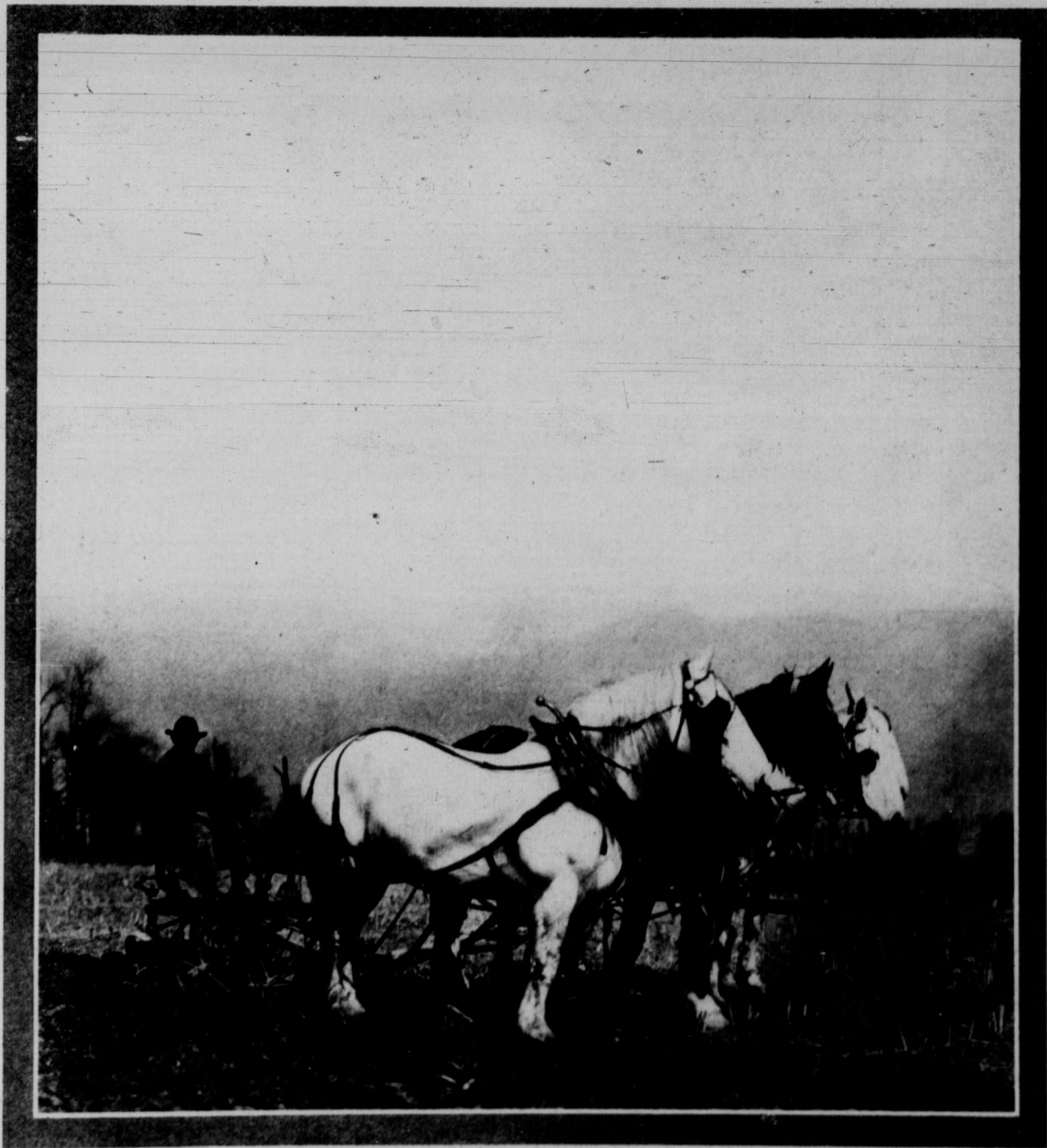


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 10, 1915



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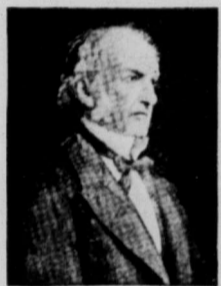
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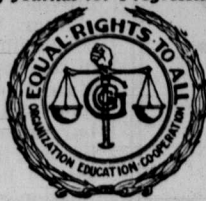
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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

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



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

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LESS LIQUOR IN SASKATCHEWAN

The following striking pronouncement on the success of the Saskatchewan legislation abolishing the bar rooms in that province is contained in a letter written by Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the province, to D. F. Glass, of Vancouver:

Dear Sir:—Replying to your querie concerning the situation in Saskatchewan in relation to intoxicating liquors, I may state that we have lived now in rather more than one hundred days without a bar room in the province and without a licensed liquor business of any sort or any sale of liquor (excepting sale by a commissioner under the government in a limited number of stores where sale is by package and subject to stringent restrictions), and I have yet to hear any report or testimony in respect of the new order of things other than that the consumption of liquor and drunkenness have been enormously lessened. Everywhere I go I am told of this man and that man who formerly wasted money and damaged their efficiency in and by drink and who are now regularly sober and better off both in health and pocket. To comprehend the real significance of such cases, one needs to listen to the testimony of the wife of such a man.

In Saskatchewan the bars were closed primarily as a war measure and for the period of the war. The act provides for a vote of the people on the question of reopening the bars to be taken on a date subsequent to the termination of the war. One thing I venture to declare with the utmost confidence, which is, that if the decision rested with the wives, mothers and daughters of Saskatchewan, no bar would ever again be opened in the province. Which must not be taken to mean that I expect that the bars will reopen, because I believe the contrary.

Without any reservation I am able to say, after three and one-half months' experience of our new system, that in its operation it is proving quite as satisfactory and beneficial to the people generally as the government which took the heavy responsibility of inaugurating the system anticipated.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

MANITOBA TRUSTEES, CONVENTION

A meeting of the executive of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association was held in Winnipeg on Friday, October 29, to make arrangements for the program for the annual convention for 1916.

The convention will be held in Winnipeg on February 29, March 1 and 2, 1916, and further particulars will be announced as soon as possible.

The dates for the annual meetings for the local and municipal school trustees' associations thruout the province, and also special meetings for organization where necessary, will be announced as soon as final arrangements have been made.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Sir Charles Tupper, the veteran Canadian statesman and the last survivor of the Fathers of Confederation, died in England on Saturday, October 30, at the age of 94 years. In the 40's and early 50's Sir Charles was a country doctor in Nova Scotia. In 1855 he entered politics as a Conservative and became Premier of Nova Scotia in 1864. He represented his province in the negotiations which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and after Confederation was accomplished in 1867 became a member of the federal house and later held several cabinet positions. He was knighted in 1879 and became a baronet in 1888. Sir Charles was High Commissioner for Canada in London 1884 to 1887 when he returned to Canada to become Finance Minister. The next year he returned to the High Commissionership, but in 1896 again entered the Dominion cabinet. For a few months prior to the defeat of the Conservative party in 1896 Sir Charles was Premier of Canada and he was leader of the opposition until 1900 when he was defeated and finally retired from political life. After his retirement Sir Charles spent most of his time in England. For some years he lived in London in the summer and in Winnipeg in winter. During the last few years he lived at Bexley Heath, Kent, England, when death occurred.

The title passes to a grandson, Charles Stuart Tupper, a barrister, who is a lieutenant in a Highland regiment now in training at Winnipeg and soon to proceed to the front.

MANITOBA HORSE BREEDERS' ACT IN FORCE

All Manitoba farmers and horse breeders will be interested in knowing that a proclamation has been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, bringing into force on and after November 8 the new Horse Breeders' Act, passed at the 1914 session of the provincial legislature. The new act provides for the enrolment of stallions under a system of inspection. In view of this it will be necessary for enrolment to begin as early as possible as this first inspection in the province will entail considerable work. The provincial department of agriculture is now sending out particulars regarding the working of the act, together with application forms. All owners of pure bred stallions enrolled last year are receiving these by mail. The department is anxious to reach every man who has brought a stallion into the province since the last enrolment and urges each one to make application for enrolling stallion at the earliest possible date. Any stallion which is not properly inspected and enrolled cannot be placed in service in Manitoba in 1916, and the department seeks the hearty co-operation of all in order that the inspectors may begin work immediately. All owners of stallions, therefore, should make application to the provincial department of agriculture, Winnipeg, without delay, enclosing the enrolment fee of \$2.00 together with certificate of pedigree by registered mail.

PROHIBITION AND BUSINESS

The Vindicator has the following:—

"As a matter of sheer common sense we know that if the liquor business were abolished the people would buy more of farm products, more of clothing, more of flour, more of meat, more of every commodity than they now purchase.

"The experience of no-license cities has ever shown that where the saloons are closed men buy more cigars and tobacco in spite of the frantic effort made by the liquor business within the past few months to persuade tobacco dealers and growers that it is to their interest to fight prohibition.

"In fact, outside the liquor business there is not a single industry, line of trade or business the interests of which would be adversely affected by prohibition. The cooper will not make whiskey barrels or beer barrels, but the demand for flour barrels will be much greater. The manufacturer of saloon bars will find his market gone, but will find a bigger market for home furniture opened. The man who builds buildings for liquor selling and liquor making will build factories and homes. The man who makes beer and whiskey bottles will make milk bottles.

"All this is determined by the simple rule that the people are going to buy the things they want, the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life and that their buying will be enormously increased when the liquor traffic stops robbing them.

"When a brewery in West Virginia was closed it was converted into a packing house which immediately gave employment to ten times as many men as the brewery had ever done."

A MORAL QUESTION

Single Tax really is not a question of taxation at all; it is one of morals. The fiscal feature of the movement is simply incidental, just a means to an end. The chief and real purpose is to restore the natural order; Single Tax, realized, means the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.—Mrs. Mary Fels.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL SCANDAL

Nineteen members of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet and Mr. Hayashida, Chief Secretary, have been committed for public trial in connection with alleged election bribes, announces a Reuter message from Tokyo.

BAD WEATHER REPORTED

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—A heavy storm of snow and sleet seems to be general thruout the West. No regular weather reports are as yet to hand owing to the wires being down and the telephone system disorganized. This storm, if as general as supposed, will put a stop to threshing operations for a considerable time, perhaps entirely suspend them. Bad weather had little appreciable effect upon the market this morning, its bullish effect being more than counterbalanced by a lack of buying orders from exporters.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 10th, 1915

ACTUAL CROP FIGURES

During the present grain season The Guide has published three reports compiled entirely from data supplied from the secretaries of the local Associations thruout the three provinces. The secretaries in every case were urged to be as accurate as possible and when estimating the crop yield to be conservative rather than otherwise. On August 14 the local secretaries sent in the data from which an estimate of the crop yield was prepared and published in The Guide on August 25, giving the figures at the time as follows:

Wheat	212,294,790 bushels
Oats	256,751,760 bushels
Barley	51,964,440 bushels
Flax	6,545,370 bushels

It must be remembered that on August 14, when these reports were made out by the local secretaries, it was purely an estimate as in a great many cases cutting had not even commenced and harvesting was not general anywhere. As soon as threshing began and actual yields were known it became evident that the crop was very much larger than had even been suspected by the farmers themselves. Various estimates have been made running up to 306,000,000 bushels, which was the latest estimate of the Dominion government. On the Winnipeg Grain Exchange it is the common expectation of the members that the total yield will be close on 350,000,000 bushels and despite these expectations the prices have maintained a high level. In order to get as near the fact as possible the local secretaries were asked to send in to The Guide on October 30 an estimate of the average yield per acre in their district as shown by the actual threshing returns. Four hundred reports have been received from local secretaries in all three provinces being generally well distributed over the chief grain producing areas. These figures have been tabulated very carefully and the result is astounding. There is no reason to believe that any of the secretaries would over estimate the average yield in their district knowing that the report would be published. We are giving herewith the estimate of the yield of the different grains by provinces. The acreage figures are taken from the reports of the various provincial departments of agriculture and the average yields are taken from the reports submitted by the four hundred Secretaries. The results are as follows:

Wheat	341,589,635 bushels
Oats	330,157,002 bushels
Barley	62,714,095 bushels
Flax	7,703,023 bushels

These figures of the wheat crop are more than 50 per cent. greater than our previous figures prepared on August 14 and there is a considerable increase in all the other grains. An analysis of our figures supplied by the four hundred secretaries is shown herewith:

WHEAT			
	Acreage	Average per acre	Estimated yield
Alberta	1,245,000	31½	39,217,500
Manitoba	3,664,281	28½	104,432,008
Saskatchewan	6,884,874	28¾	197,940,127
Total	11,794,155		341,589,635
OATS			
Alberta	1,450,000	55	79,750,000
Manitoba	2,121,845	49¾	104,500,866
Saskatchewan	2,846,949	51¾	145,903,136
Total	6,418,794		330,157,002
BARLEY			
Alberta	420,000	38½	16,170,000
Manitoba	1,039,849	35 1-3	36,741,331
Saskatchewan	272,299	36	9,802,764
Total	1,732,148		62,714,095

FLAX

Alberta	50,000	13½	675,000
Manitoba	64,863	8½	551,335
Saskatchewan	539,674	12	6,476,088
Total	654,537		7,702,423

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX

Alberta	3,165,000	135,812,500
Manitoba	6,890,838	226,226,140
Saskatchewan	10,543,796	360,125,115
Grand Total	20,599,634	722,163,755

The Grain Growers' Guide has never been accused of boosting the crop yield, but in putting out our crop reports and estimates it has been our aim to be as accurate as possible. We have explained how these figures are arrived at and that the data has been supplied by the local secretaries and for that reason we consider that they should be fairly accurate. It is quite evident that this year's crop surpasses anything in the history of the country and that the financial returns to the country will be greater per acre than in any previous year. It is probable, however, that there will be considerable wheat not threshed this winter which will reduce the available supply.

A recent cable from George Broomhall, of Liverpool, editor of the Corn Trade News, who is regarded as the world's leading crop authority, says that the wheat crop of the Balkan States and of Russia is now considered hopeless on account of the war situation and the fact that the Dardanelles will not be opened at any time in the near future. Mr. Broomhall estimates that this will reduce the world's available surplus by 240,000,000 bushels and that the chief supply for the next few months must come from the United States and Canada. This should make the demand fairly keen and maintain prices at a good level.

GREECE AND THE WAR

The eyes of the world during the last few weeks have been turned upon the Balkan States. When Bulgaria entered the war as an ally of Germany and attacked Serbia it was expected that Greece, both for its own protection and because of treaty obligations, would come to the rescue of the Serbians. Its failure to do so left Serbia at the mercy of superior forces, Germany and Austria fighting them in the north and west and Bulgaria on the east, and the British and French troops were quickly rushed to their defence, it is still doubtful if the Serbians, with all their magnificent courage, will be able to keep their country out of the hands of the enemy. Greece has permitted the landing of British and French troops at her port of Saloniki and their transportation thru her territory to Serbia, and it is evident that the Greek people are anxious to fight on the side of the Allies. King Constantine and the military leaders, however, are pro-German. The Queen of Greece is a sister of the Kaiser, and most of the Greek officers are graduates of German military academies. Whether or not a king and his court can in these days impose their will upon a nation remains to be seen. M. Venizelos, the biggest man in Greece, and in the judgment of A. G. Gardiner, "the greatest statesman in Europe today," is the leader of a large majority of the people in a demand that Greece enter the war on the side of the Allies. From Mr. Gardiner's book, "The War Lords," we learn that Venizelos is a Cretan of Athenian origin. He was a leader of his people in the liberation of Crete from Turkish rule and became President of the new Cretan National Assembly. When Prince George, brother of the present King of Greece, went to Crete as High Commissioner and attempted to rule the island despotically, Venizelos resigned office, put on

his military uniform and headed an insurrection which drove the Prince out of the island. This was in 1905 and four years later when Greece was in trouble the democracy of Greece appealed to the man who had saved Crete to come and be its saviour also. He was Premier of Greece until last spring when the King assisted his enemies to overthrow him. An election replaced him in power and a few weeks ago King Constantine dismissed him from office because he would have fulfilled the treaty obligations of his country by going to the assistance of Serbia against Bulgaria. Last week Venizelos and his supporters defeated in parliament the ministers chosen by the King and at the time of writing the political battle is still in progress. The Greek army has been mobilized since the commencement of the war. If it is thrown into the scale on the side of the Allies the war will be shortened and victory will be more sure. Will Mr. Gardiner's estimate of Venizelos' greatness stand the test of this supreme crisis?

ROGERS FOR FREE WHEAT

Information is at hand that the customs authorities in Washington would consider a Canadian order in council placing wheat and wheat products on the free list as a complete and satisfactory acceptance of the United States standing offer of free trade in wheat and wheat products. In the current issue of the Northwestern Miller, the foremost grain and milling authority on the continent, the Washington correspondent, Arthur J. Dodge, analyses the free wheat situation from the standpoint of the United States government. Mr. Dodge is regarded as exceptionally well informed in governmental circles in Washington and his opinion is that if Canada places wheat and wheat products on the free list by any method whatever the United States market would be immediately opened to wheat and wheat products from Canada free of duty. It is now well known that the Dominion government has full power under the Customs Act to place wheat and wheat products on the free list and also has the same power under special legislation passed for war purposes. Our government also knows that such action would open the southern market. Therefore there is no reason why the United States market should not be opened immediately to Canadian wheat and give our farmers the full benefit of the better prices that are being paid in that market. Information from Ottawa is to the effect that Hon. Robert Rogers is urging upon his colleagues that the United States offer of free wheat should be accepted immediately for the benefit of the Western farmers. Mr. Rogers came West last week for a tour thruout the country. No doubt his chief purpose is to discover how strong is the sentiment for free wheat. If Mr. Rogers can have wheat and wheat products put on the free list by order in council, and thus open the United States market immediately, he will have a mighty strong claim on the gratitude of the Western farmers. It is reported that the strongest opponent of free wheat in the Ottawa cabinet is Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, who is regarded as the chief representative of the privileged interests of the East. It is also stated that the railway interests are secretly opposing free wheat to the very utmost of their ability. The publication of the huge profits of the big milling companies has rather upset the arguments of Mr. White and those of his colleagues who have been preaching the need of protection for these interests. In fact it is now stated that the milling interests, or at least some of them, are sorry they exposed the enormous profits on the past year's operations. Another very important consideration is the

possibility that the United States Congress may withdraw the free wheat offer if it is not accepted by Canada very shortly. The Canadian government will have to shoulder a very serious responsibility if they permit this splendid opportunity to slip by. It is altogether improbable that once the free wheat offer were accepted that it would ever be withdrawn.

According to press dispatches the engineers and firemen on the C.P.R. are protesting to Premier Borden against free wheat. Their argument is that it will not give any increase in the price to the grain growers, but will divert the grain trade of this country to Minneapolis. This is a most extraordinary argument. No sane person will claim that anything short of better prices will divert our grain to the south, provided the southern market were opened. And further, it must be apparent to everyone that the opening of the southern market would be immediately followed by a leveling up of prices. What good reason is there why the bulk of our grain should go south, equally good prices being available in Canada? Our transportation facilities are claimed to be superior to those which supply the Minneapolis market. Our financial equipment for handling the crop is quite adequate to the requirements. Our storage facilities are commonly considered to be superior to those of the States, and our Grain Exchange as a marketing organization is certainly not surpassed by anything south of the line. Our milling facilities are not centralized as those of Minneapolis, but the capacity of Canadian mills is greater and Canadian mills are quite as efficient and the quality of flour is quite as high. Canadian flour would find a big market in the Republic. These facts indicate beyond

dispute that no Canadian interest will suffer from the opening of the southern market. The difference will be that our millers will have to pay the farmers a higher price for their wheat, which they can well afford to do. The arguments advanced by the anti-free wheat interests that our Canadian wheat will lose its identity by going south is one of the very best arguments why the trade will not be diverted to Minneapolis. Liverpool is the big market for our export wheat and Canadian hard wheat has a high reputation on that market. This very fact will ensure Canadian hard wheat going straight thru to Liverpool under Canadian inspection certificates. The difference in price between Minneapolis and Winnipeg has been steadily narrowing, but considering the difference in grades and the higher prices paid for low grade wheat there is still a considerable margin of advantage in the Minneapolis market. Year in and year out the opening of the southern market would give our grain growers several cents a bushel on their wheat and they are entitled to it. By every principle of justice the farmers who produce the wheat should have the first consideration and should be given every possible advantage in marketing. It is quite evident, however, that the Dominion government is listening to the other interests more carefully than to the farmers. As we have pointed out before, there is only one way by which the farmers in the West will ever get a square deal, and that is by making it absolutely certain that no candidate, Grit, Tory or otherwise, can be elected in this country henceforth who is opposed to the interests of the farmers. There are now sufficient seats in the prairie provinces to give the Western farmers a big voice at Ottawa and if they take advantage

of it and elect men who will really represent them and will not be dominated by party leaders in the East they will force square deal legislation.

It is stated that in Toronto the word "tariff" has secured a new pronunciation and is now pronounced "tear-off." We feel that this change of pronunciation is very appropriate because from the Toronto viewpoint the only advantage of the tariff is that it "tears off" a good slice of the Western farmers' earnings and transfers them to the protected interests in the East.

In the death of Sir Charles Tupper last week Canada loses the only remaining member of the Fathers of Confederation. The men who laid the ground work of the Dominion of Canada had a great vision. In those days Canada had more statesmen and fewer politicians than at present. Sir Charles Tupper's name will always be remembered in Canada for his great work in giving free schools to Nova Scotia and for his big part in the development of Confederation. Few men have left so prominent a name in Canadian history.

War contract frauds on a large scale have been uncovered by Commissioner Sir Charles Davidson at Regina, forged shipping bills for imaginary carloads of hay figuring in the evidence. "Jail for the thieves" is the public demand.

The Guide strongly advocates a law compelling every journal to show in its pages regularly the names of the men who own and direct it. This would bring to light a large number of fake patriots and hidden assassins.



THE NEW SHELL GAME

D. A. Thomas, M.P., who recently visited Canada as a representative of David Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, is responsible for the statement that the reason why more orders for munitions of war have not been placed in Canada, is that Canadian manufacturers have demanded higher prices and have made slower deliveries than manufacturers in other countries. Orders were placed by the Dominion Shell Committee, some of whose members received contracts, and the Ottawa Citizen states that this committee made the British Treasury pay \$5.15 for machining work on each shell, when it could have been done profitably at \$1.00 per shell.

Teaching Father to Farm

What Boys' and Girls' Clubs are doing to revive interest in the Farms of Manitoba

By S. T. Newton

Director Extension Service Section, Manitoba Agricultural College

"Daddy! Come and look over here. I've won a prize!" shouted a highly delighted and enthusiastic little eight year old boy at one of the Boys' and Girls' Club Fairs recently.

"Wait a minute, son, while I have a look at these hogs."

