

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

SANTA CLAUS AND THE WAR

OF ALL LOVERS OF PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL AMONG MEN, NONE WILL DEPLORE THE EUROPEAN WAR MORE THAN THAT GOOD FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN OF ALL NATIONS, SANTA CLAUS. MANY OF SANTA'S GREAT FACTORIES, WHERE MOST OF HIS TOYS AND DOLLS ARE MADE, ARE IN GERMANY, AND NOW THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DESERTING THE FACTORIES TO KILL OTHER PEOPLE OR BE KILLED THEMSELVES. THE RESULT IS THAT NEXT CHRISTMAS DEAR OLD SANTA CLAUS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SEND HALF AS MANY TOYS AS USUAL TO HIS LITTLE FRIENDS ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND DOLLS WILL BE AS SCARCE AS \$100 BILLS IN CHILDREN'S MONEY BOXES. SANTA IS TERRIBLY DISAPPOINTED, AND THE LITTLE FOLK MUST REMEMBER IT IS NOT HIS FAULT BUT THE FAULT OF THIS DREADFUL WAR.

AUGUST 19, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

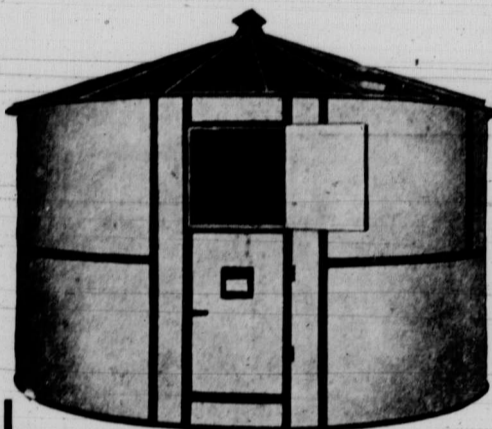
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
 V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

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

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for 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 Last Word in Granary Construction

Angle iron framework. Every galvanized iron sheet is heavily braced with angle iron on each side. Angle irons BOLT together. This Granary cannot collapse with any weight of grain. Anything short of a cyclone cannot blow it down. Simple to erect, as angle iron bolts together. There is not a bolt in the sheet metal. Write for our illustrated circular

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LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 13c; ROOSTERS, young and old, 10c; DUCKS, 12c to 13c; TURKEYS, from 13c to 16c; SPRING CHICKENS, 16c to 18c; GESESE, 12c

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
 Editor

JOHN W. WARD
 Associate Editor

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

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

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

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

WE PREPAY ALL CHARGES

On Any Goods Selected From Our Catalogue

This means that every price in our Catalogue is the cost of the article delivered to your nearest Express or Post Office. It enables you to make fair comparisons between our values and the values of others.

We Give Very Prompt Service

On account of our simplified system of handling orders received by mail, we are able to ship almost all orders that come to us on the same day that we receive them; the exception being, in most cases, where we have to procure for our customers goods that are not contained in our Catalogue.

We Give Extra Good Value

Here is an example. This very stylish Dress is of fine, soft quality paillette silk and is made with drop shoulder and full length sleeve. It has a very pretty roll collar of white organdie with cuffs to match. It is tied tight at the neck with a silk cord and has crushed girdle and two gathered frills on skirt. It can be had in Black, Navy, Taupe and Copenhagen with White collar and cuffs. Sizes: 34 to 44 in. bust. Skirt length: 37, 39 or 41 ins.

PRICE, DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST EXPRESS OR POST OFFICE - - - 8.95

IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY RECEIVED A COPY OF OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE, DROP US A CARD AND YOU SHALL HAVE ONE BY RETURN MAIL.

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

CANADA

At Your Service



War News

Russia Will Free Poland—Japan to Take a Hand—Westerners for the Front

Reliable news from the scene of war is extremely meagre, the authorities in all the countries engaged having adopted a policy of the utmost secrecy with the object of preventing the enemy learning the position, equipment or strength of the troops. Belgium, however, is still the chief battlefield, and the gallant defenders of Liege were still holding their forts on Sunday. Having failed to force a way to Paris, the Germans now appear to be marching on Brussels, the Belgian capital, and it is announced that the forces are lining up for a great battle in which over a million troops will be engaged on either side, with a battle front 250 miles long. French, Belgian and British troops are believed to be co-operating in this battle. It is known that several shiploads of British soldiers have been landed on the continent, and there is no doubt that they have been engaged with the enemy, but so close is the secrecy of the war office and so rigid the censorship of press and private cables, that not a single name of any killed or wounded man on the British side has been published, and the public do not even know what regiments have been sent abroad, much less where they are at present located. Reports of a number of frontier engagements and outpost skirmishes, in some of which several thousand troops have been engaged, have been issued by the French government, and in almost every case it is stated that the French were successful. Details, however, are entirely lacking. The same mysterious silence is observed regarding the activities of the British and German navies in the North Sea. It has been announced, however, that both the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean are safe for passenger and mercantile shipping, except for floating mines in the North Sea, which are being removed by small vessels, and it is assumed that the German fleet has been bottled up in its own harbors. As a result shipping between Great Britain and non-combatant countries all over the world has been resumed, and the regular supplies of butter, eggs, bacon and other foods are again being received in England from Scandinavian ports unmolested.

Poland Promised Freedom

Perhaps the most important news since the war began was the statement issued from St. Petersburg on Saturday, that the Russian emperor had addressed a proclamation to the entire

Continued on Page 18

THE GUIDE CARTOONIST



DALE AND HIS DOG (Drawn by Himself)

The Guide has pleasure in announcing that Arch. Dale, the Scotch cartoonist, after a three years' absence, is again a member of the staff. Mr. Dale has recently been engaged as illustrator for some of the leading British publications. Henceforth his cartoons will appear in The Guide every week.



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, and guaranteed against any reduction during that time.

- Touring Car \$590
- Runabout 540
- Town Car 840

F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

In the Dominion of Canada only

FURTHER we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments **IF** we can reach an output of 30,000 cars between the above dates.

AND should we reach this production we agree to pay, as the buyer's share, from \$40 to \$60 a car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford Car between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

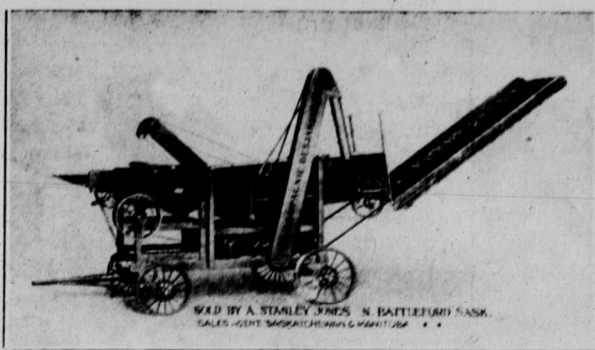
For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see the nearest Ford branch or dealer.

Ford Motor Company

Of Canada Limited
Ford : Ontario

\$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

8 H.P. Engine, Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return, and all Belts



Can be mounted on one platform on any wagon. Capacity 400 to 1,000 bu. according to grain. Large stocks at North Battleford. Smaller Sizes from \$383.00 Engine and Separator Carriage paid in Saskatchewan. Cut shows Separator at \$284 and \$317. FREIGHT PAID IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN. mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 16 feet to carry whole outfit. Write for free catalogue and time terms. **A. STANLEY JONES** North Battleford, Sask. Gen. Agent, Sask. and Man. La Compagnie Desjardins Established 1864

PLOW SHARES

Cheap Plow Shares kill horses. These fitted Plow Shares are absolutely guaranteed first class in every respect. They are standard in Make and Quality. Stubble, Breaking or Engine Plow Shares same price.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Plow Shares of Every Make



THE FARMERS' COMPANY: Selling Direct-to-User

PRICE LIST

- 12 in. Shares, each \$2.00
- 14 in. Shares, " \$2.25
- 16 in. Shares, " \$2.50

CANADIAN, STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO., BRANDON, MAN.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

See the Magnificent Exhibit of

WESTERN CANADA'S FARM PRODUCTS

on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
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Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg Storage.

The Merchants' Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
CALGARY : ALBERTA

CREAM WANTED!

We pay Highest Cash Prices for all kinds of Cream; furnish cans and pay express charges. Write—
MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd.
509 William Ave., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**Proper Protection Means no Labor Lost
Your Crop is Safe if You Insure With**

THE CANADA HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: Winnipeg

LOSSES PAID IN FULL PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

No risk or worry on your part. A little judgment and foresight will save your annual revenue. We carry your risk at the lowest possible rates consistent with Full payment of claims of 100 cents on the dollar.

Applications
for Agencies
Invited

Ask our Local Agent for rates and letters from our satisfied Policyholders, or apply direct to us.

Applications
for Agencies
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Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited
720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

Other Policies that Provide Positive Protection

The LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Established 1859

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features that are very advantageous to the assured, the most important being the blanketing of all contents of the house or barn under one item, the only property on the farm we ask for specific insurance is live stock.

OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE demands the attention of every Car owner.

Applications
for Agencies
Invited

Consult our Local Agent for rates, or apply to

Applications
for Agencies
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Matthews-Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited
720 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA


ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office and Nine Branches in Toronto
Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

Savings Accounts of One Dollar and Upwards specially solicited. Full Compound Interest Paid. This institution was originally established as a Savings Bank, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors.

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

Summer and Winter



Wash day is the hardest day of the week for the housewife. But this has all been changed by the introduction of the

"Air Cell" Washer

No more standing over hot steam, no more boiling. The "Air Cell" Washer is a practical household necessity. A child can use it. Think of the saving of health and energy for only \$1.50. The "Air Cell" Washer will wash spotless a whole tubful of clothes in from 3 to 5 minutes, and it is guaranteed not to damage the most delicate fabric.

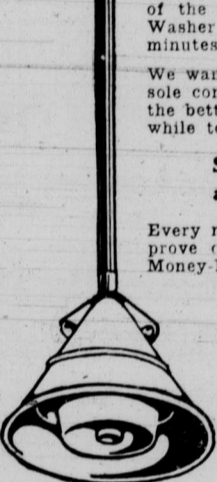
We want agents, men or women, in many splendid countries and will give sole control of the territory. If you can give your whole time, so much the better for you, and us. If only part time, you will soon find it worth while to give up your present job.

Sample "Air Cell" Washer to genuine agent-enquirers sent post paid for \$1.00

Every machine sold gives unbounded delight and brings other sales. We prove our honesty, our co-operation and our square deal to all by our Money-Back Guarantee.

Write today, enclosing price for sample. You'll be delighted

C. A. RUKAMP, Treasurer
Dept. W-107 Walkerville, Ontario



The "Air Cell" Washer



THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS' IDEA OF A FAIR RACE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 19th, 1914

THE WAR

The most remarkable feature of the present war situation is the scarcity, in fact, the almost entire absence, of reliable information from any of the countries involved in the war. This is due to the most rigid press censorship that has ever been established in war time. Each of the great nations involved in the present titanic struggle knows that it is a fight to the bitter end, a matter of life and death, and for that reason they are allowing nothing whatever to be decided by chance. The general public, of course, is clamoring for news, and a large number of the ablest war correspondents in the world are located in different parts of the field of struggle. If these correspondents were allowed freedom of action their dispatches would be of the most intense interest to every person in Canada, but at the same time they would reveal to the opposing forces the location of their enemies.

At the present time news to hand indicates that the greatest battle the world has ever seen is either now taking place, or will take place in a very short time, in Belgium, where the German army numbering probably more than a million soldiers will meet the equally powerful army composed of English, French and Belgians. The outcome no one can forecast, but that it will mean the death of tens of thousands of the very finest physical specimens of manhood that these nations have produced is absolutely certain. Each of the parties in the great war realizes the tremendous importance to them of victory or defeat. Germany is face to face with the realization that defeat means the loss of territory, the payment of a heavy war indemnity and the loss of her prestige and position as a world power. On the other hand, if Germany is victorious in the present war it will mean annexation of Belgium and Holland, and it is impossible to conjecture what it will mean for France and England. But there can be no speculation as to such an outcome, because Germany cannot be permitted to triumph no matter what the cost. Germany victorious would mean the hand of civilization being set back half a century at least.

Already the loss to business houses throughout the affected area must have aggregated a gigantic figure. The seizure of a large number of German merchant vessels must have brought bankruptcy to many shipping firms in that country, and their failure would be absolutely certain to wreck strong financial houses. Germany's shipping is tied up all over the world and the seas are absolutely closed to her vessels, while English and French commerce is being carried on practically without interruption. This tremendous loss to German business interests is certain to create a reaction against the war party, which is headed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The very fact that German commerce is ruined will cause a great food shortage in the German Empire in a very short time. Every source of food supply is cut off, as importation of wheat from Russia, Australia and Canada will be discontinued, and nothing from Argentine will be permitted to enter German ports. Undoubtedly the Germans had a good supply of food in advance, but it will be a matter of but a few months until they face a famine unless they triumph over their enemies and clear the seas for German commerce.

Up to the present time British financial institutions are standing the strain exceedingly well. The first days of the war produced a panic which, if continued, would have ended very shortly in a financial crash. But wise counsels have prevailed and business

has steadied wonderfully in the past few days. Hard times will necessarily follow the war, but careful preparation will enable Canada and Great Britain to pass thru the crisis in better shape than was at first predicted.

FARMERS MUST BE ACTIVE

Even tho times are hard and we are in the midst of the greatest war the world has ever seen, it is absolutely necessary that the farmers keep their own organization in the best possible condition. It will be extremely unwise for the farmers to relax their educational and organization work in the slightest degree. The present war is bound to be brought to a close within a comparatively short time, and the present financial situation is bound to become easier. But even tho the war clouds clear away and finances become easy, that will bring no relief to the farmers of Western Canada from the artificial burdens created by the protective tariff. It will be more difficult at the present time to interest the farmers in this question than ordinarily, but in self-defence it is the duty of every farmer to enlist the support of his neighbor as far as possible. It is to encourage this work during these strenuous times that we are sending The Guide to any address in Canada from now until the end of the year for 25 cents. We hope that each and every one of our friends will assist in securing a few of their neighbors as subscribers at this rate.

