **in the long run**, be infinitely better off by **now** using this, the very best, means for disposing of your grain. Only the extraordinary growth that has attended their handling of the farmers' grain has made it possible for Western farmers, through their own company,

The **GGG** Co.,
Ltd.

to help themselves in the **purchasing** end of their business. The creation of its **Co-operative and Machinery Departments** proves what can be done when a **certain** strength has been attained. It only emphasizes the **possibilities** there are in many other directions when **you** and your neighbours give **all** the support that is in your power. Don't say "My little bit won't make any difference." It will. We need your business.

We Want to Handle Your Grain

be it little or much. As a result you are assured of not only more satisfactory returns than you have thought possible, but a **Steadily-Lessening Cost of all your Farm Needs**. Already you can get values that mean a distinct loss to you for every day you delay taking advantage of them in

Wagons Buggies Sleighs Plows Harrows Drills
Gasoline Engines Fence Wire Fence Posts
Flour Lumber Coal

Do not lose another hour in testing what co-operation can be made to mean for you. Get in touch with "The Farmers' Own Company."

The

Grain

Growers'

Grain

Co.,
Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

FORT WILLIAM

NEW WESTMINSTER

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 11th, 1914

THE CONFERENCE

During the past few years our readers have seen in these pages many criticisms of the tariff policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and also of individual cases where it was pointed out that the tariff was imposing a very heavy burden upon the agricultural industry of Western Canada. We have also published in The Guide the relationship existing between the manufacturing industry of Canada and the other large commercial and financial institutions. Suggestions have been made from time to time that it would be well for the manufacturers and farmers to meet in conference to discuss matters of national importance. It will come somewhat as a surprise to most readers of The Guide to know that, on the invitation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a conference was held last week in the City of Winnipeg between representatives of the organized manufacturers and representatives of the organized farmers. The report of the proceedings of this conference will be found on another page of this issue.

This was the first time that the leaders of the Manufacturers' Association and the leaders of the organized farmers in Western Canada had ever met face to face. Each side has discussed its own problems thru the press and on the platform and has said some very strong things about the policy adopted by what they considered to be their opponents. The representatives of the manufacturers no doubt expected to see a much more warlike aggregation of farmers than those who met at the conference table. The farmers' representatives who gathered at the conference were dressed about the same as the ordinary business man of the cities; none of them carried weapons and none of them adopted a belligerent attitude. On the other hand the manufacturers did not seem to be overloaded with diamonds, nor did they claim that they had a monopoly of Canadian patriotism. There was some slight hesitation shown by both sides in the expression of opinion as the conference opened, but it soon dawned upon the manufacturers that the farmers intended them no bodily injury, and it became clear to the farmers that the manufacturers were not trying to betray them into some action which would lead to their disadvantage. Gradually the diffidence wore away and the conference became most exceedingly frank.

There were thirteen hours actually spent in conference, all of which time was occupied in discussion. The utmost harmony prevailed thruout. The farmers, however, discussed every phase of their program and laid before the manufacturers the true state of conditions in the rural West, showing how artificial restrictions were making farming an unprofitable business for a very large number of our farmers. As the matter was made clear the manufacturers heartily agreed to join hands with the farmers in an effort to have these disabilities removed as far as possible. They expressed themselves as quite willing to make sacrifices for the general good. The farmers' delegates boldly discussed the tariff showing how it burdened the farmers. The manufacturers agreed to have the tariff investigated to see how far it bore heavily upon the farming industry, with the aim of having it corrected. The farmers stated clearly that they believed in free trade with Great Britain, Reciprocity with the United States and general tariff reduction. Manufacturers made it equally plain that they were opposed to free trade, but declared that they were equally opposed to a prohibitive tariff. They thought there would be a common ground upon which both farmers and manufacturers would meet, and would be glad to

have an investigation by a board of able and unbiassed men, with the aim to arrive at this common ground. The tariff question was naturally the one which led to the strongest division of opinion, but when an agreement was reached to have a thorough investigation made into even the tariff, it was felt that decided progress had been accomplished. The manufacturers frankly admitted that it was bad for their industry to have the farmers of Canada in any other than a prosperous condition, and they expressed themselves as strongly in favor of any program of reform and improvement which would tend towards this end.

There was not so much difficulty met with in discussing the matter of high interest charges upon bank loans and mortgages and this also is to be a subject of searching enquiry. It was shown to the manufacturers that the practice of having all machinery notes, bank notes and other obligations fall due in October and November forced the farmers to throw their crop upon the market and thus break the prices. The manufacturers saw the seriousness of the situation and this will also be one of the subjects of enquiry with a view to remedy. The question of co-operation and the cheaper distribution of the products of the Canadian factories was laid before the meeting by the farmers, and it was shown to the manufacturers how they could help the farmers by aiding a system of distribution which would materially reduce the cost of taking the goods from the factory and placing them in the hands of the farmer. This will also be a subject of enquiry and will undoubtedly be the cause of considerable development in this direction.

Every other point of interest to the welfare of agriculture in Canada was thoroughly discussed and it was generally felt by all those present that the result of the conference would be a decided step in the right direction. It is very probable that the Dominion government will appoint a board of enquiry asked for in the course of a very few weeks and that the investigation will be taken up at once. If the board appointed by the government consists of able men who set out upon their work in real earnest, they will undoubtedly be enabled to accomplish very much for the improvement of the farmers of Canada as a whole. It was suggested and heartily agreed to by every one that further conferences between the farmers and manufacturers would help to clear away any misunderstanding that might exist between them, and also assist in getting them together to work for a common cause. They represented the two largest industries in Canada and, in the last analysis, their interests were the same. The manufacturers' representatives from the East undoubtedly had not before realized the conditions under which the Western farmers labor and the handicaps which they face in attempting to make a living for themselves and their families in the Prairie Provinces. They found that these Western difficulties were real, and that the representatives of the organized farmers of the West who met with them in conference were men of long years of experience in this country, well informed on every phase of Western conditions and capable of expressing their views in the clearest cut manner possible. Altogether the conference may be regarded as one of the most important meetings held in Canada in a long, long time, and, if the outcome of it is to get the manufacturers and the farmers closer together, working for a common cause instead of struggling as they have been for some years past, it will be one of the greatest accomplishments for the development of a great Canadian nation that has taken place in recent years.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The war situation, tho not greatly changed, continues to be favorable to the Allies. Slowly but surely the German lines are being forced back towards Berlin and, for the time at least, the attempt to force a way from Ostend down the Belgian and French coast to the ports on the Straits of Dover has been unsuccessful. In Prussia and Poland, both Germany and Russia are claiming important victories, and apparently each side is meeting with success at some points on the 200 mile battle line. In Belgium and France considerable ground has been gained, but the rate of progress from trench to trench is so slow that the ultimate defeat of Germany seems likely to come from national exhaustion and the inability of the country to continue to feed and maintain its enormous army, rather than from a decisive action on the field of battle. It is difficult to prevent Germany importing supplies from neutral countries, tho the allied fleets are on the watch for contraband, while she has money with which to pay for them, but there are signs visible to those acquainted with international finance that Germany, financially, is rapidly approaching the end of her resources. This is the most hopeful sign in the war situation. If Germany must be conquered by invading her territory and marching on Berlin by taking one fortress after another at the point of the bayonet, the cost in human life and suffering will be immensely greater than it has so far been in this, the bloodiest war of history. There will, however, be no turning back. General Von Bernhardi, in his remarkable book: "Germany and the Next War," said: "For us there are two alternatives and no third—world dominion or downfall." Britain and her allies have accepted that challenge, and whatever may be the cost, must, and will, see to it that the first alternative shall not be achieved.

The main German fleet is still safe in harbor protected by land forts and sea mines. There has, however, been some activity by submarines and cruisers and some fishing boats have been sunk by the Germans near the Norfolk coast. A German cruiser has been sunk by a mine intended for her enemies, and over 260 lives lost. The big naval news of the week, however, comes from the Southern Pacific, a German squadron of five cruisers having attacked three British cruisers and an auxiliary off the coast of Chili and sunk the "Good Hope," the flagship of the squadron, with Rear-Admiral Craddock and 900 men. The cruiser "Monmouth" was also severely damaged, but is believed to have run ashore.

Turkey, after attacking Russian seaports and then offering profuse apologies which were not accepted, is at last embroiled.

HIGH MORTGAGE CHARGES

Letters continually arrive at our office from farmers showing that the mortgage companies are taking advantage of the war situation to increase their rates of interest on mortgages which are being renewed at the present time. We have a letter from a farmer in Saskatchewan whose mortgage is falling due and he encloses the original letter from the Standard Trusts Company, of Winnipeg, demanding that the rate of interest on the renewal mortgage be made 9%.

A farmer in Alberta sends us his correspondence with the Manufacturer's Life Insurance Company. He had a mortgage with this company which was falling due. The notice from the company informed him that unless he replied by return mail and paid the mortgage in full or consented to renew it at 9% foreclosure proceedings would be instituted

immediately. The farmer could not pay the mortgage and was forced to accept the renewal at 9%.

We find that in most cases the mortgage companies, in addition to increasing the rate of interest on renewals, are also demanding a fee for renewal and in some cases are also making an additional inspection of the property, which also adds heavy costs to the farmer. We have published enough facts in regard to the mortgage companies and their actions at the present time to show that the farmers of Western Canada are being unfairly treated in the rates of interest which they are being compelled to pay on mortgages. This is a matter which can well be dealt with by the provincial legislature, and it is certainly the duty of our provincial parliaments to assist in bringing relief to the farmers in the respective provinces. It is hard enough for the farmer in the Western Provinces to make both ends meet under ordinary conditions, but it is doubly hard when he has to carry such interest burdens as we have shown he is compelled to carry. It is very likely that the Board of Enquiry asked for by the farmers and manufacturers will be appointed very shortly by the Dominion Government, and we would urge that every farmer who is paying high rates of interest on his mortgage should place the facts of the case before this Board of Enquiry as soon as it comes to the West. These facts may be placed before the Board privately by correspondence, or in person, and the farmer will thus not suffer the consequence which he might suffer by making the matter public.

The war has brought ruin, misery and widowhood to thousands of innocent Belgian women. To the Canadian farmer it has brought high grain prices. The Belgian Fund, therefore, has a special appeal for Canadian farmers.

In discussing the lumber situation on this page last week we mentioned that lumber prices were low, and that the manufacturers of lumber in British Columbia were not making money, in fact that a great many mills had closed down. When we mentioned that lumber prices were low we meant factory prices. We are well aware that the price of lumber at some of the retail lumber yards in the small prairie towns are about as high as ever. In the lumber business the widespread margin of profit goes to the retailer and it is only thru co-operative buying that the farmers can protect themselves from this rapacity. The farmers in every neighborhood who want lumber should get together and make up a carload order. They should then get prices from the various lumber companies advertising in The Guide and buy wherever they can get the best results. By so doing they will find that they will be able to lay their lumber down at their local point from 25 to 30 per cent., and on some lines even a greater percentage less than the retail prices demanded from them at their local lumber yards.

It is expected that there will be further conferences between the farmers and the manufacturers. Now that the manufacturers have discovered that it is quite safe to meet with the farmers we trust that representatives of the agricultural implement industries, who have the largest dealings with the Western farmers, will be present at the next conference in order to discuss problems which most vitally affect the farmers of the West.

The first Canadian contingent, now camped on Salisbury Plain, will soon be on the fighting line. The second is in training in Canadian cities and will be ready to go wherever duty calls as soon as uniforms and equipment can be provided. Several thousand men have volunteered for the third contingent

and some of these also are in training. The young men of Canada evidently are ready and anxious to do their share in the fight.

Large orders for saddles, harness, shoes, blankets and other army supplies are being placed in Canada by the British and French governments. Under Free Trade the manufacturers of these goods would have cheaper raw materials, cheaper machinery, and a lower cost of living, which would have enabled them to produce the supplies needed by the allied armies at a lower cost.

When the farmers and manufacturers begin to work together it is another indication that many differences of opinion may be cleared away thru a heart to heart and face to face, friendly discussion.

The reports of the war correspondents of the different belligerent countries are about as contradictory and misleading as those of the Grit and Tory newspapers around election time.

The mortgage companies evidently believe that everyone must be prepared to sacrifice something in this crisis. They are doing their part by sacrificing the farmers and raising the rate of interest when renewing a mortgage.

Does your neighbor read The Guide? If not, you would be doing him the greatest possible service by inducing him to become a subscriber.

Fifteen hundred Saskatchewan horses are on their way to fight for the Empire. Every lover of horses will wish for them kind treatment and a safe return from the battlefield.



AFTER WAITING SIXTY YEARS

NOTE.—The entry of Turkey into the war gives Russia the opportunity for which she has been waiting ever since the Crimean War. In the war of 1853-56, it will be remembered, Great Britain and France came to the assistance of Turkey and defeated Russia. Now, for the first time, Russia has an opportunity to be avenged on the Sultan's kingdom and will no doubt drive the Turks out of Europe and extend her own territory to the Mediterranean Sea. Turkey is largely under German influence, her army and navy being officered to a great extent by Germans. Turkey came into the war thru her Black Sea fleet bombarding Russian ports. Her government afterwards apologised saying the navy had acted without instructions, but was informed that the apology had come too late.

The Trouble-Trail

By Samuel Alexander White

Drawing by Fergus Kyle

Sergeant Silgarde, of the Mounted Police, pushed open the door of Ransome's Rest, the largest saloon in Forty-Mile Post.

"Bryce Casmar been in here this morning?" he asked the proprietor.

"Just gone out," informed Ransome, moving over to the window and looking up-street. "Yonder he is stopped. See him? Talkin' to yon old crowbait in funeral clothes!"

The Sergeant stuck his head round the door jamb and took a surreptitious squint up the main street of Forty-Mile. A few blocks above he could see Casmar with his back against one of the veranda posts of the N.A.T. & T. store, listening to some harangue from a lean, black-garmented fellow who seemed a cross between a quack doctor and an itinerant phrenologist.

"Old crowbait's a broker," enlightened Ransome. "Got some quartz veins he calls mines up the Chandinu. Tryin' hard to get Bryce to invest real gold in them."

Silgarde idly stretched his hands up to the top of the doorway and raised his whole body so that his moccasined toes swung clear of the floor.

"Guess Bryce won't invest in any mine," he observed. "Unless it's one measuring seven by five by three, with a little wooden slab at the end!"

"What?" demanded Ransome, startled out of his habitual self-complacency. "There ain't nuthin' to that dago business?"

"There sure is. A whole lot to it!" the Sergeant assured him, suddenly launching out thru the doorway with a skilful swing. "You keep your eyes open, and you'll see how much."

The trail thru the camp which served as Main Street was beaten hard by the feet of men and huskies and polished smooth by sledge runners, but Silgarde did not avail himself of the inviting path. Walking cat-footed in the fluffy, new side-snow, he crept down upon Casmar and the broker. Casmar's back remained nailed to the veranda post as tightly as a patent medicine sign, and Casmar heard no creaking foot-gear, for Silgarde was wearing smoke-tanned mooseskin. The broker, punching his arguments home, was likewise unaware of the Mounted man's approach, but just as he came to his platitudinous phrase: "Not a prospect but a proven mine!" there was a sudden twitching at the holster which hung under Casmar's mackinaw coat. Casmar's hand came down too late. The holster was empty, and he felt a rude poking in his ear.

"You've lost something, Bryce," grinned the Sergeant. "But I'll sure give you back its contents if your opinions don't coincide with mine. Are they coinciding?"

Casmar turned a bronzed straight-featured face and regarded the Mounted man thoughtfully.

"I guess they are, Sergeant. But what in thunder have I done on you?"

"Nothing. It's the Law you're up against. You know you've done as you pleased in the Forty-Mile for a long period. You know I've closed my eyes so as not to see you doing it. I like you, Casmar. I've liked you from the first, when you blew up here from the South devil-go-shift and friend-cut-out. You have sense. What dazzles me is why you didn't use it, why you didn't figure out where your trouble-trail would land you."

"It hasn't landed me yet!"

"Guess again. It sure has. You've gone the limit. You plugged a dago last night, and the dago's going to die."

"But he needed plugging, Sergeant. He sat opposite me, a white man, in Pollino's Cafe and told me to my face that Hasselgreaves, another white man, had blanketed claims on Moose Creek and—"

"An impossibility, gentlemen," cut in the broker. "An impossibility owing to the new method of recording. I can take you both to the recording office—"

"Oh, go to thunder!" ordered Casmar, whirling on him fiercely.

And the broker went!

Casmar turned again to the Sergeant. "That dago business was self-defence," he asserted.

"I calculate it was," replied Silgarde. "You're not the kind to draw unless someone else is drawing. But your reputation's against you, Bryce, and the other Italian who was with Crossetti is prepared to swear that his companion had no weapon and used none."

"It was the usual thing, a knife. Lovesca took it out of Crossetti's hands when he went down. I thought he was coming for me, too, and I covered him, but he went hunting for you."

"I believe you, Casmar. No man up here can say you ever lied. But it would be Lovesca's word against your own in the court they're establishing. And you know they'd take Lovesca's. As I said before, you'd lose out on your reputation."

The Sergeant had pocketed Casmar's gun. He, too, leaned against one of the veranda posts of the store, his arms folded, and the two men studied each others' faces, creased as those faces were

"All I got to do is throw the harness on my dogs."

"Throw ahead. I'm escorting you to the boundary."

Inside a quarter of an hour a sled drawn by five malemutes flashed past Ransome's Rest. Ransome, springing to the window, saw that Bryce Casmar was driving and Sergeant Silgarde steering.

"Never a-fore seen a man goin' by dog-team to that plantin'-ground as Silgarde mentioned," he observed philosophically.

Forty-Mile Post lies at the junction of the Forty-Mile River with the Lower Yukon. Casmar and the Sergeant swung out on the frozen tributary and headed up it. Fifteen miles or so westward ran the line separating the American and Canadian Forty Miles. There was two feet of snow on the ice, but the trail was well broken, so there was no need for Casmar to travel in advance of the dogs. He ran beside, the crack of his long whip splitting the frosty calm. Sergeant Silgarde had the gee pole, twisting the front

in the long snowshoe stride. "Yes, it is. Remember, I like you. I like you well, or I wouldn't try to shove a foot into your affairs. But Hasselgreaves is a pretty close friend of mine and he's told me something of the break-up between you and his girl Lunetta. Now I want you to take the chance of straightening that out. Forrest tells me that Lunetta and young Marvin are on their way in from St. Michaels to visit him. He's over on Moose Creek a lot, and naturally they will be, too. So—"

"That's plenty, Silgarde," interrupted Casmar, shaking off the Sergeant's hand. "I can sure attend to my own affairs. And just remember I'm not taking olive branches from you. Hasselgreaves, Lunetta, or anyone else."

Viciously Casmar flicked his whip into the malemutes, lashing them to full speed. Then, beating them at their own game and leaving Silgarde back at the gee pole, he dashed ahead and commenced to break trail where it was already broken. He stayed thus in the lead past Brown Creek and on to the bend of the Forty-Mile River below the mouth of Moose Creek. There the Sergeant threw his weight back upon the gee pole.

"Whoa!" he yelled.

The malemutes halted.

Casmar looked about, wheeled, and came slowly back.

"This is the boundary?" he asked.

Silgarde nodded. "We're square on the line. Over yonder's the American Forty-Mile and your opportunity to become a law-observer. You sure must change your ways, Casmar. The Mounted Police are the big noise up here now. The Yukon isn't wild and woolly any more. And we've got that disturbing element known as the bad man on the run."

"Got any more advice for me?"

"Yes. Remember you're outlawed. Never turn your malemutes' noses into the Canadian Forty-Mile again. Alaska's your abode. Can you keep that in your head, Bryce?"

"I sure can, Sergeant."

"Then here's your gun!"

II

The twilight Arctic afternoon was merging into the gloomy Arctic night as Casmar came up from the bend of the Forty-Mile River to the mouth of Moose Creek. There on the boundary squatted the American customs house. Thru it all the gold of the American Forty Mile was checked on its way to Dawson City, and around it clustered the heterogeneous log and canvas buildings of the Moose Creek camp. The camp was seething with life. Cabins, stores and restaurants were full, and the Lucky Strike saloon, where Casmar housed his dogs and ate supper, was jammed with Moose Creek men, men from more distant creeks, Wade, Chicken, Franklin, Last Chance, Napoleon, and with Dawson and Eagle freighters.

On the dancing floor of the Lucky Strike glided the usual two-score couples. Storming the bar leaned the usual crowd of besiegers. And around the tables hung the usual host of stakers. Of this latter throng Casmar was a unit, a fortunate unit for once. But he was not bucking the roulette wheel or taking chances at faro. With a Moose Creek man for a partner against two men from Wade he sat in at a game of poker in a quiet corner. So lucky he was that the Wade men went broke and gave up their chairs to a pair of Eagle freighters with full pokes. In the shift of partners Casmar had opportunity to tilt back his own chair and idly survey the room. His eyes roved carelessly back and forth over the hard-bitten visages of the oldtimers and suddenly fixed with startled recognition on the face of a tenderfoot sitting two tables distant. The tenderfoot was an American, very young and very drunk, in tailored clothes. With a Last Chance man for a partner he was playing against Juneau George and Juneau George's working mate, Frisco Ramsford.

On the instant that he recognized the boy, Casmar had a wild desire to leave the Lucky Strike. But the rules of the

Continued on Page 20



"You're not drawing, Juneau!"

by the blizzard-winds and seared by the Arctic frost.

"Well, what's to it?" Casmar asked at last.

"The American boundary right now," Silgarde told him, "or a chance in the court when they get it working. Take your choice, Bryce. But I wish I were choosing for you."

"Don't worry, Sergeant," laughed Casmar. "The boundary will do. I'm not so struck on the Forty-Mile Post that I can't leave it."

Silgarde unfolded his arms, and a sigh of relief heaved up his powerful chest.

"Good!" he ejaculated. "I was afraid you'd be so stubborn you wouldn't go. Your pride's so thundering stiff. I believe it was that that sent you to the North in the first place. Tho you'd never say!"

"No, I'd never say," returned Casmar, his lips setting in a grim line.

"Ready to mush now, then?" asked the Sergeant in the awkward pause.

of the flying sled round the river bends. They whirled thru the twilight Arctic noon at a great speed, and that speed, coupled with an atmosphere of thirty below, practically prohibited speech. Not till they had covered over a third of their journey and had passed the mouth of Bear Creek was the silence broken. Then it was Silgarde who spoke.

"Didn't think you'd be so fast about championing Forrest Hasselgreaves," he panted, the smoke of his breathing fogging the air.

"Forrest Hasselgreaves is a white man," replied Casmar. "And no dago puts over anything on a white man while I'm round."

"Still, you and Forrest aren't on a very solid friendship basis!"

"No."

"What's the reason?"

"None of your business, Silgarde."

The Sergeant chuckled. "Yes, it is, Bryce," he corrected, letting slip the gee pole and placing a hand on Casmar's shoulder so that they lurched together

Grain Growers' Annual

Address of the President, T. A. Crerar

The following is the report presented to the annual meeting of shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. held at Winnipeg on November 4 and 5, by the President, T. A. Crerar

Another year has rolled by and we are again assembled, for the eighth time, to consider as shareholders of the company, the business of another year.

When the directors met the shareholders at our annual meeting a year ago, they had to report serious losses in the Company's business for the year then closed. This was not a pleasant task. The report we have now to make for the past year is not one covering losses, but rather one of steady progress. There have been difficulties to surmount, but they have been slight in comparison with the difficulties of the three previous years. Our Company might very well be likened to a great ship on the ocean that has passed thru severe storms and come thru into fairer weather.

Manitoba Country Elevators

You will remember that in our operation of the Manitoba Government elevators for the year ending 31st August, 1913, the Company made a very considerable loss, due to reasons set out in our report of a year ago. For the year ending 31st August, 1914, I am glad to say that we were able to change this into a small profit of \$4,317.29.

I may tell you quite frankly that the publicity and comments given to our losses on the export business by some newspapers in their reports on our annual meeting a year ago, led to some injury to our credit, and in order to provide against any contingency that might arise in this connection, we thought it wise at that time, to ship out immediately a large quantity of grain which we were holding in our elevators, so that it would be available for immediate realization. Events for a few months after our meeting proved the wisdom of this course, and while the selling of this grain placed us in a position to successfully meet any demands that might be made upon us,

somewhat upset our calculations in this respect, and I should not be at all surprised if the Company operated these elevators this season at a loss. In again leasing these elevators, the directors have acted within the authority given them by the shareholders at the last annual meeting. We had undoubted evidence that the government of Manitoba had the opportunity to lease these elevators to outside firms (connected, I believe, with Minneapolis grain interests) for a higher rental than we were willing to pay. They desired, however, that they should remain in the hands of the farmers of the province, and consequently we are operating them again. The method of leasing from year to year is not a very satisfactory one and we should have some expression of opinion from the shareholders as to whether or not it would be advisable for the directors to endeavor to secure these elevators for a term of years. There is no doubt that the changed conditions in the last three or four years have considerably affected the value of many of them, and this has to be taken into consideration.

Loyalty Essential to Success

It is a fact that in many cases we have not received the support we should have had in the operation of these elevators. At many points every effort possible has been used to draw support from us. The cost of operating an elevator on the average, exclusive of interest and depreciation charges, is at least \$150 per month. It takes a certain volume of grain to repay or make this amount. If the volume of grain is not forthcoming, the operation is carried on at a loss. In many cases last season we closed elevators early—creating dissatisfaction thereby—because every day they were open meant additional loss. It wants always to be borne in mind that in elevator operation it is the volume of grain that counts. The personality and ability of the operator is a very important factor. To build up an efficient elevator service in this respect, we must aim to retain our good men. They cannot be expected to work seven or eight months in the year and be available again when we want them.