"Oh no, come on over and see my prize," and nothing would quiet the excited youngster until he, with beaming face, had tugged and pulled his parent thru the crowd to see his prize box of potatoes. Sure enough there was a prize card in his box and it didn't make the slightest difference to him that it happened to be the sixteenth one. All that mattered was that he had won. Probably it was the first prize he had ever gained and the encouragement which a far sighted policy of spreading out the prizes in these children's contests had given this youngster may well be the starting point from which a completely successful farmer will develop. The above just illustrates one of the many hopeful incidents which are constantly met with by those who are connected with Boys' and Girls' Farm Club work in Manitoba.

Boys and girls like to do things; things that are worth while; that mean something. A boy likes to do a man's job, and a girl is happy when doing things like grown-up people, and there are many of the grown-up duties of life that the boys and girls can do and enjoy doing.

During the past summer 5,500 boys and girls in rural Manitoba were engaged in raising chickens, potatoes and corn. They canned peas and beans and tomatoes and made poultry crates, farm gates, work benches and bird houses, and in so doing caught a new idea in agriculture and rural life. They have experienced the pleasure of having something that was their "very own," created as a result of their own effort and care and perseverance and as a result have a greater interest in and respect for the business of farming.

Everybody Helps

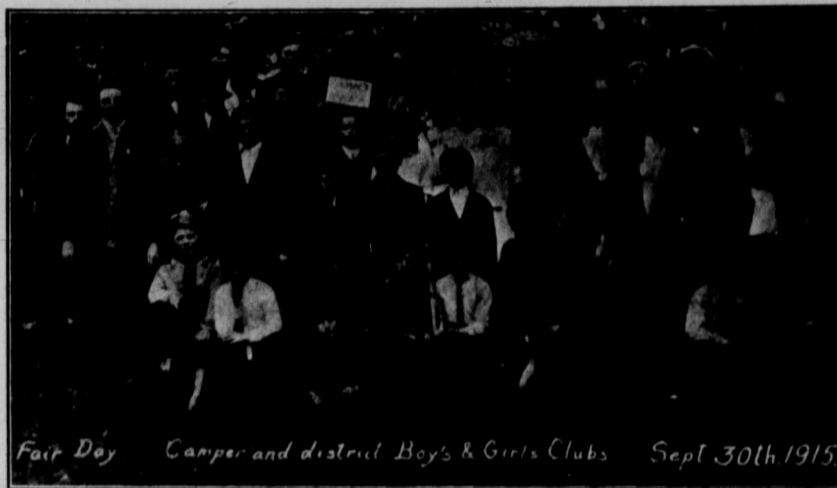
Possibly no other movement has had the active support of so many interests. The club leader or organizer seems always to have been big enough to welcome the assistance and suggestion of all organized influences in the district. Municipal councils, school boards and private individuals have generously contributed to the prize list, and as a result prizes were offered which were well worth striving for, but apart from the prizes the children found pleasure and happiness in the work itself, for had not their teacher and parents impressed on them the fact that their failure or success depended on their own efforts and that a failure was the last thing that was looked for?

During the past twenty-five years numerous plans have been devised for promoting vocational work in the rural districts, but none has proved nearly as practical as Boys' and Girls' Club contests. The first clubs were organized less than six years ago and already there are

over two million members in the United States and several thousand in Canada. The first clubs in Manitoba were organized three years ago with a membership of 728, last year there were 1,847, and during the present year 5,500 boys and girls took part in the various contests.

Plan of Organization

The plan of organization takes the town as the community centre and includes the surrounding schools within a radius of eight or ten miles. The public schools offer the best medium for boys' and girls' work, but every other organization and interest in the community has been found supporting the movement and representatives from each have been



Boys and girls who are raising the standard of agriculture in the West

willing to act on the central advisory committee in directing the energies of the boys and girls.

Owing to the fact that up to the present neither the public nor the high school program has offered the teacher much opportunity to become familiar even with the most elementary phases of farm life, the extension service section of the college has felt that it could render the most assistance by outlining the best practices to follow in carrying out any of the lines of work undertaken. Advantage has been taken of the natural inclination of individuals to collect in groups or clubs under the leadership of the strongest personality in the community and farm boys' and girls' clubs have been organized.

A number of the most representative farm operations have been chosen and arranged in contests as a means of arousing interest and insisting on directions being carefully followed. In the city expensive buildings, tools and machines are needed, but in the country the tools and machinery are the land and the things grown on the land, and this year the department of agriculture supplied the following material free to each member of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs:— One dozen pure bred eggs, ten pounds Early Carman potatoes, one-third pound each of corn and beans, one-third of each of three varieties of fodder corn and sets of plans for a farm mechanics' contest.

Pure Seed Grown

This year a new line was tried out on a small scale which bids fair to be one of the leading lines of work for the older members. Seven of the most progressive boys in last year's clubs were chosen as a nucleus of a Junior Manitoba Seed Growers' Association. Each boy was supplied with sufficient registered

seed purchased from Seager Wheeler (part of the famous world's prize winning stock) to sow half an acre. The first crop has been harvested and threshed, and from reports received the average yield from the half acre was between 18 and 20 bushels. So successful have these boys been, and so deep has been their interest, that fifty boys will be chosen from this year's winners for quarter acre demonstration plots next year.

Careful directions are being prepared by the field husbandry department of the college as to methods to follow in cultivating, selecting and harvesting the plots, and arrangements are being made for inspecting them two or three times during the year when personal directions will

any particular breed. At practically every fair the potatoes exhibited were reported to be considerably better than those grown generally in the neighborhood, thus proving the benefit of extra cultivation.

In the fodder corn growing contest it was hoped to interest the farmers thru the boys in the benefit of including fodder corn in their system of crop rotation. Unfortunately the early frosts and the particularly wet June made corn a failure all over the continent, and the boys and girls received one set back in their work, but generally they were optimistic enough to be eager to try corn again next year.

The farm mechanics' contest was introduced with the idea of giving the boys training and experience in using carpenters' tools, as every farmer must be able to make his own repairs. Instead of taking the ordinary manual training model made in a city school and carving it, projects intimately related to farm life and bringing into operation the tools which a farmer would actually use were chosen, such as poultry fattening crates, chicken coops, work benches, farm gates, hog cots, milking stools, etc., and in the majority of cases very creditable work was done. So encouraging was the work done in this contest that a bulletin will be prepared on this subject, giving in detail the steps to be followed so that the boys can get most of their instruction from the bulletin.

Introducing Business Methods

In the pig raising contests the agricultural societies have in some cases loaned the boys money with which to buy pigs, this money being paid back when the pigs were disposed of in the fall. Next year it is planned to make this phase of the work still more business like by having the boy borrow money from the bank in the spring, giving his note payable, say November 30. It has been found that wherever this plan has been tried the boys have met their notes promptly and in many cases it has led to them opening a bank account of their own.

Most of the girls took part in the poultry and potato contests, but special contests in bread baking, sewing and in canning and preserving were arranged especially for the girls, and the work done would have been a credit to girls much older than those taking part in the contests.

The canning and preserving contest was arranged as much with the idea of leading the producers in Manitoba to see the benefit of canning many things which they now grow on the farm and permit to go to waste, more on account of lack of thought than lack of knowledge. In the winter these same kind of products are bought, altho they have really been grown and put up under much less favorable conditions.

From returns already received a conservative estimate of the number of prizes won in the province is as follows:— Poultry, \$450; corn, \$110; farm mechanics,

Continued on Page 22



White Wyandottes raised by a club member from eggs supplied by the Department of Agriculture



A Stonewall club exhibit. Very creditable work was done in the farm mechanics contest.

Cherry

BY HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

Concluded from Last Week

"What I'm about to tell you, Mr. Jeffreys, is going to surprise you more than a little—in fact, sir, it's going to astound you. To be brief, I'm going to put you wise to the biggest newspaper sensation this town has ever seen and all I ask in return is that you'll not try to remember the man who gave you the tip—meaning me, you understand. I don't suppose you remember me, anyway; my name's Winters—Asa Winters, and I once worked for John Robertson, of the Robertson Loan Company—not here, tho, and where is no matter. I can't tell you, either, how I come to know the facts I'm about to put you next to; but that they are facts you can easily corroborate by going to Detective Allison.

"And now to get to those facts. Tomorrow morning the Robertson Loan and Savings Company's doors will be closed to the public. The company is on the rocks—ruined completely. President Robertson has been bleeding the concern for ten years and it has just recently been discovered that his pilferings have reached the comfortable sum of \$536,000.00. President Robertson has been missing since last Thursday; to cover up this, it was given out that he was away on a fishing trip. His body was recovered from the river only last night and it is now at the morgue—"

"Good God!" gasped Jeffreys, spasmodically clutching the other's knee. "It's true, sir, every word! When you leave here, go straight to Detective Allison and he'll verify everything I'm telling you. You are better able to appreciate the value of this from a newspaper standpoint than I am, who know nothing about the business, and if you'll go and see Allison, he'll give you details.

"For reasons that you can no doubt understand, the directors and the police have been keeping the thing dark; but tomorrow morning the cat will be out of the bag and the company intend to issue a public announcement. I'm giving this tip to you personally, Mr. Jeffreys, because I've been told you are not only a competent newspaper man, but the oldest newspaper man in this burg. Not another paper in the country has a line on this so far as I know, and I want you to handle it personally; in that you can oblige me and that is all I ask. Go and see Allison. And now, good-bye sir, and good luck to you."

The man was gone before the dumbfounded Jeffreys could extricate his voice from the tangle of his surprise. For fully five minutes he sat there, trembling in speechless wonder. Then he got quickly to his feet and set out at a shuffling run for the police station.

Copley dropped the paste-brush back into the pot in front of him, snipped off a piece of telegraph with his scissors and scribbled a head; doubling up the "copy" he jammed it on the hook and uneasily pushed his eye-shade back into his hair. Presently he got up, crossed to the sporting editor's desk and leaned over anxiously.

"S'pose, Mac, you've noticed Jeff hasn't turned up yet? Wonder if anything's wrong—first time this has happened in ages. Call up the house, will you?"

Teddy Brae, the cub, bustled into the city room with customary noise.

"I say, Mitch, have you seen "Cherry" tonight? Got a peach of a jag on—Geel! he's orieyed! Worst yet!"

"What's that?" Copley's sharp ears had caught a little of what was not intended to reach them at all. "What's that about Rutherford?"

"I just saw him down the street, sir," began Brae, with a scared face.

"Drunk?"

"Well, he—"

"Was he drunk?"

"Yes sir, he—"

"Hell!"

Copley flung down his pencil, went into the managing editor's office and shut the door.

"Mrs. Jeffreys says Jeff left as usual three hours ago for the office," reported McGregor when Copley came out a moment later. The anger in the night editor's face altered swiftly.

"Mitchell, just chase over to the police station will you and see if any accidents have been reported."

The clump of Mitchell's boots had no more than died out on the stairs than a greater noise of stumbling feet came on the ascent and Mitchell burst in again. Behind him and prodding him excitedly in the back was old Jeff himself.

The latter ran straight over to Copley's desk and clutched the editor's arm while his voice shook as he poured out the tale of his great find. Copley stared. He did not wait to play with his surprise; he did not wait for Jeff to finish, but slapped him on the back.

"Good for you, Tom! Sit right down and wade in!" he cried and hurried again into the chief's office. The managing editor responded as if a fire-alarm had been rung in on him. He came out, eyes snapping, sharply quizzing.

"Good! Good! Write it, Jeffreys! Sling it hard— Fine business!" He rubbed his hands together, and the chief did that only when he was very pleased indeed. "Here, better come into the exchange room where you won't be disturbed. Fine business, sir! Fine business!"

They swept the papers off the desk. They got him the best typewriter in the place; they got Mitchell, the fastest man on the staff, to pound it for him. Copley was already out in the composing room going over the formes with the foreman and clearing space; every man on the machines keyed himself

for a race against time. And tingling with the excitement of the whole thing, eyes bright, head clear, old Jeff plunged into dictation.

Nervously energetic as he was, the staff had never known the chief to show the excitement he did that night. It was past his usual time for leaving the office; but he gave no hint of leaving. He kept bobbing in and out of the exchange room every little while to see how things were progressing. He leaned over Mitchell's shoulder and read a few pages as they rolled steadily upward out of the machine. If he was a little anxious at first as to how the old man was handling his stuff, his misgivings were soon dispelled; for Jeff was in his old form that night. The managing editor chuckled as he went out and closed the door.

Every little while, the ink-bedaubed "devil" ran in with a shrill yell for "Copy!" The assistant foreman worked like a demon, throwing in leads here, picking them out there, revising whole pages and rushing them away to the stereotypers. The galley-boy buckled in and pulled more proofs in faster time than he had ever been known to do before. So the record breaking night wore away until the thing was finished.

The stereotypers were chiselling like mad at the second last plate and the hour was about three in the morning when "Cherry" staggered into the office. His clothes were covered with dust where he had tumbled, coming up the stairs. He stood for a moment at the door of the city room, blinking in the glare of the electric lights. Nobody seemed to be cognizant of the important fact that he was present; Copley did not even look up. "Cherry"

grinned as he lurched across to the desk.

"G'ni, Mizzer C—Copley," he blurted out good naturedly.

"Mr. Manson would like to see you, Rutherford." Copley jerked his thumb over his shoulder towards the managing editor's room and bent again to his proofs.

"Couldn't fln' a blame thing—pipe-dream, thash wha'—whole darn thing jussa—pipe-dream!"

"That'll do, Rutherford. I said Mr. Manson would talk to you."

"Mizzer Mazzon? Oh, awri'. No needag'mad, ole cock, ole chap! I zh'll goan zee Mizzer Mazzon thish ver minute." He tightened his lips in a strenuous effort to walk with dignity out into the corridor and rapped loudly on the managing editor's door. The rapping seemed to sober him somewhat.

"Nuthin' doin', Mr. Manson," he began. "The ru—rumor, zir, was w'out any jussifica— jussification, zir." "Cherry" tittered vaguely as he noted the managing editor's frown; it seemed to amuse him.

"You're a disgrace to this office, Rutherford!" The chief was plainly disgusted and meant what he said. "To a man in your present condition, sir, the best story on earth wouldn't balance a glass of whisky. Thank God! when young scapegraces like you fall down, we still have the old fellows to hold things up! This morning's paper, Mr. Rutherford, will explain my meaning more fully. I am very much disappointed in you."

"Thashawri'," mumbled "Cherry," staring vacantly.

"I'm sorry that a man of your ability, Rutherford, should choose to act as you have been acting lately. I'm sorry to say, sir, that the Recorder can no longer make use of your services."

"Cherry" grinned sheepishly.

"Oh, thashawri', awri'," he mumbled again. "Do' mezhenit! Thashawri'." He staggered out and softly closed the door behind him. Then he quietly made his way down the stairs—very quietly indeed for a man so deeply under the influence of liquor.

Out in the alleyway the fresh night air seemed to revive him to a remarkable degree. He paused for a moment to look up at the lighted windows of the office and he was still standing there when a noisy chorus broke out; the boys were evidently showering congratulations on old Jeff and winding up with, "For he's a jolly good fellow!"

"Poor old devil!" murmured "Cherry," "It's the night of his life."

From the pressroom came the sudden rumble of machinery. An express wagon was drawn up at the curb out on the street, waiting for the mailbags and an early newsboy ran past him up the alley.

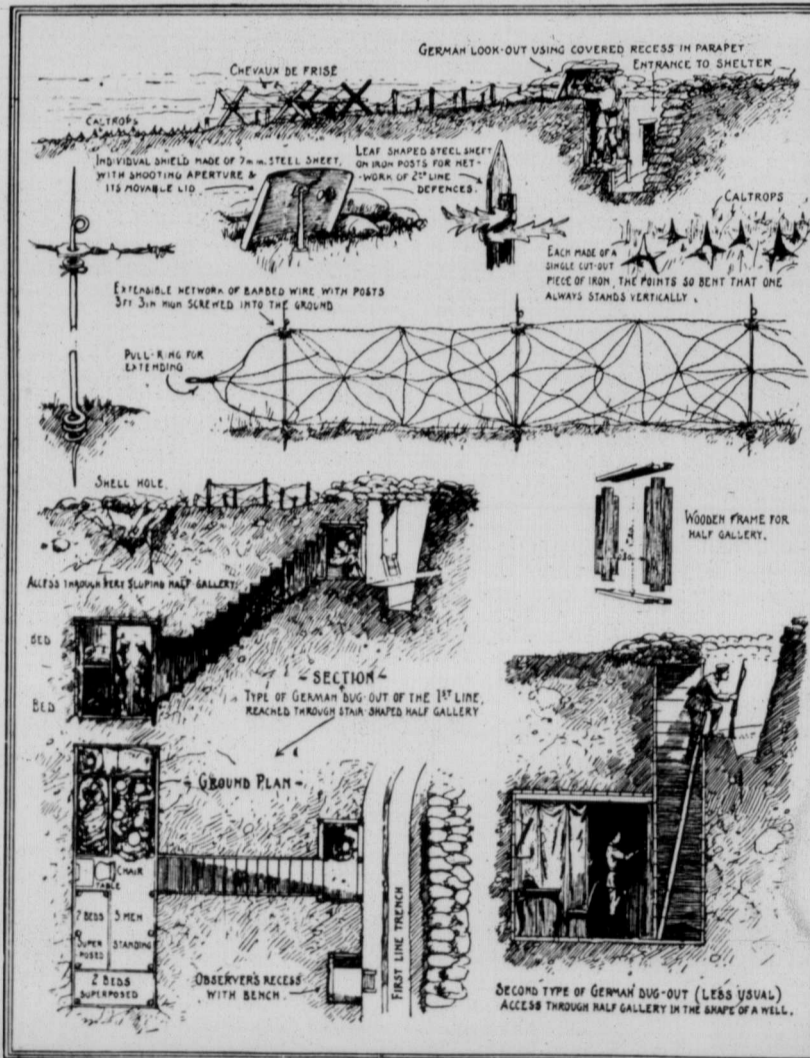
"Cherry's" chubby cheeks wrinkled in a smile as he pulled out his watch. He had just fifteen minutes to catch his train, and he could buy a paper at the depot.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

(By L. D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver)

The City of Vancouver, like many individuals, has had to curtail its expenditures in every direction, but notwithstanding this, when the council brought down the estimate for the current year, and struck the tax rate, the resolution to exempt improvements carried for the sixth time without a dissenting vote. This fact should be sufficient to counteract any reports that Vancouver has suffered because of the Single Tax method. Every municipality except two in British Columbia exempts improvements; the British Columbia government does the same and imposes a wild land tax. The last legislature passed a measure which comes into effect within five years, to raise all revenues of the province from land and natural resources, and retains only one other tax, that on incomes, which are exempt up to \$1,500.

Why German Trenches are Hard "To Take"



Much has been written as to the solid and elaborate construction of German entrenchments. These drawings show two types of German underground shelters, one reached by a flight of steps, down a sloping gallery, the other (and less common) kind by a ladder down a vertical shaft. These dug-outs are as much as 25 to 30 feet beneath the surface. Not less striking are the various accessory defences outside the trench parapet. These obstacles include "chevaux-de-frise," furnished with barbed wire or sheets of iron cut into a kind of leaf-shaped pattern resembling the edges of a giant saw. Wire-cutters are practically useless against this. Then there are the caltrops—four-sided sheets of iron with the points so bent that, whichever way they fall when thrown on the ground, one point sticks up vertically. The Germans also use extensible barbed wire and steel shields for individual soldiers, with a loop-hole for rifle fire which has a movable lid. When no action is going on, the Germans leave only look-out men in the trench.—London Illustrated News.

The Mail Bag

THE SASKATCHEWAN COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—As the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. is approaching, it may be advantageous to note a few things in connection with our company.

Having attended many conventions, the writer has found that much time is wasted by delegates in talking, which a little more quiet thinking would obviate. Of course quakerism is not advocated, but it is a waste of time to jump up to ask a question hurriedly which a little quiet reflection would answer. But the greatest waste of time is caused by those delegates who persist in drawing attention to themselves and they generally succeed in attracting attention, but not to their best qualities.

The program is usually arranged by some of the officials, but the delegates convened as the paramount power can change the procedure if they wish. Sometimes much valuable time is spent on rather unimportant matters, and more important ones are hurriedly considered later. It would be well if the program could be arranged so that the delegates could obtain all reports and information which are forthcoming on all matters, and ample time to consider same, before they would be called upon to decide on those matters.

The writer hopes that the next convention will introduce some more of the brotherhood or Christian spirit into the workings of our company instead of the cold commercialism that has so far been too prominent. Our management seem to follow too much the old, cruel, grinding-the-weak business method instead of that of equity. To be successful any institution must be based on the principle that each one gets as he does. According to that rule each shareholder should receive from the profit of our company according to what he did to make it. Instead of that the shares only draw all the profit with us, while in equity the amount of grain or business brought to the elevator should draw as well. If half the dividend was given on the business supplied what an incentive it would be to bring grain to our elevators. Each local again should stand on its own feet, which would be a great incentive to it. But along with that

it should have more self-government. At present the local board is a nonentity and the central is all in all.

When we apply the same principle of getting according to the doing, to the voting again we find that our company is very much astray. Whether a man has one share or ten shares he has but one vote. Is that right? Emphatically not, notwithstanding that the method is popular with some of our shareholders. The popularity of the sentiment "one man one vote" does not make it right. In all human affairs intelligence and virtue should govern. Being so, it would be easy to find one man who should get five or ten votes to the other fellow's one. But even admitting men to be equal in the state—which is a tremendous concession to the ignoramus—would that make them equal everywhere? Is it right for any man to go over the fence to manage the property of his neighbor? Every man would resent the arrogance, yet that is just what the one share man does when he votes to control nine shares which belong to the ten share man.

I hope that our next convention will investigate the treatment our grain buyers receive. I find that the buyers of the line elevators are very unfairly treated and suspect that our company is inclined to imitate them. Since we desire equity ourselves let us give the same to them. Let us ask justice of them and not overage. Hold them responsible for their negligence, but not for all the leakages between here and Port Arthur. Also it should be arranged that these men should be doing something—work with farmers, say—during the summer, if they want to draw their pay. The present custom of keeping them in idleness is very uneconomical beside being injurious to their habits.

Now, I merely touched the above matters, and that in a friendly spirit, because I have the best possible wishes for our company, being as I am rightly

AN OPEN FORUM

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

to be considered one of its fathers. The late Mr. Green, Mr. Langley and Dr. McGill conceived the idea, but being a student of sociology I had been convinced of the same thing years before then and that was why I moved the resolution to adopt the plan, while many of our leaders at the time were either bitterly against, or in a blissful paradise of indifference. But tho our company is a great success, at least financially, which is not surprising, being based, as it is, on the lucrative grain business, yet it is not quite up to the ideal. In past conventions when some of us would ask for more of the real co-operative method our management would object on the ground that it would entail too much bookkeeping; but that is not a valid reason. The writer was one of the first shareholders of a great co-operative company which was and is still buying and selling grain along with everything else, and divides half the profit on the business and the other half on the shares, and that without any laborious system of bookkeeping.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask.