REGULATING THE PRICE OF FOOD

It is announced that one of the first things to be done by the Canadian Parliament, which met yesterday to deal with the war situation, will be to take action to regulate the price of food during the war. The war will bring hardship and privation enough to this country if prices are kept at the normal level, and we trust that the Government and Parliament will not hesitate to take drastic action, if necessary, in order to prevent selfish dealers who may have a supply of food or other necessities of life on hand from taking advantage of the war to exact exorbitant prices and thereby bring about a virtual famine. There are some foodstuffs on which higher prices will be justifiable if the war continues for long: goods which are imported and which cost more at the source of supply or on which the freight is increased by insurance against war, such as tea, raisins and probably sugar. There is, however, no justification for the raising of prices at the present time on goods which were bought before the war under normal conditions. The increase in the price of flour, for instance, which has already been imposed to the extent of \$1 a barrel, is an unscrupulous attempt to profit by the war at the expense of those who are already hungry and, in many cases, starving. The flour that is being sold at high prices today was ground from wheat bought weeks and months ago, much of it on a basis of less than 90 cents a bushel at Fort William. The price of wheat is high at the present time it is true, owing to the efforts of speculators, but very little wheat is being bought, and it is almost certain that when the new crop reaches the market in any large quantities prices will fall considerably. If, however, the war should be prolonged and production in European countries be greatly reduced, then wheat will remain at a high price and an increase in the price of flour will be justified. Under ordinary conditions it is regarded as legitimate, tho not always just, to sell at the high-

est price which can be obtained. But in this crisis selfishness must give way to mutual protection, and if necessary the power of Parliament must be invoked to stay the hand of the greedy.

PANAMA CANAL OPENED

The Panama Canal, which was officially opened for traffic on Saturday, is the greatest engineering accomplishment of the age. It cuts a continent in two, and joins the Atlantic and the Pacific where for ages the way has been barred by a mountain range. The canal is 40½ miles long and 41 feet deep. It has an average width of 649 feet, with a minimum of 300 feet. For thirty-one and a half miles of its course the canal is from 82 to 87 feet above the sea level, and ships are carried to this level by a series of locks at either end, each of which is 110 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. By the canal the sea route from New York to San Francisco is shortened by 7,800 miles, and by its use millions of dollars will be saved annually in ocean freights. Tho built by the United States the canal will be of benefit to the whole world, and Canada, by reason of her proximity, will reap special advantages by the opening of the new route from the Pacific coast to Europe. This advantage will be more marked in Alberta and British Columbia than in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and a C.P.R. official a year ago prophesied that the opening of the canal would reduce the freight on wheat from Alberta to Liverpool by 12 cents per bushel in winter and 5 cents in summer. The canal was constructed by the United States government but, under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, is open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations on terms of entire equality as to tolls and otherwise. The work was begun in 1904 and the cost has been upwards of \$375,000,000, including \$50,000,000 paid to the French Canal Company and the Republic of Panama for rights in the canal zone, and upwards of \$20,000,000 spent on sanitation. It is an interesting comparison at this moment to note that while the Panama Canal cost \$375,000,000 Great Britain alone has already voted \$525,000,000 for the European war, while Germany and France have voted larger sums.

THE PRICE OF BINDERS

The following letter just to hand in regard to the price of Massey-Harris binders in Alberta is of interest in view of the statement of the Massey-Harris Co., published in The Guide recently:

High River, Alta.,
August 12, 1914

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs:—I note the Massey-Harris reply, re the price of binders. That they sell them as far North as Edmonton for \$170.00. This is not true. The retail price of an 8 ft. Massey-Harris binder is \$177.50, and has been their price for the past five years. I sold thirty of them in one season in High River, and this is their price on an 8 ft. binder.

\$177.50, cash on delivery.

\$180.00, 1st October payment.

\$185.00 2nd Oct. payment, 8% interest.

\$190.00, 3rd Oct. payment, 8% interest.

I am today selling the John Deere binder at the same price and with the same equipment as the Massey-Harris. If this information is of any use to you, use it, and my name if you wish to.

Yours truly,

W. STIRLING.

In view of the statement published in our last issue as to the cost of production in the United States and Canada, and also as to the equipment furnished on both sides of

the line, it will now be in order for the Massey-Harris Co. to provide us with further information as to the price at which they sell their binders and the money which they are taking out of the pockets of the farmers thru the aid of the protective tariff.

MR. TROWERN AGAIN

E. M. Trowern, the exceedingly zealous secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, has broken out again and has made another vicious attack upon the co-operative movement. This is the gentleman, it will be remembered, who, when at Saskatoon about a year ago, had the audacity to declare that co-operative societies were the greatest frauds that had ever struck the country, and that there had not been an honest co-operative store found in Europe. He also remarked, on the same occasion, that the Grain Growers knew no more about running a store than a cat knew of its grandmother. This time Mr. Trowern's outbreak occurs in a letter to the Toronto Mail and Empire, and is occasioned by an editorial in that paper dealing with the Cost of Living Commission. The Mail and Empire said:

"The practical question before the commission is to find out feasible and sensible methods either of increasing production of the necessities of life or of regulating exorbitant profits of middlemen, or of introducing co-operation in such a form that lowered costs of production and selling can be obtained."

Mr. Trowern considers this reference to the exorbitant profits of middlemen and the suggestion that co-operation would lower the cost of production, very unfair, and intimates that the Mail and Empire knows nothing about co-operation. He says:

"It may surprise you if I say that there are no more deceptive methods in trade than the methods adopted by co-operative societies, inasmuch as they profess to be what they are not. Personally, I have given the subject of co-operative societies a great deal of thought and consideration, both in their methods of securing capital from the public and in their methods of selling goods to the public, and the statements they make in their prospectuses. I know of no greater fraud ever perpetrated upon the public. They do it in the name of philanthropy and religion, and they adopt all the lowest tricks that the meanest trickster could adopt. They recognize that they can clothe themselves in an outward form of religious respectability that will attract a certain class of investors and a certain class of customers, and in some cases they have succeeded, but because they have succeeded financially and some of them made enormous profits, this is no reason or argument why they should be upheld by anyone. Personally I know of no well informed honest merchant who is connected with them in any way, shape or form."

What nonsense to come from a responsible official of a large and important organization of business men. The very mention of the word "Co-operation" seems to go to Mr. Trowern's head and cause him to make a donkey of himself. We have no doubt, however, that Mr. Trowern speaks truly when he says he has given the subject of co-operative societies a great deal of thought and consideration. And he has seen the co-operative movement in Canada, in spite of his impudent, and impotent, attacks spreading and gaining strength every day. He probably read the co-operative number of The Guide, published on March 18 last, and saw there how the farmers of Western Canada had established co-operative societies and co-operative stores, and had actually eliminated the exorbitant profits of the middlemen and saved themselves in the aggregate many thousands of dollars. Mr. Trowern and the association which he represents objects to the farmers or anyone else avoiding the payment of exorbitant profits to middlemen, and the fact that they are doing so to an ever increasing extent is disturbing to his equanimity. Mr. Trowern, however, is many years behind the times if he does not realize that the co-operative movement is here to stay and is destined to be one of the greatest

economic forces of the world. He might as well try to dam Niagara as to stop co-operation, and his vicious and untruthful abuse will simply have the effect of making him appear ridiculous in the eyes of all well informed people.

WORK FOR THE WOMEN

The organization and progress of the women's branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which is reported in every issue of this paper, is a matter of sincere congratulation not only to the Women Grain Growers themselves but to the whole farmers' movement. There is no question that the farm women of Western Canada can and will, as they have opportunity, render invaluable help to their husbands and brothers who are working for the betterment of conditions, moral, social, economic and political, in the West. In some respects, indeed, the women will probably lead the men towards higher ideals and nobler aims. Already the executive committee of the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan has entered the Banish the Bar crusade, and it is now seeking to bring together in one organization representatives of all the different societies which are working for Woman Suffrage. For the latter purpose the executive has invited the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Political Equality Leagues of the province, together with any other organizations in favor of Woman Suffrage, to join with them in the formation of a Woman Suffrage Federation, and there is every prospect that the proposal will be carried out. Many ways in which to promote Woman Suffrage and temperance will no doubt suggest themselves to the farm women, prominent among which will be educational campaigns among both sexes. As a practical and direct means of securing the reforms that are sought, however, the women of Saskatchewan cannot do better than to concentrate a great deal of their energy upon securing the passage of the Direct Legislation bill by the provincial legislature. The Saskatchewan Direct Legislation bill, it will be remembered, was submitted to the people of the province and then endorsed by a vote of five to one, was not put into force, because the number of votes recorded did not come up to the requirements stipulated. There is no doubt, however, that the majority of the people of Saskatchewan are in favor of the adoption of the Democratic principle of popular government embodied in Direct Legislation and it is quite within the probabilities that the government would respond to a popular agitation in favor of putting the Direct Legislation Bill on the statute book at the next session of the legislature. The Saskatchewan Direct Legislation bill, as we have frequently pointed out, is not by any means a perfect measure, containing restrictions which seriously limit its usefulness, but it would at least provide facilities by which such legislation as the banishing of the bar, or, indeed, of the liquor traffic in its entirety, and the extension of the franchise to women, could be passed, provided they had the support of the majority of the electorate. By their own agitation, and by stirring up the men to approach the government to ask for the enactment of Direct Legislation, the women of Saskatchewan can help not only to gain the vote for themselves, but also to secure the power to make that vote effective when it has been won.

It is suggested that in selecting volunteers for active service preference should be given to real estate speculators, mining company promoters, political heelers and others who are without useful occupation.

The present war is the strongest possible argument in favor of universal disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is deserving of commendation for its action in making advances aggregating upwards of \$10,000 to a number of rural schools in the irrigation block east of Calgary, which otherwise would have been compelled to close their doors. School districts in this district have been greatly handicapped by the fact that the C.P.R. irrigation lands, by an exemption clause, are not liable for taxation until occupied by resident settlers, and, as a result, in many places it has been impossible to establish or maintain schools. The C.P.R., however, has now remedied the situation to a considerable extent, by making a number of loans, averaging \$700 each, to the school districts affected. While the C.P.R. is to be commended for its generosity, it is altogether likely that its investment will bring good returns, for the educational facilities which will be provided will undoubtedly make the land more attractive and valuable.

Any Canadian citizens, who have enjoyed what this country has to offer for several years, and who are now leaving to fight against Canada should never be allowed to return. If Canada is their home let them support Canada, if not, let them get out and stay out. Differences of opinion will always exist among the people of every intelligent nation, but a home that is not worth fighting for is not worth having. People who have come to Canada to escape oppression or starvation at home should be glad to fight for the integrity of the nation which grants them all the privileges of citizenship under a democratic government.

Emperor William has recently been described as the "madman of Europe" on account of the manner in which he has conducted himself during the present crisis. He has snapped and bitten at each of the great nations in turn until he has forced them all to turn upon him. Had he exercised even reasonable judgment he might have had only one nation against him and had a possibility of winning, but now no matter how well his armies may do battle he is doomed to ultimate defeat.

Parliament is called to meet on the 18th, and in next week's issue of The Guide we will give our readers a full account of the part that Canada will play in the present war. Now that Britain has entered the struggle the sword can only be sheathed when victory has crowned her efforts. As a British dominion Canada is a party to the war, and in self-protection and for the protection of the Anglo-Saxon democracy must do her full share to uphold Britain against the aggression of the German military autocracy.

Sir Lyman Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., has issued instructions to close the various plants of the company at Toronto, Brantford and Batavia, N.Y. This action will throw about 5,000 men out of employment. Sir Lyman states that it has been found necessary to close down as all European orders have been cancelled on account of the war and it will not require full time operations to supply the Canadian demand. It seems strange that one of the largest manufacturing plants in Canada should take such drastic action on such short notice.

A customs tariff is one of the worst possible means of raising revenues in war time. With foreign trade paralyzed the revenues of all protected countries will fall enormously. To increase the tariff would be to reduce the revenue and bring starvation to thousands.

The Modern Grain Separator

By E. J. TROTT, B.S.A.

"If a man thoroughly understands the object for which each part of a machine is intended, with a little practice and the application of a reasonable amount of commonsense, there is no reason why he cannot operate such a machine successfully."

It is not a very far cry to the days of the flail. Many of our fathers can recall the long hours spent swinging the heavy stick on to the grain on the barn-floor for weeks at a time and yet, in the space of a couple of decades, manual labor in all but the possible pitching of sheaves into the feeder of the separator has been entirely done away with. This has been done by a combination of inert mineral matter with living intelligence and ingenuity which has resulted in the development of the present day labor saving machinery. Perhaps the greatest strides have been made along harvesting machinery lines and no one machine has received more attention than has the grain separator. It will be conceded that next to plowing, the most expensive operation on the farm is threshing, and since it is a well aired fact among threshermen that "there is no money in threshing," the question arises as to the advisability of so many farmers at the present day buying and operating threshing outfits merely to handle their own crop. However, the purpose of this article is not an economic discussion of the relative costs of the various methods of threshing grain. Any such discussion would involve too many economic questions, such as those of harvest help, the desirability of reaching the early market and many others from which no definite conclusion could be drawn, but the object is to deal with the separator as a machine in a general way with the idea of making the man who has just purchased a separator for his own use somewhat more familiar with the various parts of his machine, so that the whole may be put to as efficient a use as possible and in this manner some economic benefit may result.

The Modern Grain Separator

The modern grain separator as supplied today, consists of the separator proper, in which the separation of the grain from the straw takes place; the automatic self-feeder, which is generally adjusted so that the separator can not be overloaded with straw at any one time, and the blower or wind stacker which disposes of the straw after the grain has been completely removed from the head. In order to have a clear idea of the adjustments necessary in the ordinary feeder, the various devices used in separation should be first given due consideration. The first process in separating the grain is to get the kernels out of the head. Accordingly an open cylinder, made of bars in which a number of teeth are placed, has been arranged so that it revolves at a high speed and beats the heads of the grain as they pass thru. This cylinder is quite heavy and performs the same function in the separator as a flywheel does in a gasoline engine, that is, when revolving rapidly it gathers a large amount of momentum and thus has sufficient force over and above that which is supplied to it to handle any small overplus of work which it may occasionally be subjected to. Just as a balance wheel of a watch, it must, in order to run true and create no undue friction, be properly balanced. This fact is very often overlooked by threshermen, little attention being paid to replacing the few teeth which may be missing. However, in order to get the most use out of the machine the balance of the cylinder should be attended to at least once each season before threshing starts.