Eight or ten years ago, before the farmers became active in the handling of their own grain business, and indeed today in many of the newer portions of the Canadian Northwest, very large spreads were taken, and in the absence of competition the grading of grain lay entirely in the hands of the operator of the elevator. In this way many elevators, thru the considerable volume of grain they handled, were able to pay for themselves practically in one year. As far as Manitoba, at least, is concerned, this has very much changed, and the grain elevator service to farmers today in this province generally could not be much improved upon. It is impossible, however, for the Company to operate elevators in this province or anywhere else, if we cannot do so profitably. This is a matter that I think could very well be discussed by the shareholders present. My own view is that every effort possible should be made to enable the Company to retain these elevators and to operate them profitably, and this can be done—despite the keen and sometimes unfair competition we have—if those who wish

the Company well in this province will give it the proper measure of support. Indirectly, they are valuable to us as feeders to our terminal elevator at Fort William. From information we secured last summer, we had good reason to believe that the interests who were endeavoring to lease them, desired to use them as feeders for their terminals. This would have affected us in the other end of our operations, and was an additional reason why the directors desired to retain them.

Export Business

You will recall that in the report of our export business a year ago the company had suffered a very serious loss, and to meet that the shareholders by resolution authorized a reduction in our reserves sufficient to meet it, up to \$250,000. When we actually got the old business all cleaned up we found the loss was a trifle over \$240,000. This has all been met out of the reserves the Company had created. The shareholders at that time asked the directors to consider ways and means of still con-

tinuing in this business, realizing that the Company must build its business so that it controls or influences, as far as possible, all the channels and steps between producer and consumer, in marketing our grain.

I am glad to say that the directors have been able to effect the re-organization of the export business under management which we believe is entirely capable to handle it. Our new manager has had fifteen years' experience in the business, and comes to us exceedingly well recommended. He has taken some stock in the Export Company and has been elected on the board of directors as managing director. We thought it advisable to reduce the number of directors on the board of the Export Company from nine to five. The other four of these five directors are the executive of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company thus fully retains control.

We were able to make very satisfactory arrangements with the Bank of Montreal for a line of credit to handle the account. No guarantee has been given, or will be given, by The Grain Growers' Grain Company on any part of the business of the Export Company. It will stand absolutely on its own feet. As The Grain Growers' Grain Company paid all of the losses, our investment of \$50,000 still stands in it. The Company under the new management started business in August and has already done a very nice business. There is every reason to hope and expect that in a few years we will have a business that we can be proud of—one that is now on a sound basis financially and is already exerting influence upon the marketing of our grain abroad. Our export business a year ago was in about as bad shape as it was possible to conceive of. Today it occupies a standing as good as that of any other firm on our exchange.

Terminal Elevators

Our small terminal elevator, known as Terminal "H," at Fort William, which, as reported to you in our last annual meeting, had been purchased with a view of putting the Company in a position to handle some of the tough grain by mixing, and to clean cars that might be rejected for containing other grains,

has not proved financially successful for the first year. After charging up interest, taxes and depreciation against it, we had a considerable loss upon it, which of course has been entirely cleaned off.

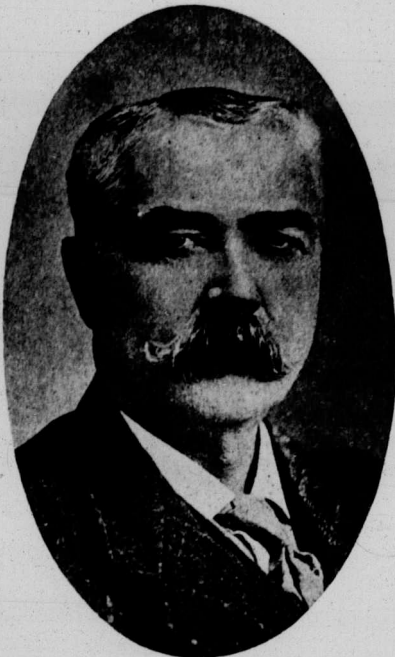
While these elevators a few years previous to last year undoubtedly made considerable profits, more stringent regulations by the Grain Commission—and particularly the character of the crop for last year, where the grain was all high quality and spreads between grades very narrow, the need of such an elevator was not so apparent and the opportunity to make a profit on it was lacking. This year, owing to changed conditions, we expect to run this elevator at a profit.

In our large elevator leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, we handled about a million bushels more grain last year than we did the year previous. A considerable amount had to be spent in repairs and also in installing a plant for receiving and distributing power at the elevator. This elevator also proved profitable, altho the profits on it were somewhat less than the previous year, owing to the causes I have just mentioned.

Co-operative Department

Reference was made in our report a year ago to our Co-operative Department. We have since considerably enlarged the scope of its work. Up to the 31st of August, 1913, our work in this respect was confined to the handling of flour. In the year ending 31st August, 1914, in addition to flour we have handled the following commodities—and quantities in carload and less than carload lots:

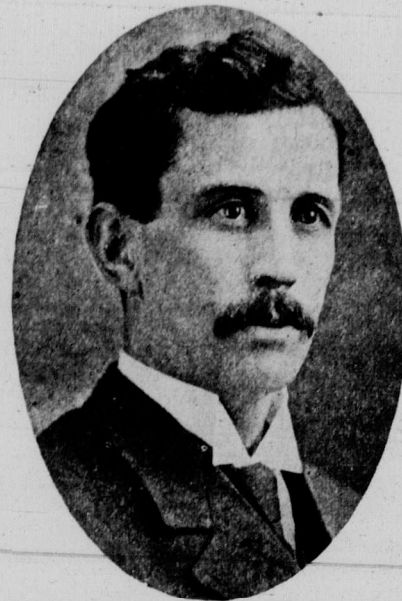
Commodity	Commenced Business	Quantity Handled
Coal	Oct., 1913	8,926 tons
Apples	Oct., 1913	5,336 barrels
Lumber	March, 1914	89 carloads
Fence Posts	March, 1914	60 carloads
Flour		243 carloads
Woven Fence Wire	April, 1914	190,280 rods
Barb Wire	April, 1914	8,581-80 rod rolls
Binder-Twine		2,395,400 lbs.



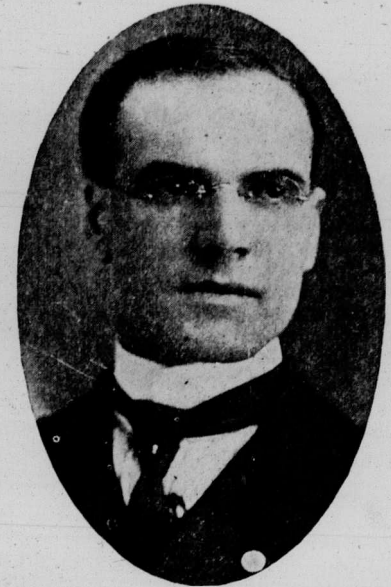
JOHN KENNEDY
Vice-President
Grain Growers' Grain Company

it deprived us of a very considerable profit that we might have made by holding this grain in the elevators and earning the carrying charge upon it thru-out the winter. If we had had all the money we could have used to advantage, we could have made these elevators earn, I think, at least twenty thousand dollars more.

We have, as you will have noticed from reports in the newspapers, leased these elevators for another year on somewhat better terms than we had them a year ago. This lease was concluded before the outbreak of war, and when the crop in Manitoba promised very well for this season. The shrinkage in grain yields, due to unfavorable weather in August, and the outbreak of war, has



T. A. CRERAR, President
Grain Growers' Grain Company



E. J. FREAM
Vice-President
Grain Growers' Grain Company

Your directors have gone rather slowly in this field and have regarded the work up to the present time as an experiment. It is an experiment which has proved successful, and it can now be regarded as a permanent feature of the company's business. Owing to its growth and position the Company is able to buy many commodities on as good a basis, and better in some cases, than the ordinary wholesaler can. Our aim should be to reduce to as low a point as possible the cost between manufacturer and consumer. Our Western farmers are losing as much today in their methods of buying their requirements as they did twelve years ago in the marketing of their grain.

In addition to the articles enumerated
Continued on Page 27

The Mail Bag

FOR THE RED CROSS FUND

Editor, Guide:—Will you kindly acknowledge in your next issue the receipt by The Canadian Red Cross Society, of the sum of \$43 from the people of Copley, Man., per Mrs. J. R. Nunn. The contributions coming in from the various towns throughout the province are most welcome and are a material assistance to the committee in its work. This special acknowledgment thru your columns is asked for by the remitter. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,

W. W. WATSON,
Hon. Treasurer Manitoba Branch.

WANTS TO CONTRIBUTE

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of September 30 appears an article by George Love, Secretary of the Ninga Association of Manitoba, in regard to that Association raising a war relief fund, in which I am very much interested. From principle I am strongly opposed to war, for as a rule it is merely for possession of more territory, but in this case England could do nothing else to save her honor. Now here in the Kindersley district we are pretty hard hit this year, but I think a great many of us would be glad to squeeze out a sack of flour for a purpose like this, and if the Saskatchewan Association takes it up, I hope that we who are not yet members will not be forgotten.

L. P. TYSON.

Kindersley, Sask.

A MIGHTY ARMY

Editor, Guide:—The Empire is at war and we are in need of brave men to face the German armies in the field. There is some talk of introducing compulsory service in Great Britain and certain zealots in Canada have vigorously urged its enforcement here. I believe that it is impossible, for a variety of reasons, to apply conscription to the whole country, but there seems to be no reason why the principle should not be adopted to a limited degree.

Let us have at once a law enacting compulsory military service for all our professional politicians of both the historic parties. Consider the magnificent military material which is here available. Endowed as they are with ample wind, they would be able to undertake forced marches unparalleled in the annals of warfare. Their unrivalled capacity for extricating themselves from scrapes and difficult positions is notorious and would be more than useful. They would require no large commissariat and supply train. Accustomed as they are to help themselves freely from any region within which they are located, they would make ample provision for themselves by their time honored methods of loot applied to food and provisions. If, when confronted by a German attack, they were allowed to stand on the edge of the trenches and make a few of the usual Ottawa speeches, I feel certain that the attack would at once collapse and the enemy retreat in confused disorder.

Last, but not least, we can spare them better than any other class; many of them would never be missed and they would perish for their country's good. If such a regiment of our Canadian politicians were formed and they were assigned the task of leading a forlorn hope against some German fortress like Metz, an admirable double purpose might be served.

PATRIOT.

ALBERTA TEMPERANCE PETITION

Editor, Guide:—Persistent reports are going the rounds of the province, and have been circulated thru some of the newspapers, to the effect that the cost in the gathering of signatures on the petition for a Prohibitory Liquor Act, which was recently presented to the provincial legislature by the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, was thirty thousand dollars.

We are writing this note to you to state that the above report is without foundation in fact. It is both absurd and false. Parties circulating this story are certainly under a misapprehension.

We desire to state that the total expenses of the League for the entire campaign, from March 1, 1914, to October

1, 1914, of organization, printing, mailing, telephone and telegraph, is nine thousand dollars. Petitions were circulated in all fifty-five of the constituencies. The provincial league paid no salaries to any person outside of their regular staff of workers, the entire canvass being made by volunteers, many of whom used horses and buggies for days at a time. Automobiles were also put into active service. Farmers left their harvest fields to take part in this work.

We trust that you will be good enough to give this matter the greatest publicity in the next issue of your paper.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

W. F. GOLD,

General Secretary;

J. H. McDONALD,

Treasurer.

Edmonton, Oct. 30.

FROM THE FARMERS' STAND-POINT

Editor, Guide:—For the last four or five years, but more especially in the last few months, newspapers, farm journals and periodicals of all kinds have been advocating the "back to the farm" movement in season and out of season.

Apparently the farmers themselves have been led to believe that in some unaccountable manner it is to their interests that more and yet more people should engage in agriculture.

Now I can readily understand that it is to the benefit of every other class that the supply of farmers and farm

farmer producing foodstuffs in competition with me.

The highly colored advertising matter sent out by the government and real estate agents, together with the inducements that are offered by the governments to people of all classes and occupations to go on the land, is, in my opinion, responsible for the majority of failures on the farm and it is unfair to the men who have made farming their life study, that they should be subjected to a competition of this kind. There are more men needed on the land, not as farmers, but as farm helpers.

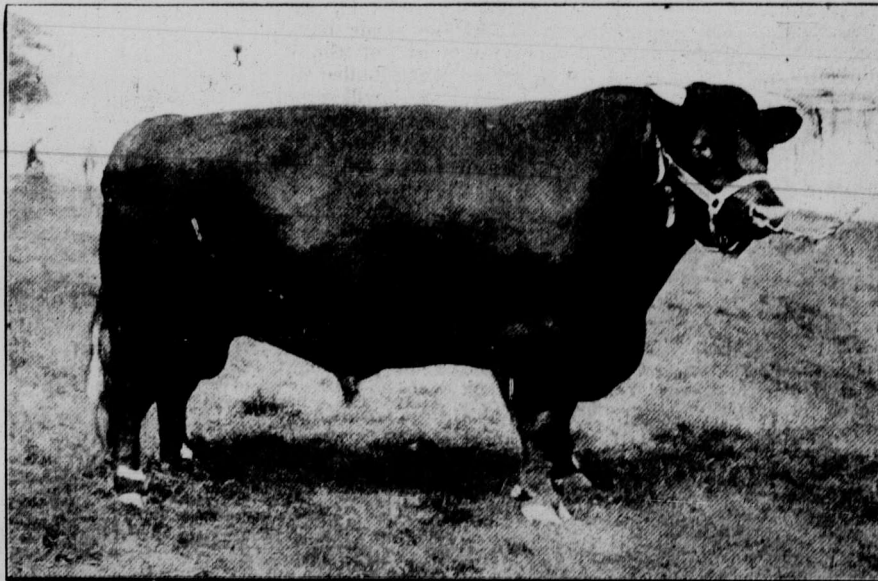
During the fall of 1913 I tried in vain to hire an extra man to get the work cleaned up before the real cold weather. Had I wanted men for threshing I might have been lucky enough to secure them at \$3 a day, altho there was at least one machine in this district that closed down for want of help, but to get men to do ordinary farm work was absolutely impossible at any price.

It is claimed that the large majority of farmers in Western Canada are not prospering, in fact, that a great many are actually going behind because the profits are not what they should be.

If such has been the case, and the prospects are now good for an increased demand at better prices for his products the coming year, why in the name of common sense cannot the "poor, down-trodden farmer" (?) be left alone to reap at least one really profitable crop?

G. W. STOCKTON.

Wordsworth, Sask.



"SILVER MINT III."

Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Royal. Shown by Sir Herbert Leon, Bletchley Park, Bucks. This bull is described as of great substance and wonderful presence, deep in the middle, even in flesh, but a little faulty at the tail.

products should be large and ever increasing, but how anyone who pretends to have the interests of the farmer at heart can advocate all sorts of fantastic schemes for coaxing and in some instances even forcing people "back to the land" is beyond my comprehension.

I always try to apply the same business principles to farming that I do to our mercantile businesses, and if there should be a great revival of trade in any of the towns where we are selling goods, so that the prospects looked good for an increase in sales and profits, I should certainly resent any attempt of the city fathers to induce more merchants to come in by offering bonuses or perhaps going into business themselves, and I am sure that there is no council so devoid of business sense as to even suggest the like.

Yet in connection with the farmer that is exactly what our governments are asked to do and, in fact, to a great extent, are doing.

As a merchant I realize that every man who is not in my line of business is a possible customer for me, but the moment that man commences to sell goods that I have been selling, not only does he cease to be a customer, but he becomes a competitor.

As a farmer I look on this matter in precisely the same way. When the city man moves to the country I lose a possible customer and find another

WORLD FEDERATION AND PEACE

Editor, Guide:—

Then will the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags be furled,

In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the world.

People all the world over are this year being made to realize the awful horrors of war, as never before, and to deplore it and the causes leading thereto. Men and women everywhere are led to wonder why, in this age of the world, such things should be, and if they could not be avoided. Various ideas are thought of and expressed in regard to the matter, some of the ideas being wise and some extremely foolish. The ideas that some people advance, that war is necessary and according to scripture, are really as absurd as the Emperor of Germany's claim to divine right to rule the earth, and should not be entertained by people with common sense. Wars between nations are no more right or necessary than the murder of one individual by another. War is, in fact, wholesale murder, and God unmistakably is opposed to murder and wants people to love one another instead of hating one another. Christ came to establish peace on the earth, and is called "The Prince of Peace" (Is. 9, 7), and the angels at the advent declared "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men" (Luke 2, 14). It was prophesied of Christ in Isaiah 2, 4, and Micah 4, 3,

"And He shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall no more lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." If the so-called christian nations were faithfully adhering to the teachings of Christ, as given in the Sermon on the Mount, recorded in the fifth and sixth chapters of Matthew, there would be no war. If people were half as earnest in promoting peace and goodwill among the nations as they have been in fostering jealousies, suspicions and militarism, the condition of the world would be far different and happier than it is. If the leading nations of the earth had spent one thousandth part as much in recent years to promote peace and goodwill among the nations as they have spent on armaments, they would probably not have concluded that war was "inevitable" and made themselves "ready" for the terrible manslaughtering campaign which has been precipitated. If the governments of the world will even now vote \$10,000 each toward a "World Peace Congress or Convention" of government representatives of nations and world peace advocates to consider how best to get the conflict stopped and a permanent world peace arranged, it will accomplish more good than the sacrifice of billions of dollars and millions of men for a continuance of the gigantic struggle to the bitter end. Would it not be far better to conserve the lives of capable men for world service, rather than sacrifice them in human slaughter? Would it not be more sane to preserve cash and property for worthy industrial enterprises than to squander it so recklessly in killing off men and destroying valuable property?

While we may be thankful for what has been accomplished in the interests of international peace, thru the efforts of peace advocates and peace societies, the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and other religious denominations, peaceable statesmen and diplomatists, and by peace treaties, arbitrations, and alliances, there has been considerable left undone that might have been done to promote peace and goodwill, and it is about time that the citizens in general in every country awakened to their responsibility in the matter and insisted on their respective governments taking proper action to secure the establishment of a permanent world peace.

A world federation of all nations is what is needed to secure permanent international peace, and should be established to prevent a recurrence of such awful conflicts as the one now raging in Europe. The superiority of a federation of all nations maintained by mutual consent and co-operation to promote the highest welfare of all, instead of despotic military imperialisms, armament rivalries, and "balance of power" alliances, is self evident. The cost of maintaining a "World Parliament," composed of from two to five representatives from each nation, colony and dependency, to adjust international matters to remove friction, would be practically nothing compared to the cost of maintaining rival armaments even on a so-called peace footing, and would serve all countries' interests far better and would be considerably more appropriate for present day civilization than the absurd barbaric outrages, practice of militarism and infernal international jealousy and suspicion.

In the interests of the peace movement, citizens all over Canada, who appreciate the efforts to bring about a lasting world peace, are requested to send names and addresses to the undersigned, to help facilitate the completion of thorough organization for influential action. We appeal especially to officers and members of men's brotherhoods, farmers' organizations, labor organizations, Y.M.C.A. and W. C. T. U. workers, temperance organizations, Sunday schools and Young People's Society workers, ministers of the churches, school teachers, newspaper editors, members of parliament and other persons of influence to co-operate with us in this most important and beneficent undertaking.

W. E. DeFOREST,

Springfield, Ont.

World Peace Advocate and Organizer.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

BIG GRANTS TO AGRICULTURE

The Federal Government of the United States has turned over a new leaf, so far as governments are concerned, and has made a grant to each of the States of the union of ten thousand dollars for the promotion of rural improvement.

This grant will be repeated and enlarged for seven succeeding years, if each state will match it with a grant from its own treasury.

When the bill had passed the house and become law The Delineator at once started a campaign urging the women of the rural communities to put in a claim at once for a share of the money to be used for the betterment of farm homes and offered prizes for the best letters setting forth the uses to which this money ought to be put. We are printing some of these letters below so that our readers may see how the wants of the American women compare with their own.

The significant thing about this grant is that the United States government has evidently been aroused at last to the fact that the farmers are not nearly as prosperous as they ought to or would be if the business of agriculture was more thoroughly understood by those engaged in it.

But the outdoor side of agricultural life will never be really successful until thrift, efficiency and beauty enter into the home, and so we hope that the States will be wise enough to apportion a large part of the grant for the improvement of rural homes.

With the boys taught to respect agriculture as a profession and the girls trained to make their homes as beautiful and efficient as they might be made, the old complaint about girls and boys leaving the farm will not any longer be heard.

With these very generous grants, the farmers in the country to the South of us are themselves to blame if they fail to transplant into the rural districts practically all the real comforts and advantages of the city.

They should be able to have good roads, good schools with technical education and domestic science training in them, travelling libraries and exhibits of art, gymnasiums for the young men and women, and rural nurses. In fact they ought to be able to gather about them all the essentially fine things of urban life and combine them with the beauty and freedom and healthfulness of the country.

And now to add the moral to the tale—Let us hope that the day is not so far distant when the farming communities of this country will be treated to a similar consideration on the part of our government, when those in authority will be nearly as much excited about building up and improving our natural industry of agriculture as they are in establishing manufactures here that are foreign to the country.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Oh, for a Share

We have in our town a population of 1,000 inhabitants who, if thoroughly aroused from their state of drowsiness, dissension and inactivity by a common active interest in some form of advancement and modern occupation, would and could make one of the most charming, industrious and perhaps prosperous spots in this whole State of Louisiana.

Possessing natural agricultural possibilities, it is handicapped by traditional methods.

Oh, if we could only get a share of that \$40,000,000 which some one has foreseen would be such a godsend to the farm, what could not be accomplished! In our place, the men need it too; they need the advantage of really thorough agricultural methods, which will tend to awaken interest and bring success, the failure of which has resulted in discouragement. There are hundreds of wide-awake, college-bred, competent boys who must make a success of life by their very ardor and ambition, who, because of other failures and their ignorance of the real home advantages, leave to turn their activity, idealism and competency to the welfare and advancement of the city.

And unless the minds of these young men be opened to an understanding of agricultural worth, nothing can really be accomplished. For every community needs young shoulders as well as old and wise heads to lift the burdens, to meet and solve the problems of rural advancement.

Give us the opportunities our sisters of the city enjoy, and see to what splendid use we could put them, perhaps better than others, because we have suffered from their lack. Just once give us the chance of showing our appreciation of what thorough knowledge can accomplish, and watch us climb to the top!

Texas Men are Spenders, But—

The men of this neighborhood are spenders. They buy, buy, buy—anything and everything, beginning with farm machinery, of course. Then when they are supplied with those things they buy pianos and automobiles, but never any of the newer inventions to lighten women's work.

You'll say the women are to blame. They are not! They don't know what they need nor what and where to buy. And food—oh, the waste that goes on in most country homes, not only the stuff which they raise, but that which they buy! All because they don't know the simplest principles of home science. I want every school district to have a visit from a home demonstrator once a year, anyway. And I'd like better to have model kitchens with a demonstrator in charge going about from place to place and stopping in each a few days to lecture and teach. But any plan is good that will teach our country women to be real home-makers.

L.Q.L., Texas.

A Five-Mile Kitchen

The men and women need to be taught the proper way to plan, remodel and furnish their homes. Co-operation is needed so as to have light, gas, or at the least oil in large quantities, for cooking. Show them that running water, a kitchen sink, wash-basin and bathroom are necessities. Also stationary tubs, and an ice-chest for summer use. Teach them how to build kitchens to save steps.

I have lived in kitchens where I have walked five miles to get one meal and wash the dishes. Every small town and farm needs step-savers.

No wonder the boy and girl of today go to the cities. I don't blame them. The farmer will buy a very expensive implement to hitch his team to and build a barn to house them in, but his children take what they can get.

I would rather be a servant girl in the city than the daughter of many a well-to-do rural family. A servant in the city usually has a nice up-to-date kitchen, while the rural family needs to be taught to keep the boys and girls home to be home-builders. Teach them how to manage and build a home so as to keep the boy and girl interested in it, and they will be proud of parents and home and forget the lure of the city.

Mrs. C., California.

NO DRUGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—The baby's mouth is very important. It should be washed out several times a day until it can take water, and then it is not necessary more than twice a day. This prevents sore mouth. Clear, cool water is best. I never had any of my babies with sore mouth and I have six of a family.

Warmth is necessary always. If baby is ill the feet are apt to become cold and need the most careful watching, as baby will not get better as long as he is not warm.

If, when the teeth are troubling and the baby shows inclination to weakness of the stomach to retain food, rice is boiled and the water fed a few times, it will easily be retained and the stomach given a chance to recover; also it is somewhat of a bowel regulator.

Never give drugs, sleeping powders or soothing syrups, and oil only when necessary. I know some mothers who think that they must give medicine or they would not be able to wash when wash-day came.

All manner of housework should be made as simple as possible when the children are small. Washing fluids are very useful for wash-day. I have found that for baking-day, when the bread is

set at night, if it is mixed stiff and let rise over night and no flour to mix in in the morning, it makes it easier for a mother with a small baby, and children to get ready for school.

MRS. C. A. WINDATT.

STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLK

Dear Miss Beynon:—My baby girl is now six years old and getting impatient to go to school with the rest. She is getting hungry to learn to read, but if I can help it she shall not go to school for another year yet. And the year will not be wasted either.

She gets her picture alphabet book and "reads" it from memory. She learns every little rhyme the others read to her. She begs for stories every time she sees me sit down at a bit of needlework. Red Riding Hood, the Sleeping Beauty and the Babes in the Wood are her dear familiars. She has heard Bible stories, from that of Cain and Abel, with its warning against selfishness, to that of Jesus in His last recorded talk with Peter, with its loving earnest, twice-repeated, "Feed my sheep," over and over again. For children love repetition. Have you ever noticed that? When you have held them breathless with some graphic picture that their interest has helped you to realize, perhaps more than you ever did yourself before, their highest praise is a long breath, and... "Tell it all over again." But you don't do that. Instead, if you have time, you talk about it a little, ask them a few questions, get them discussing it, and in that way fix it in their minds while the impression is fresh.