BOTH PARTIES HAVE FAILED

In a recent letter written by Hon. Geo. Langley in an exchange, he concludes by a review of agricultural conditions which is interesting to all farmers:

"I venture to add, in conclusion, just a thought on the present condition of agriculture in our agricultural province. We have this year, for which we are all thankful to Providence, the best crop that has ever been harvested in Saskatchewan, but there is danger that it may close our eyes and our minds to actual conditions. A very large portion of the proceeds of the present crop will have to be spent in defraying debts which have accumulated in previous years, and in very, very many cases, bountiful as the crop is, it will not be equal to discharging those accumulations.

Unless the future is going to be entirely different from our experience of the past, a portion of it may be needed in the very next year. I know I shall be accused of pessimism in stating this, but the only possibility we have of judging the future is by the experience of the past, and after the experience of the past three or four years it will be a misfortune if we allow the present year's abundance to close our eyes to the conditions that operate, not under special circumstances, but under average circumstances. I venture the opinion that settlement in the West is not only stagnant at present, but will remain stagnant until a radical alteration is made in the economic conditions that control the farming community on the Canadian prairies. What is wanted for Canada to realize the full benefit of her great agricultural heritage is a Dominion agricultural policy, a policy that will give to the farmers on the prairies freedom of access to every possible market in the world, and that will, at the same time, liberate the farmers' supplies from the shackling enactments that place artificially high prices on nearly everything they have to buy. And I have to make the frank confession that neither of the Federal political parties appears to me to appreciate the issue. Until this takes place, there will be spasmodic movement as the result of such a crop as we have this year, but permanent improvement, needful settlement, or continuous progress cannot be expected and is entirely out of the question."

GEORGE LANGLEY.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 15.

THE THRESHING PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—Lately Western farmers have been receiving a large amount of gratuitous advice from touring Wise Men of the East and others as to the advisability of stacking their grain after being fortunate enough to get it safely in the shock.

In my opinion this is a question, like many others, that can only be solved by the farmers themselves, and while it may be, and generally is, advisable for a quarter section farmer to stack his grain,

Continued on Page 18

What Does Protection Protect?

By Henry George

Protection implies prevention. To protect is to preserve or defend.

What is it that protection by tariff prevents? It is trade. To speak more exactly, it is that part of trade which consists in bringing in from other countries commodities that might be produced at home.

But trade, from which "protection" essays to preserve and defend us, is not like flood, earthquake or tornado, something that comes without human agency. Trade implies human action. There can be no need of preserving from or defending against trade unless there are men who want to trade and try to trade. Who, then, are the men against whose efforts to trade "protection" preserves and defends us?

If I had been asked this question before I had come to think over the matter for myself, I should have said that the men against whom "protection" defends us are foreign producers who wish to sell their goods in our home markets. This is the assumption that runs thru all protectionist arguments—the assumption that foreigners are constantly trying to force their products upon us, and that a protective tariff is a means for defending ourselves against what they want to do.

Yet a moment's thought will show that no effort of foreigners to sell their products could of itself make a tariff necessary. For the desire of one party, however strong it may be, cannot of itself bring about trade. To every trade there must be two parties who mutually desire to trade, and whose actions are reciprocal. No one can buy unless he can find some one willing to sell; and no one can sell unless there is some other one willing to buy. If we did not want to buy foreign goods, foreign goods could not be sold

here even if there was no tariff. The efficient cause of the trade which our tariff aims to prevent is the desire of the people of this country to buy foreign goods, not the desire of foreign producers to sell them. Thus protection really prevents what the "protected" themselves want to do. It is not from foreigners that protection preserves and defends us; it is from ourselves.

Trade is not invasion. It does not involve aggression on one side and resistance on the other, but mutual consent and gratification. There cannot be a trade unless the parties to it agree, any more than there can be a quarrel unless the parties to it differ. England, we say, forced trade with the outside world upon China, and the United States upon Japan. But, in both cases, what was done was not to force the people to trade, but to force their governments to let them. If the people had not wanted to trade, the opening of the ports would have been useless.

Civilized nations, however, do not use their armies and fleets to open one another's ports to trade. What they use their armies and fleets for is, when they quarrel, to close one another's ports. And their effort then is to prevent the carrying in of things even more than the bringing out of things—importing rather than exporting. For a people can be more quickly injured by preventing them from getting things than by preventing them from sending things away. Trade does not require force. Free trade consists simply in letting people buy and sell as they want to buy and sell. It is protection that requires force, for it consists in preventing people from doing what they want to do. Protective tariffs are as much applications of force as are

blockading squadrons, and their object is the same—to prevent trade. The difference between the two is that blockading squadrons are a means whereby nations seek to prevent their enemies from trading; protective tariffs are a means whereby nations attempt to prevent their own people from trading. What protection teaches us is to do to ourselves in time of peace what enemies seek to do to us in time of war.

Can there be any greater misuse of language than to apply to commerce terms suggesting strife, and to talk of one nation invading, deluging, overwhelming or inundating another with goods? Goods! what are they but good things—things we are all glad to get? Is it not preposterous to talk of one nation forcing its good things upon another nation? Who individually would wish to be preserved from such invasion? Who would object to being inundated with all the dress goods his wife and daughters could want; deluged with a horse and buggy; overwhelmed with clothing, with groceries, with good cigars, fine pictures, or anything else that has value? And who would take it kindly if anyone should assume to protect him by driving off those who wanted to bring him such things?

In point of fact, however, not only is it impossible for one nation to sell to another, unless that other wants to buy, but international trade does not consist in sending out goods to be sold. The great mass of the imports of every civilized country consists of goods that have been ordered by the people of that country and are imported at their risk. This is true even in our own case, altho one of the effects of our tariff is that many goods that otherwise would be imported by Americans

are sent here by European manufacturers, because under-valuation is thus made easier.

But it is not the importer who is the cause of importation. Whether goods are brought here by importers or sent here by foreign exporters, the cause of their coming here is that they are asked for by the people. It is the demand of purchasers at retail that causes goods to be imported. Thus a protective tariff is a prevention by a people not of what others want to do to them, but of what they themselves want to do.

When in the common use of the word we speak of individuals or communities protecting themselves, there is always implied the existence of some external enemy or danger, such as cold, heat or accident, savage beasts or noxious vermin, fire or disease, robbers or invaders; something disposed to do what the protected object to. The only cases in which the common meaning of the word does not imply some external enemy or danger are those in which it implies some protector of superior intelligence, as when we speak of imbeciles, lunatics, drunkards or young children being protected against their own irrational acts.

But the systems of restriction which their advocates have named "protective" lack both the one and the other of these essential qualities of real protection. What they defend a people against is not external enemies or dangers, but what that people themselves want to do. Yet this "protection" is not the protection of a superior intelligence, for human wit has not yet been able to devise any scheme by which any intelligence can be secured in a parliament or congress superior to that of the people it represents.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

BEAUTY IN THE HOME

It has been a pleasant surprise to find the number of people who are interested in making their homes attractive. Since the appearance of a little note in this page a few weeks ago offering to supply suggestions and samples for those who are decorating their homes, many letters have come in from people in a great variety of circumstances.

The other day I sent suggestions for window curtains to a woman who has a steam-heated house, with an oak-paneled den. This morning samples of wall paints and scrim have gone out to a woman who has a small two-roomed prairie home. I am particularly glad that this last woman wrote to me, because there is such a mistaken impression abroad that it isn't worth while trying to have a beautiful home until one has a big house and plenty of money, which is all nonsense.

I would say that beauty is about seventy per cent. color harmony, twenty per cent. form and ten per cent. texture. Now it doesn't cost a cent more to choose a plain, restful color for the wall than to adorn it with a gaudy blue, green or red. As to form, there are many inexpensive pieces of furniture which are excellent in design and some that are very ugly, which cost a great deal of money. Texture, the richness of fabrics, is the only quality of beauty which is really costly and it only plays a very small part in the making of a beautiful home.

So if one begins early enough in the undertaking to plan the color scheme, it is just as inexpensive to have it beautiful as ugly. It is because I am convinced that there are few people in such straightened circumstances that they cannot have a beautiful home, providing they are willing to undertake some hard work, that I am prepared to give every assistance to those who have a desire for tasteful surroundings, but who have had little opportunity to make a study of the question.

But as I have already said, you will have to take me more fully into your confidence if I am to help you successfully. The lady whose letter appears in this issue sent me a diagram of her room, but neglected to mention her furniture, so the advice had to be given more or less in the dark. I can only help you best when you tell me all about your rooms and send a diagram on which is marked the size, shape and direction of windows. In addition to this I want to know the color of the woodwork, the number of pieces of furniture and the finish of it, including upholstery, if any; also please mention what rugs, curtains and pictures you have and your own preference in the matter of color.

I can help you still better if you will write to me before the woodwork is finished, when I will be glad to send samples of the wood finish and wall color best suited to the lighting of the rooms and the furniture you possess, if you will enclose ten cents in stamps to cover cost of postage. Don't bother sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope, as it requires a large envelope to forward samples.

Finally, in asking advice about rugs or curtains, it would help if, instead of saying, not too expensive, you would give me a fairly definite idea of the amount you feel you can afford to pay. You see, what one person would regard as inexpensive, another might consider wild extravagance.

And once more please note that I take as much pleasure in helping the woman with only a kitchen and a lean-to to choose her wall color wisely as I do in assisting the builder of a large and imposing house who has accumulated a fat bank roll.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

CONCERNING WALLS, CURTAINS AND RUGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please tell me thru the Country Homemakers, how to finish my livingroom, of which I am enclosing a sketch. It is an unusually light room, the woodwork is stained a light oak and varnished, walls and ceiling are plastered, and am uncertain what color to paint them. I prefer buff or light green, but would

paint the color that would harmonize best with woodwork. Please give me some advice about curtains and rug also at a medium cost.

MRS. F. C. NIBBE.

Stenen, Sask.

Answer

If your woodwork is a very light oak, giving a yellow rather than a brown color, I would recommend a light green wall as being better suited to the south and west exposure of your room, but if your woodwork has a decidedly brown tone, you will find that buff or buff stone shade will harmonize with it better than light green and you can cool it down by using a green or blue rug and curtains.

With the light green wall I would recommend a green rug a shade deeper than the wall, and scrim curtains at the windows, with over-curtains in ivory, light green and mulberry cretonne (mulberry is about the shade of fresh raspberries after they have been mashed up in cream).

Investigating the rug question for one of our readers the other day I found that the only moderately priced rugs in which good designs are procurable are the Scotch wool rugs, ranging in price from fifteen to thirty dollars, and the Brussels rug at from eighteen to thirty-five dollars. In either of these makes very delightful designs can be found.

If you will forward ten cents in stamps to cover postage I will be glad to send you marked samples of paints in buff and pale green, with curtain materials suitable for each wall, so that you can

try to rear a family to make good men and women and, following that, good citizens, why should I be denied the most effective weapon—the vote—to guard them while young? Questions of wages, household sanitation, child labor, etc., should all be regarded from our viewpoint as well as from the man's. The Creator placed woman as man's help-mate. He did not restrict her and say only in certain lines should she help. Some people seem to think the Creator meant by that "one man's servant." If we are to be help-mates, why not in every sense of the word. But then the papers have been full of arguments, so my scattered thoughts will be of little interest to the public.

I would like to see some really lively debates thru the medium of the Homemakers page, on subjects that would be educative as well as interesting. There have been some interesting articles on the war, also on amusements, but do you not think it would help us to keep bright even tho on a homestead if we would discuss literature more? Longfellow's *Evangeline*, *Hiawatha*, or some of Shakespeare's plays, Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, Will Carlton's *Farm Legends*, and, oh, we could cite many more—any or all of these would afford such interesting topics for discussion. My idea would be that Miss Beynon might choose a topic and invite discussion, then perhaps two or more would take different viewpoints. This is only an idea from one who never tires of good reading.

By the way, Socialism, the much

of coming to the Valley, they need not take a ticket right thru to Vancouver, as they can get off at Harrison Mills station and cross in the ferry to the city of Chilliwack, which is the centre of the farming district here. Now that the C. N. R. is open for traffic she can take that line direct into Chilliwack. We have just got a neighbor today from Winnipeg—has got twenty acres and a nice modern house. If Rose wants any more information she can write direct to me.

KATE.

BETTER TO HEAR BOTH SIDES

Dear Readers of the Page:—This discussion about married life, which has been going on lately in this page, is very interesting to me. I do like to hear different views on an interesting subject, and I do not expect Miss Beynon to keep out of the page all letters which do not express her own views, for in that case we should have only the views of one person and that would not be half as interesting and instructive as the present method is, viz., putting in even extreme views. Now I should call the article, "Marriage is Slavery," rather extreme, yet it has good points in it.

There is no use denying the fact that if women, married and unmarried, had larger rights (and only her own vote will bring these it seems), they would be a happier, more independent lot of beings. Now I know lots of dear little married women who cling to their husbands both physically and mentally. That his wish is their wish, his word is law, his reasoning always just, and his decision final. To be forced into an attitude such as this would be harrowing to my own spirit and I believe to thousands of other women. And yet, does not the law presuppose all women to be of that class?

Marriage should be a real partnership. You all agree in that. What sort of a business partnership would that be which allowed one of the partners to do as he pleased with any or all of the firm's assets? That's the sort of partnership marriage appears to be. There is, of course, in a true marriage, a feeling that both are working for a common cause and this produces a sense of union, but when it comes down to brass tacks and the man thinks one way is best and the wife thinks another, which one has to give in? Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the woman. And why? Because after all the man owns every single thing, his wife included. Now I do not mean to say that a man ought to do his wife's bidding. Far from it; but give the wife an equal chance. She will prove as reasonable and fair in her judgment once given a chance to use it as any man.

I was intending to head this letter: "Making a little tin god out of work," but am afraid it will be too long. In a nutshell it makes my blood boil to see how everything has to stand aside for the "man's work," while the woman's work in the house is belittled, or, as I often hear women out here on the farm say, "I couldn't go to the meeting that day, the horses were all busy," or to hear them say, "I haven't been out of the house for months, the men are so busy." I notice that the same men are very well able to get away when they want to, to any meeting they wish to attend. Supposing it does mean the loss of a few dollars to let a woman take the horse, isn't it worth it to your wife and indirectly to you. Oh, you short-sighted man! Give her the choice of the dollars or the outing and see which she takes. (Only the man generally gets the dollars.)

A few little things like these would be, I believe, entirely different if this much talked of equality between man and wife were a reality instead of as at present, rather a myth.

DINAH.

WANTS PLACE ON FARM

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was wondering if you could assist me in securing a situation in the country. I have worked on the farm for seven years.

Would like to be where there is a Women Grain Growers' Association.

ADDIE.



A splendid example of dignity and simplicity in furnishing

see for yourself which you like best.—
F. M. B.

INTERESTED IN POLITICS AND SOCIALISM

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have read with interest the letters on the Homemakers page. I liked your attitude regarding the minister problem. I think some of our writers were unjust. I spent a few years in a parsonage—the home of my sister—and if anyone wants to disillusion their minds of any idea such as of the easy, lazy life the ministers live, I would advise them to spend a few months in a parsonage. But be that as it may, let us not disparage our ministry because we may chance to find a few unfaithful, for surely their's is a noble calling and our Master said: "The laborer is worthy of his hire." But this is not uppermost in my mind now.

At present political conditions in Manitoba have a peculiar interest for me, altho I am not of that province. Oh, women of Manitoba, grasp your opportunity now! Do not let one single woman forget or neglect to help the cause along.

Now I want my girls when ready to go out into this wide world to be protected by such laws as only the hand of woman can frame. We do not want to cause discord, but harmony in homes, and I am sure where man and woman have equal rights their comradeship is bound to be closer. I know I enjoy discussing political questions of the day with men and I don't see why I should not be capable of registering at least a fairly intelligent vote. If I conscientiously

discussed topic, is one brimful of interest if one gets good books on the subject. I used to have very false ideas of what Socialism was and I believe that a great many of the so-called Socialists really know very little of true Socialism themselves. I have a friend who has been lending me good books and I have found the subject very interesting. Engels' books appealed to me. However, I must stop, for already I have taken more than my share of space on the page.

Thanking you, Miss Beynon, for your many beautiful and helpful ideas—your home decoration ideas in particular, as we have been building.

LASCA.

LIVES IN BEST PART OF B.C.

Dear Miss Beynon:—My husband is a subscriber to *The Grain Growers' Guide*. I am writing you in order to give "Rose" information regarding British Columbia, having just read her letter in *The Guide* of October 20. We are of the opinion that we live in about the best part of B.C., and we know quite a bit about the country. I think this Chilliwack Valley can't be beaten for a mild climate, and we have good roads, rural mail delivery, water laid on and electric light all in the country. She can either get a fruit farm, dairy farm and poultry, or a mixed farm. This is a thickly populated part of the country, but there's room for more. Of course, if she wants a homestead she would have to go more north, up by Prince Rupert, and it would be almost as cold as Manitoba up there, but they would get land cheaper. If Rose and her husband ever think

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The great development that has taken place in recent years in the western and northern portions of the settled districts of the province has quite thrown out of balance the respective organization districts. That a radical re-arrangement of districts will have to be made has been apparent for a couple of years, and last year a new district was formed by dividing district No. 13 into two, thus creating district No. 16. But the inequality in size of the districts is still very pronounced and for the best interest of the Association there should either be a complete re-arrangement and some attempt at equalization of the districts or there should be a number of new districts created.

District No. 15, a couple of years ago almost without farmers, but now pretty well settled, covers a territory as large as districts number 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 combined and contains five lines of railway, not any two of which are connected, so that not only is the territory colossal, but also it is exceedingly difficult to get about in. District No. 14 is another very large district now well settled, running from Moose Jaw to the Alberta boundary along the main line of the C.P.R. and north to the South Saskatchewan; 14, 16 and 13 are of about the same size each and each is as large as the smallest three districts combined. The districts were laid out along lines of railway for convenience in getting about in them by the district director.

The locals are vitally interested in this matter, but it is one involving too much detail to be handled by the convention. Under the constitution the Central executive has power to deal with this whole question, but it will be laid before the full board at a meeting to be held at Regina, November 18.

Any suggestions or recommendations to come before the board should be in the hands of district directors or the Central secretary not later than November 17.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

**PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND
A Magnificent Contribution**

Isaac Sterling, of Nashlyn, in Southern Saskatchewan, will in all probability go down in history as the largest individual contributor to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Patriotic Acre Fund. When the fund was first initiated it was never expected that any one farmer would be found willing to make so great a sacrifice. But the unexpected, which so often happens, has happened once again. It is only a week or two since Isaac Sterling sent in a Patriotic Acre Form containing a promise of the proceeds of ten acres, and during the present week he has redeemed his promise by a contribution of 400 bushels of No. 1 wheat. It is magnificent. It brings honor to himself and also to the Association of which he forms a part. We have no V.C. to bestow, but we trust that he will realize the truth of the saying that "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

S. W. Y.

Thankful to the Great Creator

Dear Sir:—I enclose herewith my grain ticket for 40 bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat, being my contribution to the Patriotic Acre Fund. My 75 acres of wheat crop went 41 bushels to the acre on the average. I gave 41 bushels, 1 was taken for dockage, leaving 40 to the fund.

Altho I am farming a quarter section and had severe losses with oxen owing to poor feed last winter, still I am most thankful to the Great Creator for such a bountiful harvest and I willingly give my little to such a deserving object. Altho I hail from Edinburgh (Scotland), I feel deeply for the poor war-ridden folk. God help them.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM G. McBAIN.

Superb, Sask.
Good Measure, Pressed Down and Running Over

Dear Sir:—My wheat averaged 45 bushels per acre, by thresher's measure, and I herewith enclose a storage ticket for 57 bushels net. This covers the 45 promised with the balance of the load for good weight.

I have mailed my duplicate form, but do not suppose it matters.
Yours truly,
JAMES SUTHERLAND.

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.

A DISTRICT CONVENTION

To Local Secretaries of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in District No. 4.

Gentlemen:—The annual convention of district No. 4 will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Regina, on Tuesday, November 16, at 9.30 standard time. It was thought well to meet on that date as the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is being held on November 17 and many of our members and delegates will be in Regina on those dates.

These district conventions, being something preparatory to the annual convention, are a very important feature of the organization and it is hoped we will have every local in the district represented at the district meeting. Furthermore, every local should feel an interest in duplicating the success of last year and sustaining the reputation then made of setting a good pace for the rest; ours being the first of the series.

From resolutions passed at this convention last year some of the most important work of the Association has been undertaken, principally the appointment of the committee on economics. Their work is still being carried on, and when conditions are ready for the application of their recommendations no doubt action will be taken.

A good program will be presented at the first session. The Central secretary and a number of the executive staff will be present to take part, answer questions and give general information on our Association work, and other gentlemen connected with the Grain Growers' movement have promised to be present to help to make the meetings a success. Representatives of the women's branch will also be present.

Please forward your resolutions as soon as possible in order that they may take proper place in the program.

Buy a one way ticket and take a standard certificate with same. The matter of pooling rates will be left for the convention to deal with.

If every local, whether men's or women's, sends delegates, one for each five paid members, the success of the convention is assured. Visiting delegates will be made welcome.

Yours for success,
R. M. JOHNSTON,
District Director No. 4.

Pasqua, Oct. 25, 1915.

OUR ASSOCIATION AND MUSIC

Our Association is expanding and there is room for more expansion. To encourage better farming is good; to produce bigger profits is better; but to help develop the highest type of citizen is the finest work of all. And one of the greatest means to attain that end is to encourage a love of music.

Every church, fraternal society, industrial concern and regiment has its music. Why not the G.G.A.? There is enough dormant talent lying scattered over the country today to change the color of prairie life. Will it be there tomorrow?

Recently, at the close of a local concert, a man said to me, "Where are the organists of tomorrow?" I looked at the thirty or forty young people standing around, who could none of them contribute one iota towards the musical part of the program. The pity of it! If boys, born and reared in the lowest strata of society, boys to whom the terms "father" and "home" are meaningless, will flock to a singing meeting in great numbers as they do, aye, and learn to sing, too, what might be accomplished by even our most backward local, and it would.

Many locals are exercising great musical talent, but it is as locals, not as part of the Association. These locals remind one of a plant of machinery in motion without the driving belts.

Why not our Association supply the belts? Why not promote a spirit of emulation and competition among our locals? Why not our locals in competition at the Saengerfest? If the singers from my local can render the best glee why not the whole Association know of it, just as much as which local can put up the best grain exhibit at the fair?

Some of the results of making music a feature of the Association's work: More definite local work. A more attractive community. A more permanent type of teacher. Less distinction between town and country life. A bond of sympathy with the "New Canadian." School musical instruments kept in order. Pianolos and phonographs used as contributors to, rather than substitutes for, individual talent. Music for the dancers instead of "time" beaten or scraped. And, most important of all, our Association would provide one antidote for the spirit of materialism which is more and more taking such a hold on prairie life.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

Piche, Nov. 1, 1915.

THE CAR ORDER BOOK

I am writing you for some information on the distribution of cars. I wish to know if a person can place his name on more than one order book at one time. For instance, there are a number of men have their names in Zealandia and also in Sovereign. If it is not allowed I would like to know how to proceed to have their names removed from the order book here.