Balancing the Cylinder

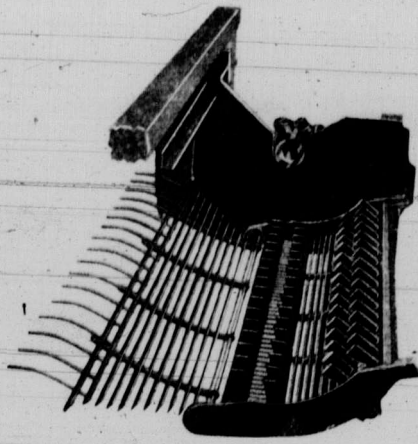
The best way to true up the cylinder is to take it out from its bearings and place it between two trestles or saw horses on each of which an iron straight-edge has been leveled up. The shaft will rest on these straight-edges

and, the cylinder being free to move, will roll over, if unbalanced, with the heavy part downward. If teeth are missing they should be put in and, if necessary, pieces of iron should be slugged in until the cylinder will remain stationary when left in any position. There may also be more weight on one end of the cylinder than on the other and, if so, this will cause undue wear on the boxing and shaft at the heavy end. In order to detect this the cylinder should be slowly turned and a piece of chalk held stationary almost in contact with the shaft. If there is any overweight on one end a chalk mark will show on the shaft, and the weight can then be counterbalanced.

The Concaves

Directly beneath the cylinder the concaves are situated. These are an arrangement of bars in which teeth similar to those in the cylinder are placed between which the cylinder teeth pass. The object is to get each cylinder tooth to pass exactly in centre between two concave teeth and in overhauling the cylinder care should be taken to see that as nearly as possible such a condition exists. If any of the teeth are running too close to one another the grain passing thru is liable to be cracked, thus greatly spoiling the sample. The concaves are so placed that they may be raised or lowered at will so as to close or widen the space thru which the straw and grain will pass that is being threshed. Before starting up each fall it should be determined that the concaves can be closed up to the highest notch without any of the teeth hitting the cylinder teeth because it can well be imagined what the result might be if, with the cylinder running at from 800 to 1,100

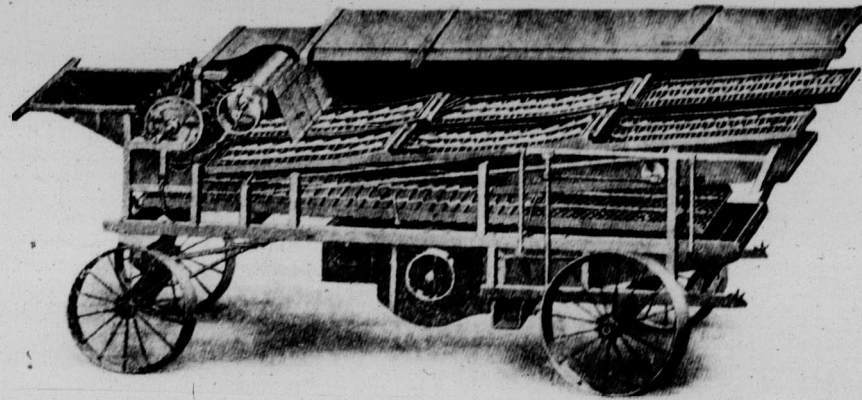
it can be readily ascertained whether they are loose and as soon as any indication of slackness is noticed, or, when the cylinder is running, if any clicking is heard, the machine should be shut down and the slack or touching teeth should be tightened up or bent back into place, either with a smart blow with a hammer or with the tooth straightener provided with the separator. In regard to the number of rows of concaves to be used, it has



Concaves and Grates, showing four rows of concave teeth in position

been found by actual practice that it is easier on the machine, and requires less power to run with the concaves closed up tight than to put in another row of concave teeth. Accordingly it is much more desirable, from every standpoint to have as few rows of concave teeth in as possible, providing that the grain is being thoroughly knocked out and separated from the straw. Right behind the concaves

are the grates thru which most of the shelled grain and some of the unthreshed heads pass into the shoe. These should be open enough to permit of flying kernels and heads passing thru to be gathered up in the tailings auger and returned to be rethreshed in the cylinder. The straw passes on up past the grates into the body of the separator. Before reaching the straw racks, however, the straw passes under the beater, which is an arrangement so placed as to flatten out any bunches of straw which may come thru so as to evenly distribute it over the whole surface of the straw racks so that it can be properly shaken, thus allowing any loose grain which it may contain to fall thru onto the shoe below. The beater is a fan-like drum in most machines, and right back of it is the check board which is an apron of some



Sectional view of a modern Grain Separator

material, either sheet iron or canvas, depending upon the size of the machine, whose purpose is to arrest all flying kernels which would otherwise be taken back on the top of the straw and lost.

Watch New Teeth

In putting new teeth into the cylinder or concaves care must be taken that they are properly tightened up, having a proper device attached—such as a spring washer—which tends to keep the nut from loosening on the shank. The teeth are subjected to such a heavy strain, however, that a close watch should be kept on all new teeth once or twice a day until they become set. By tapping them with a hammer

The Straw Racks

The arrangement of the straw racks differs with the various machines. Some are worked by a pitman and eccentric on the outside, others are in the form of two separate sets on cranks run by belt and pulleys off the cylinder shaft, but all arrangements have the same object in view, namely, the shaking of

the straw thoroughly to get rid of all the loose grain which it may contain. The shaking device used is important when it is expected that various kinds of grain are to be threshed with the separator, because it is almost invariably found next to impossible to thresh flax at all expeditiously with a separator having internal deck cranks. In spite of all the thresherman can do the flax straw will bind around the moving cranks, necessitating constant stopping to clean off, and occasionally tending to start a fire by becoming wrapped so tightly around a moving shaft. Immediately below the straw racks is the shoe over which the shelled grain passes, then on to the sieves thru which it drops to the grain auger. There are three very important factors which govern the usefulness of the shoe, and these are the sieves, the blast and the motion. There are usually two sieves at any rate, the top one, over which the grain and chaff passes as it comes down the shoe from the cylinder, generally being called the chaffer. It is generally fairly large, and its object is to separate most of the chaff and any odd straw from the rest of the grain so that the under-sieve will be free to clean the grain properly. This under sieve in most machines is an adjustable one, thus doing away with the necessity of changing it each time a different kind of grain is being threshed.

To Change Sieves

Usually with a new machine two sticks are sent, which are so made that they may be placed in the under notch to the one in which a new sieve is to be placed and the sieve then run over them will slide easily and readily into the right notch. If these are kept, no difficulty will be experienced with changing sieves, a process which without them is often very tiresome and not very conducive to equanimity of mind. The blast is controlled by the fan, and a great deal of the success in cleaning the grain depends upon the strength and direction in which the blast strikes the sieves. The direction can be adjusted by raising or lowering the wind-board, and the general objective is to have the blast strike the sieves just ahead of the middle portion of the sieves. The force of the draft is controlled by the sideboards on the fan, these being closed or opened as desired. There is a point to notice, however, in this connection, and it is that the draft coming in at the right side of the fan passes directly across on to the left side of the sieve and vice versa. Therefore, if the draft is thought to be too heavy on the right side of the sieve at some time when the machine is running the cover to the left side of the fan should be closed somewhat. The arrangement of the motion rests entirely at the discretion of the designer and manufacturer, and all that can be done by the thresherman is to be sure that all the shaker arms are kept well oiled and tight. In regard to changing the sieves at any time, care should be taken that they are not bent or dented in any way, because such injury will result in the holding of kernels, with the probable result that they will be bounced out over the back into the blower and pass out into the straw pile. In order to obtain thorough and clean separation the machine, like a fanning mill, must be level, otherwise grain will not cover the sieves evenly and some will be lost. The blower or wind stacker is merely an attachment added to take care of the disposal of the straw. The only attention which it may need is to make sure that the separate fans are fixed on tightly and that the whole fan is itself balanced so as to ensure even running. The feeder is a somewhat more complicated attach-

Continued on Page 11

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

NEVERTHELESS

(By Charles Hanson Towne)

He heard the fifes at the end of the street,
He heard the marching of thousands of feet;
The rush and the murmur, the beat of the drum,
The sudden strange delirium;
He saw the gold banners and flying flags,
The rapturous faces of lads and hags;
The light romance, and the gleam of it all,
The wonder, the magic, the dream of it all.

But he did not see the lonely campfires burning
On distant fields; and he forgot the yearning
Of aching hearts when nights were filled with dread;
He did not see the piteous, helpless dead.
He did not think of sorrow and alarms,
The empty years that mocked his empty arms;
He did not think of many a blood-stained hill—
Yet had he thought, he would have followed still!

THE TREND OF FICTION

If you have time these days to read the magazines you will perhaps have noticed that most of them are fighting the feminist movement with might and main.

It happens with tedious regularity that the heroine, who has been an ardent progressive, suddenly collapses and declares in the concluding sentence of the story, and in the shelter of masculine arms, that "Woman's place is the Home," meaning, of course, that she should forego all interests outside the home.

All unmarried women, particularly if they are successful in business, are represented as weary-eyed wistful creatures, with a hankering expression. If the authors of these stories had a half hour, say, to spare we could take them down to one of our department stores and show them a few women shopping with three or four infants clinging to their skirts, who for weary-eyed wistfulness can't be beaten.

But to resume. Not long ago Harper's Magazine published a story about an engaged couple who quarrel. The young lady refuses to say why they have separated, except that it is a matter of principle. This explanation is taken up and repeated among her friends, with many distortions until it becomes generally understood that the young man is altogether unprincipled. Finally the young man comes back to ask the young girl to explain fully what happened and she falls into his arms and weeps for joy and they make it all up.

At this juncture the girl's father comes in and asks what the quarrel was really about anyway, and his daughter explains that she had said she must be free to interest herself in the suffrage movement if she liked, and he had said he couldn't allow her to. To the father's inquiry as to how they have settled it she replies that they have agreed not to mention it again—in other words she has conceded her right to hold an opinion of which he may not happen to approve. It is the old insidious preaching that a woman should always sacrifice her principles to her affection and comfort.

Men writers are very busy informing women generally that there is only one thing in life from which they derive any real happiness, and that is the touch

of baby arms, and in the next sentence they bewail the fact that families are not as large as they used to be, and they are terribly fretted about the loss of joy to the women. As a matter of fact statistics prove that so many fewer infants die than formerly that it is no longer necessary for so many to be born.

The dual standard of morality, which is being so vigorously attacked by the progressive woman also comes in for the loving protection of modern fiction and in a story I was reading the other day in Everybody's Magazine, the conclusion was that a man could always go back after a lapse from virtue, but a woman's life was finished.

In his book, "Toto Bungay," Wells, the noted English novelist, has a man and woman fall in love with each other

which I am not saying is altogether faulty, would be inclined to go too fast. There are a number of instances where women without the vote have agitated for a reform for a long time, which when they got the vote was accomplished very soon.

Your idea of dividing the work of the parents, the father laboring to supply bodily needs, the mother to meet the spiritual demand, sounds very well, but I am afraid that it does not always work out that way by a long stretch and I do not think the result would be satisfactory if it did. How often is a mother a slave to the bodily needs of her family, with little or no time to attend to their spiritual requirements. It is a loss to all concerned when the father does not share in the

a spiritual influence and at the polls as a political one.

"A nation is no better than its women," and no better than its men. The sexes are so closely connected that neither can ever rise very far above the level of the other. So long as woman does not influence legislation as she should, by voting on an equal footing with the other sex, both will be hindered by just so much from attaining to the highest standard.

"If women are careless about bringing up their families all the votes on this side of eternity won't help the nation." But what of the womanhood swamped and shattered, growing up in ignorance because of the iniquitous laws and practices even of our boasted "Christian civilization," which laws and resultant practices would be swept away much more quickly were woman in her proper place as a helpmate in everything, not just in such places as the more muscular sex thinks she will least disturb him in the pursuit of some of his evil ways.

It is the home influence that makes the good legislator to a certain extent at least, but the laws of the country always help largely to determine what the home shall be. There is constant action and reaction between the home and legislation, and men alone are utterly incapable of formulating legislation to meet adequately the needs of the home.

Yes, every outcast has had a mother and the laws of our land are responsible for criminal motherhood.

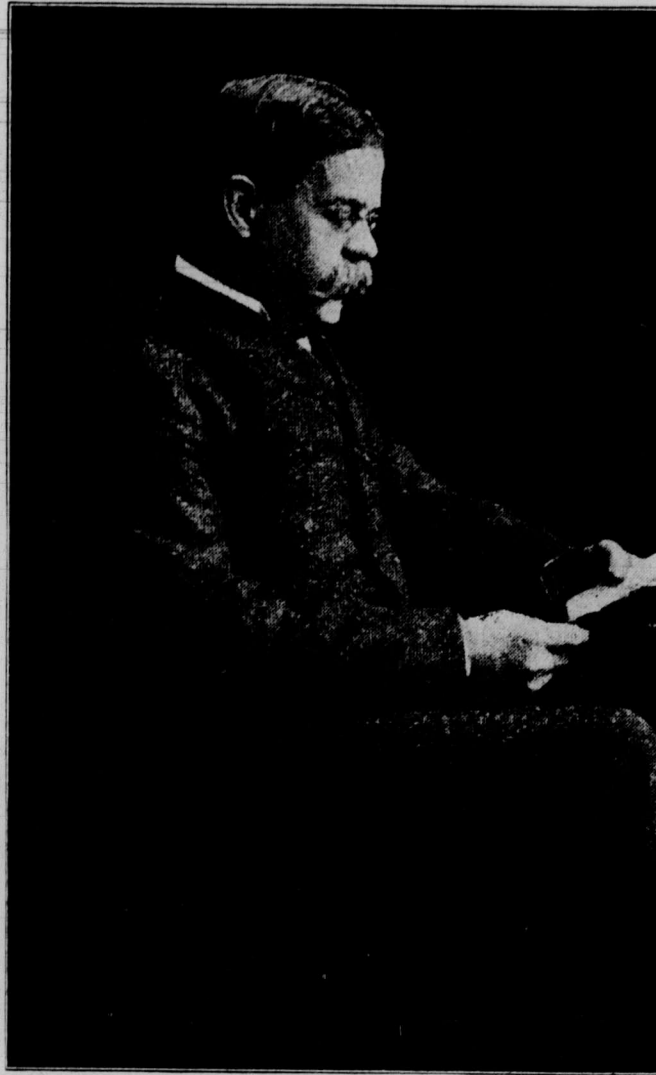
AGNES DANARD.