We all know stories to interest the little ones at home. It is wonderful how real we can make these, even to ourselves, if we try, and it pays to make the mental effort to tell a story well. We get as much good out of it as the children do. For instance, what beautiful thoughts come up in studying the Sleeping Beauty! Then, in telling Bible stories, how well we get to know the characters, from faithful Abraham going out in a trek to the unknown, to loving old Apostle John, lifting up his feeble hands in age and saying, "My little children, love one another."

These are only suggestions. We mothers are handicapped so. None of us can do all we would like. But we can put the highest purpose into what we can do, and the children are worth the highest, are they not?

ONWARD.

TREATMENT FOR CROUP

For the benefit of young, inexperienced mothers whose children are subject to croup, I would like to say that croup in its first stages is not dangerous, and false croup cannot be distinguished from real croup, but it is in the first stages that the remedy must be applied, or the child rapidly becomes worse and choking soon follows.

My children have had croup since they were babies and I always check it by rubbing the neck and chest well with turpentine until the skin is red, and give the child about six drops of ordinary kerosene.

Wrap up well in warm blankets and in a few minutes you will see a loosening up in the throat and the child soon coughs up the obstruction which caused the trouble.

Children subject to croup take it very easily. A West wind, or wet feet or insufficient clothing in winter, will cause croup, which generally lasts two or three days. Do not let the child out of doors and avoid draughts while recovering.

Some mothers find great difficulty in weaning their babies. My plan is simple and very effective. It is not necessary that the child be feeding well on any other kind of food, for they will take very kindly to almost anything you might give them.

Procure from your druggist a small quantity of bitter aloes and dissolve a small portion and rub the breast with it. Most children after trying to nurse once cannot be persuaded to do so again, but a second application is sometimes necessary.

The child never seems to worry and

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Destitution



Three years passed and the financial relations between John and Jennie Tightwad became more and more strained. In addition a new anxiety over-shadowed the home. Rumors began to reach Jennie of John's attentions to a certain pretty widow who had taken up residence in the district.

One day John announced curtly that he was going away for two or three days on business. About the time she was expecting him back a neighbor drove up to the house and broke the news to her as gently as he could that John had disappeared with the widow after having sold his farm, stock, house and furniture to a wealthy American speculator. He was safely out of reach, and now the law which, during her residence with her husband refused her any claim on her children, suddenly changed its tactics and demanded that she support them, after they were turned off the homestead.

With the help of some compassionate neighbors she got a little house in town and a few pieces of furniture and began to take in washing for a living.

The Farmer's Cow

By S. McKelvie

With this article is a picture of what I call a farmer's cow; also, the pictures of two calves that are the produce of farmer's cows. I judge a farmer's cow from her individuality, from her performance at the pail and by the calf she produces. Some may say that if you have a cow of this sort, reasonably good in all the three considerations, you cannot furnish a pedigree with her, that she is not pure-bred and will not reproduce herself with any degree of certainty. I hold to the contrary that you can, to a marked degree, both in the Shorthorn and Red Polled breeds of cattle, find cows of this kind.

Profitable Cows

And I hold further that such cows are very profitable upon our Nebraska farms, or upon most farms wherever general farming and mixed farming prevail. I know, at least, that cows of this type are most profitable on our farm, where we depend upon hired help to assist us with our work. In praising these cattle, however, I wish to be understood as having no fault to find with the special dairy breeds of cattle, or any other breeds. The breed to tie to depends a great deal upon location, the help proposition and other factors.

We have a few of the cows of the kind I have described, which we are keeping for our satisfaction and profit. They supply us with milk and butter and some to sell besides. From them we are raising our own bulls to use upon our grade heifers, of which we now have fifty-four. We are trying out the profitability of growing our own feeding cattle, both heifers and steers, instead of picking them up over the country or going to the market and buying them.

You cannot today get so good a quality

of feeding steers, taking them as they come, in many counties of our state as you could get a few years ago. The reason for this, I think, is the introduction of dairy breeds. Grades of the dairy breeds are not the most profitable in our feed lots. In the bunch of seventy-six head of steers we now have on feed it is easy to note from day to day how slowly the dairy grades grow and gain in flesh and smoothness as compared to the others bred more along beef lines.

Red Polled Milk Record

This cow Ethel shown here is a pure-bred Red Polled animal. In good flesh she weighed 1,700 pounds. The heifer

calf is the produce of Ethel and weighed 320 pounds at three months of age. This calf received the milk of her mother by being turned with her morning and evening until about four months old. In the last ten days of May after the calf was born the cow gave 244 pounds of milk more than the calf could take; that is what the middleman got in this case after the producer and consumer were thru dealing directly with each other. It amounted to twenty-four and one-half pounds a day. In the first twenty-one days of June we received 368 pounds of milk more than the calf would take, which was an average of seventeen pounds a day. After that

time the calf began to take all the milk, except occasionally a little in the evening, of which no record was kept.

The bull calf whose picture is shown here is the produce of a pure-bred Shorthorn cow. He was with his dam each morning and evening. At eight months he weighed 720 pounds. Besides the dam of this calf we have two other pure-bred Shorthorn cows. We raised their calves by hand and milked the cows. Here is their record at the pail for a part of the year.

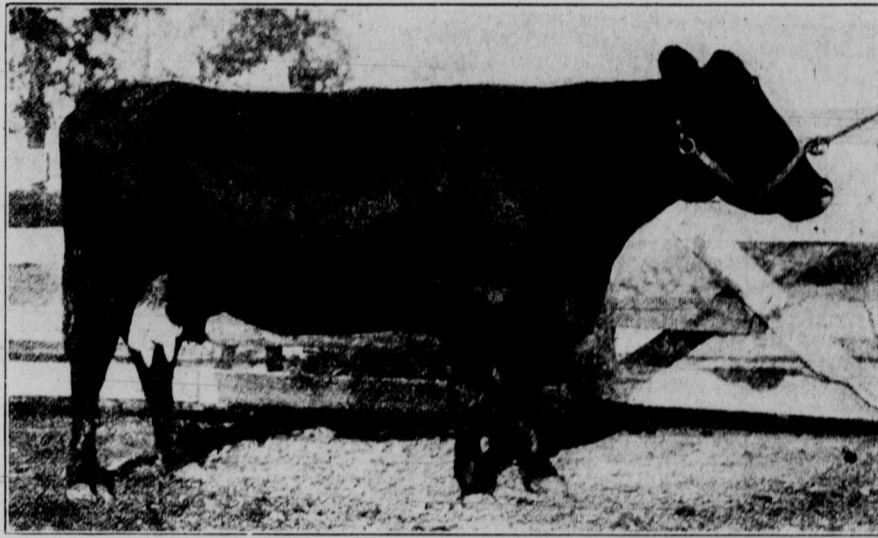
Shorthorn Milk Record

One freshened in January. For the remaining days of that month she gave 682 pounds of milk, an average of thirty-four and one-half pounds a day. In February she gave 589 pounds, an average of twenty-one pounds a day; in March she gave 795 pounds, an average of twenty-six pounds a day. No further record was kept on this cow, as she was turned over on April 1 to the man and family hired to work on the farm.

The other Shorthorn cow freshened in February. In the remaining part of that month she gave 740 pounds of milk, a daily average of thirty-one pounds; in March she gave 930 pounds of milk, a daily average of thirty pounds; in April she gave 820, a daily average of twenty-seven and one-third; in May, 873, an average of twenty-eight and one-sixth; in June, 802, an average of twenty-seven. At this time a change was made and the record was discontinued.

While these records cover only a limited time, they are indicators. I hope that some younger person will take up the farmer's cow and keep records thruout the entire year. We often see records of special dairy cows, but rarely, if ever,

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Red Polled Cow Ethel—A Typical "Farmer's Cow"

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

"The success of farming, like all other producing businesses, depends not only upon the use of proper methods in production, but also upon the exercise of business acumen in marketing the products of the business." This, the opening sentence of a recent bulletin on co-operative livestock marketing, sums up the underlying principle upon which all good business operations rest. With a realization of the importance of the marketing end of farming has sprung up the enquiry into marketing conditions and, as a natural consequence, co-operative marketing has received a large amount of attention. During the past few months marketing organizations have been instituted among farmers, chief among which is the livestock branch of the United Farmers of Alberta and the marketing associations thruout Saskatchewan which are being organized under the direction of the co-operative organization branch of the department of agriculture. Bulletin number 41 on Co-operative livestock marketing has been compiled by W. W. Thomson, B.S.A., director of co-operative organization for Saskatchewan. After a general outline of the advantages of stock marketing associations, the livestock industry in Saskatchewan is summarized and an idea given of the marketing system which is at present in vogue. Following this an outline is given of the splendid success of the Litchfield Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Minnesota, which has been in operation since 1908.

A Successful Association

The headquarters of this association are situated at Litchfield, a town with a population of about 2,500 people, situated in a good farming district on the Great Northern Railway about seventy-five miles west of St. Paul. A summary of the business since organization shows that it has been highly successful and that trade has increased rapidly. For instance, in 1908, the first year, fourteen carloads of stock were handled, the gross receipts being \$11,599.25, while in 1912, four years later, 146 cars of stock were

handled, the gross receipts being \$181,544.10. The organization of this association as quoted in the bulletin is given as follows:

"The manager receives as remuneration for his services a commission of 6 cents per 100 pounds on all stock marketed thru the association, out of which he has to pay his travelling expenses while accompanying the stock to market, and also any extra help which may be required to load or handle the stock. Shipments are made on Tuesday of each week, as many as five carloads being forwarded at once during certain seasons of the year. All cattle are marked and each man's stock is sold by itself. Sheep and hogs are graded by the manager when received and sold in a body. On hogs the manager apportions the shrinkage according to the weight and condition of the animals when received. On veals five pounds shrinkage is taken off each irrespective of weight. Cattle being sold individually each shipper bears the actual shrinkage on his stock. Members are requested to

notify the manager at least one day previous to the shipping date, of the number and kind of animals which they purpose forwarding. The ordinary stockyard provided by the railway company is utilized as a receiving station. A set of stock scales are installed in the yard and the association has a portable office which is brought to the yard on shipping days and serves as a protection against inclement weather for the manager and his assistants. When the stock is delivered at the yards each shipper is given a receipt showing in detail the number of kinds of stock which he has supplied and giving the net weight of each kind, as well as the brand which has been placed upon the animals for identification purposes. The animals are loaded and shipped to a commission firm in South St. Paul. This firm sells the stock in accordance with the manager's instructions and returns the proceeds to him with a statement showing the receipts from each shipper's share of the consignment. Upon receipt of the returns the

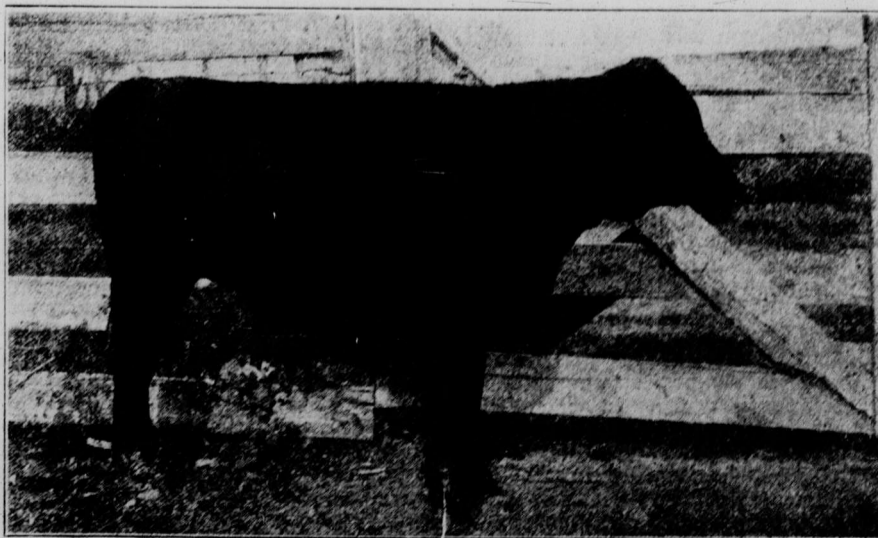
manager sends each shipper a statement of the receipts and expenses in connection with the handling of his animals and a check in full settlement of the account." Mr. Thomson has recently visited many districts in both the United States and Canada in which livestock marketing associations have been in operation for a more or less extended period. His conclusions have convinced him that thru the marketing association increased prices have been obtained, interest in stock production has been stimulated so that livestock is now produced in much larger quantities and of much higher quality than formerly and that the best interests of all classes in the community have been advanced.

After mentioning that five or six livestock marketing associations have already been doing successful business in Saskatchewan the bulletin goes on to explain in detail how to organize a stock marketing association.

Essentials to Success

But organization is only the first and by far the easiest step towards the establishment of a successful marketing association. "Having launched the enterprise, it is absolutely necessary that every member should patronize the association to the full extent of his abilities. While it may not be advisable to require members to enter into an agreement compelling them to market all of their stock thru the association, yet it is imperative that all members give the association their entire patronage and whole-hearted support. This is particularly important just while the association is getting under way, for it is then that attacks from stock buyers, drovers and others interested in securing the defeat of the association are most likely to occur. There is little likelihood of these middlemen relinquishing their livelihood without a hard struggle. In all probability price cutting, the circulation of misleading information and every other device which ingenious brains can formulate will be employed to induce members to leave the association before it has had an

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Calf of Red Polled Cow Ethel—This Calf weighed 320 pounds at three months of age

Stopping the Leaks--in the Home

A noted foreign agriculturist came to this country. After travelling from ocean to ocean and from the gulf to the lakes studying our methods of agriculture, he went to Washington and called on the President. The President asked him how he liked America. He said, "Fine. The finest agricultural country in the world. If it were not it would have been bankrupt years ago. I never saw so much waste in all my life as I have seen in America."

We are running a great leaky business. There are leaks in every department on the farm and it is my purpose to help run them down and stop them. But long before we get to the feeding barns, implement shed (?) or field we can find a few leaks, which are by no means the minor ones in either size or importance, right in the home. If we are to stop the leaks in this great business, the home is the place to begin. It is the starting point of all walks of life, and it has its part to play in them. It very often makes our success or our defeat—and not only our success or defeat but also that of our children.

The leaks in the home are not so small but what they can easily be seen if you will but stop a minute and look. They are so large and so plentiful that thousands of children are caught up by the current and swept out into the great whirlpool of the city. The city absorbs country as greedily as the lungs call for fresh air—the oxygen that purifies poison blood. But the sad story is, that so much of the oxygen is lost and its form is changed to deadly poison. We stand gaping after them as we see them go, one by one, from our homes, instead of stopping the leak and saving the remainder of the little flock. Far too often the helpmate, with her true spirit and mother love, for the

price of a few conveniences, is caught up and swept out. Does it pay? Let us get into the financial side of this thing. Let us weigh the cost and the results in the balance.

What is a Home?

In the first place, what is your home? Is it a mere enclosure of four walls of wood or brick or stone? Often the poorest cabin or dugout contains a better home than some of these. Let us not think of home as a mere dwelling place, but as a

place containing food for the heart and mind as well as for the body; a place where love and contentment dwell—"Home, a world of strife shut out and a world of love shut in."

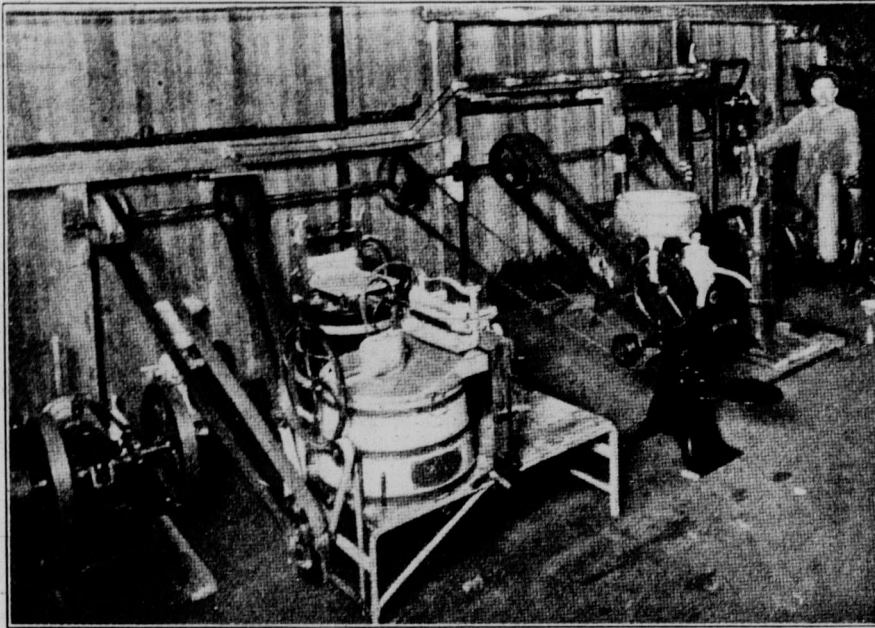
Many a farmer fails to see what makes a real home. The outward marks of prosperity are the only things that interest him. Too often he sees only the fine team of horses or the auto he keeps to drive to town on Saturday afternoon, kicking dust in the eyes of his neighbors, as he whizzes by. The world hidden

behind the closed doors of his home does not interest him. He fails to see the worn out wife bending over the wash-tub or running a hand washer. He fails to see her carrying the water and fuel when a little skill and a few dollars spent for some simple conveniences would save her strength and prolong her life.

I want to show a comparison of two neighbors of about equal means. Their means were limited in each case. The first is the man who had the fine team, a team which he was sure could pass any on the road. His harness and buggy were the finest in the community. Later he buys an auto. He did a greater part of his plowing, hay-pitching and corn husking in the country store. His vision was so bad he never saw the things of which we have just spoken. He never saw the tumbled down fence and his wife having to leave her work every few minutes to drive the pigs and chickens out of the yard; and have to scrub their tracks off of the walk and porch and then coax the grass to grow. He does not see her walking miles to the meat-house, milk-house, wood-house, well, pantry and cook stove in trying to get the meals and have them on time, all because of no conveniences. We must not forget the fires she must keep up, the ashes to be carried out and the dirt and dust to clean out which is made by them. How the mud sticks to his boots and always lets loose when it gets over the carpet. And what a fuss he makes at house cleaning time. An old planter wheel at the gate to clean his feet on and a vacuum sweeper at a cost of from \$5 to \$10 would lighten the load wonderfully.

His wife must make the garden, care for the chickens and then (I am ashamed to say it, but it is too often true) she

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There are a surprising number of odd jobs around the house which, with a little ingenuity, a small gas engine can be made to do.

Manufacturers and Farmers Confer

Historic Conference unanimously decides to ask for Royal Commission to Investigate Agricultural Conditions

The long discussed conference between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the organized farmers of Western Canada actually took place in Winnipeg, on Tuesday, November 3, and was continued on Thursday, November 5. The conference began at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and continued until 10:30 Tuesday evening, being then adjourned to 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, on account of the intervening time being occupied by the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. At 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the conference came to a conclusion after having unanimously arrived at a presentation which will be laid before the Dominion Government at once.

The Representatives

The Manufacturers' Association was represented by President E. G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario; vice-president J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; G. M. Murray, secretary, Toronto; Thos. Cantley, vice-president for Nova Scotia, New Glasgow, N.S.; Thos. R. Deacon, of the Manitoba Iron Works, Winnipeg, who is also mayor of Winnipeg; H. Bruce Gordon, of the Codville Company, Winnipeg; and G. F. C. Pousette, secretary Manitoba Branch, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture present at the meeting were: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, president; R. C. Henders, president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. B. Musselman, secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. J. Tregillus, president United Farmers of Alberta; P. P. Woodbridge, secretary United Farmers of Alberta; F. W. Green, honorary secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Rice Sheppard, director United Farmers of Alberta; W. H. English, director Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. S. Wood, vice-president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Frank

Simpson, director Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. J. Avison, director Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. M. Wilson, director Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; A. G. Hawkes, director Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; John F. Reid, director Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Charles A. Dunning, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.; T. A. Crerar, president Grain Growers' Grain Co.; George F. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide.

In addition to the above representatives of the farmers and manufacturers, there were present at the conference, Dr. C. C. James, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Professor Melville Cumming, president of the Nova Scotia School of Agriculture and secretary of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. Professor Cumming brought with him, a contribution of Nova Scotia Gravenstein apples which he presented to the delegates present.

The Manufacturers' President

Mr. Henderson was elected chairman of the meeting, and presided throughout the conference. At the outset, he stated that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had no definite proposal to place before the organized farmers. They had realized, however, that Canada today was facing a serious situation and had serious duties to perform. It was necessary to increase the exports of the country in order to pay off our foreign obligations and correct the balance of trade in favor of Canada. The empire was at war and one of Canada's great duties was to feed not only her own people, but the soldiers of the empire. In order to accomplish these desired purposes, it was essential that agricultural production throughout the country should be greatly increased, and the manufacturers had invited the farmers into conference with them in order to see if there was any means by which they could assist

the farmers to increase production. Mr. Henderson urged the representatives of the farmers present to express themselves frankly, and to offer freely any suggestions by which these desirable conditions could be brought about. He stated that the original proposal to place the unemployed people of the cities upon the land by the expenditure of \$40,000,000, was not considered practicable, and the manufacturers were not asking the farmers to consider it. He pointed out that the Manufacturers' Association and the organized farmers had never before been together. There had been great differences of opinion in the past, and he thought these had largely been due to the fact that there had never been a fair understanding between the farmers and manufacturers. He hoped, as a result of this conference that it would be discovered that both farmers and manufacturers were Canadians and working for the common good and that both sides would be prepared to make sacrifices for the development of Canada.

A Frank Discussion

The round-table discussion continued throughout the day, every delegate present taking part. There was an entire absence of animosity or heat, but the utmost frankness was displayed in the discussion. The farmer delegates placed before the manufacturers the exact and truthful situation regarding agricultural conditions in Western Canada, and showed the difficulties under which the farmers were struggling, due to the burden of the protective tariff, high interest rates, high transportation charges, land speculation, notes falling due on November 1, and the very narrow margin between the cost of production and the selling price of wheat in normal years, which very frequently disappears altogether and leaves the farmers without any profit whatever on their year's operations. The manufacturers placed before the farmers the conditions of the manu-

facturing industry in Canada and stated that they were not prepared to tell the farmers how to farm because they did not know, and the farmers also agreed that they were not prepared to tell the manufacturers how to conduct their business, but they were prepared to point out the difficulties under which their own industry was handicapped. After the conference had proceeded all day long a committee was appointed, consisting of R. C. Henders, J. A. Maharg and W. J. Tregillus for the farmers, and J. H. Sherrard, Thos. Cantley and G. M. Murray for the manufacturers, with R. McKenzie as secretary, to see if there was any common ground in which the farmers and manufacturers could agree.

A Unanimous Decision

On Thursday afternoon the committee reported to the conference and read the result of their findings. After some slight alteration, the report was unanimously adopted by the entire conference. The finding or report adopted by the conference frankly recognized the disabilities under which the farmers of Western Canada, and in fact of all Canada, are laboring, and asked the Dominion Government to appoint a board of enquiry immediately to examine into the various matters discussed in the conference, including transportation, finances, production, tariff, rural education and all other questions that would have a bearing upon the matter of placing agriculture in Canada upon a basis of permanent prosperity. The board of enquiry is to begin its investigation at once, provided the government agrees to appoint it and is to consist of men of wide experience and ability, and is not to be composed of politicians, but is to have representative men who know conditions not only in Eastern Canada but also in Western Canada at first hand. The government is asked to have the board report as promptly as possible and take such measures as will bring

Continued on Page 30

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

PIGS WILL PERISH

Corn Alone can Save Them

Information has come to the Central Office from a number of locals that on the farms in the drought affected areas in the West are large numbers of half grown pigs which cannot be fitted for the market because of the lack of feed and the inability of the farmers to purchase the same. It is apparent that unless the government comes to the assistance of these farmers with feed, many thousands of pigs will perish during the coming winter.

These people have had preached to them for a couple of years by all the leaders and would be leaders at every opportunity and in every conceivable way the doctrine of "mixed farming." When wheat was cheap every armchair expert (?) told the impractical (?) practical farmer that his salvation lay in feeding it to pigs. So pigs he has raised and raised them in large numbers. Now feed is dear and very scarce and the farmer is unable to bring his pigs to marketable condition. One of our locals has sent a representative to the United States in an effort to find a market for these unfinished pigs ranging from 50 to 100 lbs. in weight. It seems to me that it would be perfectly feasible and quite in line with the policy of assistance to the farmers in the drought affected areas which both the Provincial and the Federal Governments have adopted for the government to advance feed to these men on the security of the pigs in order that these may be brought to marketable condition. The one feed eminently adapted is corn, and as there is no import duty on this valuable commodity the feed problem of the West could be materially relieved by the importation of a quantity with which to feed these half grown hogs. Oats at 50 cents a bushel is too dear a feed for pigs at present prices, so is wheat at 90 cents or more. This is doubly true in winter feeding. Corn would solve the problem, but corn can do it only with the assistance of the Federal Government.

These pigs by thousands could all be marketed between now and spring and the value of the feed repaid besides giving the farmers cash returns for the present value of their feeders, as well as a winter's work. Surely it is better policy to bring in a couple of train loads of corn free of duty to assist our own farmers and preserve the hog raising industry than to ship the pigs across the line to the corn and let the American feeder reap the benefit of our industry. Unless this matter is properly and promptly handled, this important industry, which gave so much promise, will receive a set back from which it will not readily recover.