L. D. J.

Answer.—With regard to farmers signing the car order book at various stations, I would point you to the Canada Grain Act, section 195-205. The point which you raise does not appear to be directly dealt with, but the equity of the case

would appear to me to be somewhat as follows:—

One man may be the owner of a number of farms situated at various points in the West. For instance, he might have one farm in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan and one in Manitoba. No one would advance the argument that if this farmer signed a car order book in Alberta he should not be permitted to sign one in Manitoba at the same time, or if he signed for a car in Saskatchewan that he would be debarred from signing for one in Alberta. The same principle is involved if a farmer desires to sign the car order books at two different points less widely separated. I see no reason why a farmer should not sign the car order book at all points at which he wishes to deliver grain. I know of farmers who deliver grain from the same farm to three different stations on three different lines of railway. They appear to be entitled to secure cars in their proper order at each of these points.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

THE PRICE OF GRAIN

At our last meeting the following resolution was passed and we would ask you to give same attention if it is possible for you to do anything in this connection.

Moved by M. P. Wolverson, seconded by Thos. E. Parker, "That we move a resolution asking Central secretary to appeal to the Imperial government in regard to the grain market situation, requesting the Imperial government to look into the matter of prices paid for grain, and if possible lessen the difference paid for grain in Canada and the same grain in Liverpool, England."

ERNEST PARKER,
Sec'y Spalding Local.
G. A. FRANCIS,
Pres. Spalding Local.

Consult your Local Secretary about all Supplies, and write the Central for a General Catalog



Order your Coal in good time to avoid possible delay through the Shortage of Cars

Flour

Combine your orders and secure the advantage of wholesale car-load prices. Apply to your Local Secretary and get latest prices. Mixed cars can be supplied containing Flour, Bran, Shorts, Rolled Oats, Farina and Graham Flour. We can also supply less than carloads direct from the mills at wholesale prices.

Lumber

Get a copy of our latest price list of Lumber and see the saving you can effect by buying thru your own organization. Don't be led away by mis-use of the word "Co-operation," but secure your supplies thru the S.G.G.A. every time.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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Alberta

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

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenaur

ROSEBEG REPORTS

In forwarding \$5 50 membership dues for Rosebeg Union, No. 719, Donald Cameron, secretary, reports that they have now thirty-six members on the roll, twenty-nine of whom are paid up. No meetings have been held since July 31, as the members have all been busy with harvesting and threshing operations. However, it is hoped that they will get going again as soon as the busy season is over.

WORK IS DONE

F. W. Parson, secretary of Fawn Lake Union, No. 703, reports that for the past two months the meetings have been very small. However, they managed to hold monthly meetings regularly and expect to have a good one this month as the rush work is about over, and they have some important business to discuss. He goes on to say, "We are neither dead or dying, altho my membership report is blank, all dues being paid up and no new members this trip. Better luck next time maybe."

WILL DO BETTER

At a meeting of the Maple Leaf Union, No. 504, held recently, ten members were

present. There was one application for membership, which was accepted. The question of purchasing flour, coal oil, fruit, etc., co-operatively was discussed and the secretary was instructed to secure prices on same. It was also decided that for the future the union would hold their meetings on the third Saturday in every month, instead of at or before full moon. A special meeting will be called on Saturday, November 6, to find ways and means of bringing life back into the branch. The members also hope to have an entertainment in the near future. The secretary states that he hopes the next year will be a more active one in that part of the country.

EVERYBODY BUSY

A. W. Hatherly, secretary of Lauderdale Union, No. 422, reports that there have been no meetings of that union during the past quarter, owing to the fact that the membership is very scattered and the unusually busy season made it extremely difficult to get together. He states, however, that the interest is as strong as ever it was in the work of the U. F. A. and is looking forward to some good meetings as soon as threshing is over.

TRANSPORTING THE WHEAT CROP

Some of our members may possibly have been following the amusing controversy which, in a purely private capacity, I have been carrying on with the Calgary News-Telegram in regard to its suggestions that the British government step in and purchase from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and requisition or commandeered sufficient vessels to transport same to England, thereby making an alleged saving of from 40 to 50 cents per bushel, which the News-Telegram thinks the British government might very well divide up between the Canadian farmer and the British consumer. The News-Telegram has now contributed to the general gaiety in six extra large columns of reply (?) to a total of three letters, in no part of which so far as I have been able to discover, has any information been forthcoming in support of the News-Telegram's contention that their proposal was either feasible or reasonable.

I think that we all think that freight rates are higher than they should be at the present time, and many of us are somewhat disappointed that even if there is an extraordinarily large surplus of grain for export in Canada, U.S. and Argentine, the prices we are receiving for our wheat are not higher than they are. The question as to just who is paying this freight, whether the producer or consumer, is one well worthy of careful investigation, in fact, the whole problem of the grain business under present conditions is extremely interesting and might be worthy of a special report setting forth the reasons for the somewhat eccentric fluctuations which have occurred. It must be remembered that there is absolutely no precedent in the history of the world's grain trade for present conditions. There never has been a time before when practically the whole of the grain consuming nations were at war at the same time. When some of these nations are strictly blockaded and unable to secure any grain from outside their own borders, and the balance engaged in a wholesale transportation of troops and ammunition, such as would have been considered quite impossible a little more than twelve months ago, it is very doubtful if the British or Canadian government could exercise any effective control over freight rates on ocean going vessels, neither would they have any control, of course, outside of vessels of British registry, and with those of British registry it is generally understood that the government has to guarantee the owners the same rates that they would get if not commandeered by the Imperial authorities. This means that ocean rates even under government control would be the same as they are now, or if they were less, the difference would have to be made up by increased taxation on somebody. So far as the present rates

are concerned, I understand that they have not varied very greatly during the past few months, and that 30 cents a bushel was no uncommon charge for space in the spring or early summer. The whole question will doubtless be carefully investigated and in the meanwhile, when we carefully think over the situation as it is today, which includes as it does a tremendous demand for ships usually engaged in the grain business, for the transportation of munitions of war and supplies of all kinds for the Allies, to say nothing of those being used for the transportation of troops, also taking into consideration the fact that the total world production this year is estimated to be considerably greater than the world consumption, we may decide that our prices are not quite so bad as they might seem at first thought. We have a yield this year away above the average; the price is also above the average for the last six years, except the season of 1914-15. That, of course, is no reason why we should permit of anyone creeping in and making an exorbitant profit either at our expense or that of the British consumer, if we can possibly prevent it. It is, however, one reason why we should bear more patiently any disappointment we may feel because we are not getting as much as we had expected and it should also make us feel that we should look at the matter from a more unselfish point of view than the mere possibility of getting more money for ourselves without considering its possible effect on the ultimate consumer.

P. P. W.

TRY AGAIN, BROADVIEW

The following report has been received from J. H. Clarke, secretary of Broadview Union, No. 342:

Our members have been very lax in paying up their dues. I am sorry to say the membership of our local has fallen away sadly. We now number only eighteen male members and four female, the rest of them have gradually dropped out and fallen in arrears. We have not had any meeting for the past two and a half months, owing mostly to the busy harvest and threshing time. We resume our meetings again on November 7, when I hope and trust we will get into a better shape. The men round here want stirring up; they have been diffident all the year and seem to think when they have paid their dues their responsibility ends. Early in the year we were in good shape and initiated several new members, but not one of them paid their dues, nor have they been present at any subsequent meeting. It is very discouraging, but I sincerely hope that we will shortly pull up to our former strength. We have certainly had a hard time of it this year past, owing to the bad harvest of 1914, but with the plentiful crop of this year I trust we will show a very substantial gain in our membership.

ORGANIZATION NO. 3

The first problem I want to discuss as providing reason for organization and work for our unions is "better farming." The fact that we have to sell in the world market, with competition from farmers of other countries, both at home and abroad, makes it necessary to study out the best ways of producing the largest quantities and the best qualities with the lowest expense. If we don't succeed in this, we cannot expect to make a decent living on the farm. To succeed in this we must combine, we cannot do it by individual effort. As an American writer says: "If a hundred men in a community are all studying the problem of growing the crops of that community, but each man studies alone and does not exchange ideas with his neighbors, each man profits only by his own study; but if they meet frequently to discuss their common problems and to exchange ideas, each man profits not only by his own study, but by that of all his neighbors." I would add, that each man profits not only by his own experience, but also by the experience of all his neighbors. That is based of course on the co-operative principle, that a man's ability and knowledge and experience

are not merely a personal capital, to be used only for his own profit, but a common capital, for the service of the community. And in the end this is also the wisest principle of self interest, for no individual farmer, unless he is farming on a very large scale, can market his own small quantity of produce as easily and advantageously as if he can combine with a number of other farmers who are producing the same thing. This line of thought suggests a great many topics for discussion at Union meetings, such as:

- 1—What is the best kind of farming in our locality? (a) Grain growing; (b) Cattle and hog raising; (c) Mixed farming.
- 2—What are the best kinds of grain for our locality? (a) Wheat, what kind? Winter wheat or spring wheat? Red Fife, Marquis, Prelude, or? (b) Oats, what kind? (c) Barley, rye, flax, etc.?
- 3—What roots pay to raise and how? For instance, what are the best potatoes?

In all this work, after settling on the definite thing to grow, the next question would be where and how to get the best seed, and in this our unions might link up with the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, about which I may write more fully in another article.

Then there are numerous interesting questions about livestock raising and feeding. For instance, there is probably no better country anywhere for raising horses than many parts of Alberta, and yet the chief lesson taught us recently, in trying to sell horses for the war, was that we needed to improve our horse raising. If we could combine to raise certain definite good types of horses, so that a buyer when he travels thru a community finds a fair quantity of good, uniform draught, or coach or saddle horses, there would be much more money in the business. The same thing applies to all the other kinds of livestock.

Then there are many other farming questions that it would pay the unions to study and discuss.

- 4—What have we found to be the best methods of cultivation?
- 5—What are the best kinds of farm implements?

More depends on the kind of plow and seed drill we use than many farmers think. I was struck, in travelling over some of the dried out districts last summer, with seeing a very decent wheat crop in a locality where scarcely any crop was visible. When I chatted with the farmer and listened to his very intelligent description of his seed drill and the way he worked it, I found a full explanation of his success, and I said to him: "Why could you not in the winter have given your union such a talk as you have given me? It might have saved one neighbor that I knew from spending his money and wasting his seed on a useless drill."

Another series of questions to study in our unions might deal with the waste on our farms, for instance, in manure. In the United States it is estimated that the total annual value of natural manure amounts to \$2,225,700,000, more than the combined annual output of timber, \$690,750,000, and minerals, \$1,342,453,982. I should imagine it quite possible that two million dollars are going to waste annually in Alberta in manure alone.

This rapid sketch of a few topics on "Better Farming" shows that it should be very easy for the president, secretary and a small committee in every union to draw up a program for a few interesting meetings. And along these lines the unions could get plenty of help. The Central Office, of course, would help. The government would provide quite a few lectures, if they were asked for. I have no doubt the new Agricultural faculty in the Alberta University would help. Then the unions within a reasonable area around the Agricultural schools connected with the Demonstration farms could be visited by the teachers of these schools, and soon, I hope, the pupils of the Agricultural schools will come into our unions to help us by telling what they have learned. Just imagine the uplift to farming in Alberta, if seven hundred live U. F. A. Unions were studying and working together to promote better farming.

JAS. SPEAKMAN.

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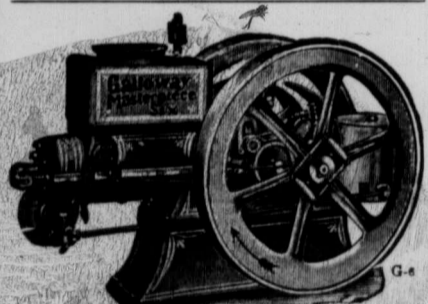
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Manitoba

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

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The directors of the District Association of Marquette are making strenuous efforts to make their District Convention, which is to be held in Minnedosa on Wednesday, November 24, at 2 p.m., a huge success. The secretary, Bert McLeod, is sending circulars to every branch secretary in his district notifying them of the convention and urging them to appoint a full list of delegates to attend. Newspapers in the district are heartily entering into the spirit of advertising the meeting and co-operating with the different branches to make the convention a success. Officers for 1916 will be elected at this meeting and there will also be the nominating of the director to represent the district on the Central directorate.

Such questions as the livestock exchange, public abattoirs, free wheat, grading of wheat, will be discussed. An evening meeting is advertised at 8 p.m. at which the Central secretary, R. McKenzie, will deliver an address on Rural Credits.

DISTRICT OF SWAN RIVER

The District Association of Swan River will hold a convention in Swan River on Tuesday, November 23, at which the secretary expects representatives from all the branches in the Swan River Valley and district to be in attendance. The question of how the organizing of the district can best be overtaken by the district officers is going to receive close attention by the delegates. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, will represent the Central Association at this convention and assist in laying plans for extending the work of the Grain Growers' movement in the Swan River Valley.

LISGAR DISTRICT

J. L. Brown, director for Lisgar constituency, is arranging for a public meeting at Pilot Mound on the 16th. The feature of this meeting will be the collecting of all contributions to the Patriotic Acre and the allotting of the receipts to the different War Relief Funds. R. C. Henders, president of the Association for Manitoba, will be present and give an address at an afternoon and evening meeting. It is expected that representatives from other branches in the Lisgar district will be in attendance at this meeting and arrangements made for organization work in the district.

WINKLER ASSOCIATION

The secretary of the Winkler Association called at the Central office this week. He reports their branch as making progress as they have now forty-two members in their Association, having nearly doubled their membership in the past year. They have already ordered two cars of apples this season and expect to do more co-operative buying.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Contributions received up to date from individual farmers are as follows:

Wm. Bertram, Rounthwaite	\$20.85
H. McMillan, Margaret	15.00
R. Lamb, Sanford	28.22
Thos. Paterson, Springfield	30.00
Thos. Cooper, Cameron Branch	42.55
Total	\$136.62

We hope all our branches are keeping the Patriotic Acre in mind and as soon as the threshing rush slackens up a little will get in touch with the members and other farmers who have given pledges to contribute to the Patriotic Acre, so as to have this matter well in hand. "He gives twice who gives quickly" applies to this fund in a special sense. Secretaries get busy and get this fund in shape early in the season.

AS OTHERS SEE US

The following is from a letter received by the secretary of the Central Office from a gentleman in the United States, who is largely interested in Saskatchewan farm lands:

Dear Sir:—I have been reading with much interest an account of the meeting of the farmers in annual convention. I am, of course, a stranger to you and to Manitoba, but not to Saskatchewan, where I am a very much interested producer in that I have at this time more

than ten thousand acres under cultivation indirectly and directly. I am very much interested and pleased to note that the producer is sitting up as it were and taking account of himself, that he begins to feel that he has some rights others must respect, that he is not only going to be asked to be recognized, but demands it. If he continues so to do and acts not hastily but wisely, then, and not till then, may we expect to prosper in Canada. It has been my experience, and I speak knowingly, that the farmer in Canada is the most distressed and poorly paid, that he takes a larger risk and less pay for his labor than any other, that he is the most preyed upon of any class, that in fact every other interest is protected but his, that he is today paying more than his share of the taxes and carrying more than he should of the burdens of his country, and that the farmer of Canada today as compared with the farmer in the States is on a very unequal footing. He pays so much more for what he has to buy and receives so much less for what he has to sell.

Everything in your country seems to be

a combination against the producer. Your lumbermen, wholesalers and retailers, your elevator companies, whether co-operative or independent, ask and get outrageous tolls for their gain. On this side of the line we would not stand for such combinations and understandings among elevator and lumber interests any longer than we could get to the courts. If necessary we would fine them. If that would not break up their thievish practices we would imprison them. I feel there is a wide field for your Grain Growers to reach out after. Simply look about you and verily you will see that the field is already white for the harvest.

As far as our country is concerned we need no protection from the "interests," since we are well able to take care of ourselves. We ship in all our lumber and ship out all our grain—never using the elevators unless some of the tenants are compelled to. Neither do we use the lumber yards unless for a little filling in. We are mightily interested in the poor fellows who are working so hard against such odds and who cannot take care of themselves.

Speaking about the tariff reminds me that I can ship my lumber into Canada from the United States, pay the tariff, and then save money. I can ship my flax into the markets of the United States, pay twenty cents duty and make good money in addition as against your markets. I can buy all my machinery here, ship to Canada, pay your tremendous

duty, and then save big money as against buying in Canada. For instance: I bought a Minneapolis threshing machine, 36 x 56, for \$792.00 that I could not buy in your country for less than \$1,350.00. I bought a Rumely Oil-Pull engine here for less than \$2,600.00 that you cannot buy in your country for less than \$3,700. We are at this time buying harness to take with us for thirty dollars and less that you cannot buy for twice that figure in your country. We have just purchased halters for 75 cents and we paid \$2.50 for no better in Weyburn last summer. I could go on indefinitely and give you facts and figures that would make any farmer in Saskatchewan open his eyes if he knew such were possible. About all the reason I can think of that the farmers stand for these things is that they do not know it. They have become so used to being the burden bearers—the slaves as it were—the down trodden—that they simply pass it by. The only other excuse I can think of is that while every other interest has been sitting up day and night if need be taking good care of their interests, the poor farmer has been so busy making ends meet that he has not had time. Again every other interest is united but the farmer. I ask, how long will these things be? and you will reply, as any other intelligent person will, just so long as the farmer does not look after his own. I do hope the day will come when the producer in Canada secures his rights.

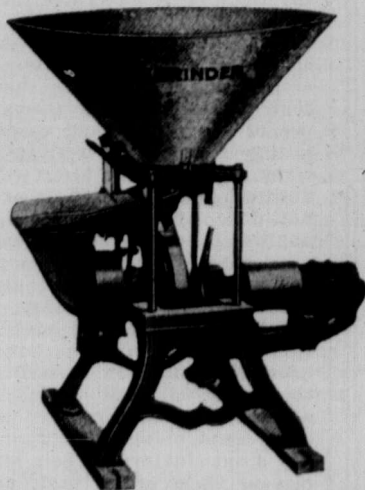


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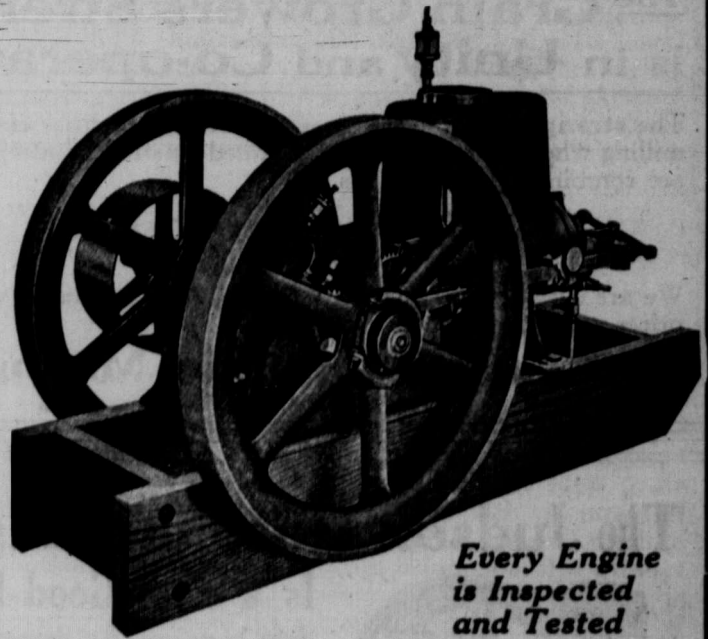
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You can't beat a G.G.G. Grinder. Keep your stock in good shape and destroy weed seeds by grinding the grain before you feed it. Different sizes, fully equipped, at right prices.



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Now to produce genuine grain leather for upholstery, two thirds to three quarters of this thickness is split away, only the outermost layer being really strong enough.

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Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day.

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The Third Party

A Paper read by W. W. Arnall at a meeting of Ladstock local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

The question to be discussed is, whether it is more advisable to go on supporting the old established parties, Liberal or Conservative, with all their known imperfections, or to institute a new party whose object shall be to secure the farmers just and equitable legislation at Ottawa, which they at present do not receive. In this question I contend that a new party is both advisable and necessary, and will endeavor to give some arguments in support of my contention.

In the first place we will consider the old parties. Is either of them free from graft or from pandering to the moneyed interest to the prejudice of the farmer? Their records will supply the answer, "No!" Again consider their attitude toward the tariff. The farmers as a body know that a low duty on imports or even Free Trade is to their advantage, giving them cheaper commodities but leaving less profit to the Canadian manufacturer. Neither party favors such ideas. The Liberals when in power maintained a high tariff and the Conservatives when in power raised it higher still, and the farmer kicked in vain. His wants were not worth considering, having no real organization or power to back them up. We know the Liberals were thrown out thru supporting Reciprocity. They made a mistake that time in kicking against the powers that be, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier will think twice before he again puts forward such ideas, judging from his present attitude.

Influence Provincial

The Grain Growers' Association has done much to get legislation passed for the good of the farmer, but practically entirely thru the Saskatchewan government—which I place on a different plane to the Ottawa government—and in approaching the Ottawa government, either by petition, resolution or delegation, they have invariably failed to secure any real satisfaction whatever. You are all well aware that both the old parties are provided with election funds by the Manufacturers' Association. It is a case of he who pays the piper calls the tune. But the tune the Manufacturers' Association calls is discord in the ears of the farmer. He does not pay anything to the party funds, so the piper does not play for him.

Keeping Them Straight

With regard to a new party, you may say there is no guarantee that it would be any less corrupt than the old parties have proved to be. If it should become corrupt it would be entirely the farmers' fault. It is up to them to keep their parties and associations clean thru proper supervision and control and by taking a proper interest in all institutions organized for their welfare, both political and social. This at present is not done by the average farmer; his apathy is often magnificent. He is open to much criticism on this point. He will say, "Let well alone." He will also say, "Let ill alone, lest worse befall." It is not on such philosophy that progress and improvement are brought about. It is such philosophy that says "Do not attempt this third party idea." The majority of the third party antagonists agree the old parties are unsatisfactory. Their remedy is to cleanse them of all their unrighteousness. Such a process might be possible, but would be about as easy as making a silk purse out of a sow's ear. An ordinary individual or business firm having an unsatisfactory servant usually discharges such servant and engages another who again may prove faulty if his employer has been careless about enquiring into his past character. This simile applies to the third party if instituted; the character and ideals of its members must be up to standard. Only by seeking out first class men, men who surely can be found, can a third party be of any service to the farming community.