MORE RHUBARB RECIPES

Ginger-Rhubarb Jelly.—Skin and cut into inch pieces one pound of rhubarb. It must weigh a pound after it has been prepared. Put in a saucepan with one cupful of granulated sugar and a bit of fresh ginger root—an inch bit is plenty large. Cook slowly until the rhubarb is tender, but not cooked to a mash. Meanwhile soak two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in half a cupful of cold water until soft, then strain into the hot rhubarb, adding two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Take out the bit of ginger root, then turn the liquid into a mold that has been rinsed with ice water, and let set in a cold place for at least three hours. Serve with powdered sugar and whipped or plain cream. This jelly as flavored is a little tart. Some tastes may prefer more sugar added to the rhubarb.

Rhubarb Orange Jam.—Peel and cut up seven pounds of rhubarb measured or weighed after preparation. If any of you haven't scales in your kitchen you ought to purchase some at once, for it makes your cookery results so much more sure if you are accurate regarding the proportions of your ingredients. Peel thinly four medium-sized oranges—the Florida ones have more flavor than the seedless ones, altho the latter are sweeter. After peeling, remove as much of the white inner skin as possible or the jam will be bitter. Add to the rhubarb the grated peel—or this part can be chopped very fine—and the pulp of the oranges, discarding, of course, any seeds, then add five pounds of sugar and boil all together for an hour and a half after the boiling point is reached.

Rhubarb Conserve.—Five pounds of granulated sugar will be required for six pounds of rhubarb, the rhubarb being well washed, but not peeled, and cut in small pieces. To this add the grated peel of two lemons and their juice, and one pound of sliced figs. The figs, of course, must be carefully looked over, washed and the stem ends removed. Boil all together slowly for an hour after the boiling point is reached, or until very thick. Careful stirring is necessary to prevent scorching. When sufficiently cooked put in small jars and seal immediately. Puffed figs are better to use than pressed ones, altho either will do.



HE TELLS FEMINISTS THEY HAD BETTER BE CAREFUL

If rebellious women, says Professor William T. Sedgewick, persist in their agitation for social and political equality with men, a "rough male power" will arise which will place them "where it chooses."

who have each fallen once from grace, and he makes the woman say that it would be wrong for her to marry him, because once a woman has gone wrong she is smirched forever.

So one might go on and on, quoting from one story after another to show how the editors of magazines, and the writers of fiction are struggling against the idea that a woman is a separate individual with the same right to control her destiny and to express her convictions as man.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

"BETTER MOTHERING" THRU LEGISLATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—In answer to "Don Lee," in issue of July 15: Women were made to be "helpmates" in legislation as in other things. Men alone cannot accomplish the task of legislation as it should be done. They are moving too slowly. Women, working alone, according to your theory,

spiritual ministrations and the mother in ministering to the bodily wants. Most mothers are not likely to be able to avoid the latter; when they do we have the parasitic society woman or the virago of the slums.

Let a woman do her best in her home and let a man do it also. And let them both do their best at the polls. They are both needed there. Man-made laws or woman-made laws either, for that matter, cannot help being one-sided. As I have intimated, if women are inclined to go too fast in matters of public reform and are over idealistic, on the other hand men are inclined to go too slow and to be over-materialistic. Each is the complement of the other. Both are needed in the creation of a law; a nation, or a human soul.

"A woman will do more in her home than at the polls." So will a man do more in his home than at the polls. But that does not prove that a man should refrain from voting. Both man and woman are needed, both in the home as

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The Mail Bag

DISCUSSES SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your issue of The Guide, dated May 13, a letter from John Kennedy, in which he takes up the questions of cheap money to farmers and low freight rates on farm produce. Mr. Kennedy says he favors both of these reforms but endeavors to prove that the speculators and the land lords would be the men who would be greatly benefited by cheap money and low freight rates, because the enjoyment of such an advantage would increase the value of the land, and the millions of acres now held by speculators would become more valuable than at present, and those who wished to farm would be unable to do so on account of the inflated value. I heartily agree with Mr. Kennedy in all he says. Mr. Kennedy continues: "Cheap money and low freight rates will never solve the economic problem." Good, I still agree with Mr. Kennedy that the solution must be sought in some other direction. Mr. Kennedy then undertakes to point out the way to the solution, which he does in these words: "The solution, however, can be brought about by direct taxation on the value of land for all revenues necessary for the legitimate expenses of the government, provided that all other indirect taxes on the farmer and the wage earner are at the same time abolished." From now on Mr. Kennedy's views and my own diverge. Mr. Kennedy, like many another single taxer, is evidently sincere in his belief that the Single Tax is a panacea for the age. I have yet to be convinced that the imposition of the Single Tax will abolish poverty. Henry George says: "The association of poverty with progress is the great enigma of our time. It is the riddle which the sphinx of fate puts to our civilization and which not to answer is to be destroyed." Poverty is a blot on our civilization. We have waited long and patiently for the great, the good, the wise of our philosophers and statesmen to impart to us the knowledge of how to abolish poverty. In our desire for light on the subject we look to Borden and his associates at Ottawa for an answer, but they are dumb. They have no solutions to offer. Their much-vaunted national policy is as futile as it is obsolete. We appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was once Canada's greatest statesman, and his colleagues in the House of Commons, and bid them speak, but we receive no answer. Their lips are sealed. Their highly cherished Reciprocity Pact is ineffectual and suggests no remedy, and even Free Trade itself will not remove the ills of poverty. England enjoys Free Trade, and in that land of cast that is heralded in song and story as the home of the brave and the free, out of a population of forty-five million, twelve million are on the verge of starvation. The Single Taxers step into the breach and they tell us they have the key to the solution of the riddle which has puzzled the sages all down the ages. I may say that I have made a careful and exhaustive study of the works of Henry George, the great exponent of Single Tax, and nowhere in his writings has he convinced me that the imposition of the Single Tax will remove the ills of poverty while we allow the great industries of the country to be privately owned. Do not for a moment misunderstand me. I am not opposed to the Single Tax as a means, but not as a cure-all, to bring about a higher and more ideal state of society, socially and economically considered. It is a reform which I would like to see incorporated into our system, and I firmly believe that the Single Tax will become an important factor of our civilization at no distant day. Still I am not going to soar into ecstasies over the great reformations that will take place when the Single Tax becomes part and parcel of our system, as prophesied by the exponents of Single Tax. Mr. Kennedy says in defence of his Single Tax argument: "By taxing land values only we could drive the speculators and the landlords and the drones into some legitimate means of making a living, whereas, at the present time, they are accumulating fortunes and giving nothing in return. If all revenues were raised by a direct

tax on land values there would be no money for the land speculator, as land would have no value except for use, and it would not pay any man to hold it for rent or for a higher price." Mr. Kennedy concludes that the imposition of the Single Tax would result in forcing the large land-owners to place their estates on the market and sell them for what they could get, or to abandon their claims altogether when they would immediately revert to the government. A few men owning large tracts of land no doubt would dispose of their property the best they could or relinquish it altogether, in case they could not sell it, thereby making it easier in a triding way for those of limited means to acquire possession of land, but this would be offset later on. The moneyed kings would rent thousands and perhaps millions of acres, which they would cultivate with the very best machinery, and could thus dispense with the most of manual labor. Today wheat can be produced on the large farms of the West for twenty cents per bushel, whereas it costs the small farmer about forty-eight cents per bushel. Therefore, the large farmer renting fifty or one hundred thousand acres and cultivating it with the latest improvements of production could well afford to give the small agriculturist the wages the latter could make in cultivating his own land, and in the course of time monopoly would supplant competition. Again, the railroads own immense tracts of land, and the imposition of the Single Tax would not curb their power for, possessing a monopoly in transportation, they could discriminate against their competitors and thus annihilate their profits. If the government would impose a franchise tax on the roads, the management could charge this tax to their patrons in advanced rates, and the transportation kings would be as omnipotent as the autocrats of Russia.

JAMES FLETCHER

Kingman, Alta.

SQUARE DEAL; NO FAVORS

Editor, Guide:—I have received thru the mail this week, addressed to me as secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta here (now a thing of the past), a circular from the magazine called the "Canadian Countryman." The editor-in-chief invites us to co-operate with him and his journal in petitioning parliament for the loan of \$40,000,000 to western farmers to aid them in buying animals to go into mixed farming. It is a big scheme alright, but, to my mind it is like pouring water into a sieve. As a man who has lived in Western Canada for nine years and made my living from farming, without any side lines to keep the farm going, I am of the opinion that what we need most is Free Trade with the world. Our whole system of Protection is just one great organization of robbery of the primary producer to enrich a few individuals and provide a fat living to an army of middlemen. I have produced the goods and have received a fair remuneration, but, then comes the rub, there is this army of protected friends ready to take the fruits of my labor. It is like giving two nickels for a dime all along. I claim that the farmers of the West are able to help themselves. Let them send men from among their own people to parliament to do their business, and the men who know where the shoe pinches will very soon get to work to ease the pinch. By spreading this vast amount of money thru the West among the farming community, the government would only create an artificial prosperity, as the protected and their parasites would eventually get it all. When I came here I was a believer in Protection, but since living nine years under Protection, after my previous life under Free Trade, I am sir, without any reservations, first, last and all the time, an advocate of Free Trade. Since this great scheme for the betterment of the West, is in the air, I shall be glad if you can find room for this in your valuable paper, as it would be well to know the opinion of farmers on this subject.

LEONARD T. NOBES

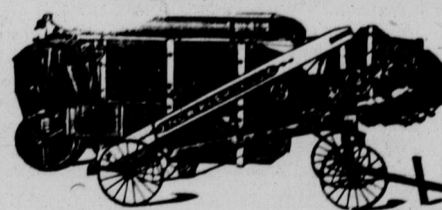
Innisfree, Alta.

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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.

EXECUTIVE MEETING

A meeting of the Executive of the U.F.A. was held in the Central Office on Monday, August 3, the following members being present: W. J. Tregillus, D. W. Warner, Jas. Speakman, E. Carswell and P. P. Woodbridge.

The subject of crops and conditions generally throughout the dry districts of Alberta was discussed and a number of communications from various parties read. Mr. Heenev, representing the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources, was on hand and on being admitted to the meeting expressed the desire of the C.P.R. to do anything possible within reason to help relieve the situation. The matter was discussed thoroughly and a general outline of the actual situation was submitted. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) That the secretary be instructed to prepare a draft memorial, embodying Mr. Speakman's suggestions, with the addition of any further information at his disposal, and that D. W. Warner be authorized to present the memorial in person to Premier Sifton on behalf of the association.

(2) That D. W. Warner be further authorized to interview the Provincial Live Stock Commissioner re situation in regard to live stock.

Direct Legislation

On the subject of Direct Legislation the following resolution was passed: "That the secretary be instructed to distribute copies of the memorial re Direct Legislation to all the cabinet ministers and members of the Provincial Legislature, also to our local unions, and further that Premier Sifton be asked to set a date prior to the opening of the next session for a meeting between representatives of the U.F.A. and the government."

Agricultural Credit

The agricultural credit question again came up for discussion and a resolution passed as follows: "That the secretary be instructed to write to Premier Sifton calling his attention to the fact that, from the public utterances of cabinet ministers, it would appear that the government proposed to submit a system for facilitating agricultural credit at the coming session of the provincial legislature, and asking that an outline of the government's proposals be submitted to this Association for its information at once, or as soon as same could be prepared."

Political Tours Abandoned

A number of resolutions on various matters were then considered and acted upon.

Re the proposal of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to meet Sir R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier at various points during their tour of the West this fall, it was finally decided that, in view of the outbreak of war in Europe, which would of necessity make the movements of these gentlemen very uncertain, and having in mind these and other conditions, it would be inadvisable, if not impossible to arrange for any big program, and it was, therefore, decided to drop the matter so far as Alberta was concerned for the time being. The secretary was instructed to take the question up with the other provinces with a view to having them do likewise.

STAMPEDE AT SARCEE BUTTE

The Sarcee-Butte Local of the U.F.A. was organized on the 17th of February, 1913, by L. B. Hart, of Roseview local and Wm. Woods, of the Carbon local, and has done much ever since. At present there are about fifty members in the local and everyone is for the betterment of the U.F.A. The first cooperative buying was done in the fall of 1913 when the union bought binder twine and a carload of lumber. Since January 1, 1914, the union has bought one car of wire, two of posts,

and two of lumber, and at present their twine order is placed with The Grain Growers' Grain Co. A good saving has been made on everything purchased. The picnic was held on Mr. Bleriot's flats, along the Red Deer River, on July 9. The Sarcee Butte local very successfully made all arrangements for date, place, sports, etc., that go to make up a picnic, which is no small undertaking. The first thing on the program was the baseball game between the Ghost Pine Midgets and the Sarcee Butte Indians which resulted in a tie, seven to seven. The game was called so that the races might start in time, and some good races were had. After these a great picnic dinner was served under the trees along the river, where about 2,500 people who had gathered spent an hour and a half in the shade. The races and sports were again taken up and then the stampede, which was managed by Mr. Wasson, one of our members, and winner of the gold medal in the roping contest at Gleichen. Some very good bucking and roping was done, also wild steer riding. J. Erierson won the bucking contest and Mr. Wasson the roping contest, his time being one minute and twenty seconds. After this the supper was served picnic style, and immediately after this the large crowd assembled around the big dance platform to hear the speakers. Professor Elliott, of Olds, gave a very good lecture on the work and policies of the College of Agriculture. Next, President W. J. Tregillus was called upon, and gave considerable history of the U.F.A. The secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, who was to have been on hand was unable to attend, owing to a multiplicity of calls for speakers, which necessitated the dividing up of the work, and his attendance in another part of the province which, otherwise, would have been without a representative of the U.F.A. Central Office on hand.

LONE RIDGE ACTIVE

Thos. Toreson, secretary of the Lone Ridge Union, reports that the regular meeting of that union was held on July 2, also a picnic, which was well attended. The sale of refreshments netted the union a little over \$18. Four new members were enrolled. A supply of binder twine was secured from the Wood River Local, Ponoka, at \$10.80, laid down in Wetaskiwin.

COWLEY'S GREAT DAY

R. Coates, secretary of Cowley Union No. 106 reports that their membership is increasing rapidly, and now stands at 206 fully paid-up members. They hope to have 220 before the end of the year. They are doing a large cooperative business, having unloaded twelve carloads of grain, flour, feed, coal, posts and binder twine. They also held a large horse sale in the spring, besides selling a car of hogs to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. The business done amounted to something like \$12,710. This, alone, shows that the U.F.A. in the south-west corner of the province is alive and active. They are holding their semi-annual live stock sale on Thursday, October 15. The annual picnic was held on Saturday, July 18. President W. J. Tregillus, Vice-President E. Carswell, and J. Quinsey, director for the Macleod constituency, being in attendance. The weather was perfect and everybody in the best of spirits. Enthusiasm ran high as the large crowds gathered on the grounds and by one o'clock upwards of 800 men, women and children were celebrating the long looked for event. The arrangements were excellent and were carried out in a most efficient and businesslike manner. There was no waiting, not a dull moment or even a hitch in the proceedings. The several committees were more than courteous. A. M. Peel (president), G. W. Buchanan, F. W. Godsal, and J. Kemmis, M.P.P., proved a splendid reception committee, looking well after the visi-

tors and making everyone feel at home. Messrs. Tregillus, Carswell and Quinsey spoke on some of the important questions connected with our organization, these addresses being listened to most attentively. Immediately after the speaking the crowd gathered to where the sports committee, W. C. Robinson, F. Fischer, T. Iredale, C. V. Hodgson, P. Byles, James Smyth, and T. Sheppard, had a large program of events to run off. Great credit is due to this committee, every race being run on schedule time and to everyone's satisfaction. The judges, E. M. Bowerman, P. Fortier and J. E. Patton, proved themselves well on the job, all competitors being well satisfied. A picnic without a baseball game would be out of the question, so the committee arranged for this universal game and one of the best games played in the south took place between Cowley and the River boys, Cowley scoring 12-9 and so winning the much coveted prize. A dance was held in the evening and the music was all that could be desired and was furnished free of charge by Mrs. T. Willett, John MacLaren and H. Franz. Great credit is also due to W. Nickson, J. Bennett, J. J. Lamont, J. Sheffield and T. Sheppard, who managed and supervised the refreshment booth.

A NEW UNION

One of the last unions to report is Big Bend No. 656, organized as a result of a personal visit from President W. J. Tregillus, on June 29. The number of members reported to date is 18, 15 men and 3 ladies. This union, being young, has, of course, had little opportunity to do anything, but with the large number of unions springing up in the vicinity of Innisfail and west of there, the district should show good results in the near future.

BUSINESSLIKE BEGINNING

On July 20 a local was organized near Monitor, which will be known as Stonelaw 655. The union starts with 23 men and 5 lady members, and hopes to get fifteen or twenty more members in the near future. The first meeting was a good one, and sufficient orders were taken right there to make up one carload of lumber. Considerable interest is being shown in the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator local. A number of members in this union really belong to Monitor local, and have paid their dues into that local, but it would seem, from the letter of Thos. Partridge, secretary of the new union, that the old one is not exactly in good health. In any case the old members have agreed to pay their dues into the new local again "for the good of the cause."

WILL BOOST GUIDE

Many Island Lake Union No. 654, was organized on July 4. Lewis Johnson, of Irvine, being president and B. E. Smyth, of Jarvis, secretary-treasurer. Twelve charter members were enrolled. Mr. Johnson has accepted the agency for The Grain Growers' Guide, and hopes to send in a number of subscriptions from that part of the country.

A PROMISING UNION

Battle Bend Union No. 653 was organized on June 27. R. E. Klingen, an active member of our association being in charge. O. P. Oliver, of Battle Bend, was elected secretary. The union starts off with nineteen members and has already sent in a comprehensive order for literature, reports, etc., which would look like business. The Union asks for quotations on a good many different lines of merchandise, which would indicate that they intend to go extensively into the business of bulk purchasing.

ORGANIZED IN DRY BELT

Hillcrest Union No. 652 was organized on June 9, and should really have a number earlier than the one allotted, but thru some oversight the number was only registered recently. The union is paid up for thirty members, but I believe has increased its number since last remittance. They held a picnic in the latter part of July and, in spite of the weather there was a splendid attendance, and a very excellent program was run off. This district is un-

fortunately in the dry belt this year and many of the settlers will need all the assistance we can give them.

START WITH 38 MEMBERS

Ernest Patterson reports the organization of Kirkpatrick Union No. 651. In a letter dated June 29 the union claims 38 members, the no dues have as yet been sent in. However, the cash has been forwarded for a quantity of supplies, including some U.F.A. buttons, and the balance will doubtless come to hand at an early date. Inquiries have been sent in in regard to bulk purchasing and reports of meetings would indicate that there is considerable interest being shown in all branches of the work.

A REPORT WANTED

A union was formed on June 16, to be known as the Deer Creek Valley Local No. 650, by Jas. Burns, of Home Glen, Ponoka, who was afterwards elected president, with R. Stewart as secretary. Thirteen members joined at the opening meeting. This union will be part of the Ponoka District Association, which, it is understood, is one of the most energetic we have in the province, so energetic, in fact, that we have not yet been able to secure a report of their organization. However, this will doubtless come to hand in due time.

FINN'S LAKE UNION

Finn's Lake Union was organized on June 2, and has reported fourteen paid-up members to date. D. A. Fullerton is secretary. Reports of meetings will show that a big variety of subjects are discussed and that the members are endeavoring to make every use of their union.

ORGANIZED THEMSELVES

On June 20, 1914, the settlers in the vicinity of Cappon got together and organized a new local of the U.F.A. without assistance, electing Malcolm McIntyre president and W. Yoke secretary. The number of members joining at the opening meeting was fourteen. From inquiries received, this union evidently intends to take up bulk purchasing and selling of produce extensively, and we should hear of a healthy increase in their membership at an early date.

MISSIONARY WORK

Percy Fielding, secretary of Mannville District Association, again displayed his energy and good will in U.F.A. work when, on June 12, he travelled out to Braes o' Benachie schoolhouse and organized a local at that point. Fourteen members paid their fees.

DUES TO FOLLOW

A. T. Rowell reports under date June 10, the organization of a new union at Delburne, with himself as secretary-treasurer. No further information in regard to this union has as yet been sent in, nor are any dues to hand. I hope that this will be attended to as soon as the busy season is over, if not before.

HILDA UNION HIT

Hilda Union No. 644 was organized by the provincial secretary during his Medicine Hat trip the first week in June. Nineteen members joined at the opening meeting and a number of others have joined since. Unfortunately this is another district that has been very hard hit with the excessive heat, but as soon as circumstances will permit there should be a great field for U.F.A. work in this district.

FLAXLAND ORGANIZED

Maple Union No. 641 was organized at Flaxland on July 18. H. Geo. Lee, of Flaxland, being elected secretary. Twelve members joined at the opening meeting. A number of letters have been received from time to time by the secretary and the union promises well.

A MODEST BEGINNING

Garfield Union No. 642 was organized several months ago, but only reported recently. A Spillman, of Cremona, is secretary. The union has paid up for ten members to date.

The Modern Grain Separator

Continued from Page 7

ment, but is one which usually gives very little trouble. By the arrangement of a centrifugal clutch or a dog the carrier is adjusted to move forward only when the machine has reached a certain speed, thus doing away to a great extent with the possibility of the cylinder becoming choked up full.

General Rules For Operation

The grain separator more than any other machine is dependent largely for its successful operation upon the individual operator. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules by following which the success of threshing operations will be assured. The separator is subject to so many different conditions. Every day and even thru each day the nature of the fitness and condition of the grain to be threshed changes so that the operator must be constantly on the look out for ways of coping with these changed conditions. There are a few general principles which should, however, be observed. In the first place the grain separator should always be level. Efficient work cannot be done unless this condition exists, and it is quite simple usually to comply with this requirement. A few spadefuls of dirt taken from in front of whichever wheel happens to be high or a sheaf thrown under in a low spot will soon remedy any slight tilt which would otherwise waste a large amount of grain. Then there is no economy in crowding a separator. The ideal way is to have a steady stream of straw passing thru. If the sheaves go in in bunches all the grain is not separated from the heads, and then a lull in the feeding comes in which the separator is working practically empty, a big draft results and grain is blown over in addition to that already lost in the straw. The machine should run at the speed which is indicated by the manufacturers. The proper condition for good work in the body of the machine is one which might be likened to a miniature snow storm over the end of the shoe and on the chaffer. When looking into the shoe from the blower the chaff should appear to be constantly in a state of suspension about two inches deep over the chaffer. Hence drafts should be adjusted so that this condition is maintained. In regard to cleaning up around small outfits a good plan is to lay under the tongue and directly beneath the feeder a sheet or large canvas cloth which will catch all the grain shelled out in feeding the machine and will facilitate cleaning up. There are innumerable details which only can be treated by the individual operator, but finally it should be mentioned that it is a mistake to believe that there is any grain separator made which does not waste a single bushel of grain. Such a machine, especially under Western conditions, is an impossibility. But by becoming thoroughly conversant with the machine, by understanding exactly just what each part is intended to perform and then by using a certain amount of common sense and the ingenuity which every farmer must necessarily possess, there is no reason to believe that threshing cannot be carried on by each individual farmer just as economically relatively as any other operation on the farm.

SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, it was decided to follow up the practice previously established and to hold a combination sale of sheep and swine in Regina during the month of October, so that those desirous of obtaining breeding animals could do so at a convenient and opportune time. Included in the sale will be pure-bred males and females in both classes of stock, besides a large number of grade range ewes from two to four years of age. The latter will be supplied at the approximate price of \$7.00 per head f.o.b. Regina. Those desirous of contributing or obtaining stock should communicate with the Secretary, Live Stock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina.



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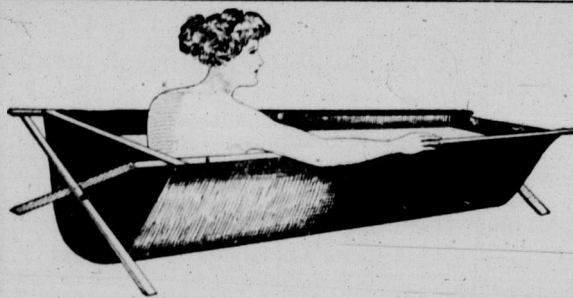
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Farm Women's Clubs

U.F.A. WOMEN ORGANIZING

You will have noticed in the last issue a report from a U.F.A. Auxiliary, and the women in Saskatchewan will be interested to learn that there are several of these societies in Alberta. Mr. Woodbridge, the secretary of the U.F.A., was telling me, when he was in the city recently, that he is planning a rousing convention for the Alberta women in Edmonton, next winter, when it is proposed to get the province organized there, after the manner of Saskatchewan.

That the women's auxiliary to these farmers' organizations is a popular departure there is ample evidence in the almost mushroom growth of the Women Grain Growers in Saskatchewan and in the fact that in Alberta several of the women have gone ahead and formed these societies on their own initiative—more power to them,—and I am sure that if there are others who do not feel like waiting until next winter to get started they can be sure of the cordial co-operation of Mr. Woodbridge and the willing help of Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask., the secretary of the W.G.G.A.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MISS McMANUS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

At the inaugural meeting of the Star City Women Grain Growers' Association, on Saturday, July 11, Miss McManus, of the Albert School, Saskatoon, delivered an able speech on Woman Suffrage.

Miss McManus began by analyzing and classifying the various arguments against Woman Suffrage, and pointed out that, while many good people are against the granting of the vote, all bad people must necessarily have a rooted aversion to it, since the movement is the opponent of very many social ills. That which the liquor traffic, the white slave traffic, and the impure food purveyors most dread is the granting of the franchise to women. The speaker substantiated this bold statement by quoting statistics of the sums paid by these nefarious trades to the anti-suffrage societies.

Discussing the usual arguments brought against Woman Suffrage, Miss McManus said that they fall into two groups: (1) Want of brains. (2) Destruction of the characteristics of womanhood. Dealing with the first, the speaker said that, even if we admit as true that women have not the brains to use the vote if they had it (which, of course, no intelligent person, male or female, does admit), men are not given the vote according to an analysis of their brain power. To be twenty-one years of age and a British subject are the necessary qualifications; and even an ignorant foreigner's vote is as good as that of the most eminent Canadian.

As to the argument that the marking of the ballot will, in some mysterious way, destroy the characteristics of womanhood, "What is womanhood," questioned the speaker; "but the sum total of womanly virtues?" Now why should society, which is at pains to safeguard each virtue singly, fear the destruction of the sum total? If a woman steals, does she not pay the penalty as well as a man? If she murders, does she not hang? If she loses her purity, does society condone the offence? How then could the marking of the ballot destroy all her virtues at one fell blow?

It is sometimes argued that, since women do not fight for their country, they have no right to the vote. This is futile, for if physical force were a qualification Jack Johnson should have five or six votes!

Miss McManus then gave a resume of the history of the Woman Movement, emphasizing the fact that in England, until 1832, women had the vote as well as men, there being only a landed property qualification. She pointed out a fact which deserves to be more widely remembered, namely, that it was by rioting and violence on the part of men that the Reform Bill of 1832 was secured. She showed how this example, as well as the indignation roused by Mr.

Asquith's perfidy in 1911, were the causes of the militant window breaking campaign.

A survey followed of what women have accomplished in those places where they do vote. Infant mortality in New Zealand, during the past five years, has fallen from 13 per cent. to 4 per cent., and is now the lowest in the world. In Australia, three years have altered districts which have been the despair of men for a generation. In six states of the United States women's enfranchisement has meant the immediate passing of better educational, moral and hygienic laws. In California, free technical education has been begun; factory owners and store-keepers have been obliged to give a living wage, and the age of consent has been raised from twelve to eighteen years.

Bringing home the question to our own situation in Saskatchewan, Miss McManus discussed the injustices that exist in our own province; requiring the hand of woman in the effort to abolish them. Is it right, for instance, that a man can sell his homestead from his wife and family? That he can will away his property from his children? That an unmarried woman's heir is her father? That a father can, by will and at will, appoint other guardians for his children than their mother? Is it not just that the wife should have a dower right on the farm she works on? Women of the farms require the ballot almost more than city women. There is always a large vote controlled by capitalists, owners of factories, engineering works, railway yards, etcetera. If the country and village women have the ballot they will have the balance of power.

In conclusion, Miss McManus appealed to the women to talk to their friends, discover and discuss objections, and, by working for Woman Suffrage, to keep even with the men Grain Growers in the way of social uplift. Women are not to consider that they are asking privileges; merely that they are seeking to leave the society of the lunatic and the criminal and to be "persons."



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

HOW ARE THE GARDENS?

Hardly a word have I heard from any of you this summer about gardens, but perhaps the dry weather has played the same havoc with them that it has with the grain crops.

My own garden, thanks to the help of the garden hose, has prospered fairly well, but I have made several mistakes which I will not repeat another year.

In the first place I thinned out the sweet peas to about three inches, as instructed by a booklet given me by the firm from which I bought my seeds. I won't do that again, as I believe they grow better if left much thicker.

Mistake number two was planting clarkia and candytuft in the front of the house where I wanted all summer bloom. Both of these flowers are thru blooming in a few weeks and their ragged stalks are not very lovely to look at after the seeds come on them.

Finally we used pansy plants for the border and have found that they do not spread out sufficiently to make a very satisfactory border along the walk. I must tell you here a very odd thing that we have noticed, which is that the pansies on the south side of the walk are much more bushy and flourishing generally than those on the north side, tho they were all planted at the same time this spring.

So much for my own garden, let me hear how some of the rest of you have prospered this summer.

DIXIE PATTON

IN THE WOODS

I am sitting in the shady woods watching Nature's children. An oriole is flying back and forth with grass and wild cotton in her beak, and she carries it to the high and slender branch of a tree.

Hark! What is that sound? It is the sound of pattering feet and there appears a little grey rabbit, and sits down on the moss and begins to gnaw the bark of a green poplar.

Grrrr, grrrr! What is that? A woodpecker digging a hole in the side of a tree, and there he flies away (probably to his nest) with a worm in his beak.

There goes a bumble bee, buzzing as he goes from flower to flower.

There are a half dozen king birds chasing an old hawk. Now and then they fly at him and peck him. Now one of them lights on the victim's back while the rest fly around, giving him an occasional peck, while the one that is on his back gives the unhappy hawk a peck on the head and flies off, and so they keep on tormenting him till he is forced to alight on the ground to keep them off.

While watching the before mentioned things, the oriole, which I have already spoken of, had her nest nearly finished.

WALLACE SHOWMAN, Age 10, Leopoldville, Alta.

MY TAME GOPHERS

About three years ago I had three tame gophers. One of them got his leg broken and papa wanted to kill him, but I didn't like to see it killed, so he didn't do it.

A man, who was working here, caught another and it got its leg broken, so, while I was gone to school, they killed it. Then we caught another and put it in the pail with the remaining tame one and next morning they were both gone.

The tame gopher came back to the house.

One day, when mother was scrubbing the floor, my tame gopher was out of doors and came into the house thru a hole in the screen and stood there till mother opened the door.

We fed him oats, wheat and grass and he drank water and milk.

He was afraid when he saw a chicken and would run into the house.

One day, when I was getting ready for school, I heard him squeal and I ran out, but all too late. The cat had got

him. I never had a tame gopher since. HARRIET PORTER, Age 10, Gadsby, Alta.

TWO TOWN DOGS

In our town there are two dogs who both want to be the boss. One is a bulldog, who is very fond of play, and he does play whenever he gets the chance to.

The other dog is a St. Bernard and he likes to do everything he gets the chance to do to spoil the bulldog's fun.

One day on the street the bulldog was playing with a board. The St. Bernard saw him, and, going and getting the board he broke it up and forced the bulldog to go back to his mistress and give up his play entirely for the rest of the evening.

LIZZIE BLATCHEFORD, Age 12, Bradwardine, Man.

TAME HAWKS

Two years ago I found a red tailed hawk's nest in a tall black poplar tree, and when I climbed the tree two full grown young hawks flew out and lit on a hill about a hundred yards away. So I shot down the tree and went and caught them, after getting some scratches from their claws. Then I carried them home and tied them by the legs to an old barrel. They would eat rabbits, gophers, squirrels and young crows, and if I put their meat on the ground they would life it onto their barrel.

When I had had them about two weeks I let them loose. I called one King and the other Queen, and when I called them they would come to me and let me catch them. When I fed them they would carry their food away, even if it were a rabbit, and eat it in some quiet place.

One day my youngest sister, who was only six, took a mouse out to them and one of them chased her into the house and she had to throw the mouse away. But one day they started to eat chickens, so my father got a stick and then he called them to him and killed them.

HAROLD RANDALL, Age 13, Kelso, Sask.

THE BIRDS' SUMMER

One day in spring I was sitting in the porch when suddenly I heard a flood of beautiful music, and there perched on the highest branch of a tree sat a beautiful little robin. The sweet south wind blew fresh and smelt fresh. It moved the bough of the tree on which sat the robin singing his most beautiful song of spring. I heard him singing every day, until I heard two robins and it was his mate.

One day I saw the mother bird carrying a little stick and immediately knew what she meant to do with it. I watched her where she flew, and lit right in a leafy maple tree. There she left the twig and flew to get more and more. She was busy from early in the morning till late at night. In two or three days the nest was all finished. My brother climbed the tree in about two days after and the first egg had been laid. It took the little birds about three weeks to hatch. When they were hatched they were very ugly looking, because they had no feathers on. They had a large yellow mouth. They seemed to be all mouth. But no matter what they were like the old birds were very proud of them. When it rained the old mother bird kept them warm with her fuzzy wings. The father bird brought worms.

When they were learning to fly they thought hopping was flying. They tried and tried, and at last they learned how to fly. All the time they were learning the old birds were very anxious and flew around them. If anything went to go near them the old birds chirped pitifully for them to go away.

At last the autumn came and then all the birdies flew away to the south, but they will come back in the spring.

GLADYS NORTHEY, Age 10



The Secret of Good butter making is the Salt used Windsor Dairy Salt

The Steel-Ribbed Fire-Pot

saves one ton of coal in every seven, because it radiates the heat into the house before it has a chance to escape up the chimney.

The Fused Joints absolutely prevent the escape of dust or gas into the house for all time because the heat can never loosen them.

The Large Circular Water Pan provides an even, sufficient supply of moisture to all the house. The independent grate bars shake the fire properly and economically, without the use of a poker.

These Features are found only in the



Sold by
Clare & Brockest Limited
Winnipeg

Farmers' Market Place

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

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AT MISSION, B.C.—We have received instructions to offer for sale the following parcels of property situated at Mission, British Columbia: Lot 1—Consisting of the well known Pickwick Fruit Ranch of fourteen acres, planted with fruit trees, raspberries and straw berries; with a portion devoted to raising Nursery Stock. This Ranch is located close to the centre of the city of Mission in what will undoubtedly in a few years be the choicest residential district in the Fraser Valley. The fine panoramic view obtained from the ranch is one seldom to be met with. Mission is forty miles from the metropolitan city of Vancouver, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having a service of six trains daily each way. The ranch is so laid out that we can sell a quarter, half or the whole. Parcel 2—Lot 2 consists of thirty five lots, approximately four acres, about one and one-half miles from the centre of the city of Mission. Lot 3—Consists of business property right in the centre of the city of Mission. For further particulars apply to the Real Estate Department of the Canadian Credit Men's Trading Association Limited, 222 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. 31-2

FARMS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND—CHICKENS, Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, good soil, good roads, splendid transportation, all land within three miles from a railway station. We have tracts 40 acres upwards at \$45.00 per acre on five year terms. Rich soil, suitable for mixed farming. We want actual settlers, not speculators. Two railroads through property. Lumber mills within three miles. Annual rainfall about 30 inches. Abundant sunshine, close to sea and our seaside resort Qualicum Beach, the most unique resort on the Northwest Pacific Coast. Good neighbors, population trebled in twelve months. Do not hesitate to write for particulars. Merchants' Trust and Trading Co. Ltd., Land Dept., 404-407 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C. 281f

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE IMPROVED farm of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regina. Most of it fenced and re-fenced, in one of the best dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 150 acres under cultivation. All summer fallowed this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good connections. Price \$24 per acre, \$1,250 cash, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask. 281f

FRUIT FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST districts of British Columbia—Columbia Valley, south of Golden on Columbia River. Splendid soil, ideal climate. Good shipping facilities to prairie and coast markets. Property adjoins Hot Springs. Blocks of from ten acres up to \$125 per acre on easy payments. Company will develop if purchaser prefers. Full information from British Canadian Securities Limited, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C. 30-6

EXCHANGE YOUR FARM FOR WINNIPEG or Minneapolis revenue bearing property. Redman and Swanson 814-16 Somerset Block Winnipeg 31-3

OKANAGAN IMPROVED FRUIT LOTS for sale or exchange for farm lands. For particulars apply owner, Box 120, Sumnerland, B.C.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

J. A. MAHARG, MOOSE JAW, BREEDER Holsteins, Berkshires, Leicester sheep.

20 SHORTHORN BULLS—LARGE HERD Registered and Grade Females, Clydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Boushield, Macgregor, Man. 151f

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 311f

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and lambs, 200 range ewes and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 registered Shrop rams. 251f

FENCE POSTS

F. J. BOSSLEY, DEALER IN LARGE SIZE Split Cedar Fence Posts, Corral Poles and Posts, Telephone Poles, etc., Solsqua, B.C.

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 most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

WA WA DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—Large, improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over all breeds, Regina Winter Fair, on foot and carcass. Now offering 15 August and October boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking orders for March, April and May Pigs from 20 of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios not akin. Everything priced to sell. Money back return paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship, C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., or G.N.R. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 151f

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR—A few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 171f

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE—Smooth, prolific stock. Geo. R. Ball, West Salisbury, Alta. 28-6

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE—PURE bred, April and May farrow, prices reasonable. Chas. Ketchen, Wadena, Sask. 33-3

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 26-16

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—J. A. SMITH Pengarth, Sask. 14-24

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR Sale.—From April litters. Boars, \$11.00; Sows, \$9.00 each. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY Improved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lip-ton, Sask. 311f

ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, \$22; 6 Chester White weaners, \$7 a pair; 20 other weaners, \$5 a pair. F.O.B. Hat-ton, Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask.

DOGS FOR SALE

WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE—PAR- ents very fast and sure killers; killed 35 wolves last season. Pups \$5.00 each, \$8.00 pair, on board. Springside, Sask. W. C. Davis 32-2

HORSES

FORCED SALE OF VALUABLE STAL- lions.—To close out the affairs of the company the following valuable stallions are offered for sale at a sacrifice, namely: Bay Belgian, "Caesar De Maehlin," champion of Canada, holds the gold medal taken at Calgary, July, 1913; weight over 2,000 lbs. Shire stallion, "Natchy King," a perfect horse, weight 1,875 lbs. Grey Percheron, "Cadixon," weight 1,900 lbs. Horses may be seen at Kerrobert, Sask., on application to G. T. Kidd, and, as they must be sold without delay, can be had at bargain prices for cash, or on terms to responsible parties. W. C. Kidd, Listowel, limited, Proprietors. 31-3

BELGIAN STALLIONS—WE HAVE GRAND- sons of "Indigene du Fostean," champion of Belgium for five consecutive years, for sale. All good, sound, fine quality horses, bred in the country. For particulars: Belgian Horse Ranch, Pimex Creek, Alta. 31f

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, Man.—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales. Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 32-3

AUCTIONEERS

LAYZELL AND DURNO—LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Street, Calgary. Have always on hand carload lots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Reference: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary. 171f

BUTTER, EGGS AND CREAM

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRO- duce Co.—We are paying more money for cream. Write us for prices. We remit with each shipment, guarantee honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

LULU POULTRY FARMS SUMMER SALE of Rocks, Reds, and Leghorns, Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets that will start you right, at reasonable prices. Can make up trios or pens for best results and guarantee satisfaction. Robt. Wilson, Prop., Eburne Station, B.C. 331f

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT—CASE Twenty Horsepower Steam Engine and Red River Special Separator, in good repair, with engine, tank and trucks, etc., for one-quarter price of cost. Apply Mrs. A. Booth, Heyden, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 H.P. Traction Engine.—Apply The North American Machinery Co., Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg. 30-4

MISCELLANEOUS

TO FRUIT GROWERS—THE UNDER- signed will receive quotations on car of apples, containing 60 barrels of Spys, balance to be Nos. 1 and 2 of any other winter variety, to be delivered at Oak River, Man. by Oct. 31, 1914. D. S. Black, Sec., Grain Growers' Association, Oak River, Man. 33-34

APPLES—WINTER VARIETIES—BUY direct from the grower. Carlots a specialty. Prices quoted on application. T. S. Dinsmore, Hillsdale Fruit Farm, Box 30, Thornbury, Ont. 31-5

WANT STOCK TO WINTER FOR CASH OR shares. C. A. Gallagher, Govan, Sask.

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS' Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports, Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$1.25 per ton (Mine, run \$1.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 341f

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD., EAST CAL- gary.—Specialties "Saree" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers, Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 31-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE WITH TWO CHIL- dren, Boy 7, Girl 15, want situation. Anything. Girl would take situation in same district. Freer, c/o Post Office, Eigenheim, Sask.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED—ENGINEER TO RUN STEAM tractor. A. Jolley, Minnota, Man. 33-3

BAFRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, MC Greey Block, Winnipeg. 91f

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN- nedosa, Man. 531f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR- risters, etc., 204 A. Bonnar, K.C., W. H. Trueman, LL.B., Ward Hollands, Offices 502-504, Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 21f

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Did you ever notice the thick, compact, matted formation which fall wheat makes when growing? And did it ever occur to you that such crop would make splendid pasture if only a small area were sown down? Fall wheat from a milling standpoint will not compare with the hard spring wheat grown in the West, and taking into consideration the small yield, the cost of production and the price which can be obtained for fall wheat it is very doubtful if it can be profitably grown for grain, but it ought to make great pasture in the late fall and early spring. Now is the time to seed a little as an experiment.

Get your orders in for repairs for the separator right away. Don't take any chances on delays this year.

Are you going to buy new binder canvases this year? If so, a good plan is to paint them with boiled linseed oil so as to protect them from the wet. New canvases treated in this way will wear much longer and will not shrink in damp grain, thus doing away to a large extent with the objectionable habit which canvases often have of tightening up and breaking off a buckle in the morning when the dew or frost is on the grain.

When you finished summerfallowing did you rub a little grease or oil over the plow shares to keep them from getting pitted with rust? If you did not, put a little on the first time you go past the plows. It will be worth while, probably saving a day later on when the shares will not clean as readily as they should.

While you are oiling up the binder after dinner make it a point to tighten up any loose nuts you may notice. Do this at the time you see the loose nut and have a wrench handy in your hip pocket all the time you are oiling up. Attention to small details such as this will oftentimes make the difference between three or four acres cutting in a day if a nut is lost and one of the right size is not in the tool box.

Take up any play there happens to be in the wooden pitman rod with thin pieces of leather. Play in this part is often the cause of a broken knife.

Carry a few more extra links, nuts and bolts in the tool box than you think you will need. The other fellow in the field may need some.

Don't forget to attend to the colt's feet. During the summer out to pasture the colts feet will soon change their shape and become worn unevenly. When this is the case it has the effect of producing bad action, and often, too, trouble with crooked joints. The colt's feet should be kept short at the toe, thus encouraging growth at the heel, and if attended to during the early part of the year so that the colt becomes used to the process, a rasp will be the only tool usually needed to rub down the toe or wall of the hoof as required.

To all appearances there will not be much difficulty experienced in many localities this year in cutting grain in wet land. The weather seems to have been dry almost everywhere, but if any difficulty of this nature is likely to be experienced, if the bull wheel of the binder becomes clogged up and slides over the wet ground, a good remedy will be found by just driving the bull wheel up on to a slush scraper. Then with a binder engine to work the moving parts, the horses will be able to handle the binder in wet ground with out any trouble and the grain will be cut quite easily.

Never cut a crop of alfalfa hay after September 5.

Keep all the young stock growing. Don't forget them at this busy time. Give the calves a few crushed oats in the skim milk, and see that the colts have access to some grain every day.

E. J. T.

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

BIG INTERESTS AT WORK

Following is a copy of a letter sent to local secretaries in explanation of non-fulfilment of some of the twine orders placed thru this office. It throws an interesting side-light upon the methods employed to prevent the development of co-operative purchasing by our locals.

"We have been aware ever since it became known to the public that the farmers of Saskatchewan were buying a very large amount of twine direct from the manufacturer thru this association, that malign influences have been at work with an evidently definite plan to thwart this action on the part of our organization. Many unwarranted, untruthful and malicious reports have from time to time been circulated by antagonistic interests regarding our twine, and everything possible has been done to discourage the farmers from going around the middlemen in their purchasing. Our enemies went so far as to show samples of very inferior twine and to declare this to be the twine which the farmers would get if they purchased thru the association. Another report circulated was that the twine which we were selling is an inferior article which had been rejected by the Argentine Republic while on the other hand an effort was made to convince the manufacturer that our locals could not pay for the twine they had ordered.

"We have, therefore, been fully cognizant of the fact that our enemies were active and would resort to dishonorable means if by so doing they could defeat the farmers' movement. We were not prepared, however, to find it possible for them to strike us, as they have done, thru the Customs Department. Considerable quantities of the twine ordered had already come into the country and some of it was in the hands of farmers, when, just at a crucial time during the abnormal ripening of our grain when a few days' delay to the twine en route would force the farmers to buy locally from the regular dealers, we were informed by railway authorities that all our twine, either at the border or within the Dominion was placed under seizure by the Customs officials under the suspicion that it was made in an American prison. There is no import duty on binder twine, but there is a law, of which we were fully aware, prohibiting prison-made twine coming into Canada.

"So far as I am aware, no other twine coming into Canada from the United States has been seized by the Canadian Customs, the one of the largest importers has been buying heavily from the factory which made ours, and I can offer no satisfactory explanation to you for the action of the Customs Department in this connection. This twine was manufactured at Miamisburg, Ohio, the factory which our Mr. Green visited in the spring, and was never within many miles of any prison, but the simple suspicion that the Grain Growers might be getting American prison-made twine seems to have justified the authorities in making the seizure.

"It was necessary for the manufacturer to go to Ottawa to clear the matter up. While adjustment was pending I appealed to the Customs authorities to permit the twine to proceed to destination in bond but they refused to permit the twine to move. From seven to nine days' delay was occasioned by this seizure and this at a time when the grain was very rapidly approaching phenomenally early maturity and was quite sufficient to make it impossible for our patrons to wait for it. In consequence we had to cancel all orders where the twine was not at or very close to destination at the time of seizure.

"It is quite evident that the large twine dealers have sufficient twine on hand to meet all demands and that because of this arbitrary interference with our own supply they are now

able to unload, at good prices, the twine, which otherwise they would have been obliged to carry over until another season, because of the partial failure of the crop. We shall not allow this experience to discourage us, however, for it demonstrates most clearly the imperative necessity of thorough organization on the part of the farmers of Saskatchewan, and an absolute loyalty to the splendid farmers' organization of this province in order that we may show a solid and impregnable front to all who are opposed to the cooperative activities of this association.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

GLENELLEN PROGRESSING

Still we come! Enclosed find \$5.00, being fees for ten new members. This brings our membership to nearly the half hundred mark. Our Branch was organized in March of this year. Today we have 47 members. We have built a Grain Growers' hall, which was opened on July 22 by a picnic and dance. Four years ago there were only two or three settlers where today we have this fast-growing branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

J. J. SEYMOUR,
Sec., Glenellen Association.

GOOD TIME AT NEULANDS

I herewith enclose you money order for \$9, membership fees. We held our annual picnic and dance on the 10th July. The weather was gloriously fine and a large crowd had a good time.

GEORGE H. HANANT,
Sec., Neulands Association.

RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE

"Whereas a portion of the public press of Saskatchewan has attacked the integrity of Chas. A. Dunning and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.,

"Be it resolved, That we, the directors of the Guernsey Co-operative Association, express our entire confidence in the executive and management of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co."

J. ELDON BERGEY,
Secretary, Guernsey Association.

FAVOR STANDARD FORMS

I have been instructed by our local to forward you the following resolution and to ask you to bring it before the Central Association and to urge the government to pass them:

"Whereas we, the members of the Parkman G.G.A., understand the government proposes enacting legislation re a standard form of lien note, we wish to emphatically endorse this proposal and further ask that a standard form of promissory note be made legal also."

C. W. HUSK,
Sec., Parkman Association.

ALBERMARLE ORGANIZED

Your favor of the 30th, with papers, duly received. We got a meeting together on the 25th of July at Albermarle schoolhouse and formed a local association. The following officers were elected: President, Jno. Rooney; vice-president, W. F. Byers; directors, Geo. A. Huck, E. J. Fitzgerald, I. S. Blais, Carl Martinson, C. C. Blais, W. F. Lawrence; secretary, G. Stroyan.

We have 11 paid-up members and I enclose \$5.50 membership fees.

G. STROYAN, Secretary.

CROPS BURNED UP

I have been instructed to notify you of the following resolution passed by the Fiske G.G.A.:

"Whereas it has been deemed expedient to solicit assistance of the provincial government on behalf of the farmers (from Rosetown to Alsask), that we ask the provincial government to use their influence with the numer-

GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE SHEEP WELSH PONIES

We have a big selection of animals of both sexes always on hand. Our success both in the show ring and with breeding stock is guarantee for the quality of our animals. Write us, or better, visit us whether you wish to buy or not. Prices and terms reasonable.

P. M. BREDT P.O. 2089 Phone M. 1003 Calgary, Alta.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

The OLDEST IMPORTERS of CLYDESDALES in NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD



Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

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

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

LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

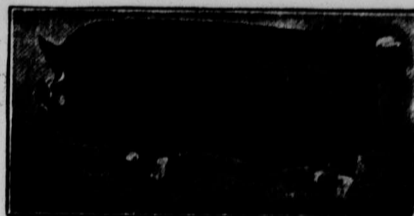
SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD., SUFFIELD, ALTA.
W. A. McGregor, Sup't of Farms

TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.
HIGH HOW STOCK FARM THOS. NOBLE DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

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

STRATHMORE FARM BERKSHIRES



English type Berkshires from some of the choicest foundation stock in Canada. We are now offering pigs of either sex or pairs not akin, from April and May litters, all splendid specimens of this very popular breed, well grown, long, smooth, typical English bacon Berks. Can ship to any express station in the four provinces.

Price, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; f.o.b. Strathmore, Alberta. Pedigrees included in the price and furnished promptly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

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Rice & Whaley Limited

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Think "Saska"

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Saska Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct	Dec	May
Aug. 11	107 1/2	106 1/2	111
Aug. 12	105 1/2	104 1/2	110 1/2
Aug. 13	104 1/2	103 1/2	110
Aug. 14	101	100	106 1/2
Aug. 15	99 1/2	98 1/2	105
Aug. 17	98	98	104 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 14)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage	81.14
No. 1 hard wheat, part car	1.11
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, old, to arrive	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, wild onions	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.05
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	11.00
No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car	96
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car	99
No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car, Montana	95
No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car	97
No. 4 hard wheat, 1 car, smutty	98 1/2
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car	81
No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	79
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	79
Sample grade corn, 2 cars	78 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	38 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	39
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	38 1/2
Sample oats, 1 car	36
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	38
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	37 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	39 1/2
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	39 1/2
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	39 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	39 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 15—Close 1 24 1/2; Prev. 1 24 1/2. Manitoba No. 1, per bushel 81 24 1/2; Manitoba No. 2, per bushel 1 24 1/2; Manitoba No. 3, per bushel 1 24 1/2.

Futures Weak
 October, per bushel 1 13 1/2; 1 17 1/2
 December, per bushel 1 19 1/2

Basic of exchange on which prices per bushel are based: 1 18 1/2 2 3—Manitoba Free Press.

Weakness in Winnipeg and American markets yesterday was an incentive for renewed pressure here and at the opening. October was nominally at 1 1/2 cents lower. Following the opening there was further pressure and just before the close October sold at 3 1/2 cents lower than yesterday. Weakness in spot, with nearby cargoes under pressure and neglected, with a parcel of red winter offered at 35 shillings, helped the decline. Prospects are for larger arrivals in a few days, with the awaiting orders, cargoes numbering eight. There is no extreme scarcity in the United Kingdom, and the favorable outlook for the home crop, as indicated by the official report, is serving to temper feeling here. Spot weak, 1 to 2 lower, with extreme pressure in soft winter wheat, which is freely offered.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Aug. 15—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 1,171 cattle, 1,608 sheep, 5,503 hogs, and 43 horses. The demand for good beef continued strong with hardly enough coming to the market to supply the demand. Some good steers were sold at 86 85, and we believe a little better stuff would have brought 87 00. There were a good many of the common butcher steers in which sold at 86 85 to 86 00. We look for the prices to be about the same for next week. Dealers quote the following prices: Steers, choice butcher, 86 85; common, 86 36; feeders, 85 50 to 85 75; stockers, light, 84 50 to 85 50. Heifers, choice, heavy, 85 50; common, 85 00; stockers, 84 50; light, 85 00. Cows, choice heavy, 85 25; common, 84 25 to 84 75; thin, 84 00 to 84 50. Calves, heavy, 86 00 to 87 00; light, to 200 lbs., 88 00. Springers, choice, 86 50 to 88 00; common, 86 00 to 86 50. Bulls, common, 84 00 to 84 75. Oxen, choice, 84 00 to 85 00; common, 83 50. Lambs, milk, 87 00. Sheep, wethers, 85 75; ewes, 85 25. Hogs were strong all week and took a steady climb, opening on Monday at 88 10 and closing Friday at 88 75. Buyers should be a little careful for the coming week as all markets have broken during the week and this is sure to affect this market. Choice hogs off cars, 88 10 to 88 75; fed and watered, 87 95 to 88 60.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Aug. 14—Estimated receipts at Union stockyard today: Cattle, 400; calves, 300; hogs, 3,600; sheep, 800; cars, 79.

Cattle—The small supply of cattle here today commanded the same rates as on Thursday practically, both killers and stockers moving on a firm basis and averaging stronger than a week ago, with good to choice kinds scarce and higher sellers than at that time. Dairy cows were unimproved and very few good milkers or springers were offered. Veal calves dropped a quarter from Thursday's closing basis and sold half a dollar under the best time early that day, top sorts making \$10 25 today and other grades at corresponding decline. Representative sales: Butcher Bulls—1, 1,170 lbs., 86 25; 1, 1,590 lbs., 86 10; 11, 1,265 lbs., 85 95; 4, 1,020 lbs., 85 85; 4, 740 lbs., 85 25; 4, 634 lbs., 85 00. Stock Cows and Heifers—1, 500 lbs., 85 75; 1, 880 lbs., 84 90; 1, 960 lbs., 84 50. Veal Calves—32, 161 lbs., 10 25; 1, 160 lbs., 89 50; 6, 153 lbs., 89 00; 3, 176 lbs., 88 75; 2, 140 lbs., 87 00; 1, 310 lbs., 84 75. Butcher Cows and Heifers—1, 1,080 lbs., 87 00; 1, 1,030 lbs., 86 60; 2, 1,105 lbs., 86 35; 3, 886

lbs., 86 25; 2, 870 lbs., 86 00; 2, 985 lbs., 85 50; 1, 1,040 lbs., 85 00. Cutters and Cannors—1, 820 lbs., 84 75; 1, 1,030 lbs., 84 50; 1, 670 lbs., 84 25; 2, 920 lbs., 84 00; 2, 780 lbs., 83 75; 2, 725 lbs., 83 65; 1, 890 lbs., 83 50.

Another ten cent advance was scored in the hog trade today and the effects of Wednesday's sharp break were practically offset. Spread of sales extended from 88 60 to 89 00, while the bulk of the droves earned 88 75 to 88 80. Receipts expanded in volume somewhat and were the largest in a week and a half.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 14—Hogs—Receipts 10,000. 10 to 15 cents higher. Bulk \$9 10 to \$9 40. Light, \$9 10 to \$9 60, mixed, \$8 80 to \$9 55. Heavy, \$8 55 to \$9 40. Rough, \$8 55 to \$8 75. Pigs, \$7 00 to \$8 80.