J. B. M.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

To the Officers and Members:

At a recent meeting of the executive it was decided to circularize all the locals of this Association and to invite them to contribute to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Patriotic Fund. The suggestion has come to the Central Secretary from several locals and members and it was felt that the opportunity should be provided whereby so extensive and powerful an organization as ours could show, as a body, in some small measure its appreciation of the debt under which we are placed to the families of the men who have gone to Europe to fight for us.

All good Grain Growers, whatever the

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

There will be one or more representatives of The Guide present at each of the district conventions which are being held thruout Saskatchewan during November and December.

This is a good opportunity for readers of The Guide to renew their subscriptions and it is hoped that many will take advantage of it.

land of their birth and whatever their mother tongue, deplore deeply this dreadful war. Certainly the war is not of the choosing of the agricultural classes of the contending countries and few of us but sympathize with our poor brother farmers of the countries with which we are at war, the blind and cruel ambition of whose leaders has brought all this horrible suffering and loss upon them as upon us. On the other hand every intelligent Grain Grower must realize that but for the solidarity and might of the British Empire and her supremacy on the seas, Saskatchewan farmers would be absolutely ruined. Three or four of the enemy's cruisers or converted merchantmen upon the trade route of the Atlantic—and Saskatchewan wheat would not have been worth harvesting. Never has there been a time when this province, two thousand miles from the ocean, was so absolutely dependent on the ships of Britain five thousand miles away. A handful of the smallest war craft of the enemy without ever approaching our shores could make the export of wheat and wheat products practically impossible. Had the British navy failed us at the outbreak of the war our wheat would have had no selling value. The value of next year's crop is dependent upon the power of that same fleet to keep open the trade route of the Atlantic ocean.

Probably no class in Canada has suffered less by reason of the war than the farmers. No class is more deeply indebted to those who are fighting for the empire than the grain growers of Saskatchewan. Shall we show that we are no less appreciative than others?

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is used for the support of the wives and children of the men who have enlisted and gone

PROGRAM OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

District No.	Director	Date	Place
1	B. M. Hendricks, Outlook	Dec. 9	Elbow
2	M. P. Roddy, Rouleau	Nov. 20	Weyburn
3	N. Spencer, Carnduff	" 19	Arcola
4	R. M. Johnston, Eastview	" 10	Regina
5	J. W. Easton, Moosomin	" 17	Wawota
6	F. W. Redman, Grenfell	" 13	Broadview
7	C. O. A. Travis, Govan	" 17 and 18	Melville
8	T. M. Eddy, Bethune	" 19	Hanley
9	J. F. Reid, Orcadia	" 24	Wynyard
10	J. L. Rooke, Togo	" 25	Wadena
11	Thos. Sales, Langham	Dec. 1 and 2	N. Battleford
12	A. Knox, Prince Albert	Nov. 27	Prince Albert
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	Dec. 4	Biggar
13	W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie	" 8	Conquest
14	J. N. Burrill, Indian Head	" 11	Swift Current
15	F. Burton, Vanguard	" 15	Kincaid

into the army. We cannot all join the army, but we can each do a little for the support of those dependent upon the men who have gone.

Kindly take this matter up at your first meeting, decide what measures your local will adopt to raise money for this fund and notify the Central Office of what you propose doing. Reports will be published from time to time in the Guide and other papers stating just what each local is doing.

The Central is not unaware of the fact that amongst our own people in some localities there is privation. Arrangements have been made whereby assistance will be given in any cases of destitution amongst women and children anywhere that may be reported to local secretaries and recommended by them. Scores of kind-hearted people stand ready to clothe the children of any needy families of farmers in the dried out districts.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Moose Jaw, Oct. 31. Central Secretary.

SATISFIED

Dear Sir:—This is perhaps a late date to let you know that I received the fruit I ordered in good condition. I thought it slow about coming and became worried, but it was fine when it did arrive.

MRS. GEORGE E. NOGGLE,
Lampman, Sask.

BONDING THE SECRETARIES

Find enclosed the sum of \$1.50 membership fees for three new members who joined at our last meeting.

I have on hand an order for groceries from the Co-operative agency, money accompanying same. May I send it at once without this bond mentioned in price list having been secured? It seems so hard to make people see the benefit to be derived from this excellent chance at wholesale prices that I thought it would be best to try sending my order at once as the best means of making the thing known.

(MRS.) THOMAS BENSON,
Secretary Kamantha Local.

Mrs. Thos. Benson:

Accept my thanks for your favor of the 2nd inst., enclosing \$1.50 for three new lady members.

I note that you have an order for groceries which you would like to forward at once. There is no reason why you should not send in your order for groceries or any other goods, such as apples, potatoes, etc., forthwith. It is not necessary that you should wait to be bonded. The bonding was not made a condition but it is highly recommended as an assurance to the public, whom we are serving.

I shall be very pleased to serve you in your purchases of any lines which we are handling.

Central Secretary.

Dear Sir:—I am directed to let you know that in this district we have plenty of hay and straw and that if necessary that several of our members would be willing to winter stock of any farmer who has no feed.

W. E. KIMBER,
Secretary Parkside Association.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$12.00 for the following new members to our association: Carl Anderson, Jense E. Jensen, Chris. J. Boe, J. T. Andrews, T. Hoberson, John Hendrickson, Borley

COAL

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION



TRADE MARK

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS are now purchasing many carloads daily at

WHOLESALE MINE PRICES

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



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

Per \$3.50 Ton

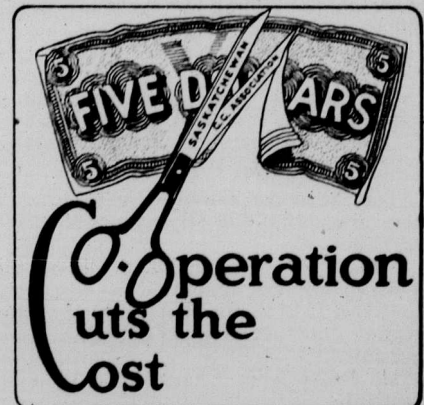
Nut Size (1/2 in. to 4 ins.) special price \$2.65 per ton

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

(HARD COAL)

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

Per \$6.85 Ton



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

J. B. MUSSELMAN
CENTRAL SECRETARY

Phone 427 MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Force, Herman Crowe, T. L. Kamrod, C. O. Kolterd, A. H. Wiltre, Harry Mortimer, O. E. Sanderson, Robert Green, Olaf B. Hanrom, O. N. Thomas, W. Campbell, Carl Magovsom.

C. RORHBACHER,
Secretary Ettington Association.

Dear Sir:—Kindly quote prices on 85 barrels No. 1 Spies, F.O.B., Viewfield.

Please let me have 20 membership cards and 2 Association buttons. Members are beginning to fall in and we hope to do some good work this winter.

BERTRAM GRAY,
Secretary Viewfield Association.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of informing you that we have formed a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association here with 14 paid-up members for which I enclose \$7.00 fees. Kindly send me copy of the constitution.

W. H. AUSTIN,
Sec. Buffalo Head Local.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find order for \$15.50 membership fees from this association.

H. G. LANGLEY,
Secretary Ettonia Association.

Hon. Pres.—James Bower Red Deer
 President—W. J. Tregillus Calgary
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner,
 Edmonton; Second, James Speakman,
 Penhold; Third, E. Carawell, Red Deer;
 Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream Calgary
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

Alberta

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

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-
 monton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton;
 Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red
 Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary
 —H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J.
 Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D.
 Trego, Gleichen.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS

A number of important resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the U.F.A., held in the office of the secretary on October 16 and 17, 1914.

At the afternoon session a discussion took place on the question of government relief to settlers in districts affected by drought, and it was resolved: "That Messrs. Tregillus, Woodbridge and Carswell be appointed a committee to investigate the methods pursued by the Dominion Government in the distribution of relief to settlers and that the committee report to the next meeting of the executive who should have power to act."

The Convention

The date of the seventh annual convention of the U.F.A. to be held in Edmonton was fixed for January 19, 20 and 21, 1915.

In a discussion re payment of directors it was resolved:

"That U.F.A. directors attending the annual convention as directors be paid railway and hotel expenses by the Central Office from the date of leaving home until their return."

"That Wednesday evening, January 20, be the open evening of the convention, and that the secretary be instructed to invite Dr. Bland and Neil Neilson as speakers for that evening."

"That Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Clare be appointed an entertainment committee to arrange a musical program for the open evening, also to make necessary arrangements for the entertainment of the women's contingent."

The general program of the convention was left to the secretary and president.

"That the legislative committee be authorized to act as the resolution committee for this year."

"That all resolutions to come before the convention be printed in full, with the composite resolutions in heavy type."

"That this board feels that a higher rate of interest on farm loans than 8% should be illegal, and that the legislative committee be instructed to draft a resolution to this effect."

The War Crisis

"That the secretary be instructed to inform the unions thru an official circular that the Board of Directors intend to submit a resolution to the next convention for the purpose of authorizing a special patriotic contribution to be sent to the British authorities for the relief of distress caused by the war, and further, that meanwhile the Central Office would be open to receive any contributions from our members or unions, same to be forwarded by the U.F.A. in the name of the donor to either the Red Cross, Belgian Relief, or Patriotic Funds as may be specified."

Re views of the U.F.A. on the war question.

"That Mr. Speakman be appointed a committee of one to draft a resolution for submission to the convention, along the lines of creating conditions likely to bring about a lasting peace on conclusion of the war now being fought."

"That the feeling of this board is that the best method by which this association can aid the empire at the present crisis is by increasing by every means possible the production of our farms and that we appeal to our members to support same to the utmost of their ability."

Special Committees

The secretary reported re progress of case with the C.P.R. over grain rates to Vancouver.

"That Messrs. Speakman, Wood and Woodbridge be appointed a committee to investigate the present banking system and report to the executive as soon as possible."

Re letter from Chesterwold Women's Institute.

"That this board endorse the resolution passed by the Chesterwold Women's Institute and that the secretary be instructed to write the minister of customs regarding same."

Re Stettler resolution as to rural medical district.

"That the secretary be instructed to

write the Stettler Union advising them that the board understands the matter is already covered by the Rural Municipalities Act."

The pre-emption question.

"Whereas it has become evident that there are parts in Alberta where a homestead of 160 acres is not sufficient to maintain a settler; and,

"Whereas we further know that many settlers have left and are leaving Canada for the United States on that account.

"Therefore be it resolved that the Board of Directors of the U.F.A. do urge the Dominion Government to appoint a commission or commissioner to investigate this matter with a view to classifying land in such districts in a way that will enable homesteaders to prove up on a homestead of 320 acres or more, instead of a maximum of 160 acres, the regulations in regard to such homestead to be drafted in such a way as to prevent this privilege being abused by land speculators."

Homestead Regulations

"Whereas the present regulations provide that when a settler has proved up on his homestead he shall not be permitted to homestead elsewhere within the Dominion; and,

"Whereas it has been found that certain sections of the country are unsuitable for ordinary farming operations; and,

"Whereas numbers of the settlers are leaving these districts for other countries; and

"Whereas there is good reason to believe that the majority are doing so on account of our present regulations;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Government be asked to revise the homesteading regulations in such a way that where a settler has found from experience that his original choice is unsuitable for the profitable carrying on of his farming operations, he may be allowed to return his patent to the government and to receive permission to homestead in a more suitable section of the country under special provisions covering improvements already done on his original homestead."

Re Conjuring Creek letter:

"That in view of the serious damage done by prairie and bush fires thruout the province, the board does not consider it advisable to make any move at the present time with a view to making the regulations of the Prairie Fire Ordinance less stringent and that the secretary be instructed to write to this effect."

Re complaint of Thos. C. Walker v. the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

"That in the opinion of this board the complaint of Thos. C. Walker is not within its jurisdiction and they therefore regret that they cannot see their way clear to accede to his request for investigation and vindication."

A communication from Spruce Grove Union was read, submitting various resolutions.

"That all expense accounts sent to the Central Office be given in detail, and that if the secretary have any doubt in regard to validity of same the account be referred to the Executive or Board of Directors before payment of account is made."

"That all resolutions passed at meetings of the Board of Directors be published in The Guide except such as the board may instruct the secretary to withhold as being inadvisable to make public at that time."

"Whereas full provision is made for the publishing of resolutions in our official circular, and the submitting of same to our convention; and

"Whereas the Alberta section of The Guide is intended as a general news section;

"Therefore be it resolved that the secretary be instructed to use no space in that section for the publishing of resolutions unless first sanctioned by the Board of Directors."

Delegation to Government

"That the legislative committee, with such members of the board and executive committee as can conveniently arrange to do so, proceed to Edmonton at once and discuss with the government the

question of amendments to the Direct Legislation Act, the Agricultural Credit question and any other matter which it might seem advisable to consider.

"That the secretary be instructed to write all unions responsible for the resolutions left over from last convention, asking them if they still desired same to be discussed."

"That the report of the railway and transportation committee be heard at the next meeting of the board."

A discussion took place as to better methods of electing directors. Several ideas were outlined and the secretary was instructed to draw up a new plan for the election of directors and submit same to the board as soon as possible.

The secretary read correspondence from the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture re pamphlet outlining a course of study for the unions, now being printed.

"That the secretary be instructed to advise the secretary of the C. C. of A. that this association would be prepared to purchase pamphlets up to the value of \$100."

"That the secretary be instructed to furnish to unions of the U.F.A. any price lists he may have in his possession on any commodity, but that with such price list a notice be engrossed to the effect that the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. is also ready to handle a number of commodities at a considerable saving to any wishing to take advantage of the facilities offered by that company."

REINSTATED

The following unions having appeared on the suspended list are now reinstated, the necessary dues having been received at this office: Strangmuir, No. 289, and Rolling Green, No. 244.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK

We are sorry to hear from Herbert Spencer, who has been so active as secretary of McCafferty Union, No. 415, that he will be going away this winter. We wish Mr. Spencer every success and hope that the union will be able to find a worthy successor. This union now has a total paid up membership of seventy, so that the successor, whoever he may be, will have excellent material on which to work.

WAR DISCUSSED

We are in receipt of the following report from Jos. A. Zender, secretary of the Eye Hill Union, No. 533:

The regular monthly meeting of the Eye Hill Union, No. 533, was held in the school house on October 10. A large number of members and visitors were in attendance. After the usual business part of the meeting, W. J. Blair favored us with an address on the present European war. The causes of the war, the issues at stake, and the probable result of the war were dwelt upon. The applause that followed Mr. Blair's address showed that it was very much appreciated. The meeting was then brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

HARD HIT BUT HOPEFUL

We are glad to hear thru Wm. Neale that our old friend, Creole Belle Union, No. 334, is still alive tho things have been very quiet with them lately on account of so many of their members being away in search of work. The union was very hard hit with the drought this year, but looks for better things in 1915. They hope to resume their regular meetings this month.

SCHOOLHOUSE CLOSED

Another of our unions, Badger Lake, No. 563, is experiencing great difficulty in regard to finding a place in which to hold its meetings. The circumstances seem to be similar to one referred to in these columns a short time back, the school trustees refusing to permit the union to make use of the schoolhouse. This is all the more remarkable in this case, as I understand that the chairman of the board in this case is a member of the

Sweet Valley Local, No. 188, and is, therefore, a U. F. A. man himself. It seems as if explanations might be in order.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Champion Union sends in dues for twenty-four members, which replaces them on our active list. The secretary complains that it is very hard to get members to attend the meetings. We hope, however, that this will be remedied at an early date.

ALBERTA HOGS AT MONTREAL

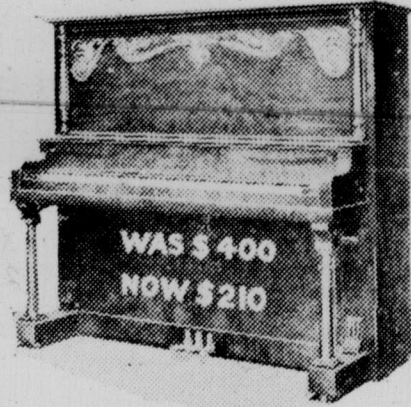
The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, discouraged by the prevailing prices for hogs at Calgary, recently decided on a trial shipment East, not so much with a view to capturing a higher market at Montreal, as to relieve a congested local market. By relieving the Calgary market for the time being of a surplus of hogs, they held the price steady for the producer for some little time longer, altho it was realized that the fall in prices, general all over Canada and the United States, was bound to come. This shipment was made just as the Eastern and Western markets began to realize that the fall in prices could neither be averted nor postponed. At Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal the matter of chief interest was the declining prices for livestock.

Reasons for Low Prices

The increasing supply of hogs in the West, brought about by a greater production than in previous years, on the one hand; and the decreasing sale by reason of diminished consumption, the paralyzed condition of export trade, and the disappearance of the United States buyers on our market, on the other, has all had its lowering tendency. Four cars of hogs were loaded at Calgary on the night of October 3, and reached the yards at Montreal early on Monday, the 12th, the trip having occupied eight and a half days. Under normal conditions this trip would have been made in about six days. The seaboard freight which carried these cars not only carried heavier tonnage at this time (with consequent loss of time), but also stopped to take on cars of merchandise, which, under ordinary conditions in railway transportation, are carried by way freights. Conditions at Moose Jaw, Winnipeg and White River for unloading, feeding and watering stock were good, and every facility was afforded at given points for the watering of stock. The expense of shipping approximated \$1.50 per 100 lbs., which could be speculated with, in the event of a steadily rising market in the East. As things were, it was found that the Calgary market had been holding well against lowering conditions elsewhere, and that the real reason of the depression was no more than what has brought similar conditions, more or less, to all classes of Canadian trade. About thirty-six sacks of chop are required to feed a single deck of hogs to Montreal. Fifteen thousand lbs. weight with troughs occupying part of the floor space was found to be sufficient weight for one carload going such a distance. Cuts at Winnipeg were 1½ cents and 2 cents at Montreal, as against 1 cent on hogs at Calgary. Two cents, however, is now being deducted from the select price, for hogs, on the Calgary market.

Conditions Ascertained

In making this shipment the Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited sought to ascertain the true conditions on Canadian markets, both East and West. As has been said, they were found to be similar, and all suffering from over supply. However, if hard times and restriction of credits are compelling certain farmers to rush their hogs to market, and preventing some from financing their usual bunch of feeder cattle, those that can stay in the business certainly stand to benefit, by increasing prices when stock becomes scarce.



FOR SALE
Pianos Players Organs
PARTIALLY PAID FOR INSTRUMENTS, PIANOS
RETURNED FROM RENTING, PIANOS
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

KARLS ORGAN, PIANO CASE, 22 STOPS, TAKEN
in exchange on pianos; \$75; \$10 cash and \$8
mo. r.

BABY GRAND—PIANO—CIRASSIAN WALNUT
case, thoroughly overhauled, in excellent condition.
Original price \$1,000; selling for \$175; \$15 cash and
\$8 mo. r.

NEWCOMBE UPRIGHT PIANO, MODERN DESIGN,
walnut case, was \$500, taken in exchange, now \$220.

KRYDNER PIANO—RETURNED FROM SHORT
rental period. Regular \$375, selling for \$280; \$15
cash and \$8 monthly.

CANADA PIANO COMPANY, ONE BEAUTIFUL
upright piano in San Domingo mahogany, slightly
used, \$285.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, ART DESIGN; WAS
\$550; used 2 years for rental prices; selling at
\$350; \$15 cash, \$8 monthly.

ONE EVERSON PLAYER PIANO, 88 NOTE, IN
walnut case, taken in exchange. Selling for \$486;
terms, \$20 cash and \$12 monthly.

ENNIS & CO. 88-NOTE PLAYER PIANO, STYLE
Egyptian, case in walnut; was \$750, partly
paid for, balance owing \$484; terms \$20 down and
\$12 monthly.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS, LOUIS XV. PLAYER
piano, is figured walnut, 88-note, equipped with
automatic tracker, soft tone lever, melody buttons,
tone-sustaining lever and tempo lever. This is a
magnificent instrument, was \$950; original purchaser
moved away, balance due on player \$660. Terms, \$25
cash and \$15 monthly.

TWELVE ROLLS MUSIC AND PLAYER BENCH
included with each player piano.

A GENEROUS ALLOWANCE MADE FOR USED
original pianos on purchase of Players.

PHONOGRAPH, DISC, WITH TWENTY (20) REC-
ords; five big tenors—value \$62.80; selling at \$45;
\$10 cash, \$7 monthly.

Mail Orders given prompt attention. Delivery free
in city. Freight paid to out-of-town points in
Manitoba. Write Dept. G.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Limited
323 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

Eggs and Butter
ARE GOING UP IN PRICE
Ship Yours
TO
Central Farmers' Market
ASSOCIATION
R. McKENZIE PRESIDENT
WINNIPEG, MAN.
And Receive Full Value!



GOOD COPY

"Who ever heard of any one getting into trouble by following a good example?"
"I did. He was a counterfeiter."

Manitoba Section

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.

COMMISSION ON OATS

At a meeting of the Shoal Lake Association today the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, in the sale of farmers' grain a charge of 1 cent per bushel commission on all grains is manifestly unfair to the farmer; and whereas, the board of the Grain Exchange have been interviewed at various times by delegations from our directorate, with request for the commission charges on oats and barley to be reduced to 1/2 cent and 3/4 cent per bushel respectively, and with no result; and whereas, the commission charges are fixed entirely by members of the Grain Exchange; Therefore, Resolved that our directorate approach the local government with the request that the charter of the Grain Exchange be suspended until such time as the rules of the Grain Exchange are amended, so as to fix the charges on a more equitable basis."

If it is our intention that this resolution will be brought before the Brandon Convention and trust you will have it among the resolutions. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,
Yours truly,
BERT. McLEOD, Sec.
Shoal Lake, Man., Oct. 24.

A GENEROUS GIFT

R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—As a Canadian citizen by adoption I am proud of our country's prompt and spontaneous response of men and means to Britain's call for help in her hour of need and in a just cause to maintain her word and honor and to resist the advance of a proud tyrannical despot who does not hesitate to violate his country's solemn pledge and invade and disregard the rights and liberty of a peaceful adjoining nation—when they stand in the way of his ambitious plans. I am enclosing subscription of \$100 for the Grain Growers' Association's War Relief Fund, to distribute and apply as your directors or committee may see fit, either in assisting the Belgians or relief and care of our countrymen at the front or the necessities of those dependent on them.

"A GRAIN GROWER."

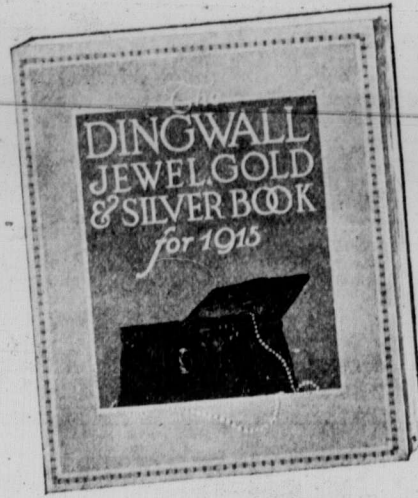
Franklin, Man.
The above is from a consistent member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. At his own request his name is withheld from publication. This is an example of the spirit with which our farmers regard their obligation to those who suffer in defence of their country. Like many other of our branches, the Association this man belongs to contributed to the Relief Fund thru other sources.

GIVING THRU MUNICIPALITY

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—In reply to yours re War Relief Fund, I might say I had a list out before I heard from you asking each farmer in my ward to give the equivalent of five bushels of wheat, and as most of the members had given, I could not expect them to give a second time, altho I had a list sent me thru the post for relief for the Belgians, which I have not started on. I would have liked to have sent my gathering in to you, but, as Councillor of the ward, I must hand this in to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality.
Hoping you will have a good response to your cause. I remain, yours in the work,
W. D. KINGDON,
Sec. Havelock M.G.G.A.

THE SAILOR'S MOTTO

Lord Fisher once made a special journey to inspect a small destroyer. The lieutenant in command took him round. She was beautifully in order, but as he came aft to the wheel he saw there "Ut Veniant Omnes." "Hullo!" he said, "What the deuce is this?" Saluting, the lieutenant replied, "Let 'em all come, Sir."



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And, in addition, will pack them carefully for you and attend to the mailing of each parcel on whatever date you desire it to go.

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The latest date for mailing from Winnipeg this year in order to make certain of safe delivery in England in time for Christmas is December 4th.

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

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

J. D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.

ARM RIVER STOCK FARM

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE, grandsons of "PERFECTION FAIRFAX," "BEAU DONALD," "CRUSADER" and "DALE." Also a few FEMALES by "PERFECTION FAIRFAX."

Prices and Terms Very Reasonable

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

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

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

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

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

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.
GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my winnings at the summer fairs, and write me your wants. I have also a few high-class Clydesdales to offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

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Live Stock

WESTERN LIVESTOCK UNION MEETING

The annual meeting of the Western Livestock Union took place in Winnipeg on October 29 and 30. The utmost amity and good-will marked the gathering and when the adjournment was moved the union felt that it had good reason to report much progress. The attendance was thoroughly representative, among those present being Dr. J. G. Rutherford, President, from British Columbia, as official delegate; Prof. Macdonald, livestock commissioner, and Dr. Tolmie, from Alberta, John Turner, Bryce Wright, Lew Hutchinson, J. L. Walters and E. L. Richardson; from Saskatchewan, Robert Sinton, R. H. Taber, Hon. W. C. Sutherland and F. T. Skinner; and from Manitoba, John Graham, M.P.P., Andrew Graham, W. M. McKirdy, W. H. English, Geo. Allison, and A. J. MacKay. Other prominent men present were Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta; Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture for Manitoba; Dr. Creamer and Dr. McGilvary, of the Dominion health of animals branch; Freeman Rice, of Binscarth; F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Wm. Iverach, of Isabella; Principal Black and G. H. Greig, now acting secretary of the Manitoba Livestock Association.