Now, as to the power a third party would have in the house, considering it would be small in number on initiation. To illustrate the point, say there are ten third partyites, fifty-five Conservative and 46 Liberals, now the third party can suit itself, and by voting on the

side that agrees to its proposals can place that party in office. Should their number be insufficient to place a majority wherever they want it, they still are able to voice the farmers' requirements and have considerable direct influence on legislation. This has been proved in practice innumerable times. As an instance, take the Irish party in the old country. While the Home Rule debate was on Mr. Redmond was often spoken of as the real prime minister, in that he was able to practically dictate to Mr. Asquith by reason of the votes he controlled, which cast on either side would constitute a majority for that side and place the government in its hands. A party representing us as farmers might easily in all reason aspire to such a position of power, only requiring the organized effort of the farmers themselves, everyone assisting the cause collectively and individually and taking a real interest and so justifying their enfranchisement. We have men right here who will not go and vote at the Dominion elections, because they realize, whether it be a Liberal or a Conservative government that is in power at Ottawa, it does not matter a "tinker's cuss" to the farmer, and they are almost justified in their attitude.

The Association's Position

A few remarks on the position of the Grain Growers' Association toward this innovation. The Grain Growers' Association both at the convention of February, 1914, and by Mr. Musselman's letter in The Guide, are against having anything to do with such an idea, contending it would be outside its province to meddle in politics and cause disruptions in the association between hard and fast adherents of the old parties. Such may or may not be the case. The unanimous opinion of members of the association does not coincide with the opinion of its directorate on this subject. However, taking their attitude as the right one, it is no argument against the initiation of a third party entirely free and separate from the Grain Growers' Association, free to stand or fall by its own strength or weakness, whichever the farmers see fit to endow it with. Contrary to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, the Manitoba Grain Growers are nominating Mr. Henders, their president, to stand at the coming Dominion election. So the attitude of the directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association does not entirely put the idea out of countenance. No, the farmers have let others do their thinking too long for them, and it is now a fact that a very considerable section of the Saskatchewan farmers are fully impressed with the necessity of some such action as I have tried to interest you in. Before closing I will bring one established fact to your notice and that is, that a country invariably has the kind of government it desires to have—good or bad. If you consider the Ottawa government an unsatisfactory one, it is most certainly a reflection upon yourselves as voters and individuals. You cannot deny this argument, so you and your fellowmen thruout the west are to blame personally for the present faulty government you enjoy, and the removal of the stigma lies entirely in your own hands. I submit that it can be done thru the medium of a third party, and maintain it is a practical remedy. I leave the matter at that for your consideration.

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Buying a Piano

By H. C. Skinner

Taken as a whole it can be truly said that Providence and Dame Fortune joined hands and smiled generously on the Prairie Provinces this season. In the ordinary course of events there should be a number of pianos purchased by farmers this fall and coming spring. Hitherto many farmers have looked upon a piano as being a luxury and a very expensive piece of furniture that one could well do without. A piano is something more than a mere piece of furniture and its value to the home cannot be measured by money or judged from an ornamental standpoint. Irrespective of where a man lives or whatever his occupation may be, if he is any man at all his first thought is naturally of his home. Those who harvested a good crop and have a little surplus cash to spare doubtless intend converting the fruits of their labors into something permanent and of real benefit to the home. It is to such people that this article is directed. We know of nothing that will add so much pleasure to home life as a good piano.

What Make of Piano Shall I Buy?

That is a question that cannot be answered by one or even a number of people. Opinions differ in this respect for the simple reason that true color and quality of tone are in some indescribable manner related to one's own senses. For instance, you may walk into a piano store and a salesman demonstrates various makes of pianos to you. There is just one piano which appeals to you. Yet your friend who accompanies you disagrees and considers another to be the better. Can you describe just why that difference of opinion should exist? This test may also be applied to a number of pianos manufactured by the same factory and perhaps one will, in your opinion, outshine the others. But if you have decided on the make of piano you intend purchasing, the test is not really worth all the trouble to which many people put it. After all, piano building has become a science and one may reasonably expect any individual factory to build pianos on set lines and specifications. A very good plan is to have the salesman play a certain piece of music on each piano. Choose a selection which always gives you great pleasure to listen to and be careful to observe that the demonstrator treats each instrument with the same firmness, precision or delicacy of touch, whichever the case may be. It is then that this indescribable something makes a definite impression on your senses and you are enabled to make your selection. Amongst professionals it is generally agreed that when a piano is needed to accompany a singer, a soft-tone, light touch instrument is desirable. If, on the other hand, it is required for a pianoforte recital, the professional prefers a firmer action, which apparently gives more brilliance to the interpretation. One thing certain, a light touch instrument, or in other words, the piano with a quick, responsive, free action, is recommended for amateurs.

Beware

It is well to remember that you are not buying a beautiful piece of furniture or the case only. What you are buying is the interior, the frame, strings and action. That is what gives life and durability to an instrument. Price does not always determine the quality of a piano. Don't buy a piano on the strength of a pretty picture. The frame of high grade upright pianos is built to withstand the strain of 40,000 lbs.

A second-hand piano of known make is a better investment than a brand new instrument without prestige or repute. From the foregoing you will gather that we advocate going to see and hear an instrument before purchasing. For the sake of selecting a piano which will send a thrill thru your system and its every note will give you pleasure, we adhere to this advice. In the event of not being able to give a personal inspection, one may be practically assured of positive protection by doing business with a reputable firm which has won its prestige thru long-standing and continuous dealings with the public. No honest piano dealer can afford to sell an inferior article when quality is demanded without injuring the firm's reputation. But you will discover that the salesman can always meet the prospect's pocket as

to price whether you are out to buy in person or by mail. The inferior instrument may be shewn and demonstrated to you. It may be merely touched upon in correspondence. But you will invariably find that a certain instrument is always recommended and guaranteed, while of the other nothing is actually said in its favor and certainly no strong guarantee or positive assurance of durability will accompany the salesman's remarks. That just indicates the difference between a high grade instrument and a piano case.

The Life and Care of a Piano

With proper care a good piano will last a lifetime. There should be no appreciable difference in tone after twelve years. The instrument should not be left closed for long periods. Open frequently and allow daylight to fall upon the keys and the ivory may turn yellow. A piano should not be placed in a damp room nor left in a draught. Dampness is its most dangerous enemy. The strings and tuning pins will rust and the cloth used in the construction of the keys and action will swell, causing the action to either move sluggishly or stick altogether. This occurs chiefly in the rainy season, and the best pianos made of the most thoroughly seasoned materials are necessarily affected more or less with dampness, the absorption being rapid. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. When a room is subject to varying degrees of temperature it is a splendid plan to stand a bowl of cold water somewhere in close proximity to the piano. If the instrument is placed at an angle across a corner, the space between the piano and the wall provides an excellent place. Keep the basin well filled and examine frequently. It is surprising how quickly the moisture is absorbed. Never place a piano near an open fire or heater or over or close to furnace registers.

Moths are very destructive to the cloth and felt used in pianos, and may be avoided by placing a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper inside the case of the piano, care being taken to renew the camphor from time to time. In cleaning, usually all that is required is to dust the case lightly with a piece of cheesecloth. Do not use a coarse cloth or feather duster under any circumstances and do not use a furniture polish of any kind. In years to come your old piano can be made to look like new, and any piano house will tell you they much prefer to work up a finish on a case which has not been subjected to polishes.

More Piano Pointers

Tuning is a most important factor in the care of an instrument. A piano should be tuned at least twice a year, Good months for tuning are October, February and May. This advice is best explained when the changing temperature of the room is taken into consideration. Tune first, we will say a week or so after the heat is put on. Have it tuned once more thru the cold spell and again in the spring when it has accustomed itself to normal atmospheric conditions. The selection of a tuner is of the greatest importance. Never engage a tinker, but a man who makes pianotuning his business. The action of your piano requires attention as often as the piano is tuned. That is why you do not want a tinker on the job, even if he should be gifted with a wonderful sense of pitch.

The Artistic Viewpoint

Some people choose pianos to match their furniture. If by so doing the tone quality is assured, the combination of course is a very happy one. In our opinion, what a farmer needs is a piano that will stand rough wear. Mahogany, for instance, will show every mark and if there are children around it is absolutely impossible to keep them from coming in contact with the piano. Good pianos are now built in fumed oak and other plain finishes. We leave this thought entirely to the discretion of the purchaser. But we would strongly advocate a plain case. Fantastic filigree cases are far from being artistic and have the disadvantage of collecting all the dust imaginable. Lastly, confine your selection to pianos built on the continent of America. Pianos made in other countries will not usually stand the Canadian climate.



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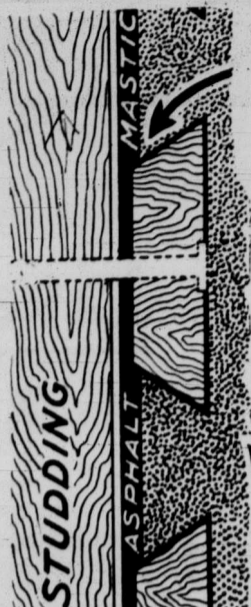
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Let Us Figure With You on the house which is shown on this page. Stucco Board enough to cover the outside of this design will cost \$30.36. Lath Board enough to finish the inside walls, partitions and ceilings will cost only \$87.10 delivered anywhere east of Regina or Saskatoon. Prices on points west of these quoted on application.

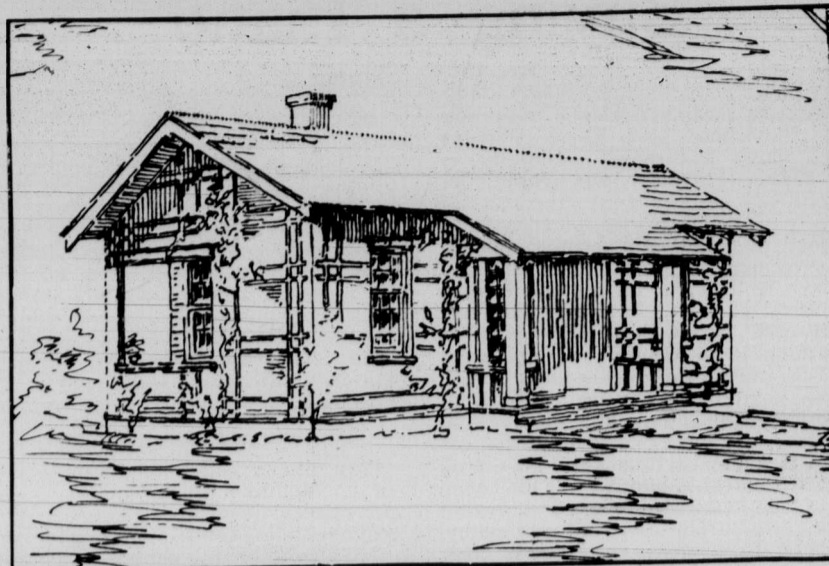
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Showing the graceful front porch and entrance

An Attractive Small Home

Guide House No. 2 is a very pleasing and compact little home

Last winter's experiment in providing our readers with attractive homes suitable for the farm met with such general favor on the part of The Guide readers that we have had a new series of eight houses prepared for us by an experienced architect. Into these houses we have put our own understanding of farm conditions combined with the special knowledge and skill of an able architect. In our opinion the result is a unique collection of moderately priced houses possessing the qualities of practical utility and charm to an unusual degree, and coming as they do at a time when lumber and labor are exceptionally cheap they should prove especially acceptable.

The first of this series of houses, House Plan No. 2, is illustrated on this page. It is a very simple but delightful little bungalow consisting of four rooms and a wash room. The back door, which is generally family door and company door, and practically the only door in use during the winter months, opens into a small back hall, with a view straight into the living room. It was so arranged in order that it should not be necessary to usher guests thru the kitchen before reaching the living room. To the left of the entry is a small wash room where the men, coming in from the field can wash up and leave their dusty smocks, without interfering with the busy housewife.

The living room is a very pleasant place, with a big bow window at one end and a glass door and windows at the other, opening onto a pretty little porch.

The bedrooms are a very fair size for a small house and well supplied with closet space and the kitchen is quite a generously proportioned room with good lighting.

Altogether it is as comfy and compact a little home as could possibly be contrived for the money, and it is unusually pretty in its exterior treatment, to boot.

This house is almost ideal in its complete fulfillment of all the require-

ments of the small farm cottage. Planned on the Bungalow model it is all on one floor and effects the first saving necessary in a well planned house, viz., saving in steps.

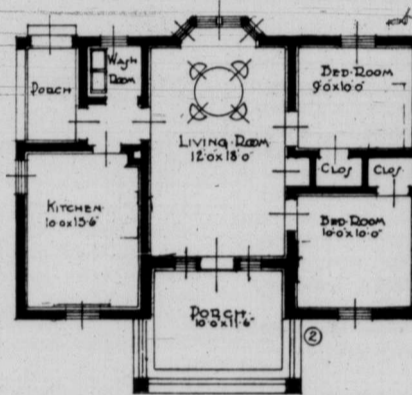
The main or family living room is the centre of the house and controls all the balance of the rooms. The front entrance enters this room directly from the front porch and a comfortable bow window, that will give all sorts of encouragement for winter flowers, looks out onto the activities of the farm yard. To the right as we enter the living room are two bedrooms, one 9' 0" x 10' 0", and the other 10' 0" x 10' 0", each with a commodious clothes closet. There is also a linen closet

off the living room. On the opposite side is the kitchen, with entrance off the rear entry and also off this same rear entry is a wash or store room large enough to contain all the outdoor boots and clothes and large enough to do the washing in if necessary. There is a small rear porch which should prove a boon to the women of the family if it is screened. The outside dimensions of this house are 24' 0" x 34' 0", the

floor edge grain fir, the finish plaster, heating hot air, the trim simple plaster trim stained. The foundation can be concrete or stone, as the circumstances warrant, as there is very little difference in the cost. A fireplace might well be added at a very little extra cost and without making any change on the plans.

The roof may be of wooden shingles, metallic or composition. The two latter will increase the cost but, in addition to wearing longer, will have the great advantage of being fireproof. The walls may be of shingle or six-inch siding without difference in cost. Stain or paint the roof (if wood) a dark bottle green and the walls a soft gold. The vine trellises and the trimmings should be painted ivory.

The cost of this house complete, including heating, according to the locality, will range from \$1,500 to \$1,750.



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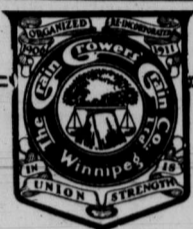
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By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter, only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules, but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

COOKING APPLES

The following recipes are supplied by the British Columbia government and coming from an apple country should be good.

Clarified Apples

Make a syrup of 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water. Pare, core and cut into sixths 6 large, tart apples. Cook a few at a time in the syrup until clear, remove and drain; add the rind and juice of 1/2 lemon to the syrup, boil until thick, remove the lemon rind and pour over the apples.

Afterthought

One pint of nice apple sauce, sweetened to taste, stir in the yolks of 2 eggs, well beaten. Bake for 15 minutes. Cover with a meringue made of 2 well beaten whites and 1/2 cup of powdered sugar. Return to the oven and brown.

Apple Balls with a Mixture of Fruit

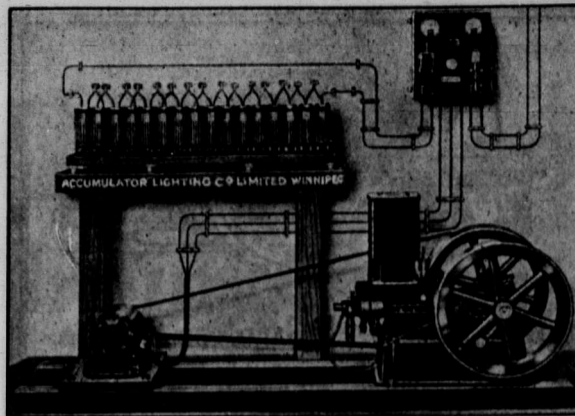
Peel large apples, with a potato scoop cut out small balls, dropping them into water with a little vinegar added to keep them white. Prepare a mixture of grape fruit pulp, pineapple and banana, and put into glasses; add a few of the apple balls; pour over all the juice left from the fruit which has been boiled down with sugar; cool and serve at once, or the apples may turn brown.

Apple Balls Served in Syrup

Prepare the apple balls as above; prepare a rich sugar syrup; color with a little pink color paste and drop in the balls, cook slowly until the balls are softened, pile in glasses and add a little syrup to each glass. Serve cold.

Brown Betty

One cup of bread crumbs, 8 sliced apples, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 cup of cold water; butter a baking dish, put a layer of crumbs, then a layer of apples, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and dot with bits of butter; repeat until the dish is full; insert a knife in several places and pour in the water and molasses. Set in a pan of hot water and bake for forty-five minutes. Serve hot with cream or hard sauce.



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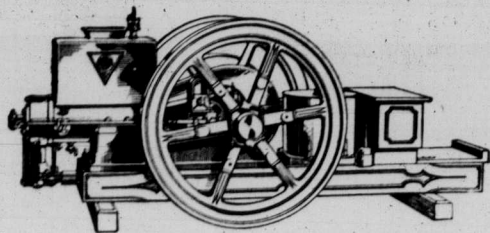
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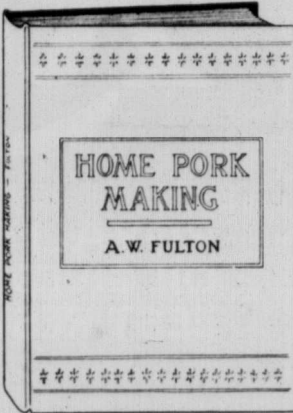
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Home Pork Making

By A. W. FULTON

The art of curing and preserving pork on the farm is not by any means generally known. Every person can kill a pig, but not every person can kill and dress a pig properly and very few persons can cure and preserve the pork to retain its best flavor. This book is a complete guide for the slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing of pork, and instructions are given for the apparatus necessary for slaughtering, scalding, dressing and cutting. Directions are given for making the best use of the offal, lard making, pickling, barreling, curing the hams and shoulders, dry salting the bacon and sides. Directions are also given for smoking, and several different types of smoke houses are described that could be easily and cheaply built on the farm. Not the least valuable part of the book is that containing a large number of recipes for cooking pork in different ways. This is a book valuable not only to the farmer, but also to his wife. There has been a great demand for it all over the West, and wherever a copy is found in a house, it will pay for itself many times over, and will make the pork industry more profitable and pork a more popular dish on the table. Postpaid 55c



Farmer's Tanning Guide

By GEORGE EDGAR STEVENS

This book contains all the quick ways of tanning, from twenty minutes to six weeks. It is not intended as a full and complete compendium of scientific principles, but gives all of the simplest methods that can be followed by an inexperienced person. Farmers' boys can tan cat, dog, wolf, badger and sheep skins, for making robes, mats and mittens for family and neighbors. Among the important subjects discussed are: Tanning fur skins, sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins. Tanning calf skins, muskrat, etc. Deer skins, sheep skins for mats, wood-chuck skins with and without the hair, rabbit skins, etc. How to make rubber water-proofing for boots, axle grease, tools for tanning. How to color glove leather. Nature of ingredients used in the tanning processes. Tanning leather. To loosen fur, hair or wool. Grain blacking, how made and put on. Tanning harness leather, raw-hide, deer skins for gloves and graining, and other skins for various purposes. A valuable little book that will be appreciated by industrious farmers who desire to make a little money during their spare time and utilize skins and furs that perhaps would otherwise be wasted. Postpaid 25c

CASH WITH ORDER

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

yet when he has a larger area and is owner, or can secure the services, of a machine that is operating on a circuit that under normal conditions will take no longer to thresh than it would take the individuals comprising the group to stack their grain, then in my experience by far the most profitable system to follow is that of "stook" threshing.

Our seasons are so short that with the large acreage seeded by individual farmers it is quite impracticable to stack all the grain and thresh it out of the stack before intensely cold weather sets in, and only those who have experienced the inconvenience and discomfort, to say nothing of possible actual suffering at times, can fully appreciate the necessity of getting the work out of the way at the earliest possible moment even at the risk of loss of a grade and the possible waste of a bushel or so an acre from sprouted grain.

Whether or not such large areas should be seeded, taking into consideration the limited labor factor, is another consideration and will also be decided by the farmers themselves; but it must not be forgotten that these same Wise Men, aided by the over officious Dominion department of agriculture, less than a year ago were urging the Canadian farmer to plant every available acre with wheat.

The folly of these suggestions was evident to many at the time, and Mr. Hopkins in his address at the Saskatchewan convention in February last hit the mark when he stated that with wheat at \$1.50 per bushel it would be impossible to prevent the planting of it with the aid of a club. Efforts to restrain seeding except on properly prepared land would have been more appropriate from such authorities.

The threshing of our crops is the most costly, and one of the most important, of the operations of the year's work and I think that in the near future considerable change will be brought about, for the day of the custom thresher seems to me to be drawing to a close, the short season (averaging not over 25 or 30 days) makes the undertaking a most unprofitable investment as interest and capital charges for the whole year have to be charged up against a few days' work.

The solution of the problem will, it seems to me, be found in the smaller outfit, say 24 inch or 26 inch separator driven by a 20 to 30 brake H.P. gasoline tractor, owned by groups of farmers whose combined crop area will lie around 500 or 600 acres. With such an outfit the threshing of the group can be completed in the same length of time that it would take to stack the grain with their regular force, with perhaps the addition of a boy or two on the grain wagons or in the granary to shovel back.

Then, another great advantage, the tractor can be used in the heat of summer to help out the horses in summerfallowing and breaking, as but few can afford to keep sufficient equipment to get this work done at the right time.

Many farmers appear to be under the impression that it is the duty of some philanthropic neighbor to provide the necessary machinery for threshing their crops, but it seems to me that under prevailing conditions as outlined above it would be just as reasonable to expect some outside agency to provide the binders for harvesting it.

F. J. COLLYER.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—Apropos of the article on "Proportional Representation" in The Guide of September 29, I would like to emphasize two important points, viz, (1) that the proposed multiple constituencies coupled with the one-man one-vote principle, would effectively weaken the power of money in elections, likewise the power of party organizations or machines; (2) these proposed large constituencies would insure the election of popular, well tried men, who today find themselves more bitterly assailed by their opposite party at election, solely because their influence is feared. Such men would no longer require to pander to the wishes of any unscrupulous group of heelers or supporters who, by deserting to the opposition, could endanger the election of the candidate in question.

These are two points that will most interest the public today who are heart-sick and well-nigh discouraged by the graft and corruption now proven to be rampant in Canadian politics. Estevan, Sask. T. M. BRYCE.

Advertisement for American Cream Separator, featuring a large '15' and '95' and an illustration of a woman using the separator. Text includes 'Upward ON TRIAL', 'AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR', and 'ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL'.

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

POTATO CROP SHORT

The past season, while it has produced the largest grain crop in the history of Canada, has been particularly unfavorable for the production of potatoes. Summer frosts, which occurred in some sections in every month, combined with dry weather at the time when the tubers were growing, reduced the yield in most parts of the West, while in the East blight and rot have been prevalent.

It is not possible at this time to procure definite figures of the production for 1915, digging in some places not having been completed at the time of writing, but enquiry shows that the crop is considerably smaller than last year in all the provinces except Alberta and British Columbia and possibly Saskatchewan.

The total yield of potatoes in Canada in 1914, according to the Dominion statistician, was 85,672,000 bushels, and of this Ontario produced 25,772,000 bushels.