Cattle—Receipts 4,500; strong. Beeves, \$7 25 to \$10 60; steers, \$6 40 to \$9 30; cows and heifers, \$3 75 to \$9 30; stockers and feeders, \$5 50 to \$8 10; calves \$8 50 to \$11 75.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; slow and steady. Sheep, \$5 30 to \$6 15; yearlings, \$6 00 to \$7 10; lambs, \$6 00 to \$8 65.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Aug. 14, 1914—

1914	1913
1 Hard	23,648 40
1 Nor.	916,604 00
2 Nor.	282,77 40
3 Nor.	119,083 30
No. 4	34,195 10
Others	353,667 50
This week	1,729,972 50
Last week	1,806,111 20
Decrease	76,138 30

Decrease 76,138 30 Decrease 618,688 34

1914	1913
1 C.W.	2,982 32
2 C.W.	244,442 04
3 C.W.	29,850 21
Ex. 1 Fd.	5,758 17
Others	55,377 06
This week	338,411 12
Last week	734,086 05
Decrease	395,674 27

Decrease 395,674 27 Decrease 493,376 06

1914	1913
1 C.W.	49,837 44
2 C.W.	65,577 27
3 C.W.	22,758 38
Feed	11,017 30
Others	12,557 28
This week	161,749 23
Last week	155,037 00
Increase	6,712 23
Last year's total	1,828,996 41
This year's total	435,498 44

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914 (lake)	272,593	426,485	29,259
(rail)	68,742	14,372	1,602
1913 (lake)	837,490	778,999	75,671
(rail)	85,244	20,867	1,032

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending August 14, 1914—

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	1,729,972	338,411
Total	1,914,067	397,528
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,207,143	1,030,779
At Buffalo and Duluth	Not Reported	Not Reported
Total this week	Not Complete	Not Complete
Total last week	9,267,229	3,047,449
Total last year	4,442,736	6,079,284

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, August 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	81 05 1/2	81 09 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	1 03 1/2	1 06 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	98 1/2	1 03 1/2
3 white oats	46	39 1/2
Barley	51 57	55 6
Flax, No. 1	1 30	1 57
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1 01 (Sept.)	98 1/2
Dec. wheat	1 00	1 00 1/2
Winnipeg Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top	87 65	81 50
Hogs, top	8 75	9 35
Sheep, yearlings	5 00	7 15

Winnipeg Livestock Stockyard Receipts

Live stock receipts at the Union Stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle 2,401, calves 53, hogs 9,616, and sheep 566.

Cattle

There have been received at the yards for disposal during the past week about 750 more cattle than during the previous week, and since the number of choice cattle included in the offering has been very small the tendency has been towards a lower market price. Eastern shippers are eager for the choice cattle, but if such are not available they are not inclined to make up on the lower grade offerings. A couple of loads of western steers averaging between 1,200 and 1,250 were sold during the past week for \$7.65, all other offerings, tho, sold at a lower figure. Many of the cattle now for sale are not fat enough for butcher stock, but, on the other hand, they are too good to sell as feeders. It is quite difficult to sell such cattle at satisfactory prices, the bulk going for from \$6.25 to \$6.75. Heifers are selling at from \$6.50 to \$7.00 and best cows from \$6.00 to \$6.50. This week there has been a good demand for choice oxen, the price ranging from \$4.50 to \$6.25. Veals are not selling so well just now on account of the fact that of the few offerings so many are poor and thin. These calves will only fetch from \$5.00 to \$6.50, while choice veals will sell as high as \$8.50.

Hogs

The war situation seems to have had most effect upon the hog market, doubtless due to the fact that canned meats will be so much in demand. The market has been extremely unsettled, ranging up and down with almost equal regularity, so that just at present no definite opinion can be advanced as to the probable price from week to week. Last Monday hogs sold for \$8.75, on Tuesday they were up to \$9, Wednesday saw them reach the \$9.50 mark and Thursday chronicled a decline to \$9 again. Just now the offerings are fair and the trade is paying \$3.75. It is probable this price will hold for a few days.

Sheep

The sheep offerings are a little increased just now, farmers culling out their flocks preparatory to breeding and winter keeping. Best lambs sell from \$5.50 to \$8, with best mutton sheep at from \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Owing to the tightness of the money market and the grave situation in Europe there is not very much possibility of an advance in price being obtained for any of the farm products other than grain for some time to come. In regard to butter, consumers will rather go without than pay a greatly enhanced price, so that today (Monday) dealers quote practically the same prices as those ruling during last week. Fancy dairy butter is still worth 20 cents a pound, No. 1 dairy sells for 18 cents, and, owing to a smaller supply of crock butter being sent from the farms, the price for good round lots is 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs

There is no change in the price of eggs. Dealers state that the receipts are just as bad as ever and that there is not much probability of any advance in price during the next few days. Farmers should take advantage of the offer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and obtain free a candling device with full instructions, with which all eggs can be properly tested. Eggs are worth 16 to 18 cents per dozen subject to candling.

Potatoes

There is scarcely any change in the price paid for potatoes this week. Practically no new potatoes are for disposal yet from local points and the bulk of the supply comes at present from the south. Dealers are paying 95 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

There is a little alteration in cream prices this week, sour cream having gone up a cent in value. Otherwise there is no change, and dealers state that the prices given herewith are likely to hold for a week or so. Sweet cream is worth 30 cents per pound of butter fat, sour cream is 23 cents, and milk is selling for \$1.65 per hundred pounds.

Hay

The hay market is steady with a slight downward tendency. Prices have not varied much and offerings are good. There is a probability of a drop in prices in the course of a few days. Just now quotations are similar to those of last week, Timothy being from \$15 to \$17 per ton, Red Top from \$11 to \$12, Upland \$10 to \$12, Midland \$8 to \$10.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 11 to August 17 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5		2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1N.W.	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Aug. 11	111 1/2	109 1/2	104 1/2								56	55			148				
12	110 1/2	108 1/2	102 1/2								57	56	52	51					
13	108 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2				47	46	46	44	44	57	56	52	51	137	134		
14	105 1/2	103 1/2	98 1/2				47	46	45	45	44	57	56	52	51	130	127		
15	103	101 1/2	97				47	46	45	45	44	57	56	52	51	131	128		
17	102 1/2	100 1/2	96						46	45	44				137	134			

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 17

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	102 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	Cattle	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	102 1/2	107 1/2	93	Choice steers	7 40-7 65	7 25-7 50		Fancy dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	96	104	88	Best butcher steers and heifers	7 00-7 25	7 00-7 25	5 50-5 75	No. 1 dairy	18c	18c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.			80	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 50-6 75	6 50-6 75	5 00-5 25	Good round lots	15c-16c	14c-15c	17c-18c
No. 4			72	Best fat cows	6 00-6 25	5 75-6 00	4 75-5 25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5			67 1/2	Medium cows	5 25-5 75	4 75-5 25	4 00-4 50	Strictly new laid	16c-18c	16c-18c	22c-23c
No. 6			60	Common cows	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	2 50-3 00	Potatoes			
Feed				Best bulls	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	4 00-4 25	New	95c	95c	60c
Cash Oats			35 1/2	Com'n and medium bulls	4 50-4 75	4 50-4 75	3 50-3 75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.				Choice veal calves	7 75-8 50	7 75-8 50	7 50-8 00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	30c
Cash Barley	56	46		Heavy calves	5 00-6 50	6 50-7 00	6 00-7 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	22c	25c
No. 3				Best milkers and springers (each)	860-875	860-875	860-875	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81 65	81 65	81 60
Cash Flax				Common milkers and springers (each)	845-850	845-850	840-850	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	137	136		Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	812	812	8 9
Wheat Futures				Choice hog	8 35-8 75	8 35-8 75	89 25	No. 1 Upland	812	812	8 8
October	98	105 1/2	90 1/2	Heavy sows	86 75	86 75	7 00-7 50	No. 1 Timothy	817	817	8 14
December	98	104	88 1/2	Stags	85 50	85 50	5 00-5 50				
May	104 1/2	111	93 1/2	Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs	7 50-8 00	7 50-8 00	7 00-7 50				
October	46 1/2	48	37 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00</				

LUMBER PRICES

On British Columbia Coast Lumber in car-load lots of not less than 18,000 feet, including freight paid to towns taking a 40 cent rate from Vancouver. Other points on application.

2x4—12 to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	\$19.50
2x4—10, 18, 20 and 22 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	20.50
2x6, 2x8—8 to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	19.50
2x6, 2x8—18 to 22 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	20.50
2x10 or 2x12—8 to 16 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	19.50
2x10 or 2x12—18 to 22 ft. No. 1 Fir Dimensions	21.50
1x6—No. 1 Fir or Cedar Shiplap	18.50
1x8, 10 or 12 in. No. 1 Fir or Cedar Shiplap	19.50
1x4—No. 1 Fir or Cedar Boards	17.50
1x6—No. 1 Fir or Cedar Boards	18.50
1x8, 10 or 12 in. No. 1 Fir or Cedar Boards	19.50
1x6—No. 1 Fir Drop Siding	26.50
1x6—No. 3 Fir Drop Siding	24.50
1/2x6—No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding	25.00
1/2x4—No. 1 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	22.00
1/2x4—No. 3 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	20.00
1x4—No. 1 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	27.50
1x4—No. 3 Fir V-Joint Ceiling	24.50
1x4—No. 1 E.G. Fir Flooring	36.50
1x4—No. 1 P.G. Fir Flooring	27.50
1x4—No. 3 Fir Flooring	24.50
1x4 or 6 in. No. 1 Fir Finish	33.50
1x5, 8, 10 and 12 in. No. 1 Fir Finish	37.50
No. 1 Fir Casings and Base	38.50
No. 1 XXX B. C. Red Cedar Shingles, per 1,000	2.95
No. 1 Fir Lath, per 1,000	4.00

For Windows and Doors see Fall and Winter Catalogue, page 357.

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HENS	12c per lb.	have and how many.
ROOSTERS	10c	We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods
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Prices F.O.B. Penticton Per Crate Fall and Winter Apples, 40 lb. box

Blue Plums, 20 lb. box	\$1.25
Peaches, 20 lb. box	.70
Grapes, 4 baskets, 5 lbs. each	2.00
Pears, 40 lb. box	1.75

The Express Rate is about 2c per lb.

Co-operative Fruit Growers
Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

War News

Continued from Page 3

Polish population of Russia, Germany and Austria announcing his intention of restoring Poland to its original territorial integrity and of extending to it complete autonomy, reserving only the right to appoint a lieutenant-governor. He further professed rights regarding religion and language.

Japan Sends Ultimatum

From Tokio comes the news that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiau Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by Aug. 23 Japan will take action.

Inspired utterances in the Japanese press express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

Soldiers From the West

The response in Western Canada to the call for volunteers was prompt and general, the militia corps throught the West volunteering almost to a man, while thousands of ex-soldiers as well as untrained men came forward and offered themselves for active service. A new regiment known as Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, which is being raised by A. Hamilton Gault, a Toronto millionaire, asked for 200 ex-soldier volunteers from the West, and Saturday a contingent of 550 picked men, chiefly recruited in Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, left the latter city for the East. Lord Strathcona's Horse, a squadron of regulars, also left Winnipeg on Sunday for Quebec, 102 strong. Other regiments throught the West have been mobilized and those who have volunteered and been accepted for active service have given up their civil employment and are undergoing regular training in readiness to answer the call. The first Canadian contingent will number 21,000 men and will be selected from the volunteers now assembling at Valcartier, Quebec.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.

OLD HENS (BIG AND HEAVY)	14c
OLD HENS (MIDDLE SIZED)	13c
ROOSTERS	10c
DUCKS	12c
TURKEYS	13c to 14c
SPRING CHICKENS	16c to 17c

Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

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EMPIRE Disc Separator

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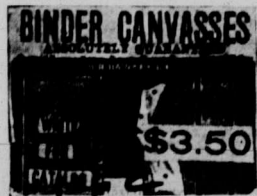
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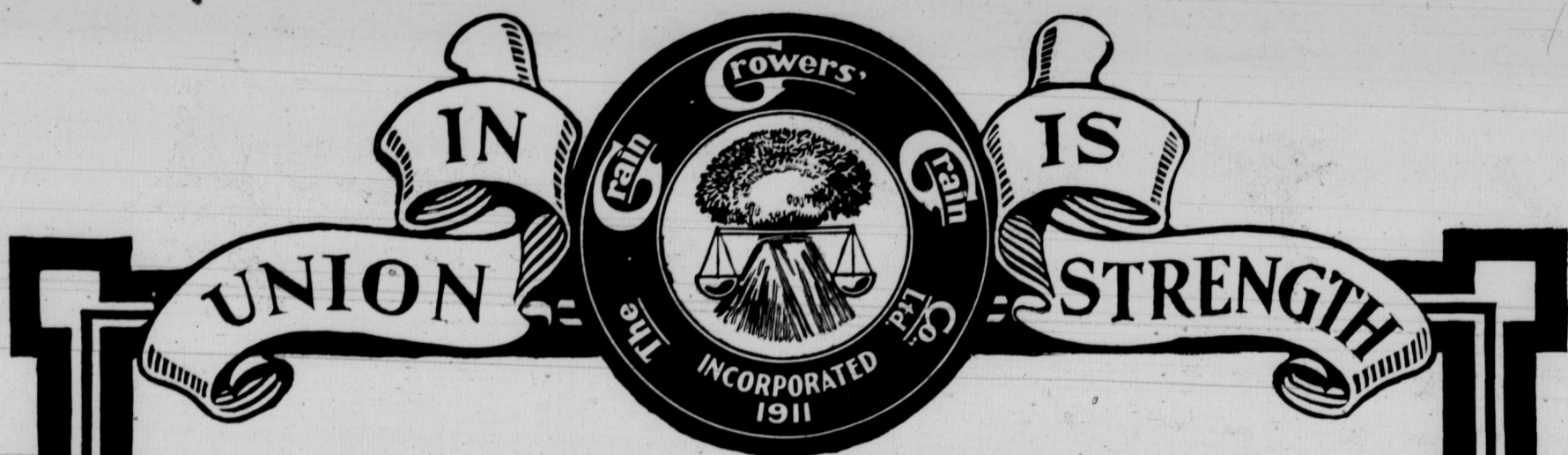
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