Government Grants

Dr. Rutherford stated that with regard to finances, British Columbia had given \$500, the amount asked for, he had a check for the union for \$500 from the Alberta government, and was authorized to state that the C. P. R. would give \$500, and he inquired for reports from Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It was found that these governments had not yet been formally approached in the matter.

To Deal With This Matter

Committees from Saskatchewan and Manitoba were drafted to wait on their respective governments with a view to secure equal grants with those made by British Columbia and Alberta. Hon. Duncan Marshall assured the union of the willingness of his government to make a small yearly grant, and was received with much applause.

Dr. Tolmie suggested with a view of deepening interest that each Vice-President be a special publicity officer to carry to the breeders of his province, in their annual meetings, an account of the work of the union, and, furthermore, to keep the union posted on livestock conditions in his province. This suggestion was adopted.

Resolutions

G. H. Greig, as acting secretary of the Manitoba Livestock Associations, presented several resolutions passed by a meeting of the executive of those Associations Thursday and asking for endorsement by the union. The first dealt with a matter of reduced rates on feed from points in the West where it was abundant to points where it is scarce. Stephen Benson stated that there was a meeting of railway freight men, and it would be well for this resolution to come before them. On discussion it was found that a temporary low rate on feed had been in operation in Alberta and Saskatchewan for some time, and it was decided to ask that this be extended to Manitoba and British Columbia.

Feed at Yards

Another resolution from the same source dealt with the question now under discussion at the Union stockyards of whether the hogs should be fed chop or whole grain, the packers were in favor of whole grain, the shippers, or a portion of them, in favor of chop.

There was very considerable discussion and diversity of opinion on this point, and later a resolution was passed which embodied that discussion. It was to the effect that the Union wished to see stockyards supplied with both kinds of feed, and the shipper to have his choice of feeds as best suited his previous methods of feeding and distance he wished to ship after leaving Winnipeg. This, it appears, is the cus-

tom at the Union stockyards in Calgary, and is working well.

A very considerable discussion took place as to freight rates on single and carlots of stock, the working out of the half-rate on purebred stock, and the need in equalizing rates over runs which included both prairie and mountain sections. Finally a committee was appointed to go into the various matters, seeing railway officials where necessary and to report back to the meeting. A number of breeders bore testimony to the advantage of the half-rate on purebred stock and the graded scale of weights. There were also adverse views.

Dr. Rutherford reminded the breeders present that the half-rate was a free gift from the roads to the stockmen, that it did not exist, nor could it be obtained in any state of the union to the South. Just before adjournment the auditors presented their report, which showed a small balance on hand.

Danger From Weed Seeds

A telegram was read from James D. McGregor, of Brandon, which had been sent originally to the executive of the Manitoba Breeders' Associations, in session Thursday, and was by them referred to the Western Canada Livestock Union. This telegram urged that action be taken by the breeders with a view of having the screenings returned from the head of the lakes to help relieve the situation with regard to shortage of feed and to prevent the sale of young female and immature male stock. In this connection it was shown that out of the crop of 1913-14 very nearly 70,000 tons of screenings had been shipped to the United States, at prices round \$8 per ton. There was a long discussion, from which it was evident that members of the union were too much afraid of the spread of weeds to deem action in the matter wise, and nothing was done.

Dominion Breed Associations

The union next dealt with the resolution passed at the special meeting held on July 16 last between the members of the Western Canada Livestock Union and the representatives of the Dominion Breed Associations, which resolution provided a satisfactory basis for Western representation in the Dominion Breed Associations.

The resolution provided, among other things, that "the representatives from each province should be selected by the members of that particular Breed Association in that province in such manner as may be found feasible and practicable," and it was this method of selecting representatives that had to be decided upon. There was much discussion, the main gist of which was that it would not be well to select these representatives by sending round balloting papers, as this would not be calculated to stimulate interest, and at the same time the method should be such that it would commend itself to the Breed Associations of Eastern Canada as well, and, above all, it must not be too complicated.

Finally the following resolution was submitted and carried:

"That the selection of representatives to the various record associations on the new basis of electing directors, which has been mutually agreed upon, can be best carried out by the secretaries of the various provincial Livestock Associations in their respective provinces, and that the executive committee of the Western Canada Livestock Union discuss all necessary details with the responsible officers of the various record associations."

Election of Officers

The nominating committee composed of two representatives from each province, presented the following slate for the year 1914-15: Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, honorary president; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, president; vice-president for Manitoba, Andrew Graham; for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. C. Sutherland; for Alberta, J. L. Walters; for British Columbia, Dr.

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Tolmie; secretary-treasurer, P. E. L. Richardson, Calgary; hon. director, John Bright, Dominion livestock commissioner. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for the slate as read and the new officers were declared duly elected. J. B. Sutherland, chartered accountant, of Calgary, was appointed auditor.

It is customary for the union to meet in a different province each year. Next year is British Columbia's turn and it was unanimously agreed that Victoria should be the place of meeting next year.

DRESSED POULTRY SHOWS IN MANITOBA

In connection with the methods of farming being practised in Manitoba, it is interesting to notice from time to time evidence of greater interest being taken in stock raising, dairying and poultry raising. The Extension Division of the Manitoba Agricultural College announces that twenty-two seed fairs, being held under the auspices of Agricultural Societies during the next few weeks, are every one offering special prizes for dressed poultry; and a number have requested that the College supply lecturers, capable of giving instruction in the feeding and dressing of poultry for market.

Seed Grain Fairs will be held during the next few weeks under the auspices of Agricultural Societies as follows:

Rockwood, November 13; Morden, November 17; Russell, November 18; Swan Lake, November 18; Birtle, November 19; Warren, November 19; Morris, November 20; Headingly, November 20; Roland, November 30; Cartwright, December 8; Carman, December 8; Manitou, December 9; Elgin, December 10; Arrow River, December 15; Argyle Woodlands, December 15; Reston, December 16; Kelwood, December 17; Shellmouth, December 17; Gilbert Plains, December 18; Gladstone, December 19.

To each of these fairs the College is sending speakers, who will deliver addresses on subjects relating to better farming, poultry raising, dairy work, etc.

BARLEY FOR HOGS

Barley is held in great favor by a large number of hog feeders, and is generally considered to be very valuable for fattening purposes. As compared with corn, barley contains slightly more protein or flesh forming elements and is not quite so rich in fat forming elements, or carbohydrates. For hogs that have attained some size it could be fed very profitably as an entire ration. Where it is desired that the hogs should grow as well as fatten an addition of about one part oats to two parts barley will be much more satisfactory. If the hogs were on good pasture the single ration of barley would be more satisfactory than if fed when they were confined in pens. Many hog feeders use the combined oats and barley ration by having both grains ground together and fed mixed with milk or water as slop.

Boil the Slops

Many experiments conducted along this line show that the additional gain from cooking feed hardly pays for the trouble, unless it be in the case of household slops, which are gathered around town and brought to the farm for hog feed. When food of this nature is collected it is certainly advisable to boil it all before feeding, so as to make sure that any disease germs which might be present are not made available for the hogs in their feed. Then again if cooking can be done at a very small added expense, it is a generally accepted fact that the gains will be somewhat larger.

If hog raising was taken up on a large scale it would pay to put a feed boiler in the feed room. In addition to heating water and slop for hog feed, enough steam pressure could be generated in the winter time to take the chill off the water which reaches the cows in their individual drinking basins in the stalls of the cow barn.

Whole barley soaked from five to seven hours before feeding will give very satisfactory results. Most hog feeders make a practice of feeding three times a day, giving at each feed all that the pigs will clean up thoroughly. Where hogs are being fattened, they should be given all the feed they can handle and digest properly.

Field Crops

CROP RETURNS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has issued its final estimate of the acreage and yields of the principal grain crops in Saskatchewan in 1914.

The acreage under wheat this year was 6,003,522 acres, an increase of 243,373 acres, or 4.2 per cent. over the previous year. Owing to the drought which affected the crops in the South-west and West-central portions of the province, the yields vary from two bushels per acre in the South-west to seventeen bushels in the North-east districts, while the Northern portions of the province report an average yield of sixteen bushels per acre. The average yield for the whole province is estimated to be twelve bushels per acre and with this yield the acreage for the current year gives a total production of 74,610,643 bushels, or 66.3 per cent. of last year's crop.

The acreage sown to oats was 2,792,611 acres or an increase of 5.84 per cent., and with an average yield of twenty-three bushels per acre a total production of 66,698,953 bushels was secured, being 60.5 per cent. of last year's crop. In the South-western district both oats and barley were practically a failure owing to the extreme heat and drought. In this district many farmers are without sufficient grain to provide seed for the coming year, and that which many others have is too poor for seed purposes. A great deal of seed required will have to be shipped in from other districts.

The acreage under barley was 313,537 acres, as compared with 307,177 acres in 1913, representing an increase of 2.07 per cent. and a total production of 5,627,783, or an average of sixteen bushels per acre.

Flax is the only grain that shows a decrease in the acreage, namely, 17.7 per cent., or 802,794 acres, as compared with 976,137 acres in the previous year. The average yield of six bushels per acre gives a total production of 5,086,475 bushels or 6,567,805 bushels less than last year.

Owing to the dry season the potato crop in many districts has not been a success, the tubers being small. The frost that came on August 9 destroyed much of the garden crops.

The Hay Situation

The cultivation of tame grasses has received some attention chiefly on account of the growing scarcity of native grasses in certain districts, the necessity of combating the drifting of summer-fallows and the increased interest farmers have shown in mixed farming and stock raising. The drought experienced in the South-western district of the province has caused a demand for baled hay, the average price being \$10.00 per ton. Native hay has been fairly plentiful this year and many have taken advantage of this fact and the special rates offered by the railway companies to ship this commodity to other less fortunate farmers.

The condition of livestock at the end of September was not so good as at the same time last year, mainly on account of the scarcity of green forage and the insufficiency of grain in some districts.

While the season has been a trying one for many new settlers whose land has not been properly brought under cultivation, thousands of farmers have harvested very profitable crops. Individual yields of thirty bushels of wheat per acre were common in many of the older districts, while yields as large as the average for the province were obtained in localities badly affected by the drought. This feature encourages even those farmers who thru faulty and insufficient methods of cultivation saw their crops blasted by drought, and shows the marvellous productiveness of Saskatchewan soils in the face of adverse conditions.

The quality of the wheat is not as high as of last year's crop, but the better prices and the lower cost of handling owing to cheaper labor combine to increase the margin of profit.

The Outlook for 1915

The report emphasizes the fact that in every case the average yields are based upon the actual acreage sown and not merely on the acreage harvested.

A large part of the crop in the South-west was not even cut and this is true to a lesser extent of other districts as well.

The inspection returns at Winnipeg for the month of September for the districts West of Winnipeg show the grading to be as follows: Wheat, 17% is No. 1 Nor.; 33% No. 2; 25% No. 3; 13% No. 4. Oats, 45% No. 2 C.W.; 20% No. 3; 10% No. 1 Feed; 50% of barley is No. 4 C.W.

The outlook for 1915 is encouraging in spite of the fact that hardships will undoubtedly be felt by some before another crop is harvested. The harvest was disposed of early and farmers have had time to do a lot of fall cultivation. There has never been as much fall plowing done in Saskatchewan as this year. At harvest time the condition for fall plowing was very unfavorable, but since that time there has been an abundant rainfall in the districts where the moisture was most needed, and the fall work is being done under very favorable conditions. Thus the acreage ready for seed next year will be much greater than for 1914, and the condition of the soil, particularly in the South-west, is better than it was at the same date in recent years.

SEAGER WHEELER WINS FOR THE THIRD TIME

For the third time the wheat of Seager Wheeler has brought distinction to the little town of Rosthern, located on the Canadian Northern Railway between the cities of Saskatoon and Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. At the International Soil Products Exhibition, held in Wichita, Kansas, recently, he satisfied the judges that his was the best wheat, and to him was awarded, accordingly, the prize which carries with it the honor of a world's championship.

Seager Wheeler "breeds" wheat. He studies the grain as carefully, and as scientifically, as any student of livestock. His farm, well worth a visit, is situated only a short distance away from the railway, and experts from the United States who have inspected his place and tested his ground, have gone on record classifying the land as equal to the highest-priced areas in the Republic to the South. In constant care and experimentation lies the secret of his success. He takes any new variety of grain, or the best of his past season's crop, and sets it out in trial plots, and with the multiplication of high class wheat berries thus produced he extends the scope of his work until a field of the sort of grain which yielded him the honors of this season is secured. The big men of his province have united in the past to do honor to this modest Saskatchewan farmer, and those demonstrations, coupled with the pride he takes in his own achievements, are regarded by him as sufficient reward for the really great work he is doing for the Dominion.

HOW SOILS ABSORB HEAT

The power of a soil to absorb warmth is dependent in a great measure on the amount of moisture in the soil and its color. The darker in color a soil is the quicker can it absorb warmth, and the lighter in color, so much longer will it be in attaining a warm temperature.

Soils containing much moisture are always colder than dry soils, hence the great advantage of draining wet lands. Soils rich in humus absorb warmth quickly, but also give off the warmth rapidly. With damp, clay soil the action is just the reverse. They take a long time in acquiring a higher temperature; but, on the other hand, retain their warmth better. By the application of farmyard manure, composts, cultivation, and draining the farmer is in a position to improve the condition of his soil.

If wheat is sown in two soils, one dark and the other light, but treated in all other respects in exactly the same way, the crop in the darker soil will mature more quickly and better than the crop in the light soil. It is one of the advantages of farmyard manure that, in addition to supplying plant nourishment, it produces in the soil a

LIVE STOCK SALE

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

JAMES M. EWENS

Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

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

Ayrshires and Berkshires

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

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

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS

Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta. Long Distance Phone

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

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

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.



DUROCS
Look! Listen! Learn! Like It!
Our herd has won in the 1914 Fair circuit as many special prizes—all breeds showing together—as all the other breeds and breeders. Young stock for sale, all ages, unrelated.
O. & O. C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

BERKSHIRES

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

FRANK SHEPHERD, WEYBURN, SASK.

Champions for Herd Leaders

SPECIAL OFFER IN

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS

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

Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

Seed Grain Wanted!

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

A CORRECTION

The following firm's name was inadvertently omitted from list of regular advertisers published on outside back cover of issue dated October 28, 1914.

Consumers Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

darker color, and thus, by aiding its capacity for absorbing warmth, increases materially its fertility.

Stopping the Leaks--in the House

Continued from Page 12

must milk the cows and care for the milk and butter in the old way, skimming and churning the cream by hand. She must wash the heavy crocks and carry the skimmed and buttermilk to the pigs, when the cream alone saved by having a cream separator would pay for the separator and a man's time to run it.

Saturday afternoon, after her baking is done, she takes a bath in a washpan. How refreshing to the tired body! Then if she is able to go, after all she has gone thru with during the week, she rides to town behind the finest team in the neighborhood or is fanned and tossed about in the back seat of an auto. That is her compensation. Is it any wonder she is often swept out by the current? Or is it any wonder she wants to get away from it all by moving to town, while she is able to go? In the first place, what can you do without her? In the second place, what can you do with her everlasting wanting to leave the farm?

Bread Making Simplified

This picture is not overdrawn. It is true. It is in your neighborhood I am

sure. It might be well to look very carefully into your own home for some of these things. It will not pay to take chances. Have you ever thought of the time and labor it takes to knead bread? Most women work their bread an hour. Have you ever thought what a saving of her time and strength \$2.50 would be, if spent for a bread mixer. It is one of the biggest little things you can buy for her. My mother has used one for over eight years and it is practically as good as new today. She mixes and kneads her bread in three minutes with it and then works it down by hand in ten minutes and does it as well or better than she could do it by hand in an hour. Less than fifteen minutes against an hour and with much less labor during the operation. A saving of three-quarters of an hour twice a week as she must bake at least that often in our home. One and one-half hours saved per week for eight years equals 624 hours or 62.4 days. Even if she had only baked once a week, 31.2 days would have been saved. Has it paid? Will it not pay you?

But I want to tell you of another farmer, a man who knows what a real home is. At one time he said to me, "I can't afford to keep a girl, if I could find one, and take the chances of bringing one whom I do not know into my home."

Thru this little statement coming only in a conversation, which is probably forgotten by him, I saw a different man than I had ever seen before. Since that time I have learned a great deal of the inner man, that part of him if you wait for him to tell you, you will never know. He has put the money it would cost to keep a girl into conveniences and he and the boys help use them. I would like for any of my readers to go with me some Monday forenoon and see him and his gasoline engine helping with the washing. I can tell you now it will not be a sheepish grin that will greet you, but a beam of pride and happiness.

But some one says, "I can't afford to lose the time to wash." You can't afford to neglect your home and your family. I will compare his place and crops with any man who does. There are no pigs in his yard. He is of very limited means, but he does his plowing and corn husking at home instead of at the store. You will never find him loafing around there. He has something to do at home for his family. When the evening work is done they all read the farm papers and magazines and post themselves on how they can better serve the home and the community. They have rugs on their floors, a piano, flowers, toys and games. Will Carlton said:

"Of all places your children may visit or call,

Make home the most pleasant and happy—the sweetest and best of them all."

I said this man had no time to loaf, but at any social gathering such as farmers' picnics, Sunday school picnics, church or school dinners, school entertainments or farmers' institutes he is on hand and has his shoulder under the wheel helping make it go. But I must stick to the home in this article. The community and the home are so closely related it is hard to keep them apart.

We often read descriptions in the farm papers of this or that man's fine home with all its modern and strictly up-to-date equipments. The illustrations are fine and no one can help admiring them. But I often wonder how much the articles mean to the average farmer, the man with limited or little means. There are none of us but would like to have these things, but how can we get them? Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones are rich. It was nothing for them to put out a few thousand dollars in these things. I hold that the man who makes a sacrifice in order to put in a kitchen sink and a pump at a cost of \$5 has often done more than they. He has done the best he can. Those who know me best in my work will vouch for it, that my mind and heart are ever with the person at the bottom of the ladder who is trying to climb. And it is my purpose here to lend him a helping hand.

Cost of Some Home Comforts

I was away from the farm for a few years (thru no desire of mine whatever) engaged in the plumbing, heating and lighting business. My old daybook and ledger are now before me. I wish to copy from them a few of the accounts with farmers who have but limited means. From these accounts you can see that it is possible for you, too, to have some of these conveniences or rather necessities. The first is a sink and pump. A pipe from a supply tank at the wind pump brought the well water into the kitchen, too. The book shows: One wrought steel roll rim enameled sink, 20 x 36, \$5; one iron rap, 75 cents; one Fuller bibb, 3/4-in. faucet, \$1.30; 32 feet of 1 1/4-in. gal. pipe for drain and pump, \$2.55; 100 feet of 3/4-in. gal. pipe, \$5; pipe fittings and threads, \$1.50; one pitcher pump, \$1.50; total, \$17.60; 6 feet of 1-in. hose (at a later date), 90 cents; grand total, \$18.50.

With \$17.60 worth of material this man did his own work at odd times. He has put both well and rain water right at the very fingers' ends of the housewife. With just a little skill a short piece of hose connecting the faucet and reservoir on the stove, and at a cost of about a dollar, another load was lifted off his wife's shoulders. She slips one end of the hose on the faucet, puts the other end in the reservoir and turns on the water. He is always looking for some way within his means to make his home more convenient and to lighten the load. He has many such things now, and as a natural result he has a happy, contented congenial family. They know he does the best he can and he is doing it for them.

But one says, "I haven't even the \$17.60." Then give a dollar for a sink, \$1.50 for a pump and get enough pipe to put them in the kitchen at a total cost of five or six dollars. But bring the water in the house. Do the best you can. "If you are only five feet tall, hold up your head."

Here is another account of a good plumbing job, yet not expensive. This man could not afford many fixtures, but what he got was good. He could have had more showy ones at less money: Bath tub, complete, \$25; closet, complete, \$18; sink and bibbs, \$5; range boiler, \$8; hot water heater, \$7; drum trap, lead bend, old lead, solder and okum, \$5; 30 feet of 4-in. soil pipe and fittings, \$11; lead roof flashing, \$1.50; gal. pipe, \$10; attic tank and pump, \$12; fittings, \$2; freight, drayage and labor, \$50; total, \$154.50.

This man made his septic tank under my instructions, but I can not give you the cost. But it was inside of \$20, I am sure. He had only a small farm and his means were very limited. But his heart is in his home for his family. His children, too, are all on the farm, contented and happy. Don't you think these children working there, heart and hand, have paid it all back? Isn't that worth the price? Stop and think. Look around

Here Comes Winter!

And any further delay in ordering your Sheepskin Coat to meet the rigorous months of December and January, February and March, is dangerous to your health and fatal to your comfort.



Turn to Eaton's General Catalogue, therefore, the book of best values, and order to-day each and every article of clothing necessary to ensure you a healthful and comfortable winter, from November till spring.

The following is a striking example of Eaton value, taken from our Fall and Winter Catalogue:—

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The best quality materials with the highest and strongest grade of workmanship are to be found in this coat. Everything is added that is necessary to make it the warmest, longest wearing and most serviceable coat procurable at a low price. The outside is made from strongest quality of 8 oz. dark brown or bronze duck and is 38 inches long. The lining is made from extra No. 1 quality clipped sheepskin, best bark tan, which is soft and pliable, and has a thick even fur in a deep cream shade, which is cosy and warm, and is 32 inches long, comes right over to edge on one side and meets when coat is buttoned. The sleeves are lined with a warm felt cloth, have leather armshields and knitted wool-cuffs. The collar is 7 inches deep in shawl style, made from a thick well furred beaverette and gives the face and ears absolute protection from the cold. The coat fastens with snap fasteners, has 2 button swing pockets with flaps and 2 muff pockets all leather bound. Every garment bears the Black Faced Brand Label. The coat is gotten up principally for tall men or those who want one longer than the average. We believe there is no better duck sheepskin lined coat made—certainly none that will give the wearer more absolute satisfaction.

13-5480—Sizes from 36 to 46 chest measure, taken over vest only. Eaton Price Prepaid **7.95**

Do not forget to give your height and weight.

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The low price does not in any way represent the splendid quality of this coat. The outside is made from a very strong dark brown duck which will give endless wear and is 32 inches long. The lining is No. 2 quality sheepskin, well furred, perfectly washed and cleaned, soft and pliable; is 27 inches long and comes well over to edges of coat, which is fastened with snap fasteners. The collar is made with a well furred dark brown beaverette, shawl style, 7 inches deep and protects the face and ears. The sleeves are lined with a thick blanket cloth, has knitted wool wristlets and strengthened with leather arm shields. It has got 2 swing pockets, leather bound; all seams are double stitched. The coat bears the Black Faced Brand Label and will give the longest of hard wear.

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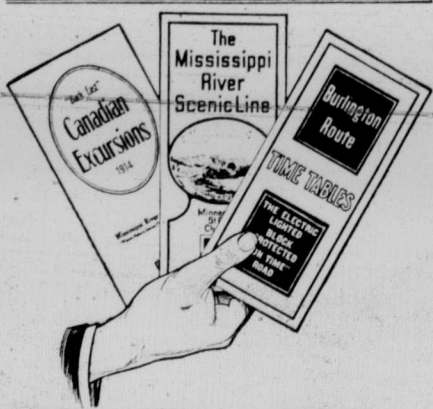
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A



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PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sask. Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

you and see how many farmers are putting in some conveniences in the home, some plumbing, heating and lighting, and spending a little time and thought and a little money in making it beautiful and home-like. Then answer this question: "How many of the number have moved away to town and left such a home in the hands of a tenant?"

My book shows that another farmer spent \$658.55 for plumbing and heating. The plumbing cost \$217.05. He put in a pressure tank in the basement for his water supply. His hot water heating plant for a nine room house cost \$441.50. He did the hauling and digging. He also took care of the sewage. His entire bill was easily inside of \$700. Let us look on this as an investment.

If he had loaned out this money he would have received \$56 for its use. But invested in this way the value of it can not be told. The depreciation of the stoves, which can be sold and applied on the principal; a saving of one-third of the fuel bill; then think of the wall paper, carpets, rugs, curtains, tapestry, furniture, risk of fire, doctor and drug bills and labor saved, and the contentment and happiness in the home and the family circle can have no value placed on them.

For \$400 or less a good lighting system could be installed in this house, making a total of \$1,100. Allowing \$100 for extras it makes \$1,200. Thousands of men have left the farm and moved to town to get just these conveniences and paid dearly for them. Such a man will get no better plumbing, no better heating and no better light. Let me just whisper a word, the city light and the city water are by no means donated. I have put a great many attic and pressure tanks in city homes, because the monthly water rent was far greater than the interest on the investment. Before you pull up stakes and move to town, look around in the stores and in homes where you can and see how many private lighting plants you will find there—just the same kind you will have to put in to light your home on the farm. Why are these lighting plants put in the city homes? For the same reason as the water system. Why go to town to put in these things and pay a heavy city tax beside? The paving, walks, fire protection, police, etc., must be paid. And the farm of the retired farmer must not only pay his high city tax, but it must now keep two families, his family in town with higher living expenses and the tenant's. He felt he could not afford even a kitchen sink and a kitchen pump when on the farm, but now the same farm under the management of a tenant must do it. If it doesn't, he fires the tenant and tries another. He seems to admit the tenant is, or should be, a better farmer than he has ever been. Some farmers, before they retire, seem to look on the conveniences in the city as manna sent down from heaven and as free as the old smoke-laden, foul, diseased air they must breathe.

The trouble with the average farmer is he doesn't stop to figure. He doesn't look on both sides of the problem. He doesn't weigh it in the balance. He gets into a rut, and since there is a rut worn from the farm to town, some day there appears a "Public Sale" notice on every prominent corner in the country. It is such a fad! Another great big leak! He can retire and still live on the farm with every city convenience, if he will but pay the price, and he will have money left.—By L. D. Seass in the Farmers' Review.

Ed. Note.—This article was written by an Iowa man and as such some of the prices quoted may be somewhat less than those ruling in the Canadian West, but on a number of farms similar improvements to these outlined have already been made and therefore there is no reason why, on the majority of farms, more attention cannot be profitably given to making the farm house a home in every sense of the word.

Co-operative Livestock Marketing

Continued from Page 10

opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness, consequently it is very important that the members should be on their guard and definitely reject all advances designed to draw them away from the association.

Apart from the whole-hearted support of the members the most important factor in securing success is capable management.

Men noted for their uprightness, business enterprise and integrity should be selected for directors, thereby inspiring confidence among the members. If possible a manager thoroughly acquainted with all matters appertaining to the marketing of livestock should be secured. The directors should serve without salary or other financial remuneration. If they possess the true co-operative spirit they will be quite willing to serve for the general good of the community without seeking individual reward. The manager, however, should receive such remuneration as will make it worth his while to give careful attention to all details of the business. Many an association has been wrecked thru failure to realize the importance of a competent manager, or thru unwillingness to pay adequately for the services rendered.

Another essential is simple, plain and accurate accounts, open at all times to all members, and showing clear concise statements of results. Promptness in forwarding settlement for all stock marketed is also required, if the continued support of the members is to be secured and the fullest possible information in regard to all matters connected with the marketing of the stock should be supplied. Many associations have a bulletin board at the stockyards on which, from day to day the prevailing prices on the neighboring markets are set forth.

Uniformity of Stock

It must be recognized that the simple forwarding of stock in car lots will not alone ensure enduring success. Attention must also be paid to the type and quality of the stock marketed. Uniformity in type is highly desirable. A carload which contains some animals of the dairy type and others of beef conformation is at a considerable disadvantage when placed for sale beside an equal number of animals all of the one type; moreover, a straight carload all of one breed will always bring a premium over a carload of mixed breeding, even altho the latter may all belong to the one type.

To ensure uniformity in the stock which the association will have for sale, community breeding should be introduced. If all of the members in the association will agree to produce one breed of cattle and one breed of hogs they will soon be in a position to ship carload lots of uniform type. In addition to the increased prices which this will produce a considerable saving may frequently be effected, when each farmer has only a limited number of animals, thru co-operation in ownership in sires. Moreover, a number of farmers by uniting can often purchase a high class animal which would be too expensive for one alone to buy, but which thru the transmission of high class quality will do much to improve the stock of his owners.

Uniformity in condition must also be considered. The price received for a lot of mixed quality is always below the average. A few thin, or inferior animals in a carload will often so reduce the price of the whole that, unless the poor animals are sold separately, less will actually be received than if the choice animals alone had been sold.

To obtain the highest prices, excellence, as well as uniformity of quality, is essential. Stock in only average condition will command only average prices, but there is always a demand for an extra choice article and stock in the pink of condition will always obtain a premium. The stock marketing association which can supply car lots uniform as to type, breed and age, and of choice quality, is certain to obtain the maximum returns for its stock.

Following this a system of accounting is outlined which might be suitable for any stock marketing association, the choice of a market is discussed, the principal markets to which livestock might be shipped are described, mention being made of the regular market classifications and finally a table is included giving freight rates per hundred pounds on carload shipments of cattle, sheep and swine from typical Saskatchewan points to market centres in the Canadian West. This bulletin is an excellent one and should be in every farmer's home. Copies can be obtained by writing to Director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and asking for Bulletin 41.

Count Witte, former Russian premier, says that permanent prohibition in Russia is now practicable.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Trouble-Trail

Continued from Page 7

game forbade him. He had cleaned out the two Wade Creek men. He had to give the Eagle men a chance to clean him out. So Bryce pulled his fur cap low over his eyes and trusted to that and the huge collar of his mackinaw coat to act as a disguise against the tenderfoot's blank stares. For an hour the disguise held good. The music and shuffle of the dancing floor, the drone of the man who spun the roulette wheel, the rattle of chips and the whisper of the pasteboards went on.

Casmar heard the youth's voice wander up to maudlin heights, and he played his hands wickedly, with many furtive glances of irritation and anxiety. Then, as he studied his cards for a raise, a table was overturned behind, and he whirled round with the rest.

It was the tenderfoot's table, and the tenderfoot stood upon unsteady feet, shaking his fist in Juneau George's face.

"You robber! You skunk!" he denounced. "You pulled that ace from the bottom!"

"You lie!" snarled Juneau George. With wonderful swiftness the youth's hand snapped out.

"Take that!" he cried.

Juneau George shrieked to the sting of a volley of chips thrown squarely in his eyes. His hand reached under his parka, but powerful fingers on his wrist jerked the hand away, and he looked up into the menacing face of Casmar.

"You're not drawing, Juneau!" Bryce warned.

As swiftly as he had grasped it, he released the other's wrist and stepped back a pace, his own right hand snuggling suggestively against his side with the thumb looped in over the loose front of his mackinaw coat.

Juneau George didn't draw.

But he glowered malignantly at Casmar. "Why in thunder'd you butt in?" he demanded.

"Because it looked like trouble for the boy, and I'm strong on the trouble-trail."

"Well, all I got to say is, look out you don't get stopped short on your trouble-trail!" growled Juneau George, rising and stalking off to the faro layout on the other side of the room.

Casmar grasped the boy's arm. "You'd

Canada's Word

By Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D.

O Canada! A voice calls thru the mist and spume
Across the wide, wet, salty leagues of foam
For aid. Whose voice thus penetrates thy peace?
Whose? Thy Mother's, Canada, Thy Mother's voice.

O Canada! A drum beats thru the night and day,
Unresting, eager, strident, summoning
To arms. Whose drum thus throbs persistent?
Whose? Old England's, Canada, Old England's drum.

O Canada! A sword gleams leaping swift to strike
At foes that press and leap to kill brave men
On guard. Whose sword thus gleams fierce death?
Whose? 'Tis Britain's, Canada, Great Britain's sword.

O Canada! A prayer beats hard at Heaven's gate,
Tearing the heart wide open to God's eye,
For righteousness. Whose prayer thus pierces Heaven?
Whose? 'Tis God's prayer, Canada, Thy Kingdom come!

O Canada! What answer make to calling voice and beating drum,
To sword-gleam and to pleading prayer of God
For right? What answer makes my soul?
"Mother, to thee! God, to Thy help! Quick! My sword!"

better leave Moose Creek Camp quick," he advised. "And," turning apologetically to his late friends of the play, "we'll finish that game again, boys. I'll have to take charge of the kid now."

"Sure, Casmar, any time you're not busy!" they acquiesced, as Bryce led the youth outside.

In front of the shed where his malemutes were housed Casmar stopped, picked up a huge gloveful of powdery snow, and dashed it in the boy's face. The snow-bath had a sobering effect, and the tenderfoot began to stammer out his gratitude.

"Say, I—I want to—to thank—"

"Shut up!" interrupted Casmar.

"How'd you get into Moose Creek Camp?"

"My name's Hasselgreaves, Marvin Hass—"

"I know it is! How'd you get into Moose Creek Camp?"

"Sis and I just came north to visit my dad. He's at Forty-Mile Post."

"Yes."

"Well, Sis went right thru, but I stopped off at Eagle City. I came over here with the Eagle freighters."

"To make a thundering fool of yourself, I suppose?"

"No—no! You see, my dad has some Moose Creek claims that are good. The freighters told me of one I could buy right alongside his. So I came over with them. I had a thousand of my own. I thought I'd do something for myself and surprise dad."

"You've done it, haven't you?" demanded Casmar harshly. "And he'll sure be surprised, won't he? Where is that thousand?"

Young Marvin covered his face with his hands.

Casmar swore softly as he pulled his sledge forth from the shed, threw the harness on his malemutes, and traced them up.

"Get on!" he ordered, and clutched Marvin under the armpit with such force that he almost threw him upon the sled.

"Can you hang on?" he asked. "Or do I have to tie you on?"

"I—I can hang on," decided the thoroughly abashed youth. "But where are you taking me?"

"Taking you?—I'm taking you to the kindergarten where you belong—over at Forty-Mile Post!"

III

Casmar hurled his malemutes down-river even faster than he had driven them up. His long whip spoke continually, and he never stopped to talk. Only, at times he turned his ear to the back-trail, listening attentively. Juneau George was a sullen, treacherous character, and there was the possibility of his following them in an endeavor to make good his threat.

By the dim light of the stars and silver aurora they rocked past Brown and Bear Creeks and at midnight came to the mouth of the Forty-Mile River. On the outskirts of the straggling camp Casmar pulled up abruptly.

"Here's the Post," he announced. "Think you'd have been able to make it yourself?"

"Not to-night," confessed young Hasselgreaves, getting up off the sledge. "Even if I had have got out of that fracas at Moose Creek!"

"You wouldn't have got out of it,"

Casmar assured him. "Juneau George would have fixed you. He's that kind. Plugs tenderfeet from the front and sneaks up behind a sourdough's back. But I'm leaving you here. This trail's the main street. Go up it past Ransome's Rest saloon till you come to the N.A.T. & T. store on the corner. Turn that corner to the right. Your father's is the sixth cabin from the corner."

"But look here," protested Marvin, whom the swift ride thru the frost had done much to sober, "I can't let you go like this. You pulled me out of a nasty hole. What's your name?"

Casmar understood that if there had been enough light young Marvin would have known without asking. He was sober enough now to recognize him, but Casmar did not want that recognition.

"Name?" he echoed. "They call me the bad man, because I'm always on the trouble-trail. And that's a road you'd better stay off, boy. Pull yourself up short, good and short. I know a fellow of your set down South who started the way you're starting, and, well,—there was a girl in it, too. They crossed words one day, and he was so thundering stiff in the neck that he wouldn't go to her and patch things up. Instead he hit the North, and he's been raising general and particular Cain ever since. He sure was a plague and a pestilence in the Canadian Forty-Mile until to-day!"

"He died, eh?" ventured Marvin.

"No, he was outlawed," explained Casmar, whirling his sled about.

As he straightened out his string of malemutes, there sounded from up the Forty-Mile River the crunch and whine of sledge runners. Instantly Casmar drew his team off the river in the shadow of a cabin wall near the bank, and the rushing outfit from up-river launched past at full gallop, taking the main trail thru the camp.

"That's Juneau George," growled Casmar. "I know his dogs. Hudson's Bays! He's looking for you, and I'd better see you round the N.A.T. & T. corner."

The lights of Ransome's Rest glared on Casmar's outfit as it swung by. Casmar was watchful, but, altho no figure appeared outside the log building, there came the bark of a Colt's and the spang of shattered glass.

A fiery heat stung Casmar across the side of the head under his fur cap, and he went suddenly to sleep in the middle of the street.

IV

When he woke, young Marvin Hasselgreaves and Sergeant Silgarde were regarding him. He lay, propped up on pillows, in the curtained bedroom of Forrest Hasselgreaves' cabin, and he stared in bewilderment at the two beside him.

Sergeant Silgarde grinned at his bewilderment. "Forrest's gone for the doctor and Lunetta's making bandages," he informed. "But you don't need either doctor or bandages. Just a scalp-grazer you got! And they stun some, eh? First time anyone ever reached you, Bryce, but that's Juneau George's way—shooting thru a window. Juneau didn't know I was in Ransome's or I guess he'd

\$1,400,000,000

That is the value of Canada's manufactures for one year---in money. But what of their value measured in the comfort, the happiness and the well-being of the whole country?

To produce them gives employment to over six hundred thousand workpeople, whose total wages amount to \$288,000,000 each year.

These workers, with their families and those who benefit by their purchasing power, number nearly one-third the population of Canada ---supported by Canadian manufactures.

How readily it is apparent that the prosperity and happiness of every Canadian---of yourself---depend on the continuous employment of these people---on the consumption of goods "Made in Canada."

Canadian factories support one-third of our population. Are you helping to support Canadian factories?

**Employ Our Own Dollars to Employ
Our Own Workmen.**

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have held his hand a bit. He found out tho. Grabbed him before he could pull again!"

Casmar put out a fist to grip Silgarde's "Sergeant, you're sure considerate of outlaws."

"Maybe I am and maybe I'm not, Casmar. You see you don't happen to be one any more. That dago Crossetti had a lot tougher constitution than we thought. He's going to get better. Makes a difference, doesn't it? The Canadian Forty-Mile is open to you again as long as you be good!"

"Oh, I'll answer for his being good!" exclaimed a voice behind.

Marvin and the Sergeant turned about to see Lunetta, the bandages in her hands, coming swiftly across the cabin floor. There was a thrill in her voice, a light in her eyes, such as only one thing awakes in a woman, and the way her hands stretched out to Casmar left no doubt as to the cause. Her haste was equalled only by Silgarde's as he drew young Marvin out into the main room.

"Son," the Sergeant observed, "Casmar's sure at the end of his trouble-trail. Forty Mile has lost its bad man and gained a law-abiding citizen!"

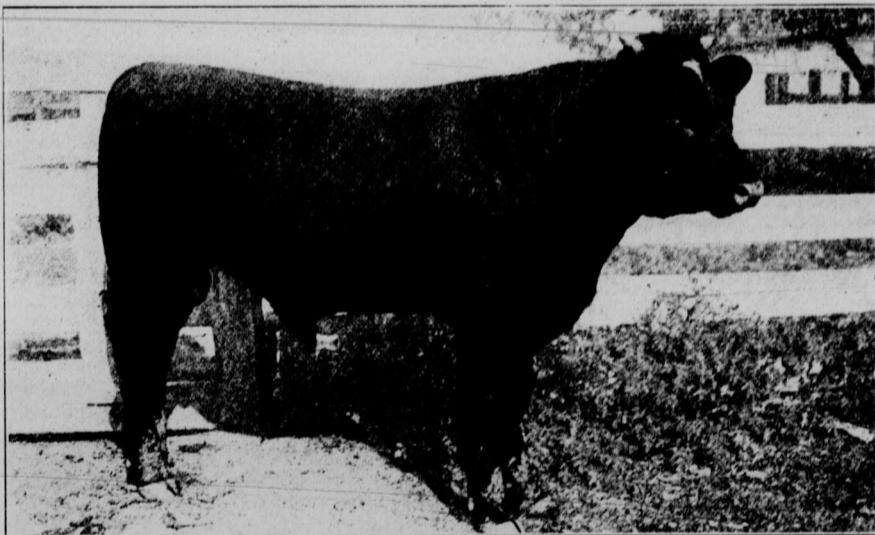
The Farmer's Cow

Continued from Page 11

do we see records of farmer's cows. I call them that, because many say there is no such thing as a dual-purpose cow. As I have said I have given here only short records, but these were not obtained by giving the cows special attention. The picture shows that the cow Ethel is in only ordinary flesh. These cows were kept as it is possible for the average farmer to keep his cows.

Keep Calves Growing

The calves were well fed and kept growing as rapidly as possible from the time of their birth, for I believe that this is the only profitable way. These calves



Shorthorn Calf, produce of a "Farmer's Cow"—Weighed 720 pounds at 8 months of age

did not run with the cows, but as I have explained they were turned with their mothers at the regular milking time morning and evening. In this way the cow is not spoiled for a milch cow, and is not tormented all day and all night by the calf. On the other hand, the calf sooner learns to eat if not allowed to run with the cow. As he grows hungry thru the day, if opportunity is afforded, as it should be, he will soon learn to eat, and at weaning time will scarcely miss his dam.

It is said of dairy cows that if we receive paying results we must give them the best of care. Apply the same treatment to the farmer's cow and it will work equally as well. The same care with the calves will produce animals weighing around 1,000 pounds at one year, instead of around 600 pounds as is too often the case on many farms. Should these farmer's cows run more to milk than to beef, or the reverse, and not at all times be equal in their milking and beef tendencies, the surplus in either direction is in demand, usually at a good figure, especially beef.

Calf Rearing Profitable

These calves are market-toppers at any time in their lives from the veal stage until they are a year old or more—if you chose to keep them that long. We propose to have this Shorthorn calf, whose

picture is shown here, weighing 1,100 pounds on January 6, 1915, when he will be one year old, and it will be no trouble to do it either, the way he is coming along. Then he will bring \$100 or better on the market, if we chose to offer him there. In the meantime his dam was safe in calf four months ago and is still giving milk.

It seems to me that raising these cattle is the way to farm, even if feed and Nebraska land are high. They will pay as well or better than the dairy proposition. In this section the price of butterfat fluctuates, and in the summer when we can produce it most cheaply it runs down in price below the profit point. Last summer it sold as low as 19 cents a pound. While we produce our butterfat more cheaply during the summer months, the same is true with our growing calves that milk the cows, and we can milk many more cows in this way with less work. Even the hired man does not mind milking by proxy in this way. It seems to me that we should have a class for the farmer's cow at the fairs.—Nebraska Farmer.

CALF FEEDING

A word about feeding calves. Many people make the mistake, in their endeavor to keep the calves gaining all the time, of feeding too heavily skim milk during the early stages of the calf's life. Notice has been taken of this at Macdonald College and instructions as to the best amounts for calf feeding have been issued. They are as follows:

From birth until four days old—feed 8 to 10 pounds of whole milk, in three feeds per day.

From the fifth to the seventh day—feed 10 pounds of whole milk, in three feeds per day.

From the eighth to tenth day—feed 12 pounds of whole milk, in three feeds per day.

From the eleventh to fifteenth day—feed 11 pounds of whole milk and 1 pound of skim milk, in two feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful of linseed porridge each feed.

From the fifteenth to twentieth day—feed 9 pounds of whole milk and 3 pounds of skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful of porridge in each feed.

From the twentieth to twenty-fifth day—feed 7 pounds of whole milk and 5 pounds of skim milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 2 teaspoonfuls of porridge at each feed.

For the next five days give 3 pounds of whole milk and 9 pounds of skim milk, in 2 feeds per day, with 1 teaspoonful of porridge in each feed.

At the end of the month the calf should get about 12 pounds of skim milk in two feeds per day, with two tablespoonfuls of porridge in each feed. After this the quantity of milk can be increased gradually to 24 pounds in two feeds a day, and the linseed porridge to half a pint as the calf develops. Calves should be weaned at six months old.

It is not practicable of course to exactly follow the above outline, but by considering it a general idea of the amounts to feed calves during their early growing period may be arrived at. The linseed meal is added to the skim milk largely to take the place of the fat which has been separated from it. A reasonably good substitute for linseed meal may be found in sieved ground oats. Calves should be encouraged to eat grain as soon as possible. There is little danger of their eating more than is good for them.



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

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

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

But have you time for this exercise?

Then why do it?

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

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Tell us this week what gains you have been able to make on steers which you have wintered. What feeds have you used? How much grain did you feed? What shelter did you give the cattle? Do you think there is still money in cattle feeding with the price of grain so high this year?

What experience have you had with your barn ventilation? Do the sides of the walls become damp? Does the outlet flue become frozen up? Have you any plans for a new stable containing an efficient ventilation system? If so, we will pay you extra for them. Write today to

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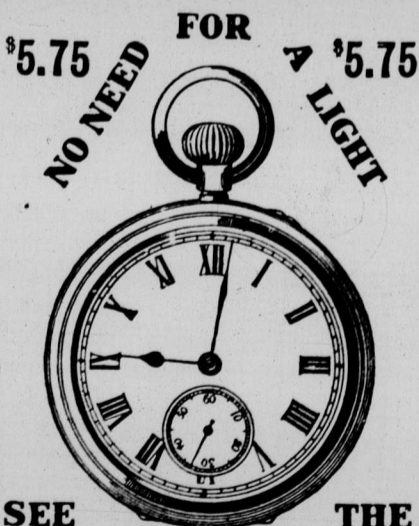
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The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

fret the same as children that are weaned the old way, by simply keeping them from it.

Be sure to feed him well and give plenty of good milk and all the water he wants, and a good feed before going to bed will be sufficient till morning.

MRS. F. J. MOODIE,
Leslie Sta., Sask.

HOLIDAY HINTS AND PRESENTS

The woman who lives in the country need not have any difficulty in obtaining suitable gifts for her city friends and relatives. All she needs to do is to send a little box containing a half dozen or dozen glasses of jelly, a box of good apples, a little basket of nuts, or a jar of pickles. One woman who lives in the country sent to a friend in the city a country cured ham, which the friend appreciated above all her other gifts. A number of pillows filled with pine needles, sweet clover or milkweed pompons will delight the city dweller. In fact, anything that is not easily procured there will make an acceptable gift especially if the friends have once lived in the country. Little country scenes taken with a kodak, and used on calendars make nice gifts. Give a festive touch to all these gifts by the use of holly decorated napkins or crepe paper, sprays of holly or bright berries found in the woods. If a basket is sent attach a Christmas card to the handle. Ordinary baskets painted green and red will add to the Christmassy effect.

A bride who was just starting up house-keeping said her most useful gift last year was a kit of kitchen tools. It was made of a store box enameled both inside and out in two or three coats of white enamel; the lid was fastened on with brass hinges, and the lid fastener was also brass, and the corners of the box were fitted out with brass box corners which only cost a trifle but added much to the appearance of the box. This box contained a number of tools and other things that are so useful about a kitchen but which usually takes a housekeeper some time to gather around her; such as household hammer, pincers, punch, pliers, gimlet, kitchen saw, whetstone, household square and level, tack puller, can opener, meat cleaver and steak beater, cake turner, putty knife, kitchen brushes, asbestos mats, roll of sandpaper. These articles all belong to the two, five and ten cent list, and so the gift was not expensive.

A friend who sprained her ankle before Christmas and was not able to go shopping had what she called a scrap-bag Christmas. She had her scrap-bags and all remnants in the house brought to her, and all her gifts which were not a few were made out of the contents of these bags. The largest pieces of goods she made up into pillows and bags, smaller gifts were made out of the scraps of silks and velvet. She evolved babies' caps, dainty little aprons, jabots and such like out of bits of linen or fine lawn, remnants of lace and embroideries. Never did her gifts cost her so little, and never did she send out a finer array of them.

Christmas is essentially the children's day, and even the dinner table should be planned with something especially for their pleasure. A surprise centre piece is a delight to all young people. Heap a silver dish or small low China jardiniere with bonbons and home-made candies. Mix with them a few inexpensive gifts such as the young people or children will appreciate. Label each gift, wrap it in bright colored tissue paper, and uncover the dish as a surprise to be served between the courses.

A utility gift that will please any girl or woman is a glove mending outfit made after the following manner: Attach by means of narrow ribbon to a large white celluloid ring a tiny pair of scissors, an emery, a bit of wax; also a wider ribbon which is doubled over and a casing made by a double row of briar stitch for holding a glove darning. Also attach a little bag containing a few skeins of glove mending silk and needles, and thimble. The little mending kit can be hung by the bureau by means of the ring.

NOT ALWAYS NAUGHTINESS

A little girl who was in the habit of falling into a violent fit of temper about the middle of the morning, when she would scream and behave in a way which distracted her mother, was cured of these

outbursts by being given a cup of milk and a liberal slice of bread and butter. She was as sweet-tempered as anyone could wish after she had taken this mid-morning repast and went quietly and happily about her play. After one or two such experiences the mother was prepared for them and every morning about half past ten she gave the little one either a slice of bread and butter, a cup of milk and some crackers, or some fruit. It was the family's custom to breakfast very early and the child was simply hungry. She could not reason out the cause for herself, but she knew she felt badly—it might have been weakness, for she was not over strong—and the bad feeling manifested itself in temper and nervous screaming.

"Bessie is always naughty just before she goes to bed," said a young mother. "Of course," answered the aunt to whom she was talking and who had, herself, brought up a large family, "children are always naughty when they are over-tired. They are unconsciously fighting against the feeling of drowsiness and exhaustion, especially if they are allowed to stay up past their usual bedtime. They feel miserable and peevish and, of course, they are naughty. You must not blame the children. It is just the result of their physical condition."

"I never thought of it that way," replied the younger mother, "but I will be careful not to let Bessie get too tired, and I will be careful, too, not to blame her so much for her naughtiness at that time."

Cases have been known where children have been punished for supposed naughtiness when it has been found afterward that they were sickening for some illness.

A perfectly well child, one who is not hungry or tired or otherwise suffering or uncomfortable, is, usually, a good, sweet-tempered child.—Anne Guilbert Mahon.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for forwarding patterns.



8380—Girl's Combination Under Garment. Cut in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 3-8 yards of 16 inch material, with 2 yards of embroidery for the frills, 3 1-2 yards of insertion and 4 yards of narrow edging.

7731—Ladies' Corset Cover. Cut in 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 1 1-4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material, with 1 1-2 yards of beading, 3 1-2 yards of edging to make as shown in small view.

7907—Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women. Cut in 16 and 18 year size. Size 16 requires 3 3-4 yards of 36 or 44 inch material.

8388—Girl's Dress with Bloomers. Cut in 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 3-8 yards of 36 inch material for dress and 1 1-4 yards 27, 36 or 44 for bloomers.

8274—Girl's Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 5-8 yards 36 or 44 inch for blouse; 1 3-8 yards for skirt and trimming, or 2 5-8 yards 36 to make of one material.

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



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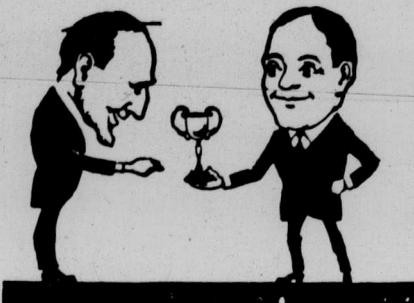
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ALBERTA'S EXTENSION WORK

I received a letter this week from the office secretary of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta concerning their circulating libraries which pleased me immensely. One knows, of course, that comparisons are odious, but it is impossible not to make them in this instance between the Extension Departments of the two provinces West of us.

Some of our Women Grain Grower folk wrote to the President of the Saskatchewan University about a year ago, asking that libraries be sent to their societies and were informed that the University did not send its literature out to societies over which it had no control.