Half Crop in Ontario

The provincial department of agriculture places last year's crop in Ontario at 26,717,587 bushels, and writing to The Guide with regard to this year's yield on October 20, the deputy minister of agriculture for the province says: "It is not expected that the crop this year will be more than half of last, perhaps not that, altho our acreage was slightly greater. The loss from rot and blight is reported so generally from all parts of the province that there seems to be little doubt but that the loss will be very heavy."

Quebec last year grew over 21,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and while the department has not yet issued any estimate it is understood that conditions there are not much different from those in Ontario. These two provinces in normal years always produce fully one half of the potatoes grown in the Dominion and cutting their crop in two thus reduces the total yield by 25 per cent. without considering the reduction in other provinces.

The Eastern Crop

The latest official report from Prince Edward Island estimates a yield of 4,000,000 bushels compared with 6,000,000 last year, while Professor Cumming, secretary of agriculture for Nova Scotia, expresses the opinion that the yield in his province will not exceed three quarters of last year's crop, which was 7,033,116 bushels. The secretary of agriculture for New Brunswick writes that he expects the crop to be only half of last year's, which was about ten and a half million bushels. War conditions are largely responsible for the short crop in New Brunswick, it being impossible to obtain potash for fertilization. In Manitoba, which last year produced 8,494,104 bushels, the potato crops are generally bad, a large percentage of the tubers being small. Saskatchewan fields also were poor, but last year's crop was small also.

Better Farther West

The two provinces which have increased their production of potatoes this year are Alberta and British Columbia. Alberta last year produced about 6,000,000 bushels and the department of agriculture estimates 8,500,000 for this year. British Columbia has a larger acreage in potatoes and the provincial horticulturist writes that the yield is expected to amount to over 3,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,800,000 last year. These figures do not include the potatoes grown in home gardens or in small patches. Every city in the West has had its vacant lots blooming with potato patches this year and this will solve the problem of the winter's supply for many city dwellers. In the aggregate, however, it will not greatly affect supply and demand, for after all it was only a small fraction of the people who took advantage of vacant lot gardening.

Prices Will Advance

It must be evident from the facts given above that there is a great shortage of potatoes in the country, the increase of 3,000,000 bushels in Alberta and British Columbia being insignificant beside the decrease in the rest of Canada. Dealers at present are getting plentiful supplies for which they are paying only about 50 cents a bushel in carload lots and retailers are selling in Winnipeg at 75 to 80 cents. It is safe, however, to predict that the scarcity will soon make itself felt in smaller supplies and higher prices.

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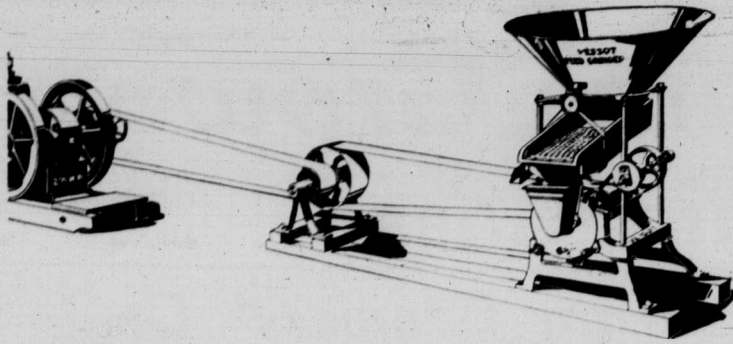
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"It grinds all feed stuff"—because of its excellent grinding plates. So well known are the original Vessot plates, and so highly regarded by all who know them, that imitations are appearing. To insure our customers getting genuine plates, we have arranged to have the trade-mark, "S. V.", placed on every genuine Vessot plate so plainly that you cannot go wrong. Look for the "S. V."

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Grading Dressed Poultry

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

At present we have no regular or uniform system of grading dressed poultry. Practically each dealer has a system of his own which he follows out in his own business in such a way as to meet his own immediate requirements. There is, however, no recognized standard by which all poultry is graded. The dealer who handles a large quantity would naturally have the most complete system of grading and the consumer might probably expect from him the best value for his money. The smaller dealer bothers very little with any system whatever of grading his poultry. What we need is a standard that is good for all markets and one that will meet the requirements of all dealers both large and small. We need a uniform system of grading so that select, extra, choice, No. 1 or No. 2, or whatever terms we may wish to use, will mean the same to all dealers, butchers and so on in a city or town, or throughout our entire country from East to West.



PROFESSOR HERNER

It is rather difficult for the farmer to follow out a systematic method or system of grading in that he usually has not the quantity to select from to make it worth while doing much grading, but, at the same time, when his stock goes on the market, it will be graded and he will receive payment according to quality. It might, however, be well for the farmer to have a general knowledge of how his poultry is likely to be graded or what constitutes a certain grade, then, on receiving his returns, he should be able to judge for himself whether or not he got a square deal. Too many farmers do not know what a really first class carcass looks like and as a result they are dissatisfied when the dealer sends payment if they do not get the amount they expected.

mouth and sticking. It must be dry plucked, undrawn, heads and feet on the carcass and air-cooled. Birds that have been killed by other methods—scalded, drawn or cooled other than by air—cannot be graded as above unless the outside of the case or package is plainly and specifically marked indicating the method of killing, dressing and cooling, or the words "drawn poultry." Unhealthy, extremely poorly fleshed birds or birds having food in the crop must not be classified or graded. This grading, if followed out, is applicable to all classes of dressed poultry.

Other Grades of Poultry

In the class for chickens we have sub-classes such as (a) squab broilers, (b) broilers, (c) fryers, (d) roasters, (e) stags. In the class for fowl we have (a) hens and (b) old roosters and a class for capons. In turkeys there are (a) old toms or gobblers and old hens, and (b) young toms and pullets. In ducks there are (a) old, both sexes, and (b) young, which can be classified into two divisions—(a) green ducks, and (b) all other young ducks. In geese we can make exactly the same classification as in ducks. Squabs and guineas are about the only other dressed poultry marketed, but they come in in such small quantities that it is hardly necessary to classify them at all.

The system of grading given above can be used on all the sub-classes here mentioned and a farmer himself could, by this system, grade his own dressed poultry nicely before he ships it. The dealers, of course, handle larger quantities than the ordinary farmer and would, therefore, find this system of more value than the farmer.

Uniformity in Killing and Dressing

What we need in our retail and wholesale dressed poultry trade is some uniformity in the methods of killing, plucking and dressing poultry, and this should be followed up by systematic grading on a recognized basis of quality, condition and size. We have for many years contended that all poultry intended for the dressed poultry trade should be killed by bleeding and sticking, dry plucked, be undrawn and have the head as well as the feet left on the carcass. While this method may not appeal to the ordinary housewife still, the consumer buying the poultry in this way is getting with it a certificate of health, as it were, which he cannot get any other way. The head and liver of a chicken, duck, goose or turkey are the two best health indicators on poultry that can be given. Swollen eyes, a spotted or enlarged liver will at once warn the consumer that the carcass is diseased. The above grading insures thorough protection for the consumer and the system is complete enough to meet the requirements of practically all dealers. In addition to this the farmer could use it as a guide when marketing his own poultry. The quality of poultry going into No. 3 class might just as well be kept at home, as the price for this class of stuff is quite low. Any farmer could, with a little practice, grade his own poultry just before packing it, providing he prefers selling it dressed rather than live. He could then get a pretty good idea as to what his stuff is worth before shipping it. By properly grading and packing in neat boxes, properly labelled, he could easily get a premium on poultry that is of good quality and is properly killed and dressed.

C. W. SUTHERLAND'S SALE

Further particulars are to hand regarding the big dispersion sale at the Dunrobin Stock Farm, Sutherland, Sask., on December 1. A number of high class Clydesdale horses, mares, colts and fillies, including champions and prize winners from this well known stud, will be offered for sale. Beef and milking stock to be offered comprise twenty pedigreed Holstein and Shorthorn cows, heifers and calves, including five young bulls. Sixty pedigreed Shropshire sheep and lambs will be offered, as well as three stock rams, two of which are imported. In the hog line there are twenty-five pedigreed Yorkshire boars and sows. Sale lists can be had on application to H. F. Woodry, auctioneer, or the proprietor, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Sutherland, Sask.

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Pres. GEORGE P. MAGILL, A.M., D.D.
HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE
 Des Moines, Iowa
 NEXT TERM OPENS NOVEMBER 30, 1915

Teaching Father to Farm

Continued from Page 7

\$150; pig raising, \$51; potatoes, \$460; bread baking, \$130; canning and preserving, \$98; compositions, \$320.

Educating Their Fathers

Not only have the boys and girls profited by this enterprise, but the parents as well. The farmer has seen the boy's plot outstrip his own, not because he had better seed, but because of more frequent cultivation.

The success of the work is due to the close co-operation of the departments of education and agriculture with the extension service section of the Agricultural College and to the enthusiastic support given to the movement by practically every local interest in the community.

Possibly the greatest success was achieved where eight or nine schools combined with their marketing or rural town centre and held their own local fair and then sent forward their best products as a unit to compete with several other districts at the big central fair held on the first day of the teachers' convention.

Department's Generous Assistance

Altogether prizes were paid out amounting to over \$1,870. The department of agriculture offered every encouragement, not only in assisting the teachers to organize clubs and in furnishing certain material free, but in giving a grant of 50 per cent. of the money actually paid out in prizes. As a consequence, all of the clubs that were in existence this year are on a sound financial basis for next year's activities.

A teacher near Binscarth was most enthusiastic over the influence of the club work on the attendance at school and the spirit of the classes. Said she: "Last year I thought that hens were just hens and that all of them laid about the same number and the same kind of eggs. This year all my pupils know the characteristics of half a dozen kinds of chickens and the advantages of each. I myself have learned more about farming thru the Boys' and Girls' Club than I ever did out of books alone."

Suggestions for Organization

To those interested in the organization of this work the extension department has the following suggestions to offer:—

- 1.—Get extension bulletin No. 15 from the Agricultural College.
- 2.—Get the club organized before Christmas.
- 3.—Plan on a club to be composed of one town or village school as the community centre and six or seven adjoining rural schools.
- 4.—Get the principal or secretary-treasurer of the central school to take the initiative.
- 5.—When the school trustees' convention for the district is held, get a district representative, the school inspector or someone from the extension service to outline the work.
- 6.—Appoint a central committee of say three and one representative from each of the rural schools and one representative each from the Grain Growers', the Home Economics Society, Agricultural Society and any other organization in the community.
- 7.—Interest one grown-up citizen in each member of the club.
- 8.—Encourage the boys and girls to have their own business organization and to manage the affairs of the club, the older members only acting when the junior organization gives evidence of breaking down. In managing the business end of the club work, the boys and girls are developing ability which will stand them in good stead when in a very short time community leaders will be needed to direct the wider activities of the neighborhood.

The landlady of a well-known boarding-house always made a point of asking departing guests to write something in her visitors' book. She was very proud of it—of some of the people whose names were in the volume, and the nice things they said.

"But there's one thing I can't understand," the lady confided to a friend, "and that is what an American gentleman put in the book after stopping here. People always smile when they read it." "What was it?" queried the other. "He only wrote the words, 'Quoth the raven!'"

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Farm Women's Clubs

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

SOCIAL LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT

It used to be supposed that social life was the special province of women, and not so long ago it was also taken for granted that for us society meant dress, lavish entertainment, and unlimited gossip. Nowadays, social life means much more than that, but it is still the department of life in which women naturally lead, and in almost every community, in town or country, the social life is what the women make it.

There are a good many people who talk about the difficulty of "getting into society," but, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to get out of it. We enter social life when we are born, and I don't think that many learn its lessons before they die. It is just a question of how well or how ill we fill our place in society; never a question of whether we are in or out of it.

The word "social" comes from "socius," a companion, and social life may be said to have begun when Eve joined Adam in the Garden of Eden, and it has been a necessity to the human being ever since. It is developed by civilized races and neglected by savage ones. Amongst those people who are lowest in the scale of civilization, the black fellow of Australia, the cannibals of New Guinea and Central Africa, there is practically no social life. Even their dances, the only habit that we share with them, are mostly ceremonial and sacrificial. It is only as civilization progresses that education thru companionship with our fellow men comes in, and I think it is the most advanced and complex education of all. Emerson said "Every man I meet is my master in some point, and in that I learn of him," and if a great mind like Emerson could acknowledge that, the rest of us may do so without feeling overwhelmed. It is a common mistake, I think, to limit one's self to the companionship of people who are like ourselves. Social life in the country is often monotonous for that reason. There is a tendency to resent anything unusual in any one. We are inclined to say, "I have nothing in common with So-and-So, she's not my sort," and we do not realize that for that very reason she is of much greater value to us educationally than a more congenial person just like ourselves. It is as if at school we said "Arithmetic doesn't appeal to me and because it doesn't I have no use for it," and in consequence we go thru life handicapped for lack of the knowledge that two and two makes four. We do not learn much from the people who are like us. They are useful and companionable; as we say, easy to get on with; but they cannot teach us as much as the less congenial people who have standards different from our own and who see the problems of life from a different standpoint. If I express some opinion and am met by a smiling "Yes, that is so," it may be friendly and amiable, but it doesn't help me either socially or mentally, but if I am met by a thoughtful "No, I don't see it that way," my brain becomes alert to meet the other brain and my education progresses. At least, it is my own fault if it doesn't. What men find in business relationships, we women should find in social companionship. We never have found it, for it is only in recent years that women have felt the need of education, and nowadays this need is broadening and changing social life for women as it has changed almost every other outlook of theirs. It used to be said that a woman's chief subjects of conversation were dress, and the iniquities of her servants. Nowadays, women still have the difficulties of hired help, but it is as a problem to solve, not as a subject for grumbling.

An interest in society now means an interest in humanity. For the first time in the history of the world, I believe women are becoming clubbable creatures and are learning that the personalities of their fellow women are really much more fascinating than their clothes. This desire for companionship, for co-operation, for understanding each other better, means that socially women are becoming better educated.

It is a common accusation that women

are narrow, over-critical and that their over-sensitive feelings always over-ride their common sense. I daresay it is true. I know that as a rule women do not deal with each other in the sensible, sportsmanlike spirit that men do. But a child has to be taught fair play, and the point of view of the other child; women have never been taught to give and take as men have. That is part of the new social order, and I believe it is the basis of successful social education. It is very hard to remember that the person I find dull, very probably finds me an empty-headed chatterbox, that my personality and opinions are likely to irritate other people, as their peculiarities are likely to irritate me; but until I do learn this and order my intercourse with the world accordingly, I am a socially uneducated person. It is possible to know every rule of etiquette and social observance by heart and still be socially ignorant; but if one starts with an interest in one's fellow beings and in time learns sympathy and tolerance and the charity that believes in many forms of goodness, I think that one has gained a very fair social education.

It is often contended that society is insincere; out of politeness we say much that we do not mean, and our smile goes no further than our lips. I like sincerity very much myself, but it would be very painful to live always with absolutely sincere people. It would be like an old play I saw once, called "The Palace of Truth," in which everyone who entered this magic palace found themselves speaking the entire truth whether they wanted to or not. None of the characters in the play were on speaking terms after the first act. No doubt the man of the stone age who, if he met an acquaintance he did not care for, promptly brained him with his stone axe, was a very sincere person, but he must have been a most uncomfortable neighbor, and his sincerity probably ended in an equally sincere acquaintance braining him. There is always a suggestion of the stone age man about a new country, anyway. Pioneers are so grounded in the necessity for independence that they find it hard to realize that every human being is in some measure dependent upon every other human being, and that an education in social life is as necessary to progress as an education in business methods and good farming. Very often if farm parents wish to educate their children socially, they think it necessary to send them to a city. Probably it is necessary, but it shouldn't be—it should be possible for a girl to receive as good a social education on the prairie as in the city; in fact, it should be a much more complete one, for I believe anyone who could be a social success on the prairie needn't fear the courts of Europe. I don't think that it is as difficult for an ambassador's wife to entertain successfully as it is for a prairie hostess. The one has every possible aid from trained servants, beautiful surroundings, paid entertainers; the other has only herself and her unaided desire to please her friends. Our subjects of conversation are limited and monotonous, our surroundings have little variety, our outward lives are too much alike; it is only by ourselves that we and our surroundings can be made entertaining and stimulating. I once knew a most learned Professor of Entomology, who probably knew everything there is to know about insect life. His home was a museum of curious insects, dead and alive, and he knew the names and the habits of them all intimately; but his fellow men might as well have lived on the planet Mars for all the interest he took in them. In spite of half a dozen letters after his name and a membership in every learned society, he was a very imperfectly educated man.

I think if we can reverse the professor's case and at the end of our lives can say: "I knew little of the sciences, and have no degree of chemistry or physics, but I have studied and tried to understand my fellow beings," we shall at least have earned the right to be called socially well educated.

MRS. HUTCHINSON,
Idaleen, Sask.

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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

A NEW STORY CONTEST

It is also a very different story contest from any we have had before, the subject being, "What Happened Yesterday." This does not merely mean the usual yesterday, but it may also mean historical or personal events which are years past. For instance, the taking of Quebec was only yesterday as compared with the long years of life that went before. Any interesting thing that happened to your parents or grandparents only happened yesterday in the sense we mean for the purpose of this story contest.

I hope that the stories sent in for this contest will be as clever and interesting as the best that have appeared in this department from time to time, and that means very good indeed. A very special invitation is extended to all former prize winners to compete.

The usual conditions for contests apply, namely, that all stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, that the writer must be under seventeen years of age, and must get his or her teacher or parent to certify that the story is original and has been written without assistance. They must be sent in to reach The Guide office not later than December 6.

For the three best stories interesting books will be given as prizes, and all new writers who send a story good enough to print will be sent the membership card and button of the Young Canada Club.

Address all stories clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

By Dorothy M. Rogers (Age 17)

It was my eleventh birthday, and to celebrate the occasion my mother had invited three of my cousins and a small boy neighbor to pass the day with me.

During the afternoon, we tired of playing around the house and took a walk which finally led us to a gravel pit. This pit is very deep, and the side from which the gravel is taken is almost forty or fifty feet high.

I had found a patch of blackberries and was eating them as fast as I could, when I heard the boy say:

"I'll bet I can stump the whole of you."

My cousin Pauline was standing on the edge of the pit where the turf overhung the steep slope. Hardly had the boy spoken the words when the turf gave way, and she went over and over down the slope in a series of back somersaults. We were horror-stricken, for the child wore glasses and, besides, she was dislodging gravel and rocks.

Half-way down she partially caught herself on a large piece of turf, but this started to slide and she continued her way down to the bottom among a lot of rocks, gravel and turf.

We all rushed toward her as she stopped, thinking to find a badly hurt, if not unconscious, child.

The boy reached her first, and was about to offer his assistance, when, to our joy, she got up as if her unexpected descent was an every-day affair, and said to the boy:

"Now you try that stunt, Dick!"

A LITTLE BEAR

Last summer we owned a little bear, whose name was Bill. Every day Bill would come to me and get me to bring his bowl of milk to his little house in the back yard. One day Bill was not quite so playful as he used to be and he came for his milk and when he had drunk it he went back to his little house and went to sleep. We had a cat, whose name was Tom. He used to sleep with Bill, but this night he did not and in the night Bill went to look for Tom. In the morning I was helping Bill to look for Tom and after quite a while we found Tom in a big trap out on the prairie. Bill began to look at Tom where he lay and took him in his mouth and carried him home and lay down beside him. In the morning Bill and Tom were gone. So my sister and I went to look for them.

We found Bill and Tom both dead in the bush, and we felt very sorry for them. Now you can see if Bill did not like Tom.
ADA PAULSON.

Quill Plain, Sask.

GOLDFINCH WELL PROTECTED

I think the goldfinch is very interesting and shall try to tell you why I think it the best-protected of birds. Its nest is generally built on low-down shrubs and is made of horse hair, string and rags, which can almost be seen thru. It is very much hidden, being deep, coming to a hole about an inch and one half wide at the top.

The female lays from three to six black and white eggs.

Last summer we were picking roses when a goldfinch flew up from just ahead of us out of some low shrubs. We looked and found three eggs in the nest, and a couple of nights after, when looking again, found the birds. They were small, with a little fluffy hair on their wings. They began to get feathers in about a week's time and very soon flew away.

The female is a black and yellow bird. The male is much lighter in color, almost grey in fact, with a little bit of black and yellow on its wings.

FRANK BUCHANAN.

Age 10.

THE WRENS' HOUSE

In the springtime I built a wrens' house. It was about fourteen inches high and six inches wide. I put a roof on the house and about an inch down from the roof I made a hole for the wrens to get in and out. I hung the house on a tree with some string, about five feet from the ground.

In about five days I looked at it and found a few sticks in it. It took the wrens only a few days to get the house filled with sticks. They made a little hole in one corner of the sticks and lined it with feathers. Then the mother bird laid seven eggs in it. The eggs were white, with pinkish spots.

After the mother bird had all the eggs laid, she started to sit on them. I went to the nest one day and put my hand in it and found that instead of there being eggs there were little wrens.

The old wrens seemed very busy afterwards getting food for their young. By and by the little wrens grew to be big wrens and were able to look after themselves.

I went to the nest again and was surprised to find that the feathers had been taken out and clean ones put in their place and the eggs were laid and hatched the same as before.

It was July the twenty-ninth when the second lot were hatched.

I built another nest and hung it up, but the wrens did not lay twice in this one.

ANNIE HARGREAVES.
Shoal Lake, Man., age 12.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN

One day, as my friend and I were eating dinner at school, we saw a prairie chicken. As soon as we were thru we tried to find her nest, but we could not. Presently I found one of her little ones. Then I took it up to the teacher and the children. The teacher told me to take it back to its mother, and I did. However, I could hardly find its mother and when I let it down to her she came after me. But when I walked away she went back to her little ones.

GERTRUDE LEMLEY.

Age 9.

A TRAGEDY

I am a beginner and would like to win one of your Maple Leaf pins. Now I shall begin my story.

Some time ago I asked my father to make me a bow and arrow and he said he couldn't find anything to make it out of. So I made one for myself and got that I could shoot with it pretty good. Last night I broke it.

VINTON BIRD.
Graytown, Sask., age 12.



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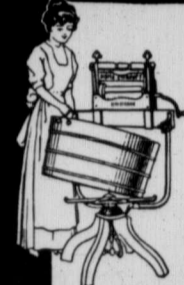
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The Larger Family

By J. S. Woodsworth
Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

IV.—Community "Special Meetings"

"Every group unit in the town having any conscience at all for the general welfare of the community was reached—the religious, the educational, the home, the municipal and the business. All meetings were well attended and were representative. . . . Church people and people who did not go to church took an active part. . . . At the last meeting of the series a large number of the principal business men met in the town hall. The meeting was presided over by the mayor. . . . The men were keenly interested, but the instructive feature of the meeting was that in the general discussion that followed while several matters of economic interest were referred to, what occupied more than an hour's earnest conversation in which nearly every one took part, was the boy problem—how to save the boy for good citizenship, and some very good suggestions were made that did not bear much resemblance to what is heard in the average Sunday school convention."