Now let me quote from the letter of the Alberta secretary concerning their circulating libraries:

"Our travelling libraries are circulated, not only among women's institutes, but among organizations of all kinds, and country communities which have not the facilities provided by a public library." Enough said.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE AIM OF THE HOMEMAKERS A Paper Read Before the Homemakers' Society

The aim of the Homemakers' clubs is the improving of our homes, and the upbuilding of character. The motto is: "For home and country." Could any organization of women or men have a broader aim or better motto?

There are organizations of women in every province of Canada, each working with this same aim in view, each with the same motto. When we consider the meaning of the words home, character, improvement and upbuilding we should get an idea of the greatness of the work entered upon by these clubs.

In them there is room for the aid of every woman. Nationality, creed or class should be unknown in its ranks. It is no new expression to say that "Heaven's best gift to a girl or boy is an intelligent mother. As our clubs are mostly made up of mothers, I will try and set forth what a wonderful influence and power mothers of mankind have.

If we are interested in keeping up the old idea of womanhood, we must get busy on the subject of education. All parents want to give their children a good education if it does not involve too much trouble; but no sacrifice is too great to insure a good education for the child. It is the one heavy debt of parent to child and not to be escaped on any plea of lack of opportunity. Opportunity should be made. The more things a man or woman know about, the more effective they are in a community. The mother can begin when the child is very small and instill into its mind the idea that it is going to get a good education whatever else it attains in life. Make this the very atmosphere of the home, then when the child is seven or eight years of age he should be started and never allowed to remain at home except for sickness. It may seem a little thing to keep the girl or boy home a day this week and two next. Quite apart from the loss to the child of each day's instruction, the great evil is that it implies that school is a rather unimportant thing anyway and can be set lightly aside. Now this is the great harm of this easy-going custom on the part of parents. The child at fifteen leaves school, writing badly, reading badly and spelling badly, and he goes out into the world and in time becomes the parent of children no less ignorant than himself and in the end the whole nation suffers. So I would say, as Homemakers, let us be women who have such a deep and wholesome respect for the value of education that we will value it first and last and money second.

To vote would make woman more womanly, not less so, and bring her womanliness into action. Look at all this high enthusiasm for a purer, sounder marriage, for clean and pure motherhood, better care of and training for the world's great family of children—isn't all that demand "womanly?" Of course each age in changing, outgrows something, loses something, but it gains more. We shall never have again the woman of the nineteenth century, but we shall

enjoy those of the twentieth better, and man, now bewildered, will find her, when he gets used to her, a pleasanter companion than she ever was before.

Sometimes we get tired of doing the same old thing day after day and get the idea that we are not doing anything much, but this is not so. We should be satisfied with our place in life because a higher wisdom placed us here to work out the best thing with the material in hand. I have often thought—and as the years go by I see no reason to change my mind—that housekeeping is the most difficult, as well as the most creditable job in all the world. We Homemakers prepare just five short of eleven hundred meals in a year and I am sure that nothing so brightens this heavy task as the thought that it is a pleasant and a beautiful thing to bring God's grace into a house and realize fully and surely that every bit of comfort and cleanliness we bring to the world is a means of grace. Every time we wash the dishes, make the beds, clean the floors, sew for the children or cook a meal we bring a bit of comfort and cheer into the world. It is a great thought and an uplifting one for the busy woman that her work is a work of necessity and mercy.

A woman's home always gains by the woman getting away from it once in a while. She comes back to it refreshed and better prepared to give more to it than if she remained within its four walls day after day.

The occupation of women is the most important factor determining the national life. When women lose the art of work, the nation decays at the foundation. Woman's toil all thru history has raised human life, and surely then they have a right to the ballot to make better laws. With their first vote the women of Illinois the other day closed 1,100 saloons.

Now what about this great war; do not the women pay a higher price for war than men? Who knows the value of life better than a woman? In our grasp is a power in the ballot and we should not let it pass. Then when women become legislators they will do away with war. There are better ways of settling differences of opinion than by killing men by the hundreds. Shall it be written in the history of the years ahead of us that the women of Canada failed to realize their opportunities and responsibilities and their privileges. Let us realize what the organization of the women of Canada may mean, ought to mean and must mean, keeping ever before each and every one of us the aim of the improvement of the home, which is the heart of the nation and the upbuilding of character.

Let us think of the women of Canada as each one a link in a chain that may become the most beautiful forged. We have all seen separate links, large heavy ones, lying on the floor of a shop waiting to be forged into perhaps a logging chain, capable of binding together some great weight and aiding in the transportation of that weight. Or perhaps the separate links were tiny gold ones, lying in a little drawer of a jeweler's cabinet, waiting to be linked together to form a dainty chain to ornament some fair throat.

Links are of no use when separate, but when formed into a chain what limit may be put to its use? The women of Canada may, by linking themselves together with the aid of our clubs, form a chain the beauty of which will ever be increasing and whose strength will be enduring.

MRS. GEO. NELSON.

ANOTHER SOCIETY ORGANIZED

Mrs. Thompson, director for District 13, reports that she is assisting a new local near Netherhill to organize. She writes that their home Association is very much alive and is doing encouraging work. Local option is to be voted upon in their municipality and the women are doing all they can to get it thru.

She—Albert, dear, while looking thru some of your old clothes I made such a lucky find that I ordered a new dress on the strength of it.

He—What was it, dear?

She—Half a dozen cheques that had never been written on.

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Moose Jaw, Sask.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE PRIZES OFFERED

Once again the Young Canada Club is going to have the chance to try for prizes of three rollicking story books.

The subject this time is one that everybody can have a try at: "A Trip to my Favorite Country," which means that you are to take us on a journey to the country that you like best to hear and read about, and tell us what you would expect to see, hear and feel there.

Now come on little folk and see what delightful tales of foreign lands you can give us. You may use your geographies and any book on foreign countries in your home or school libraries. If there is some foreign person resident in your district who can tell you tales of his homeland, so much the better.

You may choose your own time of year to visit this new country and your own way of getting there, but you must tell the story as if you were going or had gone yourself.

There is a chance here for some beautiful tales, especially from the many little foreign children in the West. In order that as many of these young folk as possible should know about this contest, I am going to ask each member of the Young Canada Club to take the paper to school and tell the other children about it.

The first and best condition of this contest is that every new little boy or girl who sends a story will get one of the club's pretty maple leaf pins. Then for the three best stories three very interesting books will be given as prizes.

You must remember:
To write on one side of the paper only, and in pen and ink.

To address your letters very carefully to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Just that and no more.

To have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

To mail your letter so that it will reach me not later than December 20.

DIXIE PATTON.

COLONEL

When my mother was a little girl she was given a glossie black collie pup. Mother was very fond of the puppy and called him Colonel.

When Colonel was still very small the family moved from Pilot Mound to Dauphin. There were not many railroads then, so grandpa had to drive a wagon, while Colonel and an older dog trotted along behind. It was a long journey for a pup, but Colonel kept running off the road and barking at cattle.

He was very fond of chasing cattle and when he was still young, he learned to look after them and keep them out of the grain. If the grain was high and he could not see the cattle, grandpa would lift him up on his shoulder and wave his arm. Away would go Colonel and keep jumping up in the grain and turning around to see if they wanted him to go on.

Mother kept him until she was grown up, then when she got married Colonel stayed with grandpa. They grew very fond of each other and six years later, when mother came back to keep house while grandpa was away on a visit, Colonel had entirely forgotten her.

He would take nothing they gave him to eat, but would just sit up on the woodpile watching for grandpa to come home. He waited as long as he could without food and then he died.

He was a pretty old dog, but would have lived longer but for his broken heart.
HELEN SHAW.
Gilbert Plains, Man.

THE FAIRIES TRADITION

Hundreds of years ago, in a forest in Ireland, there was a little house about two feet high. It belonged to the fairies. It had fairy weapons in it. It had belonged to their great-great-grandfather, who made war against the imps. And who do you think beat? The fairies? No, indeed, the imps beat. That was what drove them out of Ireland.

But they came back and moved their house to the end of Nowhere, where everybody goes to be made anew.

I saw a lot of little fairies around here. So just you wake up in the early morning

and you will see the dewdrop fairies. But mind you don't step on them or they will revenge you by wetting your best shoes and spoiling them.

MARJORY E. THOMAS.

Dunbar, Man., age 8.

HOUGA TROLL

My father's parents were born and raised in Norway and in that part of the country it was customary to name all the boys Ole. So there was Great-grandfather Ole, Grandpa Ole, Grand-uncle Ole, or Lame Ole, Uncle Ole and my father Ole. They all lived together and it is from Lame Ole papa got the story I'm going to tell. Way up in Northland, where all these Oles used to live, they had ranches in the mountains where they would take the stock during the summer. The grass was very rich and the cattle would do very well and get sleek and fat. The people who were left to look after them would make cheese and butter to do them all winter and some to sell, and when winter came on the stock was taken back to the farms to be sheltered and looked after. It was while up in the mountains, one fine summer night, that Lame Ole had all his cattle corralled and his work done and was taking his rest after supper. He took his Jew's harp and lay down on his couch and started to play (he was an expert with the harp). As he was playing along on a dreamy waltz, the door opened quietly and in walked a lady and started waltzing around. Pretty soon there were more in the room and more and more kept coming until the room was full. Ole said he never got a bit nervous about it. He kept right on playing, it amused him so much and they were pretty good looking, too. As they whirled and danced around their skirts would flare and flop and to his great astonishment he espied they all had long tails, the same as cattle. (Very likely their skirts were not as tight below as the present fashion.) However, Ole understood he had Houga Troll to deal with. So he took a piece of burning firewood and started to swing that in all directions and they all disappeared, and to make sure they could not come again he put bright steel knives over the door and windows and that was the last seen of them.

Papa says his uncle told him that story over and over again, and assured him it was true, and of course every Norwegian believes in Houga Troll.

I hope this is a family tradition and good enough for a story book.
ALVIN HEFTY.
Age 13.

HOLME DOBBIN

About one hundred years ago, in the North of England, there used to be what was called a Holme Dobbin. This thing got up in the early morning and milked cows and did the chores. Then it went and laid curled up like a dog in the barn. One day the people thought it looked awful ragged, so they bought it a new suit and cap, and laid them in the barn. Then they watched to see what it would do.

It got up and came to the clothes and said: "New suit, new cap, Holme Dobbin do no more good."

Then it disappeared and was never seen again.

My grandmother told this story. It is supposed to be true.

WILLIE CHICKEN.
Age 10 years.

A TRADITION OF A VIOLIN

The tradition of our family is the violin handed down for the fifth generation to the oldest boy, and each boy has to learn to play the tune of Yankee-Doodle before claiming the violin for his very own.

My uncle's boy fell heir to the violin, and the winter he was learning to play Yankee-Doodle I was staying with my uncle's family going to school.

Every evening we could hear terrible sounds coming from his room, but after weeks of hard work he gave a party and for their entertainment played Yankee-Doodle and told them the tradition of his violin.

FREDA FLETCHER.
Brant, Alta., age 10 years.

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The Country Cook

SOME NEW AND SAVORY WAYS TO PREPARE CHICKEN

By Lily Hazworth Wallace in The Housewife

One of the best criticisms of the home table of today is the sameness of the foods placed before us; we are too apt to get into a rut and serve the same things, cooked in the same way, time after time, until one would think we were of the opinion of the maiden lady who, when pressed to partake of some new dish, declined, with the remark that there were some things she knew she liked and she had no time to waste trying new ones when she did not know whether she would like them or not.

We are accustomed to serve chicken, roast, fried and fricasseed, in chicken pie, and occasionally broiled, but by then, most of us have run the gamut and must return to the beginning of the list again.

It isn't every one who knows the true art of preparing roast chicken, as common as it is, therefore I would like to tell you how I do it. Clean and prepare a good chicken; make a stuffing of one cupful of fine breadcrumbs, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper and mixed sweet herbs to taste; rub the fowl over with a little flour and place it in the roaster. Fill the well of the roaster with hot water and place in the oven. Place fat bacon strips over the chicken and bake until the joints separate easily; remove the chicken to a heated platter, thicken the liquid in the roaster with a little flour moistened with cold water and cook for ten minutes.

Some day, just by way of variety, try a chicken in casserole. It is easily prepared, requires no watching during the cooking process, and as well, can be served in the dish in which the cooking is done. To prepare it joint a small chicken, cleanse it thoroughly, wipe with a damp cloth, and roll each piece in seasoned flour. Peel and cut up small one onion, one carrot and two or three moderate sized potatoes. Brown the meat either in a frying pan or in the casserole, by frying it in two tablespoonfuls or more according to the size of the chicken—of beef drippings or bacon fat. Place in the casserole with the vegetables, and add two cupfuls of stock. Cover closely and cook in the oven or over the fire until the chicken is tender when, if there is no objection, add two tablespoonfuls of sherry, or a little Worcestershire sauce, and serve. If the gravy is too thin, thicken it at the last moment by stirring into it a small piece of butter into which has been rubbed a tablespoonful of flour. The length of time allowed for the cooking must of course depend on the tenderness and youth of the chicken.

If you like a specially savory dish, try Mexican chicken. For this cut a good sized chicken into small portions, season it well and cook until golden brown in hot olive oil or butter, adding, during the cooking, two sliced onions and half a cupful of minced ham. Next add three chopped peppers, red or green, the same number of tomatoes, and cook a few moments longer. Next add three cupfuls of chicken or beef stock, or hot water, half a cupful of well washed rice, and a bay leaf. Cover closely and cook in the oven until rice and chicken are tender. The rice should absorb almost all the moisture in the cooking.

Or, perhaps it is cold cooked chicken you want to utilize; try ramekins of chicken—they are easily prepared and make a dish as good to the taste as they are pleasing to the eye. Cut into small dice enough chicken to make one and a half cupfuls. Prepare a sauce by blending together in a saucepan a quarter of a cupful of butter and the same of flour; when smoothly mixed, add one and a half cups of liquid, which may be stock, milk or part of each—a little cream is a great improvement if the purse strings are not too closely drawn. Season to taste with salt, pepper and a little lemon rind. Add the diced chicken together with a cupful of peas or cooked diced carrots. Heat thoroughly, pour into the ramekin, cover with buttered crumbs and place in the oven for five minutes to brown.

Or to use up the cold chicken—and the dark meat will serve for this dish—try chicken croquettes with curried olives. To prepare these mince the chicken finely—we will suppose that there is a cupful

and a half of the minced meat. Season it to taste with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg or lemon and a little finely chopped parsley. Make a heavy foundation sauce by blending together two level tablespoonfuls of butter with the same quantity of flour, then adding three-quarters of a cupful of stock or milk. Cook until thick, stirring all the time. Add the seasoned chicken, and turn out onto a plate to cool. Form into croquettes, coat each one with lightly beaten egg, then roll in stale breadcrumbs; fry in deep fat until golden brown. To prepare the curried olives, stone a sufficient number to make half a cupful, or use the stuffed olives if preferred. Cook these three minutes in two tablespoonfuls of butter, remove the olives and add to the butter a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of curry powder. Cook until lightly browned, add a cupful and a half of stock, stir until boiling and heat the olives in this sauce. Just before serving add a little onion, salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Pile the croquettes high on a platter and serve the sauce separately.

Here is still another recipe for chicken croquettes: Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, stir in one heaping tablespoonful of flour, gradually add one cupful of milk, stir till it boils for five minutes, add salt, pepper and red pepper to taste, half a pound of cooked chopped chicken and four tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs. Turn out on a plate to cool. Divide into ten parts, flour them and make into neat croquettes, brush over with beaten egg, toss in bread crumbs and fry till brown in smoking hot fat. Drain and serve hot. A small stick of macaroni should be stuck into the end of each croquette.

For Chicken in Prison, take the fragments of cold cooked fowl and mince them. Cook down the bones and trimmings with a little water so as to make a stock or gravy. Season the meat highly. Line a baking dish with slices of toast, moisten this with the liquor obtained by cooking the trimmings, then lay the minced chicken on the toast and cover closely with buttered crumbs. Bake half an hour in a moderately hot oven and serve in the dish in which it is cooked. Send to table with a cheese sauce, made by cooking together until smooth two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, then adding to them a cupful and a half of milk, and stirring until boiling. Season, add three tablespoonfuls of grated parmesan cheese, salt and pepper. Add a squeeze of lemon juice just before serving. If preferred a plain brown sauce or a good tomato sauce may be served with this very appetizing dish.

Here is a way to prepare chicken you may never have tried: Cut a chicken in pieces for serving; sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, and toss in fine breadcrumbs; arrange in a buttered baking dish, baste with melted butter, and cook in a hot oven for half an hour. Arrange on a mound of hot mashed potatoes and garnish with slices of hard boiled eggs.

THE RIGHT WAY TO BOIL HAM

The discussion of ways to boil ham may seem to some entirely superfluous, yet have you never noticed that some hams retain that rich red color and perfect taste while others have a brownish color and the meat comes apart? This difference lies in the manner of boiling. A good ham put on in cold water and cooked slowly, or allowed to stand for awhile without cooking will lose much of its nutrition. The proper way to cook a ham is to put it on in water that is already hot, just beginning to simmer. If it can be kept at this temperature, which is a few degrees below the boiling point, so much the better. At any rate it should not boil vigorously. For every pound of ham let it boil a quarter of an hour. Thus a sixteen-pound ham would require four hours to properly cook. When put in hot water the outer layers of meat are cooked at once, thus preventing the escape of juices which will take place in cold water.

Date Souffle—Beat 2 eggs until light, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls milk, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful chopped pecan nuts, 2 teaspoonfuls chopped dates. Bake slowly 20 minutes. Serve with whipped cream. Will serve six persons.

20 Years' Reputation

Back of

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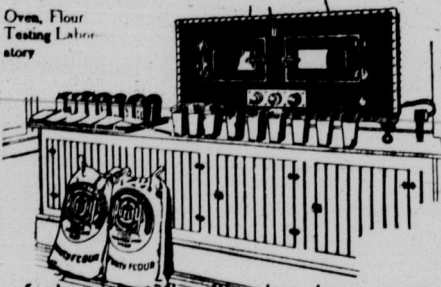


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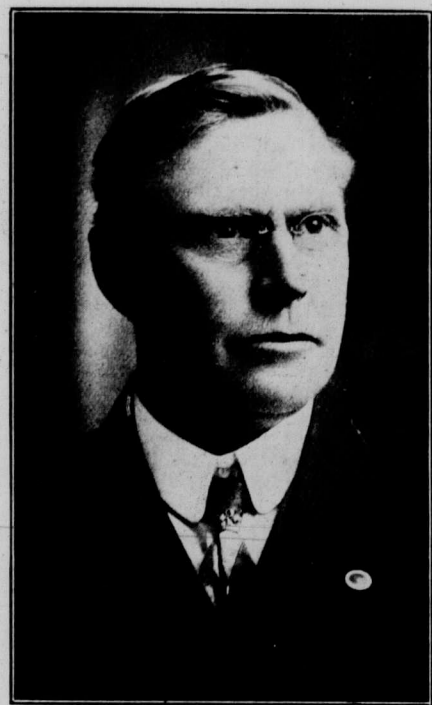
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Grain Growers' Annual

Continued from Page 7

above, small shipments of sash, doors, nails, paper, cement and roofing material have been handled. This has been done on request, and the Company has not advertised that it was handling these lines. It is quite likely, however, that as far as building material at least is concerned, the scope of our work will be widened in the present year. The total value in the turnover has been, for the year, over \$580,000. Comparisons up to the present time, since September 1 (the commencement of our business year), with the corresponding period last year, indicates that our business in this department will be more than doubled during the present year. One of the commodities of which we handled the largest amount, you will note, was twine, having sold and distributed almost two and one-half million pounds. Some time ago we addressed a circular letter to all who received this twine, enquiring among other things, what saving they had effected and have received replies from practically all of them. From the information thus gained, we figure conservatively that



WILLIAM MOFFAT
Secretary
Grain Growers' Grain Company

we have saved 2 1/4 cents per lb. directly on the amount of twine we handled, which amounts to over \$50,000 on this item alone. There was, undoubtedly, also a considerable saving in the reduced prices that resulted in a general way from our being in the business. This business, as you are aware, is done upon a cash basis. A sufficient deposit to guarantee good faith must accompany each order and the balance of the cash has to be paid when the goods are delivered. In a very few cases, owing to exceptional circumstances, slight deviations were made from this practice, but only under very special circumstances. The principle the directors have laid down in this connection and which will be carried out rigidly is that this business must be on an absolutely cash basis.

Farm Machinery

In connection with the work of this department, we have also recently closed contracts with several firms for the handling of certain lines of farm machinery and believe that a very considerable saving will be effected in this direction as well. We foresee certain difficulties in the handling of this—particularly those that may arise from farmers perhaps not understanding thoroughly the handling of the machines they may get. At the present time, when anything goes wrong with a plow, disc or drill, the farmer usually gets the local implement agent to come and fix it, and this, it should be borne in mind, is always figured in the cost. Every farmer, up to a certain point, should be a mechanic and be as far as possible his own expert in handling his machinery. We believe all the goods we are supplying are fully reliable and while there may perhaps be certain difficulties arise thru the inexperience of purchasers, nevertheless

Annual Accounts

For the Year Ending August 31, 1914

Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st August, 1914

Aug. 31 By Grain Account—Commissions, Elevation, Storage, Screenings, etc.		\$850,055.83	
“ “ Dividends on Stocks and Shares		17,082.13	
“ To Salaries and Wages—Wages at Line and Terminal Elevators, Office Salaries, Buyers' Salaries and Expenses, Travelers' Salaries, etc., etc.	\$307,919.75		
“ “ Rent and Power at Elevators and Mill—Manitoba and Terminal Elevators	165,578.46		
“ “ General Expenses—Including Line and Terminal Elevators	225,103.31		
“ “ Depreciation on Elevators	9,328.71		
“ “ Bad Debt Charges	8,126.81		
	\$716,057.04		
“ “ Balance carried down	151,080.92		
	\$867,137.96	\$867,137.96	
1914			
Aug. 31 By Balance, being Profit for year, brought down		\$151,080.92	
To which falls to be added:			
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, 31st August, 1913	\$ 10,769.67		
Add Net credits applicable thereto	4,402.01		
	\$ 15,171.68		
		\$166,252.60	
From which falls to be deducted:			
Grants to Grain Growers' Associations	\$ 3,000.00		
Organization Expenses	20,907.66		
Premium on Stock	\$55,840.95		
Expenses during year	27,791.17		
	\$28,049.78		
Balance carried forward on Organization at 31st August, 1913	48,957.44		
Leaving to be written off	\$20,907.66		
		23,907.66	
		\$142,344.94	

Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1914

ASSETS	
Investments	\$ 985,854.62
Stocks and Shares and Grain Exchange Seats	\$402,852.66
Real Estate—City Properties	360,588.96
Elevator Buildings, Machinery, etc.	222,413.00
	\$985,854.62
Advances on Bills of Lading and other Debts due to the Company after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	373,517.10
Stocks of Grain, Flour, etc.—In terms of Approved Inventories	97,250.72
Miscellaneous Assets	32,285.56
Office Furniture and Fixtures	16,538.21
Funds in Hands of Paying Agents	26,335.74
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock (Subscribed \$1,061,925) Paid up	\$ 771,407.35
Accounts and Bills Payable	353,649.39
Bank Account Overdraft	109,593.74
Dividend Account (Year 1914)	73,515.84
Reserve	215,000.00
General Reserve	\$200,000.00
Special Reserve	15,000.00
	\$215,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	8,615.73
Amount at credit thereof as per separate statement	142,344.94
Deduct Dividend at rate of 10%	\$73,515.84
Transferred to Reserve	60,213.37
	133,729.21
	\$ 8,615.73
	\$1,531,782.05
	\$1,531,782.05

We beg to report to the Shareholders that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited for the year ending 31st August, 1914, and that, in our opinion, the balance sheet as to that date is properly drawn up so as to exhibit in condensed form a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company. We have examined the Securities for the Investments and found them in order.

JOHN SCOTT, C.A.

W. H. BEWELL

Auditors

Winnipeg, October 20, 1914

Continued on Page 28

we think that very real benefits will come thru the Company engaging in this activity. We want to make this clear, that on every line of stuff that the Company handles, it should, and must, make some profit. As we gain experience and the volume handled grows we may naturally expect reductions in the cost of handling, which will further reduce the cost of these goods to the purchasers.

Flax Twine

You will also recall that at our last annual meeting the directors were looking into the possibility of manufacturing twine from flax straw. Our investigations have been going on thruout the year. While everything looks quite favorable in respect to the possibility of attaining this object, the directors are not yet thoroughly satisfied as to the advantage of it, and have secured an extension of the option we hold for the Canadian rights on the clamping device necessary to be attached to binders for the use of tying grain, so that further enquiries can be made.

There is no doubt whatever of the success and utility of this clamping device itself, which can be attached to any binder at a reasonable cost. That it will work satisfactorily has been clearly proven beyond question of doubt. The point which we are not yet satisfied upon is the actual cost at which flax twine can be manufactured from threshed flax straw. A factory for the manufacture of this twine, is, we are informed, being built at Crookston, Minnesota, and we will be able to learn from it, under conditions similar to our own, how far it can be utilized for the purpose of harvesting our crops. It is clear that if it can be so utilized we could dismiss the possibility of combine prices for twine arising thru any control of the raw material from which ordinary binder twine is made and which is limited in its production. Our present option expires on December 1, 1915, and we have until that time to decide whether or not the Company should take up this enterprise.