J. S. Woodsworth

This extract is taken from the published report of a new kind of "special meetings" which the writer was asked to conduct. One of these days "community revivals" will sweep across the country purging and enriching our neighborhood life and recreating our social institutions.

The Souris Experiment

This particular experiment was tried a few months ago in the town of Souris, Manitoba. A few citizens, headed by the school principal and two of the local ministers, had become interested in the wider aspects of community welfare. They realized that any effort to improve conditions must be wider than any one church or any other one institution. It must represent all the sections of the community; it must, in some way, bind these various sections together in co-operative effort.

But how make a start? It was at this stage that the services of the secretary of the Canadian Welfare League were requisitioned. It was considered that "he had no sectional or denominational axe to grind." The next question arose, "Under whose auspices should the meetings be held?" It was decided that the school board was the most representative body in town. So the school board issued a call to the citizens to attend their special meetings.

And the citizens responded! The arrangements were in the hands of a committee presided over by the mayor. On this committee were lawyers, bankers, storekeepers, doctors, farmers—and ministers. It was a citizens' committee. The expenses, by the way, were paid by the school board. Union meetings were held on Sunday which were attended by members of nearly all denominations. Some members of the committee who rarely attended church were there three times on Sunday. "That was the kind of dope that was needed" was the verdict!

And what was the message? One of the ministers wrote, "It was Christ's message of the Kingdom, but expressed in such terms and re-enforced in such a way by means of charts that church people were made to understand what was the mission of the church, and other groups in the community life of the town recognized that the mission of the church was not different from their own."

Getting Together

But it was not the message; it was not the man. It was the getting together for the purpose of disinterested service. That in itself constituted the success of the effort.

The church workers got together—and why should they not get together? Various plans for co-operative effort were discussed. For example, each Sunday school had a library and one or two other organizations had small libraries. Yet there was no library or reading room open

to the public. Why not pool the libraries and place them in a central room where they might be of service to all? With a little further co-operation volunteers could be found to act as librarians. Several individuals offered to loan or donate books and magazines. Here, then, a town library could be provided at a very small expense. Again, why not? This was only one of a score of suggestions made.

At another meeting the women got together. It was probably the first time the few Jewish ladies in town had met to discuss common problems with their gentile sisters. It was a splendid opportunity for the Christian women to show fellowship and good will. One of these days the women will be voting. They simply must get together and educate themselves in questions that concern the best interests of the country. After school one afternoon the parents and teachers and members of the school board got together. A natural combination and yet strange to say they had never met in joint session before. Might not our schools become much more efficient if there were a few more joint meetings? The boys and girls were not forgotten. They too had a meeting during school hours. With a little care and training the citizenship of tomorrow may be cleaner and nobler and more efficient than that of today.

The Greatest Building

But the last meeting was perhaps the most significant of what might be—and one day will be. It was this meeting to which reference was made in the opening paragraphs. It was a business man's meeting held in the council chamber and presided over by the mayor. The speaker dwelt on the economic aspects of community welfare. These were discussed, but the chief interest centered in a discussion on the welfare of the boys and young men of the town. Was that not strange?

And yet why? Why should municipal business be confined to the building of roads and bridges and the getting rid of weeds? Is not the building of the character of the boys and girls of infinitely more importance? Weeds are bad; rank amusement features are worse.

The outcome of this meeting was that the mayor called to his assistance a representative group of citizens who were willing to put time and thought into a study of local needs and local resources and opportunities. This committee, which has called itself "The Community Welfare League," under the presidency of a bank manager, is undertaking as its first task to study the educational and recreational problems of the town.

What will be the outcome of this four days' meeting remains to be seen. Much now depends upon the committee. As in other revivals, the interest may be transient. A community cannot any more than an individual be galvanized into permanent activity. The dynamic must come from within.

But this little experiment conclusively demonstrated the possibility of community co-operation. Our Western communities undoubtedly will respond to the wider appeal.

Why not repeat the experiment in a hundred little towns right now at the beginning of the winter season? You have caught the idea? Then you have it. Tell us your success.

TOWN vs. COUNTRY

But the true worth and virtue, in the mild And genial soil of cultivated life Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there, Yet not in cities oft, in proud and gay And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow As to a common and most noisome sewer, The dregs and feculence of every land.—Cowper.

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THE GREAT WEST FELT CO., Ltd.
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CHURNS

Are Made Hygienically Clean with Little Labor by

Old Dutch Cleanser

Chases Dirt

Large Sifter Can with Full Directions, 10c

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

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

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
JAMES MASON, General Manager

Open a current or cheque account with the Home Bank and pay your house-keeping or personal bills by cheque. This is a more businesslike method than paying with your cash out of hand. Your returned cheques prevent disputes regarding the amounts you have paid out.

Winnipeg Office: **426 MAIN STREET** W. A. MacHaffie Manager

The Only Thing I Possess that is always worth a hundred cents on the dollar---

is my Imperial Life Assurance policy. These are the words of a prominent man of affairs—a man who owns large real estate and stock market investments, besides a substantial interest in a business.

Two years ago he was rated at \$50,000. If death came to him today the only thing his widow could turn into ready cash is his \$15,000 life assurance policy. And the interest on this would not be sufficient to provide anything like the comforts to which his family have been accustomed.

Life insurance is the one safe investment—more desirable in a sense than Government Bonds, because Government Bonds can at times be bought at a discount, but an Imperial Life policy is worth one hundred cents on the dollar at any time.

If you haven't as much life insurance as you can afford, take immediate steps to remedy the condition. We can show you how. Write for our booklet "The Creation of an Estate."

THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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FARMERS—YOU SURE NEED THIS!

Diamond Dust Razor Sharpener

NEW DISCOVERY JUST ON THE MARKET—Sharpens razor in a quarter of the time usually taken and puts on a finer, keener edge than can be secured in any other way. No honing necessary. Works on any strop. MAKES OLD RAZOR STROPS AS GOOD AS NEW, provided they are not cut. DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR OLD RAZORS. This will sharpen them and make them also just as good as new. Full directions with every package. FULLY GUARANTEED. If not satisfactory money will be refunded.

Lasts a Life Time

If your dealer does not handle it, we will send package on receipt of price, 25c. We also manufacture the best RAZOR STROPS made. Price \$1.50.

CANADA HONE COMPANY - Wawanessa, Man.

THE DOMESTIC LOAN

It is announced that a Canadian domestic loan will be floated this month by the Dominion government. This means that instead of going abroad to borrow all the money required for military purposes and to meet the deficit in current revenues, some of it will be borrowed from our own people. The Australian domestic loan has met with success, £13,000,000 being subscribed altho only £5,000,000 was asked for. This loan was issued at par and bears interest at 4½ per cent. The Anglo-French loan in the United States bears interest at 5 per cent. and is being sold to the public by the syndicate of underwriters at 98 cents on the dollar, which makes the investment yield nearly 5½ per cent., taking into consideration the fact that it will be redeemable at par five years hence.

An Attractive Investment

The Canadian loan presumably will carry an equally high rate of interest, which will make it a pretty attractive investment for those who are satisfied with a moderate rate of interest on the very best security.

Making the loan in Canada instead of in Great Britain will help to keep up the rate of exchange, which was the chief purpose of the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 in the United States. The effect of the \$25,000,000 or so that it is proposed to raise in Canada will hardly be noticeable, however, for the \$500,000,000 borrowed in the States only brought the rate to around \$4.70 compared with \$4.86 2-3, which is the actual value determined by the weight of English and United States gold coins. Another effect of a domestic loan will be that instead of paying interest on the loan abroad it will be paid to Canadians. The interest of course will have to be taken out of the people by taxation, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to subscribe to the loan will be able to meet their taxes out of the interest.

In the financing of the \$500,000,000 loan in the United States the syndicate of underwriters made a profit by contracting for the whole amount with the British and French governments and reselling the bonds in small and large amounts thruout the country. Possibly the Canadian government will deal directly with the individual investors and so save the brokers' charges.

Wage Earners Should Participate

The British government is raising large sums of money by a war loan which has been specially arranged for the small investor. The money can be paid in at the post office and vouchers for very small sums can be purchased. The Canadian loan should also be arranged so that the small man can contribute. One way to do this would be to receive subscriptions at every post office and allow those wishing to contribute to deposit any amount from a dollar up and keep adding to the amount as they desire. Some regulation might be made by which withdrawals might be made after notice, but this provision would need to be limited, otherwise instead of using the money for the war or other purposes, the government would have to keep a considerable amount available to provide for possible withdrawals. If 5 per cent. interest were offered by the government on money loaned by the public in this way, a very large sum of money could be secured.

There is at present over \$600,000,000 on deposit in the Canadian chartered banks at 3 per cent., and while much of this is in accounts which are frequently drawn upon and added to, a considerable portion is a more or less permanent investment and would be withdrawn from the bank to invest in a war loan if 5 per cent. was paid by the government. The banks probably would not look with favor upon this idea, but when the government gets the money it will at once be deposited so the banks will get it after all.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Walkerville, Ont., Oct. 27.—Distribution of a 600 per cent. stock dividend to shareholders of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, equivalent at the present price of the stock, to \$18,000,000, was recommended by the company's stockholders at their annual meeting today.

The Russel Motor Company in the last two years has lost \$703,364. The annual report for the year ending July 31 shows that the loss in the first year was \$356,223 and in the second, \$140,388, to which there had to be added depreciation and amounts written off for various reasons.

International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first mortgages covering improved farm lands or revenue bearing city property and agreements of sale at a discount.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$412,400.00

Write Head Office
707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg

THE

Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.

H. O. POWELL : General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

Farmers' Policy

There is none better.

See our Local Agent or write for his Address to

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED

UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. A. FRAZER President G. ROWAN Vice-President H. E. HEMMONS Treasurer

THE MINIOTA FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, Man.

M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

Licensed to transact business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Full Government Deposit with Saskatchewan Government.

Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

AGENTS WANTED

in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

Farmers!

\$1 Per Bushel For Your Wheat

is what every man should get, and those of you who are holding grain for higher prices, or seed, should not be without insurance. Our special Grain Policy is what you need. Protects against Prairie Fire. No Fire Guards Required.

Issued by the month at a few cents per \$100.00. A postcard will bring you full information.

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Saskatoon Sask.

Farms for Sale

Improved and Wild Lands in well settled districts in

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

PRICE FROM **\$8** PER ACRE UPWARDS

EASY TERMS

Write for Particulars to

Robinson and Black WINNIPEG, MAN.

HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to


Frank Massin

BRANDON - - - MAN.

Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

6 3/4¢ a Day

now buys a Jazzying Gopher Gem. Their brilliance is eternal—they stand fire and acid tests, can't be scratched, and they last as long as you do. The newest designs, sold on free trial. Illustrated Catalog Free! Your name and address is enough. Write to-day: **GOPHER DIAMOND CO. OF CANADA**, 140 Yonge Street, Dept. 1-2, Toronto, Canada.



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BUY LUMBER DIRECT
FROM MILL TO CONSUMER
MILL → **CONSUMER**

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You cannot afford to build without getting our money-saving prices on lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, etc. We sell **DIRECT FROM MILL TO CONSUMER**. No middlemen's profits nor salesmen's commissions. **THE SAVING IS YOURS.** Our products are of the **HIGHEST QUALITY** and our **GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE**. You take no risk in buying from us. **Farmers, carpenters, contractors—WRITE TODAY** for our prices, or send your list of material for our figure, delivered, freight paid, to your station. We load cars made up of any number of separate orders so they may be unloaded without confusion. Get your neighbors to club with you and order a car. Write today. **LOWEST PRICES. HIGHEST QUALITY.**

THE F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
DEPT. G. VANCOUVER, B.C.

DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin. Holstein (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply **CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.**

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

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Advertisements
are Short Stories
READ THEM!
You will find them both interesting and profitable

THE FARMER'S COW

Ayrshire admirers will enjoy reading the following in praise of this breed which appeared in a recent issue of the "Scottish Farmer":—

An unusual and interesting inter-breed test recently made was that to discover the suitability of milk for scalding. The breeds selected were the Shorthorn, South Devon, Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and Dexter. The results obtained showed that the Jersey and Guernsey milk, when stood for eighteen hours before scalding, both turned sour. The milk of the South Devon came thru the test better than that of the Channel Island breeds, but the milk of the Ayrshire stood the eighteen hours' setting well, and could have been left longer. Which fact concerning the milk of Ayrshires, when carefully handled, we knew long ago. The result of this test confirms a parable on which we have long discoursed: Give the Ayrshire cow a chance, treat her well, house her well, clean her well; let those who handle her and her product be themselves honest, cleanly and healthy, and there is no truer friend to the human race than the Ayrshire cow. She can, speaking generally, be excelled by the Holstein for milk yield, by the Jersey for butter

fat, by the Dairy Shorthorn for combined beef and dairy value, but as the all-round dairy cow, to be kept on poor land, she is an easy first among dairy breeds for sound commercial value—for yielding a profit to her owner.

BLOAT IN CATTLE

Cattle turned carelessly into new grass, clover or alfalfa pasture when it is wet either with rain or dew often develop bloat and in severe cases death results. To use an "Irishism," the best cure is prevention, but if bloat occurs some knowledge of the best way to treat the case will be helpful. Symptoms are a characteristic swelling in the left flank; in well marked cases the upper part of the flank rises above the level of the backbone and when struck with the tips of the fingers emits a drum-like sound. The animal has an anxious expression, moves uneasily and is evidently distressed. If relief is not obtained in time, it breathes with difficulty, reels in walking or in standing and in a short time falls down and dies from suffocation. If the case is not extreme, sufficient treatment may be simply to drive the animal at a walk for a quarter or half an hour, or cold water by the bucketful may be thrown against the cow's sides. Another simple method is to take an ordinary rope or one made of twisted straw and coat it with pine tar, wagon grease or other unsavory substance. Place this in the cow's mouth as a bit, securing it by tying to the animal's horns. The efforts of the animal to dislodge this object results in movements of the tongue, jaws and throat that stimulate the secretion of saliva and swallowing, thus opening the esophagus or food passage, allowing of the exit of gas. In urgent cases the gas must be allowed to escape without delay. The instrument used to perform the operation of piercing into the stomach of the affected animal is called a trocar. It is a sharp pointed instrument incased in a sheath called a cannula, which leaves the sharp point of the trocar free.

Point of Incision

The correct place at which the puncture should be made is located on the left side at a spot equally distant from the last rib, the hip bone and the spine or backbone. Here an incision about three-fourths of an inch long should be made with a knife thru the skin and then the sharp point of the trocar, being directed downward, inward and slightly forward, is thrust into the paunch. The sheath of the trocar should be left in the paunch so long as any gas continues to issue from it. If the cannula has to be kept in the opening for a considerable length of time it can be tied on by passing a stout cord attached firmly under the lip right around the beast's body.

In severe cases, for lack of a better instrument a sharp pointed, clean knife may be used. The blade is better blunt near the handle so that when the incision is made, twisting the blade around sideways will hold the sides apart and make an opening for the escape of gas. This operation should only be practiced on the farm in extreme cases of bloat, but if carefully done in clean surroundings the majority of cases will recover.

After the gas has ceased escaping from the opening it is well to resort to internal medicine. Two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia should be given every half hour in a quart of cold water, or half an ounce of chloride of lime may be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and the dose repeated every half hour until bloating has subsided, or one ounce of creolin in two quarts of tepid water may be given at one dose or carefully injected thru the cannula directly into the paunch to inhibit fermentation and the recurrent formation of gas. It is generally necessary to give a dose of purgative medicine after bloating has subsided as animals frequently show signs of constipation after attacks of indigestion. For this purpose one or one and a half pounds of Glauber's salt may be used.

GRAIN SCREENINGS

Carelessness in one form or other is responsible for an enormous total loss to the farmers of Western Canada. Of the many preventable sources of loss, perhaps there is no other so large and yet so easy of being remedied as the inclusion of dirt, broken grain and weed seeds in commercial grains. In a bulletin recently published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on "Grain Screenings," a great deal of very useful information

Farm Produce

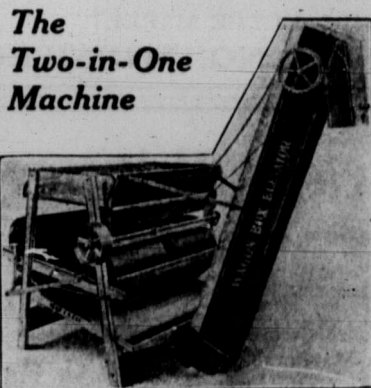
We are receiving large quantities of farm produce, but our business has grown so that for the past month we have not been able to fill orders. Ship us **BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HIDES, WOOL, DRESSED MEATS and LIVE-STOCK**, anything you produce. We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits.) There is a special demand for Butter, Eggs and Poultry of all kinds. We have on hand a variety of Winter Apples as follows:

- No. 1 **BATTLE GREENINGS**, per barrel \$4.75
These are an extra good winter apple.
- No. 1 **BLENHEIM**, per barrel 4.25
- No. 1 **WINESAPS**, per barrel 4.00
- No. 1 **FALLAWATER**, per barrel 3.75

Also several other popular varieties. If you are looking for good apples at right prices don't delay in mailing your order, with money attached, and you will receive our prompt attention. We handle Livestock in carlots on a commission basis.

Farmers' & Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.
Successors to The Central Farmers' Market Association Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

The "Bull Dog" Fanning Mill



The Two-in-One Machine

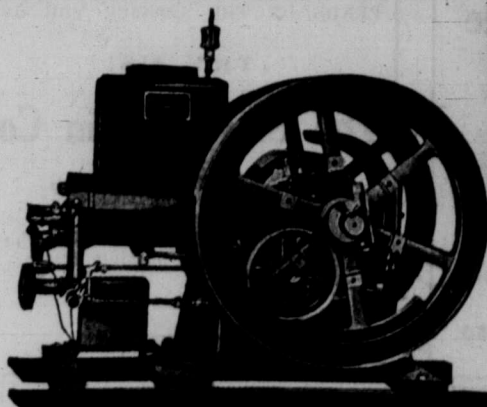
This is a Cleaner which we warrant will please any farmer or small elevator man if a moderately large capacity is desired. Note the double drum construction. Our 40 inch mill is equipped with power attachment. The long bagger is made especially for elevating grain into a wagon box or ordinary granary bin.

FIGURE OUT WHAT IT WILL SAVE YOU

The additional length of the bagger attachment saves time, labor and the expense of a grain elevator. Isn't this a distinct saving? You had better become more closely acquainted with the Bull Dog Fanning Mill—the two-in-one machine.

This is our 40 inch mill with 10 foot wagon box elevator.

A Real Money Maker. Write Us and Commence Saving
TWIN CITY SEPARATOR CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg - Man.



Their Power Lasts

QUALITY FIRST

Our Type H engine, here illustrated, is easy to start, very economical to run, possessed of enormous power for its rating, and more than that, its power lasts. The easiest way to sell engines is to build them so cheaply that they can be sold at lower prices than any on the market. Such engines are "dear at any price."

The Fairbanks-Morse way is to put the best workmanship and materials money can buy into each engine built, to subject it to trials that only a high-grade engine could stand up under, and, finally, to sell at a price which makes the Fairbanks-Morse product—quality considered—the **greatest engine value in Canada.**

We know that every intelligent farmer in the West will prefer our way. **Value is determined by what you receive, not by what you pay.** Don't buy an engine just because it's cheap.

Type H is built in four sizes:

- 7 H.P.—Terms Price \$250**
- 5 H.P.—Terms Price \$165**
- 2 1/2 H.P.—Terms Price \$90**
- 1 H.P.—Terms Price \$60**

F.O.B. Winnipeg
Terms to suit your convenience.
Five per cent. off for cash.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON WINNIPEG CALGARY

Now, while you think of it, fill in and mail the coupon to us—we will send you **FREE** a copy of "Power on the Farm," a book which should be in every farmer's hands.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
Please send me **FREE** a copy of your book, "Power on the Farm."
Name
Address

Licensed and Bonded

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

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

MACLENNAN BROS. LIMITED

Grain and Commission Merchants

BONDED for \$41,000 Under the Canada Grain Act **NOT** Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

INDEPENDENT AND UNRESTRICTED

1040 Buyers operating under our Track Buyer's License in the Three Prairie Provinces

WANTED FOR EXPORT!

10,000,000 BUSHELS OATS 5,000,000 BUSHELS BARLEY

WIRE US FOR HIGHEST BIDS IN THE MARKET

705 UNION TRUST BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Farmers and Grain Shippers

Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to

Interior Elevator, St. Boniface

"The Terminal Elevator for Winnipeg," which gives you the advantage of American as well as Local and Eastern Markets.

You can make your shipments through any Grain Firm.

Fort William Prices—or Better, Guaranteed

INTERIOR ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.

611-619 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Bartlett & Langille

Grain Commission Merchants

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

510 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

GRAIN DEALERS TRACK BUYERS
COMMISSION DEALERS

Acme Grain Co.

LIMITED

804 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WINNIPEG

CAR LOTS

Get our prices before selling

AGENTS WANTED

where not represented
Telephone Main 3790

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write us for Daily Market Cards.

WINNIPEG

Top Prices for Your Grain

For good treatment, best prices and prompt returns ship your grain to us.

Write, wire or phone for our bids on track

Blackburn & Mills

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND TRACK BUYERS

531-535 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG
PHONES: MAIN 46 AND 3570



Take No Chances With Your Furs Why send your furs here and there, yourself to the mercy of people who make glittering promises to you, when you can send them to us? We have added to the earnings of thousands of raw fur trappers and shippers by giving them top prices and high grading. Thousands come to us every year with their furs. **Big Money This Year!** Don't tempt fate this year, when the chances for big money are better than ever, because of the war in Europe, which has cut off the foreign supply. Your furs are made into garments which bring big profits. You'll get the benefit of this if you ship to us. Settle your problems once and for all by finding out the best market in the country for your furs every year. We are the largest handlers of silver fox. Let us advise you how to get the best price for your skins. Write for our free Market Reports and Price Lists.

THE AMERICAN EXPORTING AND FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. 425-427 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La. (17)

has been gathered together. Experiments have been carried on by the Animal Husbandry branch to determine the feeding value of screenings, and the conclusions come to are plainly set forth in this work. There are several objections to the feeding of screenings. One is the danger of distributing weed seeds over the farm. This difficulty can be overcome by first separating the black weed seeds from the rest of the screenings and then carefully grinding the remaining grain before using it for feed. The black seeds are very unpalatable and were refused in each case when fed to cows, pigs, sheep and poultry. They can be readily separated from the rest of the screenings by passing the whole over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen, and on account of their high oil content they can be burned. The remainder should be kept, ground carefully and fed on the farm.

Summary of Investigations

Following are the conclusions come to by the Department of Agriculture's investigators:

The dockage set on the wheat, oats, barley and flax received at the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur for the year ending August 31, 1913, amounted to over 100,000 tons.

Transport charges on this quantity of material from the grain fields of the West to the lake front are estimated at \$650,000.