Grain Growers' B.C. Agency

The information was given in our report of a year ago that the Company had purchased a controlling interest in the Grain Growers' B.C. Agency of New Westminster, B.C. The purpose of this was to get established on the Pacific Coast in the expectation of future business. It is expected that in a few years' time a trade route of great importance will develop between British Columbia ports and Europe via the Panama Canal, and it is quite possible that the grain from Alberta and perhaps a portion of that from Saskatchewan, for a considerable portion of the year at least, will reach Europe via this route. In addition, there is usually each year a considerable amount of Alberta oats and hay marketed on the Coast, and it was also with a view of being able to handle this trade that our interest in the B. C. Agency was purchased. Business conditions have been exceptionally dull on the Coast this year, and as a result of this there was a small loss of \$1,500 on the year's operations of this agency. It is therefore yet too early to speak with much definiteness as to what growth the business out there may make. While business conditions still remain very dull, we nevertheless hope to make some profit on our operations for the present year.

Balance Sheet

The printed profit and loss statement and Balance Sheet will be placed before you. An examination of it indicates that the position of the Company has improved considerably during the past year. Our auditor in his report, commenting upon it, states: "From the profit and loss account it will be observed that the balance brought out at credit thereof amounts to \$151,080.92, as compared with \$164,332.57 for the fourteen months ending 31st August, 1913, showing this year's results to be the best yet."

Turning to the balance sheet it will be seen that the total assets stand at \$1,531,782.05, as compared with \$1,371,152.72 of a year ago, showing an increase of \$160,629.33.

The liabilities, exclusive of shareholders' capital, reserve, and profit, and loss balances, stand at \$536,758.05 as compared with \$532,021.25, or an increase of \$4,737.72. The collectable interest of shareholders on the strength of the balance sheet before you now stands at

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IL HAM ham may uous, yet ome-hams ad perfect nish color his differ-boiling. A nd cooked for awhile ch of its to cook a tis already If it can which is a ; point. so e it should y pound of our Thus equire four en put in f meat are enting the take place

until light, blespoonfuls l teaspoonful chopped pped dates. Serve with six persons.

GRAIN SHIPPERS: Conditions are Changing—From now on look for sharp fluctuations. Farmers who recently consigned have received the best prices. So ship your grain, wheat, oats, barley or flax to St. Boniface to our advice for best results.

Blackburn & Mills
531 GRAIN EXCHANGE
WINNIPEG
PHONES: Main 46 and 3570
Licensed and Bonded

GRAIN SHIPPERS:

For RESULTS, ABSOLUTE SAFETY and QUICK RETURNS, have your Bills of Lading read—

**“Notify JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS”**

OUR 57 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the grain trade, our UNEXCELLED CONNECTIONS and facilities are a GUARANTEE of careful attention and highest prices on your consignments to us. Grades closely checked up. Advances on Bills of Lading. We can net a premium on good Marquis Wheat and Oats. It will be to your advantage to send us samples before shipping.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

An Investment Yielding Seven Per Cent.

SPECIAL FEATURES
Safety, permanent earning capacity, long established trade connection, privilege of withdrawing investment at any time after one year, with not less than 7% on 60 days' notice.

7%

SHARE IN PROFITS
This security is backed up by a long-established and substantial manufacturing business, embracing a number of the most modern plants in existence, that has always paid dividends and the investor shares in all profits, and dividends are paid twice a year, on 1st June and December.

SEND AT ONCE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



**The Owen
“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.

Patent Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. 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.

It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted—Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the “NEW SUPERIOR” cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

AGENTS WANTED

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited
Builders of Light Weight High Grade Gasoline Engines
for all Farm Power Work
284 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$1,004,323.08. It will be seen from this that the Company has had a prosperous year.

Commenting on our Balance Sheet, I will add but little to what our Auditor has already said. It is needless to say that any company that is increasing its assets and decreasing its liabilities is improving its position, and we are in that happy situation this season.

The total reserve a year ago stood at a little over \$182,000, which was further reduced considerably before all the losses on the old export business were cleaned up. Out of the \$142,344.94 at the credit of profit and loss which we have referred to, \$73,515 has been reserved for the payment of dividend, which has been deferred for reasons already stated in a letter to the shareholders. \$60,213.37 has been transferred to reserve, making the total reserves, general and special, \$215,000, and leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss to be carried forward to next year of \$8,615.73.

I have no hesitation whatever in saying that despite all the trouble we have had in the last three or four years, the present balance sheet is the strongest and best that has yet been laid before you.

There have been increases in our investments under stocks and shares—due practically altogether to the investment of \$18,000 in the B. C. Agency, and further investments in the Western Farmers' Lumber Company to enable it to make the necessary payments to the people from whom it was purchased. Additional payments have been made thruout the year on a few small items of real estate. One of these, I might state, is on lots purchased close to Portage Avenue—opposite Canada Bread Company's plant—where we expect, when we are able to do so, to build a permanent home for the Public Press and the Grain Growers' Guide.

In the year ending 31st of May last, the Public Press, which prints the Grain Growers' Guide and does a general job printing business, made a nice profit on the year's business, which was left in the business. We have also had, for almost three years, our investment in the Grain Growers' Export Company from which we have drawn no dividends; the investment in the Western Farmers' Lumber Company stands in the same position; and also our investment in the Grain Growers' B. C. Agency. These investments, your directors consider, are all good, and before many years will be upon a sound paying basis.

As you are aware, the policy of the Company has not been to build up huge profits, but rather to lay broad foundations that would influence for the better in as many ways as possible, the conditions of life and reward for their work, of the farmers of Western Canada. The fact that we have had a very considerable amount of our capital invested with this object in view, and which has, as yet, brought us no return in dollars and cents, should not be overlooked by our shareholders. To further aid in this, we have given in cash grants to the Grain Growers' Associations since 1909, over \$27,000, and about the same amount to the Grain Growers' Guide.

During the season one elevator was built at Woodnorth. We were requested to build several more, but the directors thought it was advisable to go slowly in this matter during the present year.

Central Organization Needed

When we consider that this has all been achieved in the short space of eight years, it is a matter, I think, for some little pride. With the development of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and now of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company that is coming to the front in Alberta, we must not ignore the possibility of misunder-

standing, jealousy and difference of opinion arising. I say it boldly, that it is the business of the men connected more closely with the guiding of the destinies of these concerns, to build and mould them on harmonious lines. The interests of the farmers of Western Canada, individually or otherwise, are in all essentials the same. They must be brought more closely together and must not be permitted to drift apart. It remains to be seen whether we have men big enough to sink out of sight the personal jealousies and feelings that so often arise and to concentrate their mind alone on finding, by due deliberation, the means of drawing and moulding our organizations into one grand perfect whole. He would be foolish who would say that there were no difficulties in the way. Difficulties, however, exist to be surmounted. In building to bring such an object to a successful conclusion, the foundation must be laid upon broad lines to permit of natural easy development in any direction. It is not too much to conceive of one great Central Organization purchasing the supplies required by tens of thousands of our farmers, and of the creation of the proper agencies and means for distributing these down to the individual unit. The same applies to the sale of produce. Such an organization, welded together for a common purpose, could not help but have a powerful influence on the moulding of public opinion that will find its reflection in the character of our laws. The tariff on agricultural implements, for instance, or restrictions upon the entry of our natural products into the United States—which could be removed by our own government—could not long withstand the influence that would naturally arise from such a splendid organization. I want each shareholder here to think over the possibilities that attach to this. Above all, let us sink our petty jealousies and differences on matters that are not essential and work together with willing hands for the bringing about of those broader and deeper principles on which our success, not only as members of our own organization, but as a nation, vitally depend.

Finances

As you are aware, the dividend which was declared by the directors to be payable on September 1, and which amounts to over \$70,000, has been withheld until the financial situation cleared up. While if this had been paid out in cash it would have been of undoubted value to the shareholders, it will nevertheless serve their interests better to retain it in the business. It would have been better in the past had we paid smaller dividends—strengthening us in this way so that we could depend more on our own resources and less on outside sources for the money necessary for our business.

CALGARY BINDER TWINE
Twelve Million Pound Factory to be Established

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 7.—It is announced that the Western Canada Cordage Company, capitalized at a million dollars, with sufficient capacity to supply Western farmers with 12,000,000 pounds of binder twine per year, will begin building operations at Calgary within the month. Arrangements for its organization, proceeding quietly in the city for some months, are now completed, and the plant will be in operation for next year's trade. The West, it is estimated, consumes 30,000,000 pounds of binder twine yearly, and has always been faced with a shortage. In addition to ensuring a steady demand, the establishment of the Calgary plant will mean cheaper twine, as long freight hauls from nearest competitors, Welland, Ont., and Chicago, Ill., are eliminated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year Ending	Shares Allotted	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid-up	Grain Receipts (bus)	Profits
*Sept. 1, 1906	1,000	\$25,000	\$5,000		
June 30, 1907	1,853	\$46,325	\$11,795	2,340,000	\$790
June 30, 1908	2,932	\$73,300	\$20,385	4,990,541	\$30,190
June 30, 1909	7,558	\$188,950	\$120,708	7,643,146	\$52,902
June 30, 1910	14,131	\$353,275	\$292,957	16,332,645	\$95,663
June 30, 1911	24,602	\$615,050	\$492,062	18,845,305	\$69,575.46
June 30, 1912	27,321	\$683,000	\$586,472	27,775,000	\$121,614
14 months to Aug. 31, 1913	32,500	\$809,950	\$645,361.80	29,975,000	\$164,332.57
Aug. 31, 1914	42,477	\$1,061,925	\$771,409.35	29,920,225	\$151,080.92
Total Farmers' Grain Handled Since September 1, 1906—					137,821,862 Bushels

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Nov. 7, 1914)
Wheat—Wheat prices have advanced steadily during the week under review, although the advance has been a sluggish one...

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Table with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Flax, showing prices for Nov, Dec, and May.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS
Table showing stocks in terminals for Fort William and Winnipeg, with sub-sections for Wheat, Oats, and Flax.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
Table showing cash sales for Minneapolis from Nov 3 to Nov 9, listing quantities and prices for various grain types.

825 sheep. Notwithstanding the heavier receipts, the hog market here has strengthened and Eastern markets are better. Selects, weighed off cars, selling on the Calgary market today at \$6.25...

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES
Table showing closing prices for principal western markets on Saturday, November 7, for various grain types like cash grain, wheat, and barley.

Winnipeg Livestock
Stockyard Receipts
There were received at the Union stockyards during the past week 4,490 cattle, 165 calves, 8,096 hogs and 245 sheep.

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLY
Table showing Canadian wheat supply for week ending Nov 6, 1914, with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

INSPECTIONS
Table showing inspections for month ended Oct. 31 for various grain types like wheat, oats, and barley.

SHIPMENTS
Table showing shipments for 1914 for wheat, oats, and barley, with sub-sections for lake and rail.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Table showing receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the Alberta Stockyards, Calgary, this week.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 3 to November 9 inclusive

Table with columns for Date, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, and FLAX, showing prices for various grades.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Large table showing market prices for Winnipeg Grain, Livestock, Country Produce, and Futures. Includes sections for Cash Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, and various livestock types.

Country Produce

Note—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.
Butter
Dealers state that there is a great deal less high quality butter being consumed nowadays owing to the financial condition brought about by the war...

Vertical text on the left margin containing various snippets and fragments.

Straw-Burning Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

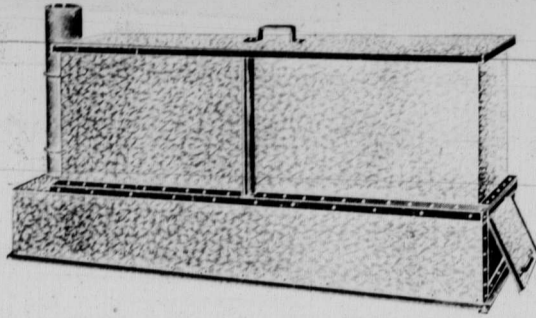
An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Cooker

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

PRICE:
\$16.50

WE PAY THE FREIGHT
SEND FOR CATALOG

Freeland Steel Tank Co.
HALBRITE, SASK.



LIVE POULTRY WANTED

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

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

Manufacturers and Farmers Confer

Continued from Page 12

relief where it is urgent and to put such legislation thru parliament as will bring about the remedy which is required to improve agricultural conditions in Canada. The same committee who prepared the report, together with representatives of the organized farmers of Eastern Canada was appointed to go to Ottawa at once and lay it before the government.

Future Conferences

It was generally agreed by all those present that this was one of the most important conferences ever held in Canada and that future conferences between the manufacturers and the farmers would be held to carry on the same work. It was decided to appoint committees from both the manufacturers and the farmers to carry on independent investigations and to supplement the work of the government board.

The manufacturers' delegates expressed themselves very freely that they had never attended a conference where every member of it was so well informed upon the question under discussion and so well able to express his views. It had been an education to them to meet with the farmers from the West and they had learned a great deal of western conditions with which they had not previously been acquainted.

RYE GROWING IN WESTERN CANADA

There should, in the near future, be a great opportunity for the growers of rye in Western Canada, as the trade from all the large rye exporting countries of Europe is this year entirely cut off. In view of this the following observations on rye production and marketing will be read with interest.

This season, rye, like all other grains, is getting the advantage of the influence of war on prices, altho perhaps it is not very strong on rye yet. Rye is sold in all markets on this continent by the bushel of 56 lb. The last price from Montreal is 74 cents to 75 cents per bushel delivered there. In Minneapolis on the same day the price was 77½ cents No. 2, and 75 cents No. 3, and about the same at Duluth, and these prices were quite above a parity with Montreal when freight to the East is taken into account. In New York the price was 84¼ cents for export, this means No. 2 rye. In Chicago the price was 82 cents. Rye imported into the United States is on the free list.

It is expected that rye will advance considerably in price as the season advances, because the only countries which export rye in quantity are Russia, the Danube countries and Germany. Last season from August 4, 1913, to August 3, 1914, Russia and the Danube exported 23,168,000 bushels of rye; Germany 37,905,000 bushels and the United States only 2,064,000 bushels. As no other country exports any appreciable

amount of rye the natural export supply is cut off, and will likely remain so for some time, so that there will come increase of demand on other sources of supply.

In the inspection of rye no difference is made whether it is fall or spring grown. In Eastern Canada the grades are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Rejected, according to the Canada Grain Act, Sec. 105, Chap. 27. In the Western Inspection Division (Port Arthur, West) the grades are Nos. 1, and 2 Can. West Rye and Rejected. The same is true of the United States markets for instance, at Minneapolis and Duluth the grades are simply Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Rye, and these grades are made under the provisions of a Minnesota state law covering the inspection of all grains in Minnesota. Our Western grades and the Minnesota on rye are practically the same, except that in ours no natural weight per bushel is specified, whereas the Minnesota No. 1 must weight 56 lbs. and the No. 2, 54 lbs. to the measured bushel. In practice our weight has to come up to the standard, tho it is not specified.

There is always a market for rye in Toronto, Montreal and the United States, altho not such an active and constant market as for wheat, corn and oats, but owing to the small quantity hitherto raised in our West it has often been impossible to get an immediate buyer here. There has been so little of it that even a small bulk shipment by water could not be thought of; because if a buyer were to take a sporting chance to make up a small shipment, of even 5,000 bushels, he might buy a car today and another next week, and so on, but the chances are that it would take so long before enough was secured, that the expenses of storage and interest in holding the first car bought, unless he had bought drastically cheap, or the market had greatly advanced in his favor in the meantime, that there might be an actual loss in the venture. In such a case the only safe plan would be to work single cars all rail, but then the higher freight cuts down the price to the producer.

Last season there were 82 cars of rye inspected at Winnipeg and Calgary, which was a large increase over the previous year.—The Agricultural Gazette.

A well-known judge often relieves his judicial wisdom with a touch of humor. One day during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, and, as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him:

"Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire."

After the examination had closed the bar was convulsed by the judge, adding:

"Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

Dr. Veron, French surgeon in Epernay, was paid \$35,000 in gold for operating on the wound received by the German Crown Prince before that town. The fee was the amount of the victorious Germans had just collected from Epernay.

Poultry

FEEDING HENS FOR EGGS

Beginners with poultry too often feed simply a maintenance ration instead of a producing ration. Hens simply maintained soon eat to the bottom of the pocket book. A hen must have enough feed to keep alive and some over if she is to produce. Our problem is to get the hen to not only eat enough to maintain herself, but to eat enough to make some eggs, and the more we can get her to eat the more eggs we get.

The country is full of failures in the poultry business because of two things, lack of good hens and lack of variety of feed. The amateur stocks up with hens, any old hens, buys a carload of wheat, turns his hens on a dry, barren field, feeds them all the wheat, has no money to buy more, nor eggs to sell, and quits.

If we ourselves sat down to the same ration day after day we would soon die of mal-nutrition. The hen gets tired of going to that dry mash hopper day after day and finding only the same taste. She even gets tired of one kind of greens and will leave fine fresh alfalfa for kale, or beets, or green barley.

Not only does she need a great variety of feed, but a clean, sanitary place to eat it. Much feed is wasted from poorly arranged feeding troughs. A square box trough 8 inches wide and four inches deep and 12 feet long with a lid 4 inches above the edges of the trough, so that hens can eat without getting into the trough, is a good arrangement. These troughs should never be empty of green feed when any is available, and the greater the varieties the better the hens lay and the less grain used. It doesn't matter what time of day the hens are fed as long as they are fed regularly and have enough to hold them till the next feed.

I like to feed green feeds extravagantly of as many varieties as possible. It is the cheapest feed in the world and gives the best results in eggs and health. With plenty of green feed and the proper grade of animal food, the mortality among the laying hens need not be over 2 per cent. per annum. Some egg ranches lose as high as 20 per cent.

As a rule I prefer to feed the green feeds clear without mixing other feed with them.

As to the cost of raising green feed, that all depends upon the fertility of the soil. With fertile soil the green feed need not cost over thirty cents per ton to produce and not over one dollar per ton laid down to the chickens.

Without facilities for producing all the varieties of green feed for poultry there is not a large margin for profit, in fact, it is very small, so small that many fail to find it. With plenty of green feeds cheaply produced there is a fair margin of profit in the poultry business that makes it one of the most reliable and healthful vocations to be chosen.

The next important element in the ration of the laying hen is animal food. It has been proven beyond doubt that a hen is a meat eating animal and must have animal food to give best results. If we had plenty of skim milk this question would be solved. I consider skim milk fed in curds and mixed with ground grains one of the best foods for poultry. It fills every want for animal food. We cannot all get skim milk for the hens, and the next best way to get animal food in an irrigation district is to grow worms in the poultry yards with irrigation. It is surprising how much animal life can be grown to the square foot with a straw mulch and plenty of water. A lot 60 feet square will grow enough animal food for 600 hens if properly mulched and watered. Two lots 60 feet square each and alternated will almost keep the hens on green pasture, besides providing the animal food. This seems like a fairy tale, but any who doubt can see this proven out on my own ranch and is the climax to ten years' experimenting.

As to grains and mill feeds, feed as much as the hens will eat after they have had what animal and green vegetable food they will consume and they will never eat too much. Do not feed the grains in a stale, dirty, dusty litter and make the hens raise a cloud of dust to get it. Better feed it in troughs than all this bad air. Colds and roup are the effects of bad air and dusty air. I keep dry feed made of a variety of ground grains before the fowls all the time and feed a variety of grains each evening, usually preferring to put it in the feed troughs so that they will get it clean. My hens get their exercise during the summer scratching in the moist yards outside, and in the winter, scratching in a good depth of straw on the floor of the chicken house.

Exercise is essential to the laying hen but must be in the open except in the rainy season. Hens compelled to exercise in a dusty scratching shed will never come to their best. If we ourselves should remain in a dusty scratching shed while the hens are kicking up a dust, we would soon turn to dust along with the hens. We throw the grain and get out, holding our nose as we do so. Keep the dust down in the poultry house, keep it down by spraying with stove oil and crude oil, mixed half and half, with a pint of crude carbolic to three gallons of the mixture. This will disinfect and keep the dust down. It is the best and most lasting disinfectant that can be found.

Green alfalfa, kale, beets, green barley, corn, turnips, cabbage, etc., with a variety of grains and mill feeds, and above all a good quality of animal food, and if the hens are bred right they will pay. There are more hens lost each year by poor quality of commercial beef scrap than any other source. Commercial beef scrap should be thoroughly cooked before using. Too many hens are poisoned from beef scrap.

Good hens with a good variety of feed regularly and plentifully fed will fill the egg basket and leave a profit above their feed bills of from one to two dollars per hen; according to the man behind the gun.

—CHAS. WEEKS.

ROUP PREVENTATIVES

An ounce of preventive used early in the season is worth a pound or many pounds of roup cure when once that malady has gained a foothold in the flock. If there were no other thing in favor of divided flocks, this one factor alone would make a strong argument. Roup or any other contagious disease is much easier to control in small flocks than in large ones, and, indeed, it is less liable to break out in small flocks than in large ones.

Having prepared suitable places for the various divisions of the flock, then get them established before really cold weather sets in. The young stock that took to the trees during the fall should be out of them before the first snow storm, and they should not be forced from their airy roosts to a crowded, ill-ventilated house where the seeds of roup are in process of germination every night. An open shed is better than such a house.

Where straw is plentiful, a straw shed may solve the problem of what to do with the overflow of young stock that is to be kept for table use or for spring laying. There will be no danger of roup there if the birds have not contracted the disease in crowded coops long before cold weather set in.

The winter house for the laying hens should be wind-proof, light and airy. Every hen that is not in prime condition should be disposed of before cold weather taxes her powers of resistance and makes her a mark for disease germs. Getting rid of all weaklings is one of the first steps in roup prevention. Getting the house in good condition is another long step, and culling the flock to half the number you would like to keep is a stride to the goal.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS

We receive more shipments of RAW FURS than any five houses in Canada.

WHY?
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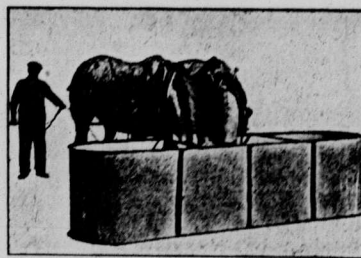
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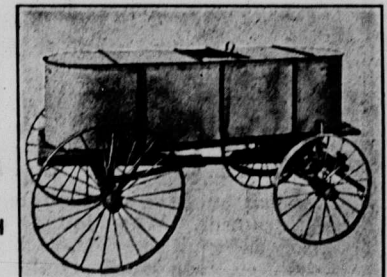
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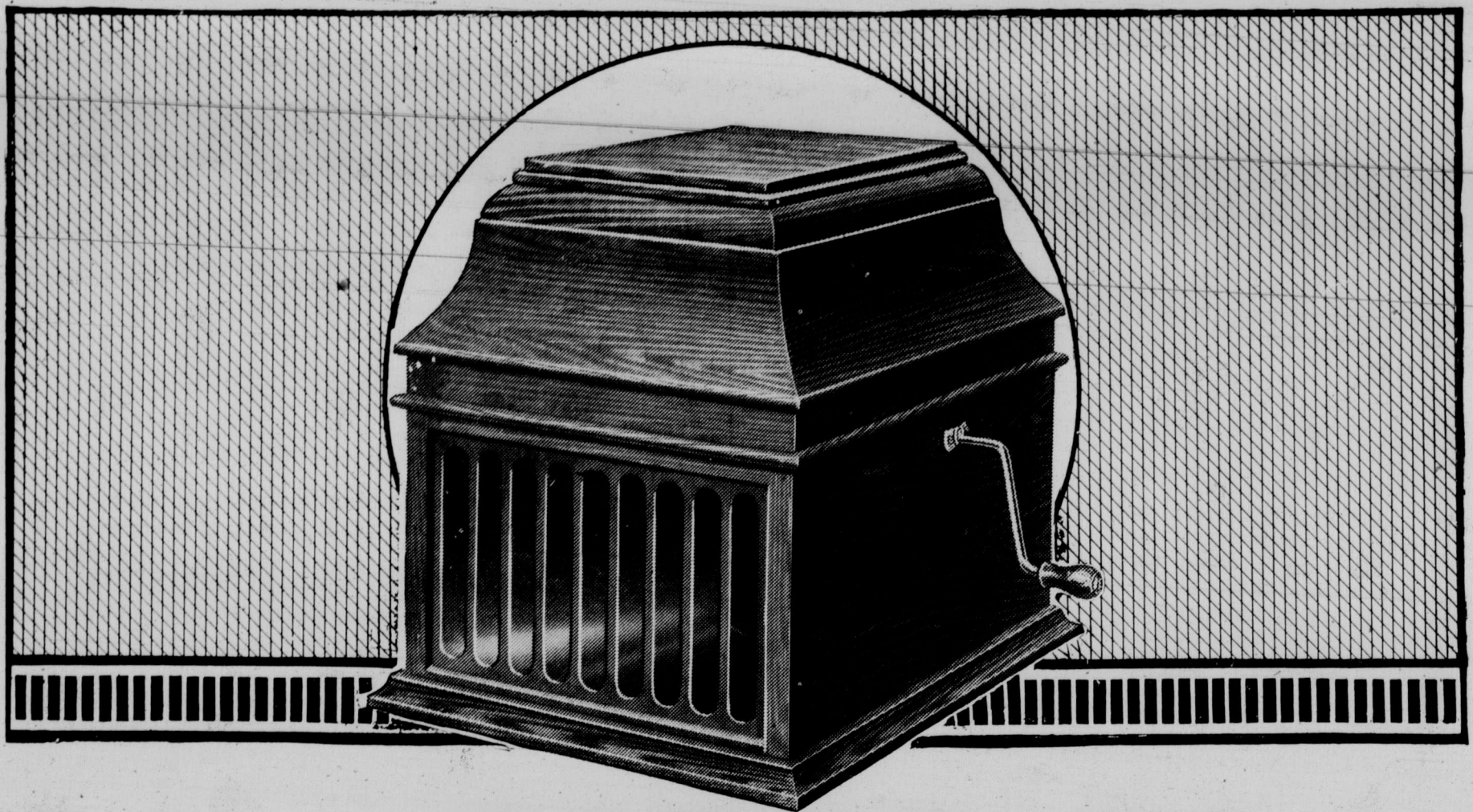
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