The material removed from grain at terminal elevators consists of shrunken and broken kernels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, besides varying proportions of a very large number of weed seeds.

Up to the present, most of the screenings from our terminal elevators have been exported to the United States, where they have been recleaned and used in various forms in feeding livestock.

On account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard, flinty seed-coats of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper. Special machinery, expensive in itself and costly to operate, is necessary for the proper grinding of the entire screenings.

Screenings recleaned over a one-fourteenth inch perforated zinc screen to remove the finer weed seeds (black seeds) may be satisfactorily ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separation and grinding. Recleaning in this way will remove about 40 per cent. from ordinary elevator screenings.

Feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly recleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per pound. Such material should never be fed, as it is liable to introduce weeds that will entail the loss of thousands of dollars.

Feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are useless as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their mixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock. The addition of molasses to ground screenings containing the black seeds makes the feed palatable, but not economical. The most economical way of making screenings palatable is to remove the black seeds.

Screenings without the black seeds may be fed freely to horses, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is more profitable to have such screenings compose not more than 50 to 60 per cent. of the total grain ration. Buckwheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed. The manufacturers of threshing machinery are unanimous in stating that their machines are or may be fitted with screens and operated to separate a large part of the screenings at the time of threshing.

More attention to the cleaning of grain as it is threshed will save the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the owner in possession of much valuable feed which, if he does not need it for his own use, will find ready sale among livestock men. The growth of weeds entails an enormous loss each year to farmers and while it is desirable to utilize everything in grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit their use in ways that will bring about any increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.

There appears to be danger in feeding flaxseed screenings. Several cases of poisoning among farm stock occurred which can be traced to this feed.

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Hens 10c
Spring Chickens—
3lbs. up, and in good shape. . . 14c
Under 3 lbs. 13c
Roosters 10c
Ducks, Young and Old 11c
Turkeys 15c
Geese 10c

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

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
91 Lusted St., Winnipeg

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY

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

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

LIVE POULTRY

Hens—Any size. 11c
Roosters 9c
Spring Chickens 14c
Turkeys 15c
Ducks 11c
Geese 10c
Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LIMITED - Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 10-11c
Young Ducks 12c
Turkeys 14-15c
Old Roosters 9c
Geese 10-11c
Spring Chickens. Best Market Prices

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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

Edmonton District Coal

PER \$2.50 TON

Tofield District Coal

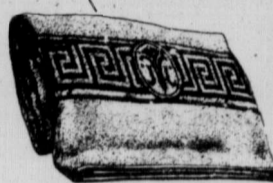
PER \$1.90 TON

Both F.O.B. Cars at Mines. Prompt Shipment Assured

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Box 1765 EDMONTON Alberta

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For the warmth, comfort and health of your friends or relations fighting at the front there is nothing which will be more appreciated this Christmas than a Jaeger Garment of some kind.



As supplied to the special equipment for nurses, No. 3 general hospital, McGill

For the men on Active Service we have for your selection

CAMEL HAIR SLEEPING BAGS AND BLANKETS

Khaki Shirts Coat Sweaters
Socks Spencers
Pyjamas Puttees
Colic Bands and Belts Gloves

Our Pure Wool Garments will certainly add to their comfort.

Catalogue sent free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen System Co. Limited
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG
Incorporated in England in 1883 with British capital for the British Empire

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL

In your home. No lawyer's fees. **BAX CORRECT WILL FORM**

Sent with full instructions and specimen will for 35c. Sold by all stationers and druggists (take no substitute), or post free from Bax Will Form Co., Dept. 171, 257 College Street, Toronto.

We pay highest Prices For **FREE**

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And Remit Promptly

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More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, Shropecks, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOG FREE.

Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 96 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog," "Raw Fur Price List," and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE OF REQUEST.

DOMINION PIANO

GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS!

Every Dominion Piano is guaranteed, under fair usage, against defects in material and workmanship, for a period of ten years. Truly a remarkable guarantee, and yet made in absolutely good faith, because it is based upon the experience of thousands of users, not only in Canada, but all over the British Empire.

The Dominion Piano is built to last a lifetime—not merely to sell. Its tonal quality increases with age. The sonority of its bass and the sweetness of its treble are unexcelled in any piano. The Dominion Piano is like the Dominion Organ. It has a world-wide reputation for all-round good quality.

Moreover, you save \$50 to \$100 when you buy one, because we refuse to purchase artists' testimonials, the cost of which has to be paid by those people who buy professionally recommended instruments. We put the value into the piano, believing that that is where you want it to be. Where we have no agent, we shall be pleased to sell you a piano direct from the factory.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co. Ltd.

(Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos)

BOWMANVILLE, CANADA

GEO. H. RIFE WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE
ALEXANDRA BLOCK, BRANDON

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company

Hereby flatly contradicts to the fullest extent the malicious and scurrilous libel recently circulated accusing them of employing a GERMAN. This denial was not made earlier owing to the absence of documentary evidence necessary for proof of the falseness of the statements made. These papers have now come to hand and it can be conclusively proved that they have no GERMAN, "native born" or otherwise, in their employ.

The matter is now in the hands of HUDSON, ORMOND & MARLATT, Solicitors, and fullest satisfaction is being demanded.

263 Talbot Ave., Elmwood - 306 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Your Questions Answered

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

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY

Q.—A loans to Miss B a sum of money to carry on business and buy city property. One year later A and Miss B get married. Shortly after the marriage Mrs. A raised a loan on this property and placed the amount to the credit of A. Thru the declining values in city property and financial

stringency Mrs. A has been unable to pay off the loan, which was for six months. The property is now advertised for sale. In the event of this property not realizing the amount against it, can the mortgage company compel A to pay the balance if Mrs. A is unable?—H. C., Sask.

A.—A cannot be held liable unless he has entered into the mortgage along with Mrs. A.

EXPIRY OF NOTE

Q.—I sold some oats to a neighbor on March 10, 1909, he giving note for same. Since then he has never paid anything, always having some excuse on being approached concerning payment. Can I sue him to get the money or is the note outlawed in Saskatchewan after six years?—F. R., Alta.

A.—Note is outlawed after six years if no part is paid or acknowledgment given in writing.

THE SILO AND THE SHEPHERD

Old notions die hard, and one which is no exception to the rule is that silage is unfit for sheep. Ten years ago we satisfied ourselves that corn silage was one of the best foods for sheep that existed. Sheep papers claimed, and with a good deal of truth, that silage would kill sheep. Silage of these days, if not fed with a great deal of care, would kill sheep and kill them quick, too. Sheep that were well, fat and hearty in the evening would be found dead in the morning. Corn was put into the silo in a much more immature stage than is the case now. The consequence was that it soured and molded, and moldy food of any kind is not fit for man or beast. But we have satisfied ourselves that even moldy silage can be fed to sheep without loss. But it must be fed with considerable roughage. We, of course, do not recommend moldy silage, but simply state that one winter we fed moldy silage to a bunch of yearling Shropshire ewes and they did better on it than on any other ration that we ever fed. We did not intend to feed it or even know that they would eat it, until we saw them eating what we had thrown away as unfit for stock. That was when we fed cut clover hay in connection with silage in liberal proportion. Presumably being somewhat greedy and wishing to dispose of the moldy silage as soon as possible, we increased the proportion of silage and decreased that of the cut clover hay. Then trouble began. As we have intimated above, beautiful ewes as fat as butter that were all right at night were dead in the morning. Post mortem examinations showed fermentation had caused the trouble. An immediate return to the former proportioned ration remedied the evil. We raised that winter the best bunch of forty yearling Shropshire ewes we had ever seen up to that time, and we would have been ashamed at the time to confess that their ration was composed largely of moldy silage. We told our neighboring sheep raisers about silage and they fed it to their market lambs with the best results in lamb fattening they ever had. Their silage was not as moldy as ours, but their results were no better than ours when we fed the safe proportion of moldy article. We would not have fed moldy silage if we had better to feed. But we made a plunge and it ended well. Perhaps we could have fed more silage of better quality—no doubt we could have. But our experience more than proved to us that the agricultural journals that were preaching against silage (good silage, of course), for sheep were not talking from actual experience. We believe in silage for sheep, but the shepherd must use his brains in feeding it, just as he has to do in feeding mangels and other rations.

It may not occur to some that they can feed too much of any single ration; it matters not what it is, outside of grass, or a ration properly and scientifically compounded, and even these are injurious at certain times when climatic conditions are not just right. The idea is if two apples give one a pain in the stomach he should eat only one; if one had a bad effect, eat less or none. We know of no better feed for certain sheep of certain ages than silage. We would feed none to show sheep; if we did it would be as a tonic rather than as a ration. For feeding wethers or lambs for the market we know of no more profitable ration than silage. Of course it must be balanced with some roughage or loss will most surely result. A dozen or more of our leading sheep breeders who ten years ago would not think of feeding silage to their sheep are doing so now with wonderfully good results. Some day the silo will be as big a factor in sheep raising as it is to cattle raising, and the sooner the better.—Shepherd's Journal.

ERGOT

Ergot is a name applied to one stage of a fungus that works in the heads of a number of grasses. It causes one of the oldest known stock diseases, the so called "ergotism."

Ergot is abundant in some localities at this season. It forms purple-black, straight or horn-like, hard structures about one-fourth to one-half inch long. These structures occupy the position of the grain in the head of grass. This hard mass is not a degenerate kernel of grass, however. The black ergot masses vary in size and shape, depending upon the plant attacked. They are largest in rye. Ergot develops upon a number of grasses, chief of which are cultivated rye, wild

rye, wheat-grass, meadow-grass, timothy and red top.

There is no effective remedy for ergotism. Hence one should become familiar with the appearance of ergot and avoid grazing stock on badly infested areas and also avoid cutting infested areas of grasses for hay.—W. W. Robbins, Colorado Agricultural College.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

Wherever ditch-water or seepage water from dams or dug-outs is used for drinking purposes, its use is always attended with more or less danger from typhoid fever and dysentery. This risk can be considerably reduced by treating the water with hypo-chlorite of lime or bleaching powder, which can be purchased in one-pound sealed packages from any drug store for about twenty-five cents per pound. Water in cisterns may be treated as follows:

For 5,000 gallons, place one ounce of the bleaching powder (so-called "chloride of lime") in a vessel containing approximately two gallons of water; stir rapidly for about one minute; allow it to stand for five minutes so that the insoluble part of the lime will settle to the bottom; pour the solution into the cistern containing the ditch-water, and by means of a long paddle stir vigorously so as to mix the hypo-chlorite of lime thoroughly with the water. After thirty minutes the water may be used.—Walter G. Sackett, Bacteriologist, Colorado Experiment Station.

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

While it is always well to be on the lookout for injurious insects and to determine the best methods of control, we must not overlook our friends in insect life. Without the aid of beneficial insects, all our remedial measures such as sprays, repellants, preventatives, etc., would be of little avail in handling the numerous insect pests which injure our crops.

Beneficial insects are chiefly predaceous, parasitic or scavengers. There is everywhere evidence of a strife for existence, a struggle between foes, between fellows, and the struggle with nature in general. There are beneficial as well as injurious insects found in every order.

The lady-birds among the beetles (familiar to all of us) may be placed at the head of the list of predaceous kinds. They feed in the larvae and adult stage upon almost all soft-bodied insects, plant lice and scale insects being their preferred prey.

The larvae of our golden-eyed or lacewing fly also feed voraciously on many plant lice and other insects. The larvae of some of our flies are very beneficial. Some act as scavengers and render valuable service to the community in general, while others are very important in aphid control. The larvae of the latter may be found on all plants infested by aphids, which they in time will largely destroy. The adults of these flies are very striking in appearance. Thru natural selection they have acquired the bright colors and markings of our bees and wasps and are often mistaken for them.

Our ground beetles play an important part in the role of insect control, preying upon the larvae of our larger destructive caterpillars such as cutworms and corn and tomato worms, while numerous minute hymenopterous parasites are continuously destroying injurious insects by living in them in their eggs, larvae, pupa and adult stages.

Outside of insect control we have other beneficial insects; some furnish commercial products and others are pollenizers of various crops.—Chas. R. Jones, Colorado Agricultural College.

DON'T BLAME PROVIDENCE

Tho it may take the language of prayer, it is blasphemy that attributes to the inscrutable decree of Providence the suffering and brutishness that come of poverty; that turns with folded arms to the All-Father and lays on Him the responsibility of the want and crime of our great cities.—Henry George.

It is not seemly nor of good report That she is rigid in denouncing death On petty robbers, and indulges life And liberty, and oftentimes honor too, To speculators of the public good; That thieves at home must hang, but he, that puts Into his overgorged and bloated purse The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.—Cowper

Farmers' Market Place

FARM LANDS

FARMERS AND OTHERS—ARE YOU GOING to the Pacific Coast this fall? We have the largest exclusive list of houses both furnished and unfurnished, for rent and for sale, and B.C. farm lands. Call or write the old established real estate house of A. E. Austin and Co., 328 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. 43-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

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

THIRTY SHORTHORNS, FORTY ENGLISH Berkshires; both sex registered. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 44-5

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

THE BRIGGS TANNERY—FUR AND HIDE dressers. Makers of Coats and Robes. Harness Leather for sale. East Calgary. 45-4

FILMS DEVELOPED—ROLL 10c PRINTS 3c up—Mail orders promptly filled. Barclay, Sparwood, B.C. 42-4

CATTLE

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

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

HOLSTEINS—4 NICELY MARKED YOUNG bulls, 5 choice young heifers. Entire herd of grades; some splendid family cows. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 39-10

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS — 7 BULLS from 8 to 16 months; the big, smooth, easy feeding kind; also a number of young cows and heifers of best dual purpose strain. Prices easy, freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry Ont. 40-8

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

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

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SEED WANTED

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

HORSES AND PONIES

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

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

BARRISTERS

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

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

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

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

PATENTS AND LEGAL

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

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solaqua, B.C. 2tf

LUMBER—FOR GRANARIES, BARNs AND Farm Buildings. Get our Catalogue and Price List now. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 Com. \$19.00; 1 x 6 No. 1 Shiplap, \$20.00; XXX Shingles, \$2.80; good No. 2 Boards, \$17.00; 11 sizes Doors at \$1.75 each. Our catalogue gives prices on a great variety of windows, doors, paints, hardware and other material. Get Storm Sash and Doors Now. They save fuel. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 41tf

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill direct to user" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 42-4

WRITE FOR PRICES ON POPLAR, TAMARAC and spruce cordwood; tamarac and cedar fence posts; hard and soft coal, and lime, in carlots. Teulon Wood Co., Teulon, Man. 44-10

POSTS FOR FENCING—WE HAVE OR CAN make them to your order. For prices apply to W. J. Morrison, Fernie, B.C. 45-4

LUMBER, CAR LOTS, BEST QUALITY, AT rock bottom prices. Native Spruce and Pine or B.C. Fir, also Cedar posts and telephone poles. D. C. Jamieson, Stratton, Ont. 45-3

FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE POSTS, various sizes. Apply J. Sims, Solaqua, B.C. 45-4

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED FOR FARM IN SASKATCHEWAN— Married man to take charge for winter and if suitable for summer as well. Apply J. Y. Stuart, Wymark, Sask.

AUCTIONEERS

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

POULTRY

BRED TO LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR sale—Hens \$1.50, pullets \$1.00 and 75 cents, and cockerels \$2.00. Edwin Davis, Emerson, Man. 44-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS — MAY hatch, from pure bred prize birds; none better. Toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00. First orders, first choice. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 45-3

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, LIGHT Brahmas, White Crested Black Polish Cockerels from imported stock, \$1.50 each. Alex. Jackson, Swan Lake, Man. 45-2

DRESSED POULTRY

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR DRESSED poultry Alex Cooper, 376 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 40-12

SHEEP

2000 SHROPSHIRE, LINCOLN AND COTSWOLD grade ewes, also range ewes, no old stock. 15 Registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. 200 Registered and grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and Hamboullet rams. 400 Shropshire lambs. Buy sheep to turn your stubble fields and waste feed into money. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 43-tf

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS— Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 40-6

SWINE

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

DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND CHINA SWINE —all ages. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 44-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS — BOTH sexes, \$20.00 each. Brooks and Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 42-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—SPRING BOARS and sows from splendid stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 42-6

FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, fine two-year-old; also nice long, smooth year-old boars; some fine May, June and September pigs. Steve Barich, Herbert, Sask. 44-6

MY OFFERING THIS YEAR IN REGISTERED Poland China boars and sows is good and choicely bred. Prices right. Write your wants. Jno. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 45-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SER- vice. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 45-7

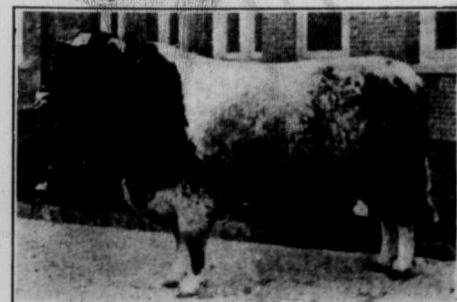
POLAND CHINAS — REGISTERED 2 SPRING boars, \$15 each; 5 fall sows and boars, \$8.50 each, 10 weeks old. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 45-2

How to Sell Livestock

The Grain Growers' Guide fulfills every requirement for profitable livestock advertising. It reaches over 34,000 farmers every week, which is several thousand more than are reached by any other farm paper in this country. The Guide readers have the money this year and will be the buyers. The Guide carries livestock advertising at \$1.96 per inch, which we believe is a lower rate in proportion to actual paid circulation than is given by any other farm paper.

The leading livestock breeders in Western Canada use The Guide to advertise their stock because they find it pays. It will pay you too.

There will be a big demand for livestock this winter and those who want to buy will first look thru the advertising columns of the farm papers. If you want to sell your livestock be sure to have it well advertised. If you don't know how to write out your advertisement, write and tell us what stock you have for sale, and how much money you want to spend, and we will write your advertisement for you.



Use the Christmas Guide

We would specially recommend that every livestock breeder have an advertisement of his stock in the Christmas number of The Guide, which will be published on December 1. This will be one of the finest papers that The Guide has ever published and will contain articles on different phases of the livestock question written by the leading authorities of the West. The Christmas Guide will have a very attractive cover in two colors and will be specially illustrated thruout. It will contain about 60 pages and will be a magazine second to none.

In order to have your advertisement in the Christmas number it will be necessary for your copy to reach us not later than November 22. If you will send it in at once we will set it in type and send you a proof of it. If you wish us to make illustrations for your ad. from photographs you will have to send them two or three days earlier.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Wonderful NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Gives Twice the Light on Half the Oil

10 DAY FREE TRIAL

Send No Money CHARGES PREPAID

Don't Pay Us a Cent

until you have used this wonderful new modern incandescent light in your home for 10 days, putting it to every possible test and then if you don't say it is the greatest oil light that you have ever seen, or you are not thoroughly satisfied, you may send it back at our expense. You can't lose a penny. We want you to prove for yourself, as thousands upon thousands of others have, that the Aladdin has no equal; that it makes the ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; that it saves one-half in oil; that it beats electric, gasoline or acetylene; lights and is put out like old style oil lamp; burns common coal oil without odor, smoke or noise; is clean, safe. **Guaranteed.**

Women and Children Run The Aladdin

There are no complicated parts to get out of order, no installing necessary, no pumping up, no sub-flame, no dangerous features. Lights and is put out like the old style lamp everybody is familiar with. No matter how many lamps you may now have you cannot afford to be without an Aladdin if you value the eyesight, appreciate good light and wish to cut down your oil bill.

Thousands Now Enjoying Its Brilliant White Light

The Aladdin is not an experiment but has been on the market seven years, tested in thousands of homes and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing the Aladdin as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as, "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Wouldn't have believed it 'til I saw it," etc., pour into our office every day. *Good Housekeeping Institute* tested the Aladdin and writes us—"We are pleased to inform you that we have given this device a most thorough trial and find that we can approve it."

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition

The Aladdin has just been awarded the First Prize Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco—the very highest honor—in competition with the best coal oil lamps in the world. This establishes the leadership of the Aladdin.

Tests by Government and Leading Universities Back Our Claims

The Government Bureau of Standards recently tested the Aladdin and their report reads: "The Aladdin Mantle Lamp burned about half as much oil as the luminous flame lamps and gave about twice as much light." Tests were also made at 33 of the leading Universities and their reports were fully as flattering. (Copies of any or all these reports will be sent on request.) These same scientific tests showed that in quality of light the Aladdin has no superior, even excelling Tungsten Electric and nearest of any to sunlight.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

Mantle Lamp Co., 253 Aladdin Building.

I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name.....

P. O. Address..... Province.....

We Trust You

We know that in making this liberal and almost unheard of offer to you, we take no risk. We don't want you to take any risk and that's why we do not feel we have any right to ask you to send any money in advance. We just want to place one of these new Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in your home to use for 10 days absolutely free. That is the only way you can ever get any idea of the wonderful white powerful light it gives.

TRY IT TEN DAYS FREE



STYLE No. 101
Aladdin Table Lamp
(We also have Hanging Lamps and various other styles)

We Will Give \$1000.00 IN GOLD
to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

NO MONEY NEEDED We Furnish the Capital

The ambitious man who wants to get into a business of his own and make not merely a living but have a nice income, does not need capital to get started with us because we furnish him with a stock of goods on time. Don't hesitate to tell us if you need this help and we will gladly assist you.

Send This 10-Day Free Trial Coupon

NOW Mail the coupon today to our nearest office, whether you are interested in a better light for your own use or in the great money-making Aladdin agency. You can't afford to be without this wonderful light, and if you wait until the territory is taken by someone else, you lose the opportunity to make splendid money delivering to your neighbors on our easy trial plan. Address nearest office.

We Want One Responsible Party in Each Locality

to advertise, recommend and distribute the Aladdin. The first one who takes the agency will have the opportunity of securing the exclusive rights and should make from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per month, depending upon the amount of time he can devote to the work.

Men With Rigs Make Big Money No Experience Needed

Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 57 lamps the first seven days." Another who ordered over 200 in 30 days says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 10 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

Sold 275 in Six Weeks

Here is an exact copy of a letter written us recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market.

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half.

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

Letter of Credit Helps Him

Lexington, Jan. 22

Gentlemen: Consider me one of the family, gentlemen, for your letter of credit made it possible for me to get in quick. Enclosed please find order for \$225.20. Let me say that under this plan I can handle anything that comes up. So please consider me as your agent for this locality.

Very truly yours, L. H. WYSONG.

16 Year Old Girl Wins Big Success

Brighton, Dec. 2

Gentlemen:—I received the lamps in good order—only one shade broken. I have disposed of my first order all right. Every place I left a lamp the people will not let me take it away. They all say, "The Aladdin cannot be beat."

Your agent, MISS DELLA KOSTER.

NOTE—The above is from one of our schoolgirl agents 16 years old, who sold four dozen lamps in a couple of months during her spare time when not occupied in school and home duties.

Write now for distributor's prices before your territory is taken.

The Mantle Lamp Company

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World

253 Aladdin Building

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG