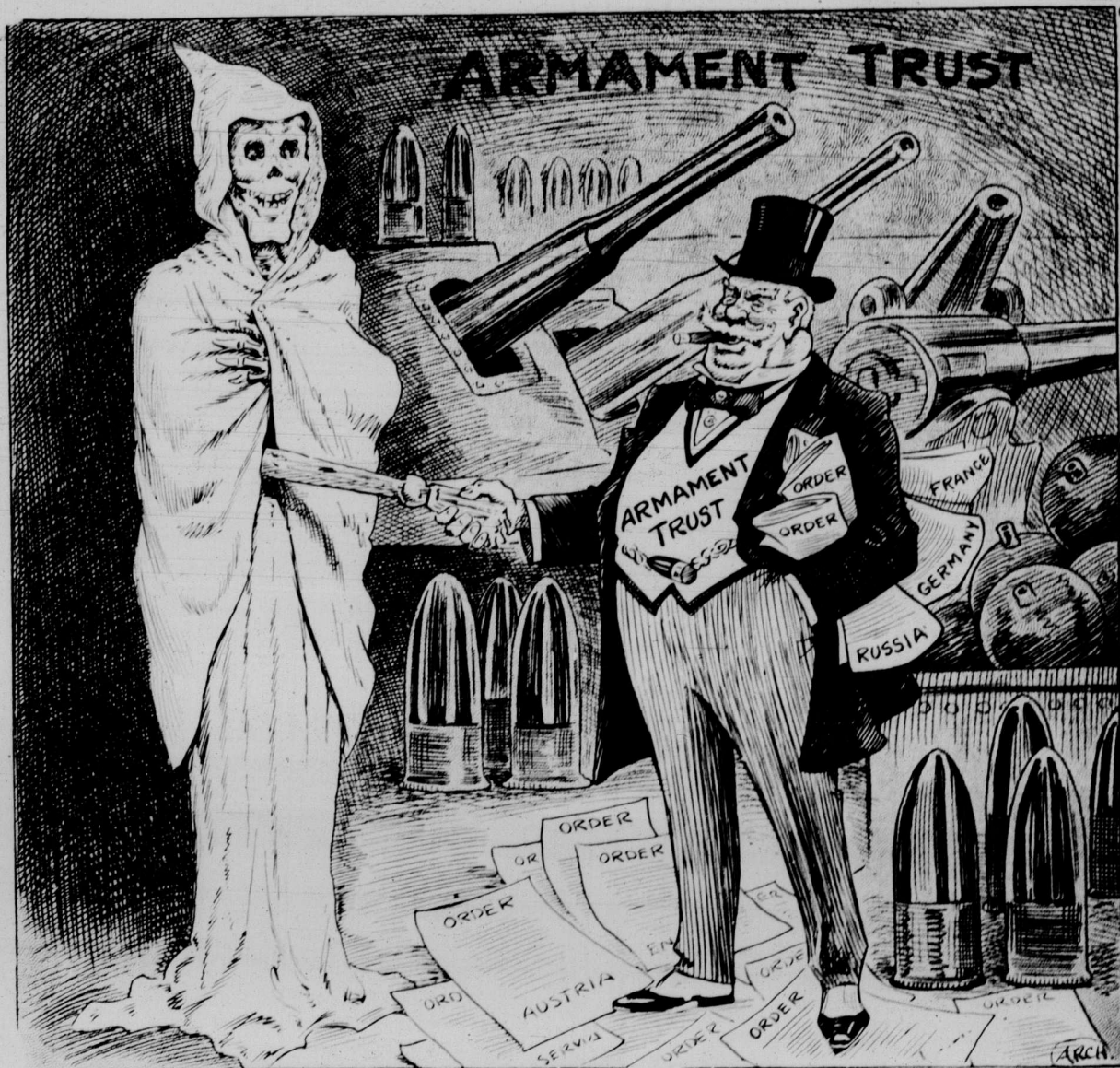


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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AUGUST 26, 1914

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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

War Session of Canadian Parliament
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, August 22.—The first war session of the Dominion Parliament, which opened on Tuesday, August 18, closed this afternoon. The disposition on all sides was to make it a brief sitting, and the house sat only five days. The prediction that the session would be of a non-contentious character has proven to be correct. An agreement to that effect was reached by the two party leaders and the compact was sealed in public when Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid spoke on the address. They united in declaring that it was the duty of the Canadian Parliament, as well as of the Canadian people, to display a unanimity of purpose in the face of the foe; that the German and Austrian governments should get no comfort from the display of any party division in the greatest of the British overseas dominions.

The formal opening was solemn and businesslike. There was no fuss or feathers. When the Duke of Connaught read the speech from the throne he was attired in the service uniform of a British field marshal. The Duchess, who sat beside him was simply attired. The Princess Patricia and two ladies in waiting were the only representatives of the gentler sex on the floor of the senate. In the galleries the long rows of seats were occupied by the general public who, for the first time on record, were admitted without ticket. The officers of the headquarters staff in attendance on the Duke wore khaki uniforms. In a word the opening was about as democratic as it was possible to make it without a departure from the usual forms. It was all over in half an hour.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

On Wednesday a crowded house and still more crowded galleries listened to the speeches of the leaders on the address. Sir Wilfrid Laurier came first and in his opening sentences extended the olive branch to the government. There would be no criticism of what had been done, he said, even if the opposition considered that the government had not gone about all the business in the proper manner. The tongues of the critics would be silenced "so long as there was danger at the front." In eloquent language Sir Wilfrid defended the decision of the Imperial government to stand by its solemn obligations to its allies. "This is a just war," he declared. "It is a fight of the people against autocracy, a struggle against those blind forces which recognize might as right. It is our duty—more pressing upon us than all other duties—at once, on this first day of debate in a Canadian parliament, to let Great Britain know, to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know, that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother Country, conscious and proud that she did not engage in that war from any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandizement, but that she has engaged in that war to maintain untarnished the honor of her name, to fulfill her obligations to her allies, and to save civilization from unbridled lust of conquest and of power."

In closing Sir Wilfrid referred to the unity of the British Empire as demonstrated by the silencing of the factional fight in Ireland, and made the optimistic prediction "that thru this painful war the British Empire will emerge with a new bond of union, the pride of all her citizens, the living lesson of other nations."

Sir Robert Borden

The house fairly rocked with applause as Sir Wilfrid resumed his seat and Sir Robert Borden rose, not on this occasion to "reply," but to "acquiesce" in all that had been said by the leader of the opposition. The prime minister, amidst frequent outbursts of applause, quoted from the Imperial white papers and from the speeches of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey to show that the British government had done everything possible to prevent this war. He

expressed the earnest conviction that Germany had long contemplated a breach of the neutrality of Belgium and that the attack of Austria upon Serbia was premeditated. Of the part Canada and Canadians should play in the struggle he said: "We stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British dominions in the quarrel. And that duty we shall not fail to fulfil as the honor of Canada demands. Not for love of battle, not for love of conquest, not for greed of possessions, but for the cause of honor, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea, in the very name of peace that we sought at any cost save that of dishonor, we have entered into this war and while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them, but with firm hearts we abide the event."

The "Sinews of War"

The house having devoted the Wednesday sitting to a justification of participation in the conflict, the session of Thursday was taken up with consideration of the measures to be adopted to provide for the "sinews of war." As Dr. Michael Clark stated in his short criticism of the budget announcements of the minister of finance, war produces abnormal conditions which must be met. Hon. W. T. White had made this perfectly clear in his summary of the situation. During the fiscal year which closes on March 31 next, he explained, the revenues of the country will just about meet the current expenditures which are expected to total approximately \$135,000,000. This means that the war expenditure and all capital and special expenditure must be provided for either by increased taxation or borrowings. The war and capital expenditures, so far as they can be estimated at the present time, will amount to \$68,500,000, of which twenty-five millions has already been provided for by loans. The minister proposes to raise an additional seven millions by increased tariff and excise duties before the end of the fiscal year, to provide fifteen millions by an additional issue of Dominion notes and to borrow another twenty-one millions. Just where we are going to borrow the money the minister did not explain. As a belligerent nation we cannot borrow in the United States and it will not be available in England. It is probable, therefore, that there will be an issue of government funds which will be taken up by the Canadian people. The new taxes are confined chiefly to sugar, coffee, tobaccos and liquor. There are slight increases in the tariff on canned fruits and preserves, cocoa, chocolate, etc., but there is no new tax on tea. For a full fiscal year the new excise taxes are expected to produce \$6,600,000 per annum; the customs taxes on sugar, \$5,000,000; on coffee, \$500,000; on liquors, \$2,500,000; and on tobaccos, \$200,000. The excise and customs duties on liquors and tobaccos are made retroactive to Aug. 7, the day on which war broke out. Mr. White raised a general laugh in the house when he explained that this had been decided upon "to meet the action of brewers and distillers in drawing their goods out of bond in anticipation of these very taxes."

Income Tax Suggested

Members of the opposition refrained from any serious criticism of the government's proposals, altho under ordinary conditions such additional taxes would have been bitterly fought. Dr. Michael Clark regretted that in order to raise the comparatively small amount required the government had deemed it advisable to disturb existing tariff conditions. The taxes on sugar, coffee, etc., he said would impose an additional tax upon the poor who will bear more than their share of the burdens of the war. The government might have been well advised had it imposed a graduated income tax on all incomes exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Dr. Clark approved the war



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER

vote of fifty millions and said that if necessary Canada would willingly vote another one hundred millions at a later date.

W. F. Maclean while also approving of Canada rushing to the defence of the Empire thought that the government could do a fine thing for the people by seizing the present opportunity to establish a truly national system of credit. He did not believe that the credit of the Dominion should be limited to the operation of our banking institutions. There should, he said, be a national bank and a national currency backed by the credit of the country as a whole. The government should also forbid the banks loaning the hundreds of millions of saving of the people in the United States for short loans and other speculative purposes.

No Moratorium Yet

During the discussion of the bill enabling the government to declare a moratorium Mr. White took pains to inform the house that this step would not be taken until it became absolutely necessary. There was no intention at the present time to suspend the payment of debts for a stated period. The idea was opposed by Hon. William Pugsley, who claimed that unless conditions should materially change there would be no need for any such action on the part of the government.

When the tariff resolutions were being considered on Friday night some of the Liberal members objected to the increased taxes on the necessities of life. They suggested stamp and income taxes, as well as taxes on automobiles, bank cheques, etc. Hon. Mr. White said that if further taxes were necessary the suggestions would be considered.

The prorogation ceremonies, like those at the opening of the house, were simple and impressive. Before the arrival of the governor-general members on both sides of the house made patriotic speeches. Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Col. Sam Hughes, Dr. Michael Clark and Hon. Geo. P. Graham vying with each other in their expressions of confidence in the justice of the cause for which the empire is fighting and the determination of Canada to stand by the empire to the end. Admiration of the heroism of Belgium also aroused great enthusiasm in the house.

Eight Bills Passed

In all eight bills were passed at the five days' session, and assented to by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on Saturday. They were: An act to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada; an act to confer certain powers upon the governor-in-council and to amend the Immigration act; an act respecting dominion notes; an act to amend the customs tariff, 1907; an act to amend the Inland Revenue act; an act to amend the Naturalization act; an act to incorporate the Canadian patriotic fund; an act for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defense.

War News

Brussels Taken by Germans—Great Battle Now On

The war situation has developed considerably during the past week, and tho the censors are still forbidding the publication of detailed information from the scene of action, it is known that a number of important engagements have been fought and both sides have suffered heavy losses. The main German army apparently is concentrated in Belgium and has been sweeping towards the north in an irresistible march, sacrificing thousands of men wherever necessary, but never halting. On Wednesday, Louvain, the headquarters of the Belgian army, was captured, and on Thursday, Brussels, the Belgian capital, was occupied by the enemy. Brussels, being an unfortified city, and not of importance strategically, no serious attempt was made to hold it against the Germans. Two days previously the seat of government had been removed

Continued on Page 18

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 26th, 1914

RESPECT THE FOREIGN BORN

In Western Canada we have a very large number of citizens whose former homes were in Germany or Austria. Today, however, they are naturalized Canadians and enjoy the same rights and privileges as those who were born in Canada. But even tho they left their old homes to better their conditions, and in many cases to secure greater freedom, it is only natural that the home land, where they have left many relatives, will still have for them very tender memories. It is one of the greatest misfortunes of the age that the nation of their adoption should find itself at war with the nation of their birth. We have welcomed them in the past to the full privileges and responsibilities of our citizenship, and today among our most progressive, prosperous and law-abiding citizens are large numbers from those countries against which Great Britain and Canada have been forced to take up arms. For these foreign-born citizens it is a time of great trial and it is a test of Canadian civilization to see that these people are treated with no disrespect nor discourtesy on account of the present war. There has never been any race hatred between the British and German peoples, both of whom are highly civilized and leaders in industry and commerce. The common people of Germany, we have every reason to believe, were anxious for the most peaceable and friendly relations with the people of Great Britain, but have been forced into war by the military autoeracy by which they are governed. There is good reason to believe that the war lords of Germany were anxious for war to prevent the rise of democracy among their own people. This great war will be attended by tremendous loss of life and destruction of property, and Canada, tho far from the scene of the struggle, is bound to suffer great financial loss and will undoubtedly sacrifice some of her soldiers on the battlefield. While these losses may not be prevented let us hope that nothing will be done to prevent the harmonious relations which have always existed among the citizens of Western Canada, as this war is but temporary, and our western civilization, we hope, is permanent.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LAND QUESTION

Mayor Hocken, of Toronto, has made the proposal that the Dominion Government should break up a million acres of land in the West in order to provide work for the unemployed and at the same time produce food for consumption in this country and in Great Britain. Details of Mayor Hocken's plan have not come under our notice, but it appears to be impracticable for several reasons. In the first place the present is the wrong time of the year to break the prairie sod. Then, the unemployed could not sow a crop in the spring and wait till fall for returns unless they were provided with seed, machinery, horses, feed, etc., as well as homes and food. Moreover, the government has no land suitable for the purpose. The provincial governments of the Prairie Provinces own no land, except for Manitoba, which has a comparatively small area of swamp land, while the Dominion government lands are the homestead lands which are practically all situated too far from the railroad to make their cultivation immediately profitable. Mayor Hocken's proposal, however, like the other "back to the land" suggestions which are heard from time to time, indicates a realization of the fact that in the land question lies the ultimate solution of the problem of unemploy-

ment. It is clear that when a man goes on the land and there earns a living by producing food required by others he is not only engaging in useful work himself but he is providing employment for others in supplying him with manufactured goods, and in transporting and marketing his products, thus starting in motion the endless chain of industry.

The problem is how to get men on to the land, and the solution must be found, not in any philanthropic or paternal, government-aided scheme, but in the establishment of proper economic conditions.

A few years ago men were coming from every quarter of the globe to take up and cultivate land in Western Canada. They were able to make a reasonable living, unemployment was practically unknown, and prosperity was general. Today very few people are taking up new land, those who are already engaged in agriculture are, speaking generally, having a struggle for existence, and unemployment was a serious problem long before the war broke out. Why the difference? There are many causes contributing to the lack of prosperity for the farmer, including the increased cost of living and consequently of production, and the lower price of grain in recent years but the big factor that is operating against the farmer and the country generally is the increased price of land. A few years ago it was possible to secure good land at a reasonable distance from the railroad as a free homestead, or to buy land close to town for a few dollars an acre. Today homesteaders must go forty or fifty miles from the railroad to get good land, and all vacant land near to the towns is held by speculators at exorbitant figures. The result is that land on which crops might be profitably raised is lying idle, while farmers are struggling for a living miles away or paying out practically all their profits in interest on the cost of the land. To set the wheels of industry turning by getting men back to the land, the land must first be set free. The surface of the earth was made for men to live and work upon, and to allow speculators to keep men out of employment and stop the wheels of industry by holding land idle in order that they may appropriate unearned profits is the great folly of civilization in this age.

BRITISH FARMERS ORGANIZED

A publication of great interest to members of the Canadian farmers' organizations recently reached The Guide office in the fifth annual report of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain. This union very closely resembles the Canadian farmers' organizations, its membership consisting of farmers in actual and active occupation of land, and the problems it deals with being very largely the same as those which concern our own agricultural industry.

The National Farmers' Union, unlike most British institutions, is of quite recent origin. It was formed in 1908 by the association of a number of county unions, the first of which, the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, was established in 1904. Already it has a membership of over 20,000 farmers, with branches in almost every county in England, and the progress which the union is making and the results which it has already achieved are a striking tribute to the fact that the English farmer, like his Canadian brother, is awake to the necessity of organizing his forces in order to protect his own interests, and also of the futility of depending for legislative

justice upon party politicians. Like the Western Grain Growers, the English farmers have a Bill of Rights and they announce their intention of not voting for any parliamentary candidate who does not pledge himself to support the whole of their platform. The question of taxation naturally is prominent, and the English farmers are demanding changes which will relieve them from a portion of their local taxes, which they consider burdensome. They ask that preferential railway rates on foreign produce be abolished, and ask for legislation protecting them from fraud thru the adulteration of fertilizers. The great majority of English farmers undoubtedly are to be found in the Unionist party, and a leaning towards protection is noticed in planks which call for army meat contracts being restricted to home-fed meat, and the continuation of the regulations respecting the slaughter of foreign and colonial cattle, sheep and swine at the port of entry. That the members of the National Farmers' Union are sincere in their declaration of political independence is clearly shown, however, by their stand on tariff reform, which is the British Unionists' name for Protection. The late Mr. Chamberlain, it will be remembered, advocated among other duties a tariff on imported wheat and flour, with a preference to the Colonies. The British people very strongly objected to food taxes, however, and the Unionist party has abandoned its proposal to tax wheat and other agricultural products. As a result the farmers are asking how tariff reform, which will increase the cost of their machinery, fertilizers, etc., will help them if it does not raise the price of their own products. So far no satisfactory answer to this question has been given, and the N.F.U. has consequently adopted as part of its platform a plank which demands that if a definite scheme of tariff reform is promulgated the industry of agriculture shall receive an equal share of any benefits that may accrue to other industries. The British farmers also have problems which arise from the fact that the great majority of them are tenants, and they favor a scheme of land purchase financed by the government. Outside of its stand on public questions, the N.F.U. is doing a very valuable work for its members in fighting their legal battles, and has an arrangement in force by which its members secure insurance against fire and accidents to their employees at a reduction of 20 per cent. compared with regular rates. The organized farmers of Canada have the friendliest feelings towards their brothers in the old land, and mutual benefits would doubtless result from the exchange of ideas and visits.

RELIEF FOR THE DRY BELT

The Dominion Government, it is announced, has decided to furnish relief by way of loans to settlers in the dry belt of Southwestern Saskatchewan and Southeastern Alberta, whose crops have been destroyed by drought and who have neither grain to sell nor hay to feed their livestock. At the same time the Provincial Government in Saskatchewan is endeavoring to give employment to as many as possible of the distressed settlers on road construction and other public works, and in co-operation with the railway companies is making arrangements to convey men who have no crop of their own to districts where they may obtain employment in the harvest fields and with threshing gangs. In Alberta the Provincial authorities and railway officials are also dealing with the situation, and the Central Office of the U.F.A. is rendering very valuable service

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ERTISERS
GUIDE

in finding purchasers in favorable districts for stock belonging to farmers in the dry belt, thus preventing the necessity of cattle being either starved or sold at a sacrifice. All this is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that the different agencies will work harmoniously together so that the inevitable distress may be minimized as much as possible. The part of the Dominion Government will be to distribute orders on local merchants to those settlers who are in need of food for themselves or grain for hogs and poultry. The Dominion Government will concern itself chiefly with the needs of homesteaders and the holders of pre-emptions and will make the amount advanced a charge against the land to be repaid before patent is issued. In the same way fuel and later seed grain will be provided. While it is the duty of everyone who can do so to come to the aid of those who are in distress thru no fault of their own, a special responsibility in this case rests with the Dominion Government and its Immigration Department. Many of those who are today in dire need in the drought-smitten district were induced to leave their homes by government advertisements which promised them "160 acres and freedom," "100 per cent. profit on Canadian farms," and all that sort of thing. It is therefore only right that the Dominion Government should exert itself to relieve immediate distress, and at the same time it will occur to all students of Western conditions that the government would be fulfilling its duty much better if it would relieve the farmers permanently of the burdens and handicaps under which they labor in good seasons and in bad. No government can prevent drought, or frost, or hail, and conditions should be such that a reserve can be laid by against a crop failure. The farmer in Western Canada, however, is being plundered to such an

extent, in high interest rates, exorbitant freight charges, tariff enhanced prices for implements and supplies, and by land speculators that he counts himself fortunate if he can make a living for himself and his family in a fairly good season. Now the farmers who have lost their crops are being plunged into debt which will be a burden to them for years. Another phase of the situation is the question as to whether or not the settlers, in some portions at least of the dry belt, are wise in remaining on their land. In some sections drought has been experienced to some extent for several years past and it is questionable whether crops will ever be profitably raised there without irrigation. To a settler who has all his capital invested in buildings, breaking and other improvements it will be hard to abandon the struggle, but the suggestion has been made that the government should bear the expense of moving such settlers to a better district and giving them a new start. Whether the government would be justified in spending the public money in this way will be very seriously questioned, but the matter is worth consideration.

MARKETING THE WHEAT

Farmers will be wise this season to exercise the utmost caution in marketing their wheat. The huge American crop has been moving freely for some little time and as the German market is closed the bulk of the United States surplus will find its way to the British market. Canadian farmers have always made the mistake of rushing their wheat on the market immediately following harvest. This year a special effort should be made to hold the wheat on the farms and to feed the market slowly. We would not urge any attempt to withhold food supplies

during war time in order to enhance the price. But past experience has clearly shown that a heavy rush of wheat on the market during October and November will break prices below the cost of production. Farmers must get into a position to market their grain gradually if they are to make a reasonable return for their labors.

It has been most inspiring to see how the Liberal and Conservative parties at Ottawa have buried the party spirit and joined their forces in the time of national danger. By this act of wisdom the best brains from both sides can be devoted to the problems at hand. A legislative program of vast importance was put thru parliament in a few days when, under ordinary circumstances, it would require at least three months. The people of Canada will be in hearty accord with the action of the two old parties this time. The reason assigned by the political leaders for their extraordinarily wise action is that in the hour of national need they must show that there is only one opinion among the people of Canada. This is as it should be, but we cannot help feeling that Canada would be a better country if the Party Spirit, which has been so happily buried, should be allowed to rest in its grave for all time to come.

We trust that our friends will not forget that we are sending The Guide to any address in Canada from now until the end of the year, for 25 cents. If each of our readers will secure just one subscriber for us on this basis we will be satisfied. How many of our readers will take the trouble to go out and secure the subscription of some neighboring farmer to the end of the year, and send us 25 cents for it?



MAY HE REST IN PEACE—AND FOREVER

News Note—As soon as war broke out both Conservative and Liberal leaders, as well as the leading party journals declared a truce in partizan hostilities.

War Facts and Figures

Below are statistics showing the resources and strength of the nations involved in the European War. The Figures are chiefly taken from the Statesman's Year Book, a standard reference work compiled annually from official returns

THE RIVAL NAVIES Triple Entente and Allies

	Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts	Battleships	Cruisers and Small Craft
Great Britain and Dominions	24	40	600
Russia		10	137
France	4	21	360
Belgium		No Navy	
Servia		No Navy	
Montenegro		No Navy	
Total	28	71	1,097

Germany and Austria-Hungary

	Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts	Battleships	Cruisers and Small Craft
Germany	17	22	286
Austria-Hungary	2	12	102
Total	19	34	388

THE RIVAL ARMIES Triple Entente and Allies

	Peace Strength	War Strength
Great Britain	181,000	712,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,850,000
France	645,000	1,380,000
Belgium	48,000	350,000
Servia	360,000	360,000
Montenegro	20,000	40,000
British Dominions	200,000	400,000
Total	2,704,000	4,452,000

Germany and Austria-Hungary

	Peace Strength	War Strength
Germany	800,000	3,350,000
Austria-Hungary	325,000	820,000
Total	1,125,000	4,170,000

It will be seen from the accompanying tables that the nations of the Triple Entente—France, Russia and Britain—with their allies of the Balkan States, have the advantage of their enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary in land, sea and air forces. It will not be doubted that both in the



RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL
First Lord of the British Admiralty, responsible for the efficiency of the Navy.

skill of leaders and the bravery of men the British and their allies are at least equal to the enemy. This gives cause for the hope that the war may be speedily decided by the decisive defeat of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies and navies. It will be observed that Britain's greatest strength is upon the sea. Both Germany and Britain

LEVIATHANS OF WAR British Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts

Ship	Tons
Super Dreadnoughts—	
Orion, Thunderer, Monarch and Conqueror	22,500
King George, Centurion, Ajax and Audacious	24,800
Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke and Marlboro	25,000
Queen Elizabeth and Valiant	27,500
Dreadnoughts—	
Dreadnought	17,000
Bellerophon, Temeraire and Superb	18,000
St. Vincent, Collingwood and Vanguard	19,250
Neptuné	19,900
Hercules and Colossus	20,000

The German Dreadnoughts

Westphalen, Nassau, Rheinland and Poseidon	18,500
Thuringen, Ostfriesland, Heligoland and Oldenburg	20,500
Kaiser, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiserin and Konig Albrecht	24,700
Prinz Regent Luitpold and Seydlitz	25,000
Konig, Grossen Kurfurst and Kronprinz	24,700

THE FLYING CORPS

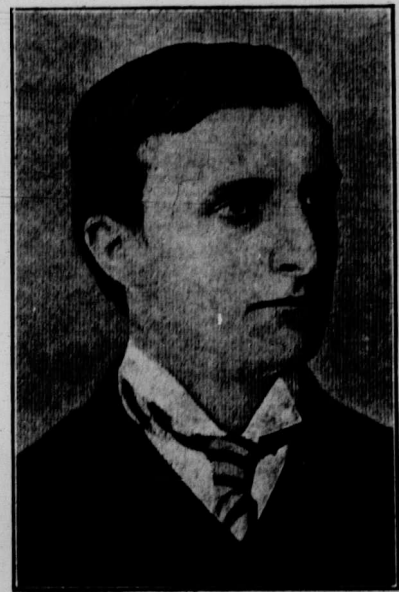
In the air, as well as on sea and land, the Triple Entente has a considerable advantage over the enemy. Britain has a smaller flying corps than any other of the great powers, but France alone has more airships than Austria and Germany combined. The number of aircraft available for war purposes in each country is given as follows:

Aircraft of the Triple Entente	
Russia	380
France	750
Great Britain	130
Total	1,260

Aircraft of Germany and Austria-Hungary

Germany	350
Austria	150
Total	500

have cruiser squadrons in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, but the big ships of both countries are concentrated in the North Sea. The superiority of the British fleet was evidenced immediately on the declaration of war, when the North Sea was swept clear of German ships which took refuge under the



SIR EDWARD GREY
British Foreign Minister, who made every effort to secure a peaceful settlement of the dispute before the declaration of war.

protection of the land forts in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal. This canal which crosses the isthmus by which Denmark is joined to Germany, gives the German navy two outlets from the Baltic to the North Sea, and thus greatly increases the difficulty of keeping the Kaiser's ships under observation and in check.

FOOD SUPPLIES

The following table shows the number of cattle in the belligerent countries and the amount of wheat produced in 1913:

Triple Entente and Allies			
	Cattle	Sheep and Swine	Wheat (Bus.)
Russia	49,000,000	87,000,000	970,000,000
France	14,000,000	23,000,000	323,000,000
Great Britain	12,000,000	30,000,000	57,000,000
Belgium	2,000,000	1,500,000	16,000,000
British Dominions	20,000,000	25,000,000	306,000,000
Servia	957,918		16,000,000
Montenegro	60,000		
Germany and Austria-Hungary			
Germany	20,000,000	27,000,000	170,000,000
Austria-Hungary	15,000,000	22,000,000	225,000,000

POPULATION, TRADE AND RAILWAYS

TRIPLE ENTENTE AND ALLIES	Population	Annual Foreign Trade		Railways (miles)
Russia	160,000,000	\$1,267,673,000		43,000
France	39,000,000	2,815,391,000		30,000
Great Britain	45,000,000	7,000,000,000		23,250
Belgium	7,500,000	1,630,000,000		
British Dominions	20,000,000	3,000,000,000		53,633
Servia	3,000,000	50,000,000		974
Montenegro	516,000	2,500,000		
GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY				
Germany	65,000,000	4,676,275,000		37,000
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	1,277,003,000		26,000

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

A SCHOOL TERM

As a friend was speaking of a certain person one day, and regretting his educational limitations, I was moved to say, in extenuation of his lack, "He didn't have an opportunity," when a shrewd old gentleman in the party said, quietly, "What difference does that make?"

There you have in a nutshell the attitude of the world to the uneducated. The world may be sorry for him, but it does not like his company any better or find his services more acceptable because his ignorance is not his own fault.

And now, that a new term of school will shortly be opening, it seems a fitting time to impress upon parents the enormity of the calamity they are bringing upon their children if they cheat them out of an education.

Occasionally it has been my misfortune to encounter what I have always inwardly designated as the "smart Aleck" sort of father who boasts that education has never helped him to plow an acre of land (a fact too evident to require emphasis), and that it doesn't add to the weight of the harvest in the field.

This contention is obviously not true, but there is nothing to be gained by entering into a discussion with the sort of man that thinks life can be measured in dollars and cents. Let him go his way and gloat over his ignorance.

Fortunately, this sort of father is rare. Most men are willing to let their children have a good education if it does not involve too much trouble. There's just the point. There should be no trouble and no sacrifice too great to insure a good education for the children. It is the one heavy debt of parent to child, and not to be escaped on any plea of lack of opportunity. Opportunity should be made.

You do not want your son or daughter to be one of those young people who is covered with embarrassment when obliged to write a note for the perusal of educated people because of a well-founded doubt of their ability to spell the simplest words.

Rather you want them to be sure of themselves, and to be able to enter into any enterprise confidently. You want them to have the boundaries of their thoughts and interests extended by reading and study, so that their lives won't be lived in a narrow little circle of drudgery.

If one is not educated and not clever one lives such a meagre life, with so few things to think about, whereas thru education, even those dull of intellect come in touch with the thoughts of the greatest people of all ages.

So that there is nothing else that can compare in importance with that of giving the children a good education, even tho it means reducing the profits of the farm by hiring help, and I will feel that this page is not all in vain if anything we have said induces a few of the parents who read this to set this ahead of them as their great goal in life.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

The Guide has the following little book, lots of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

NOT 'A HANDFUL OF WOMEN'

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have long thought of writing to your valuable page. Now, seeing the letter by H. Bate, I thought I would like to state a few facts. He says we virtually call all the men he-devils or fiends. What a mistake! If so, where are all those noble men who have boldly taken their stand for women's rights against all odds. May all honor and God's blessing rest on those who, with voice and pen are daring to stand by what a God-given conscience says is right. Among these are many editors at the present time

who approve of, not only woman suffrage but many other progressive measures so much needed. No, Mr. Bate, we do not desire to be whitewashed. Too many are that now. What we want is to begin from the heart and work out and in what better way could we begin than by giving expression of our true heart's desire in marking a ballot in favor of what we believe to be right in the sight of God and man?

"A handful of discontented women," you say. No, but a grand army of men and women with a high and holy purpose. You and I know it has not always been the majority who were in the right. Past records show the opposite to have been the case many times. "Marriage a slavery and martyrdom." Sad to say it has been and is to some women and also to some men, but to more women because men have the advantage. Notwithstanding, there are many happy ideal homes, where woman is a helpmeet not a servant.

William J. Bryan has come out strong in favor of woman suffrage. He will greatly advance the cause. You say only the lopsided want the vote. Would you call W. J. Bryan and many other educated men who favor our vote lopsided?

him good, that is, if he would read it, and not do as a party I know of, give it to the pup to play with instead of reading it. But some are always throwing the truth to the dogs.

ANXIOUS SUFFRAGETTE.

A CARD OF THANKS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you allow me, thru the page, to express my thanks to Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Fulcher for their advice in this week's issue as to the baby's trouble. Before their letters came into The Guide another lady had written me offering suggestions, some of which I have followed and which have been of great benefit to Muriel, and consequently to me. Every mother knows what a lot of trouble a sick, or even delicate, baby causes. Mine are all bottle babies, and I never had any trouble with the older ones. The third boy has never had any medicine of any kind, and a fine bonny boy he is, too. I see Mrs. Lewis objects to laudanum and opium, but I still say they have never been known to fail. Of course one would not give it quite so strong to a wee mite. I have given it

we might be able to accept an entire new set of idols. But that is not the way human life changes. It never stops. There are no clear gaps between one period and the next. If there ever was such a gap it would be the last one.

So the new woman comes into view, jostling and overlapping the old one, both somewhat blurred and injured in the process.

We have for so long worshipped woman in traditional phrases, on one definitely established pedestal in prescribed costume and regalia, like a plaster Madonna, that we absolutely do not recognize her when detached from this imagery.

We had believed, in all good faith, that these associations were essential to womanhood, that they were womanhood; and we naturally supposed that if the sacred associations departed we were doomed to a womanless world.

It is no wonder at all that men have feared such a change, that they still fear it; indeed—in view of the increasing commotion and dust of conflict as new and old change places—that they fear it more than ever.

Whatsoever else may change in human life the essential characteristics of womanhood do not.

Here is the comfort of the new biological view that "the female is the race type," that she was there first, in the remote ages when life made its initial experiments; that she is the permanent factor, he the variant.

He may change, has changed, most nobly and advantageously. The difference between primitive man and modern man is far greater than the difference between primitive woman and modern woman.

He has changed so fast and so far that he is away beyond her in the distinguishing powers and achievements of humanity.

As a matter of fact this sociological commotion now going on is caused by the tremendous efforts of woman to catch up with man.

He doesn't know it. He is so used to seeing her thru the reversed opera glass, as it were, in a remote and stationary position, that this sweeping onrush is most bewildering—he feels as if he were being charged at and would be overthrown and trampled on.

Here she comes, running, out of prison and off pedestal; chains off, crown off, halo off—just a live woman, coming.

He feels, and so do the sisterhood yet clinging loyally to their pedestal (or their prison), and hanging on to their halos as to hats in March (or their chains hanging on to them, as the case may be), that if those appurtenances are lost—so is womanhood.

But it is not. Womanhood is there, all right; it is up and coming; it is more in evidence than ever before.

Women are becoming more womanly, not less so, and are bringing their womanliness into action. Look at all this high enthusiasm for a purer, sounder marriage, for clean, discriminate motherhood, better care and training for the world's great family of children, better home- and city-keeping, nobler standards of manhood—isn't all that demand "womanly"?

Of course each age, ~~is~~ changing, outgrows something, loses something; but it gains more. We shall never have again the woman of the nineteenth century, but we shall enjoy those of the twentieth century better—when we leave off being afraid of them.

Both sides should have patience in a time of sudden and far-reaching change. It is by no means easy for the woman; she is so hurtled thru crowding experiences that she feels like the one in the nursery rhyme—"Lawk 'a' mercy on me! This is none of it!"

But it is, all the same, and man, now equally bewildered, will find her, when he gets used to it, a pleasanter companion than she ever was before.

WILD GEESE

(By Pai Ta-Shun)

How oft against the sunset sky or moon
I watched that moving zig zag of spread wings
In unforgetten autumns gone too soon,
In unforgetten springs!

Creatures of desolation, far they fly
Above all lands bound by the curling foam;
In misty fens, wild moors and trackless sky
These wild things have their home.

They know the tundra of Siberian coasts,
And tropic marshes by the Indian seas;
They know the clouds and night and starry hosts
From Crux to Pleiades.

Dark flying rune against the western glow—
It tells the sweep and loneliness of things,
Symbol of autumns vanished long ago,
Symbol of coming springs!

sided? Would you so name Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, and many other women reformers, who have laid the foundation of higher education, also suffrage in many states thru toils and tears?

I could say much more, but think my letter is long enough and I am too tired to answer all Mr. Bate's arguments. The fight is on in our Dominion. We shall win!

JUSTICE.

COLORADO WOMEN HELPED

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing an article on the Homemakers page of The Grain Growers' Guide of July 8, headed "Not a Square Dealer," because some former article was not published in full, I am sure if it was in tone with the one "Not a Square Dealer," it would not hurt the suffrage cause any, rather the opposite.

I do not think that the women that want a vote have publicity so much at heart as the writer of that letter.

I am sure the women voters had not much to do with the Colorado affair, only to try to smooth over and fix up damages and bear the blame for the fine male militia that Uncle Sam sent to loot and kill the defenceless.

I could refer the writer to a twenty-five cent paper giving him forty cents a week of good reading that would do

to my twin children at different times and found no ill effects. A child will not take a lot of physic, anyway. I gave mine the fifteen drops in three tablespoons of water, but could only get them to take two teaspoonsful at one time, but all the same it was effective then, at two years of age.

Also a lady I know called in the doctor to her baby boy for cholera infantum, and he ordered castor oil with two drops of laudanum, and an injection of water and two drops of laudanum added. He said the laudanum lulled the awful pain in the bowels, and the castor oil binds after the first movement. That's why I like the combination. But every mother knows what is good or bad for her children, and it is up to us to do the best we can for them in every way. All good wishes to you, Miss Beynon, in your work.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. B. REAVILLE.

MRS. GILMAN SAYS:

(From the August Delineator)

The false gods are a long time going, and they do not go willingly; the new ones, arriving in a mist of undignified combat, fail to command our instant homage.

If only the previous incumbents could be swept clean off the stage first, then

Alberta

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

Official Circular No. 6

To the officers and members of Local Union No. Ladies and Gentlemen.

You will be interested in the following announcement which our Vice-President, E. Carswell, manager of the Livestock Department and Chairman of the Pork Packing Committee, has authorized me to make thru the medium of this circular. Our Pork Packing committee have followed the instructions given them at the last convention and adopted a system for the handling of the hog proposition as nearly as possible the same as that which has been operated so successfully in Red Deer for several years past, using the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company as the medium thru which to do the work. In the four months which have elapsed since Mr. Carswell came to Calgary from Red Deer to take charge of the Livestock Department, that department has handled considerably over 200 carloads, totalling altogether over 16,000 hogs, in addition to several carloads of sheep and cattle. This means that the hogs have been coming thru at an average rate of over 1,000 per week, or more than 50,000 per year. As a matter of fact the business is increasing all the time and it is practically certain that the end of the first year's work will show that this number has been easily passed. It will be remembered that 50,000 hogs per annum was the number that the farmer was asked to guarantee under the terms of the old Pork Packing Plant proposition, which proposition was accepted by the government several years ago on condition that the guarantee was forthcoming. The Pork Packing committee hope that thru our Livestock Department even better results will be achieved. However, the whole situation has changed considerably in the last few years and we ask for every local to heartily support the committee by joining together and shipping their hogs thru our Livestock Department. Mr. Carswell will gladly send a buyer to any point where arrangements can be made for the shipping of a carload, if advised of same a reasonable time in advance of the date of shipment.

It might be added that the Livestock Department has established its own commission man on the Calgary market, which will permit of those desiring to handle the hogs themselves, simply consigning the shipment direct to the representative of their own company.

Sale of Hay

Mr. Carswell has further taken up the hay proposition in connection with his Livestock Department. Our unions in the North particularly would do well to note that this year conditions are different to what they have been for several years past. The Southern portions of this province, also Saskatchewan, are, in many places, practically destitute of feed of any kind and a considerable quantity will be required for shipment into these parts. We should be glad to hear at this office from any of our locals (or any individual farmers if necessary, tho we prefer to handle our business thru the secretaries of the local unions) in regard to hay for sale in quantities of not less than a carload, giving the approximate amount available, also the quality. We hope that this proposition will be well supported, as we believe we shall be able to handle it in such a way that both seller and purchaser will reap the benefit. Information may be sent to the secretary or direct to Mr. Carswell at this office.

Apples

We expect to complete arrangements within the next few days for this fall's supply of apples from British Columbia. We anticipate being in a particularly good position so far as price and variety, etc., are concerned. Our unions would do well to take this matter up at once and find out approximately what quantity they will require and send us this information at the earliest possible moment.

This does not mean that you will be placing your order when sending in that information, but we have no doubt that we will be able to please you and immediately definite prices are available they will be sent to you. On receipt of the price list you can either confirm your order, increase or cancel it, as you wish. The object of asking for this information at this time is to give us some idea of about what will be required. If we have that information, it will help to avoid any delay or disappointment in delivery. In former years there has always been some disappointment thru the matter being put off till too late in the season. All deliveries of apples should be in before freeze-up, and we hope that if you want apples you will help us to see that you get them before there is any danger of damage by frost.

Women's Auxiliaries

We shall soon be thinking seriously about our 1915 convention and we want one of the features of this convention to be a women's convention which will amount to something. Last year only a few turned out and while there was plenty of talent on hand, no results were achieved. The ladies came to no definite decision and the convention broke up without even having decided on a secretary to look after their correspondence, should they have any, or who might be responsible for the calling together of a better convention in 1915. It will, therefore, devolve on "mere man" again to look after the arrangements this year and to assist us in doing that and insuring success at Edmonton, I would greatly appreciate it if anyone interested in this Women's Organization end of the business will give me the name and address of some lady in each of the districts where our unions exist, who will do her best to see that the news and details of the women's convention to be held in Edmonton the third week in January, 1915, is spread around and that a representative to that convention is on hand when the men come up to our regular U. F. A. convention.

Harvest Arrangements

We regret that our hopes in regard to harvest arrangements seem likely to fall thru. A considerable number of letters have reached us from members in the dry districts anxious to assist in the harvest this fall, many of them with teams available if necessary. Unfortunately there has been no direct request as yet from districts where there are crops to harvest. We understand that labor is plentiful all over the province. The probability is that there will be little chance of arranging for mutual assistance as proposed.

Re Conditions in S.E. Alberta

We learn from outside sources that owing to the drought and consequent lack of feed in some sections of the country, farmers generally are selling off all kinds of stock considerably below value and in some cases actually giving it away. We do not believe that there is any necessity for this sort of thing if the farmers will make use of the organization which they have built up during the past few years. We regret that, from the information received, a considerable amount of livestock has already been disposed of in this way, but immediately the news reached this office, steps were at once taken to see what could be done. A number of conferences were held between ourselves, representatives of the Co-operative Elevator Company, the Provincial Government, Dominion Government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company. We are not, as yet, in a position to make any definite statement as to what will be done, but as soon as that is possible, full details will be conveyed to you thru the medium of a special circular dealing with that subject. Sufficient to say at the present time that the arrangements which we hope to make will provide for the trans-

portation of feed of all kinds into districts where it is needed, at special rates, and that arrangements will be made where necessary for the gathering together of livestock from farmers who are forced to sell, and its transportation to parts where there are farmers who are in a position and willing to pay a fair price for that produce. There is no necessity to give your stuff away if you will keep your organization posted in regard to conditions in your district and what is going on in the neighborhood. Times are likely to be hard enough this winter without giving your livestock away for next to nothing. Give your own organization a chance to see what they can do to help you instead of continuing to deal with those people whom you and I know from past experience are never so happy as when they can get the farmer into a corner and force him to sell to them at any price they choose to set.

Grain Growers' Guide

I am glad to note that since our last reference to the necessity of giving special attention to our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, that there has been an appreciable increase of interest shown. I think we should make a special effort during the coming winter to give our province the largest circulation of any. There are several reasons for this. First of all, as I have remarked before, it is for us to make our own paper what we want it. We have asked for a full page for the Alberta section all the year round and this has been granted. We have been promised an additional amount as soon as circumstances will permit of them being put in. We should show our appreciation of the evident desire on the part of The Guide management to give us everything that it is reasonably possible for them to do.

Secondly, a good friend of our Association, who has every year for the last three or four years, shown his appreciation of our work in some tangible form, has donated the sum of \$500 to be distributed in cash prizes among those obtaining the largest number of new subscriptions before the end of the year. These prizes are for competition in Alberta only. These prizes are well worth going after, there being twelve in all, ranging from \$100 downwards. While the gentleman who has been good enough to donate this sum of money makes no conditions, he would doubtless very much appreciate the fact if there were real competition to win such valuable cash prizes, and that the number of subscriptions turned in by the prize winners should be in proportion to the value of the prizes given. I understand that every agent taking part in these contests will be entitled to his regular commission also.

As you are doubtless aware, The Guide has recently decided also to offer a special rate to bona fide new subscribers. At this rate it will be 25 cents for The Guide from now on for the balance of the year. Subscriptions on this basis will also, I presume, count in the prize competition. With all these extra inducements, the circulation of The Guide should be easily increased by at least 50 per cent. and it is hoped that our unions will take the matter up in real earnest. If you have not already done so, write for full particulars to the Circulation Manager, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and he will be only too pleased to send you information in detail.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Sec.

EDUCATION NEEDED

Lonebutte Union No. 643, was organized by O. E. Payne, of Hanna, on June 2, J. Higginbottom being appointed secretary. The number of members joining at the opening meeting was seventeen, but we understand that this has since been increased to nearly fifty. This union hold their meetings in a number of schoolhouses, as they are a considerable distance from a railway town. The secretary remarks on the truly extraordinary circumstances under which they work, whereby they find that all the schoolhouses in the district can be obtained, free of charge with the exception of Lonebutte schoolhouse where the union first came into existence. That meeting was called for the Lonebutte schoolhouse, but the farmers, on arriving, were obliged to hold their meeting out of doors on the lee side of the school. We understand that the school board in that particular district have passed a cast iron resolution, which apparently cannot be res-

LIVE STOCK SALE

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

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Lakeside Stock Farm BETHANY, MAN

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want to see my stuff, see me at the big P&rs Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep, Young stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale. Booking orders for Springs, Pigs, Yorkshire and Berkshire, at \$15.00 each.

JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Brandon, Man.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

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

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

J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Alta.
Long Distance Phone

Poland China Pigs

The Big, Easy Keeping Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. MRS. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn

SHROPSHIRE

Imported and Home-Bred. Flock established 20 years. Home-bred stock sired by imported rams. Butter and Cooper rams at head of flock. Breeding for size and Shropshire quality. Young rams and a few ewes for sale at all times.

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

cinded, repealed or amended in any way to permit of the farmers using the schoolhouse free of charge. It is respectfully suggested that this particular school might be used to educate the trustees as well as the children, a suggestion in which we heartily concur. When a board of trustees cannot see its way clear to fall in with the reasonable demands of a union as large as Lonebutte, barring extenuating circumstances, that board would certainly seem to need education in regard to the present day spirit if nothing else. If there are any farmers in this particular district who consider the advisability of organizing a third political party in order to remedy political conditions under the present system of government, they would do well to ponder on the action of these trustees, whom we presume have been elected ostensibly to do the will of the farmers in that particular district. One hates to draw attention to it, but the moral obviously is that the farmer, once elected and in power is just as much inclined to go his own sweet way, without considering the wishes of the majority, as the other fellow, and that before we really get any better off from a political point of view we will have to change the entire elective system.

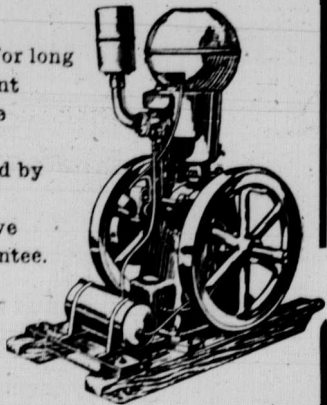
SCHULER ORGANIZED

Schuler Union No. 649 was organized on June 3, with twenty-one members signed on the roll. E. N. White is secretary.

Lister Gasoline Engine

Built for long efficient service

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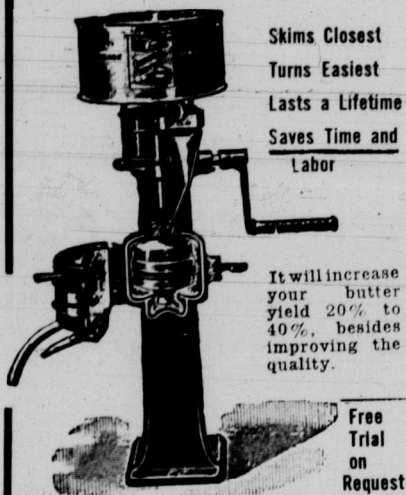


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The World's Champion Prize Winners



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It will increase your butter yield 20% to 40%, besides improving the quality.

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Ripe Okanagan Fruit direct to you without the Middleman's Profit.

Prices F.O.B. Penticton Per Crate
Fall and Winter Apples, 40 lb. box \$1.25
Blue Plums, 20 lb. box70
Peaches, 20 lb. box75
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!

"The European War at a Glance" tells the complete history of each power, cause of conflict, fighting strength and full statistics. Everybody should know these facts about THE GREATEST WAR OF THE WORLD, WITH WAR MAP. By registered mail for 60c. ATLAS SUPPLY HOUSE, BOX 811, WINNIPEG, CAN.

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

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS

In mercantile business frequently the success of one man depends upon the failure of another of his class. Of a half dozen general merchants in a country village not more than two will be permanently successful. To succeed one must win the trade his competitors are catering for, and as one wins the trade the other loses it. As the one succeeds the other fails. The interests of the members of this class at least locally are in large measure antagonistic.

With the farmers of Saskatchewan the circumstances are the exact reverse. A farmer's success depends in a large measure upon the success of his neighbors. He will raise more wheat and better because his neighbors farm well. As his neighbors keep their land clean so will he have less weeds and farm at less expense. Upon the success of his fellow farmers depends in large measure the selling value of his own farm. The trees which his neighbor plants and cares for add tone to the entire district. The poplars which his neighbors raise will eat his wheat without respect of persons. The character of the homes, lawns, gardens, schools, roads and even of the live stock of a district will affect the character of the children the farmer is rearing and indeed the character of the farmer himself. One cannot raise as fine a type of men and women in a shack on a bleak, inhospitable, treeless prairie as in a comfortable home with a well kept lawn, trees, gardens, flowers, good books and wholesome playmates. Truly, and doubly true in Saskatchewan, every farmer serves his own best permanent interest by serving the interest of his class and district.

In Saskatchewan, with practically no other basic industry than that of farming and with our very small home markets, farmers are seldom competitors for trade as they are in other provinces. We cannot haul our produce to the consumers in large cities for we have none. We have to sell on the world's markets, and to reach the same we have to ship long distances. To do so we are forced to co-operate so as to ship in bulk quantities. The same holds true in bringing supplies into the province. We are not competitors, but by the very nature of our geographical situation and our occupation we are co-operators. The need of a class consciousness amongst the farmers of Saskatchewan and of mutual co-operation and helpfulness is more pronounced than elsewhere even amongst farmers, and organization for mutual self help is here infinitely natural and of paramount necessity. Loyalty, like charity if genuine, begins at home. A localized class consciousness leads to class loyalty which in turn is a good foundation for a strong provincial consciousness and a sturdy loyal citizenship. Loyalty and true patriotism grow as do the trees— from the roots up. The spreading tree of a loyal Canadian citizenship must be supported upon the sturdy trunk of a healthy provincial entity which in turn must be rooted in loyalty to local institutions and class consciousness.

Every farmer in Saskatchewan should give his support to our great provincial farmers' organizations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is an organization that is doing vast service for its members and for the class. Come in with us, help a little to pull our common load. We need you. You need us. Now that we have instituted a very extensive co-operative wholesale trading undertaking our enemies are becoming active. So long as we confine ourselves to pretty theories or to an occasional car load order we attract little notice. But now that the Association is doing practical things, on a large scale war is in the air. Our co-operative wholesale catalog and grocery price list is the best possible answer to our assailants. Copies have been sent to all secretaries or can be had on application to the head office, Moose Jaw.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,

Central Secretary

NO CROP HERE

As you are aware, we are practically without a crop here this year and at a meeting of our local on 5th inst., the question of seed for next season came up and was discussed at some length. In view of the large area that is this season dried out and also on account of the European war there is every likelihood that wheat will touch a high price, and our members were unanimous in their decision that the government should be approached and pressed to buy the seed required for next season now instead of waiting until next spring before doing so. If this can be done our members think the cost of the seed will be very much less even with the six extra months' interest added. This is surely a very proper matter for the Central Association to take up and we shall be glad if you can see your way to have the question dealt with immediately, and let me have whatever information you can regarding it as early as possible.

FRED AHNER,

Sec'y, Wapashore Association.

GENERAL SATISFACTION

Will you please let me know the number of this Association to enable me to get it printed on the stationery. You will doubtless be interested to learn that we are slowly forging ahead and have doubled our membership during the last six months. The twine deal went thru without a hitch and gave general satisfaction.

F. C. FLOWER,

Sec'y, Shellbrook Association.

OFFER TO WINTER CATTLE

As the country around you is dried up so badly that there is neither grass nor grain I thought we in this part might be of some use to the settlers in your district by offering to winter their stock for them. We have been favored with several good showers here this summer so have a fair harvest and an abundance of grass and hay and good water, so that if arrangements were made at once our G.G.A. could get up hay enough to winter four or five hundred head of horses and cattle (running out) O.K. Personally I could winter fifty or sixty head and provide sheds for them all. We have lots of good natural bluffs for shelter. I think a fair price would be \$7.50 per head from now until next spring.

Awaiting your reply.

G. A. HOPE,

Pres., G.G.A. Wadena.

Persons interested in this offer should communicate with Mr. Hope direct.

J. B. M.

AIMING HIGH

I am sending herewith \$6.50 membership fees from Struen local organized here today. The following officers were elected: President, Matt Hanson; vice-president, Pat Wallace; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Wright; directors, Henry Ball, O. S. Anderson, George Kelbough, John L. McLeod, Henry Bruns, J. J. Healy.

This is rather a weak start considering the possibilities here, but they are each and all enthusiastic and live workers in behalf of the Association and I have every reason to believe that our membership here before the coming spring should reach the wholesome number of 100 or more. We hope to incorporate in the near future and will be thankful to receive any information or aid you can extend to us concerning the co-operative association or organization act.

C. S. WRIGHT,

Sec'y, Struen Association.

A FLAG INCIDENT

I have to thank you for your letter of the 9th inst. The flags were forgotten forever and you would never have been reminded of them, as I am sure your visit to our picnic repaid us for any flags you needed, but as you say, "deduct from buttons," all is now O.K. If your visit to us gave you pleasure, I can assure you that our feelings were mutual as an

Association, many having come to me since and expressed their pleasure at meeting with you and hearing your address, especially the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

We all agree with you that our first picnic was most satisfactory and great good done by bringing strangers of many nationalities together in a friendly and sociable way. May many follow in years to come. We thank you heartily for coming, but come again.

The office printed our picnic posters and taxed us \$5 a hundred for preliminary notice and \$7 a hundred for details. I objected to it, but in vain, we have to pay. The Grain Growers' Guide gets the next business, unless you can advise me better.

H. MONTAGUE BRIDGER,
Sec'y, Dunkirk Local.

I have no better advice for Dunkirk or others.

J. B. M.

MR. DUNNING UPHELD

Copy of resolutions passed by the Sandford Dene Grain Growers' Association in meeting assembled at Sandford Dene, Sask., July 24, 1914.

No. 1. "That this meeting of the Sandford Dene Grain Growers' Association repudiate the statements of F. W. Green as made in the Moose Jaw News and that they entirely support the contentions of Chas. Dunning as made in his address to the Manufacturers' Association in Toronto. And that if F. W. Green should persist in his statements that he be asked to resign from his position on the executive of the Grain Growers' Association."

Also it was resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the two Regina papers and the two Moose Jaw papers asking that they publish same.

No. 2. "That experience has proven that in the preemption area, particularly in this section of the country, it is necessary to have three hundred and twenty acres to make a living as farmers, and that we request the Dominion government to take off the price of \$3 per acre on preemptions and to allow persons who stay the six years of residence to prove up the same as for homesteads."

Signed on behalf of the Sandford Dene G.G.A.

THOS. J. DERMAN,

Secretary pro tem.

PRACTICALLY NO CROP

At a meeting of the board of directors of our local held last evening I was requested to write you with reference to what is being done towards assisting farmers in drought districts. I may say our district has practically no crop at all. There is an occasional field of wheat that will hardly pay expenses of harvesting—the rest of the crop amounts to nothing. We will not have feed oats for our stock for this winter nor for next year's work, and all seed grain for 1915 will need to be provided for. I am informed these matters are being taken up at your office and we would appreciate hearing what is being done to relieve the situation and be advised as to how we may proceed in securing assistance for this district.

J. S. AWDE,

Sec'y, Hillcrest Association.

APPEALS TO GOVERNMENT

The following is copy of resolution passed by the Yellow Lake Association: "To the Honorable Prime Minister of Canada:

"Whereas your honor and your colleagues prior to your election to office this term did promise that provided you were returned to power you would hand over all lands in Saskatchewan to the government of said province.

"And whereas this has not as yet been done, and the coffers of the Dominion have been replenished by many thousands of dollars taken from this province for purchased homesteads and preemptions.

"Resolved that the Yellow Lake Branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association do humbly pray the Dominion government to look into the conditions of the people living in that part of Saskatchewan that has been dried out this year.

"Be it further resolved that in the opinion of this Association the government should return much of the monies taken from this province to the people now in their time of dire need."

JOHN J. AITKEN,

Secretary.

Care of the Breeding Flock

"There is room on every farm for a few sheep"

The question of sheep raising on western farms has been very much advocated of late. From the standpoint of economical agricultural methods the inclusion of sheep among the farm stock is much to be desired, but the impression left quite generally that sheep can be kept profitably by any farmer on any farm is somewhat erroneous. First of all, in order to be completely successful one must have a distinct liking for the particular kind of work in which one intends to engage. Thus it is essential, in order to obtain success in sheep raising, just as with anything else, that the flock owner must be personally interested in sheep development. The idea is abroad in many places that sheep require scarcely any care. Perhaps this is due in some measure to an unconscious association of ideas such as the fact that like associates with like, the inference being that because sheep are so closely associated with weed control that they themselves require as little attention for their proper development to maturity as do weeds and, as such, may be kept advantageously by any and every farmer throughout the west. However this may be, one thing is certain and it is that sheep, in order to attain their maximum development, require just as much care and attention in proportion to their size as do any other species of farm animals. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the many well known advantages to be gained by keeping sheep on the average

so as to destroy all lice and parasitic insects to which sheep are naturally subject. Accordingly it is essential that arrangements can be made whereby the farm flock can be dipped once a year at any rate. In this connection co-operation on the part of a number of farmers in any district in providing a concrete dipping tank might save expense to the individual farmer and the tank would be always available for use in the case of new purchases of stock, thus minimizing the danger of diseases being introduced in to the community by such stock.

Time To Buy Sheep

The best time of the year in which to purchase sheep for a new flock is during the latter part of June. At this time most of the ewes have been shorn and a better idea of their conformation can be obtained than at any other time. Then, too, there is less likelihood of any parasites or ticks remaining alive after the dipping which should always take place previous to taking any new sheep onto the farm. Where the flock has been established, however, the natural time to start afresh is in the fall, just about October in this country. At this time the flock is culled out, all ewes which were not productive during the summer season should be separated to be fattened off and sold for meat. The same is true of any ewes which did not produce desirable lambs. Care



"ONE OF THE RIGHT KIND"
First prize ewe lamb and champion Leicester at Calgary Fair, 1914.
Owned by Herbert Smith, Camrose, Alta.

farm, but it might be well to outline some of the requirements necessary before any farm flock should be established.

Essentials for Sheep Raising

It is essential that a high, dry spot be available as a sleeping place for the sheep and it should be surrounded by a tight wire fence such as will keep out dogs or coyotes. On this dry space a shed should be provided in which the sheep may find shelter from wind and storm. The size of the shed will depend on the number in the flock, about fifteen square feet of floor space being provided per head for breeding ewes and ten to twelve square feet for fattening stock. It is essential that a plentiful supply of pure water be available for the sheep at all times and, if running water is not available, arrangements should be made whereby the sheep have access to water at least twice daily. There will be, during the busy seasons, times when the sheep cannot be given constant attention and it is therefore essential that every prospective sheep farmer provides a field fenced in with woven-wire fencing into which the flock can be turned when other work makes it impossible for a close watch to be kept upon their movements. In order that sheep may develop to the best advantage they must be dipped at least once a year, usually after shearing,

should be taken in making this selection, it being remembered that the ewes which have reared the best lambs during the summer are naturally the lowest in flesh in the fall, due to the drain of nursing the lambs. In grading the flock there are two factors to which special attention should be paid. The first consideration should be the character of lambs raised. If a ewe has had either one or, better, two good lambs, and has brought them up till weaning time in a good, thrifty condition it can rightly be supposed that she has produced a large quantity of milk and, if not too old, is very desirable to continue in the flock. Then the character of the ewe herself should be taken into consideration and it should be decided as to whether she is too old for breeding purposes. If a ewe produces uniformly good lambs each year she should be retained in the flock as long as she will breed, even tho by keeping her so long little or nothing can be obtained in the end for her carcass. Some ewes will breed up to nine or even ten years quite successfully, but usually the flock-master keeps the flock in ewes up to four or five years old. In this connection it should be mentioned, however, that as a rule all breeders agree that an animal which is producing desirable offspring should be allowed to breed just

Continued on Page 14

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.

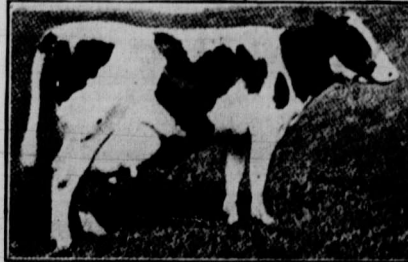
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ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD



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.

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

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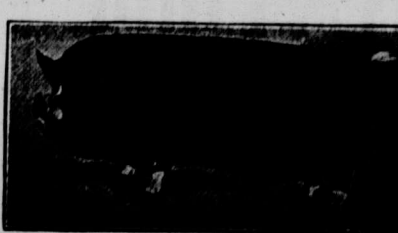
BACON EGGS CREAM

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.

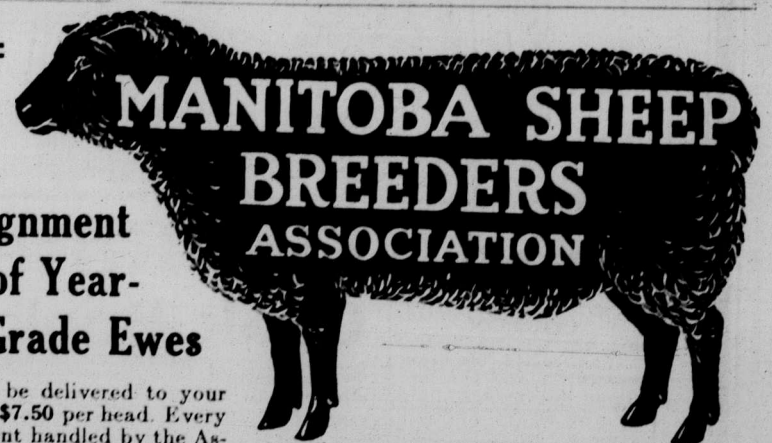
Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta

Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE BERKSHIRE SWINE BARRED ROCK POULTRY

A carload of Registered Angus Cows and Heifers at special low prices for ready sale. Bred to my Black Bird Bull "Black Mac 2nd" 5057. Fifty Berkshires, both sexes, at special low prices. Young Cockerels for next year's breeding pens now ready. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.



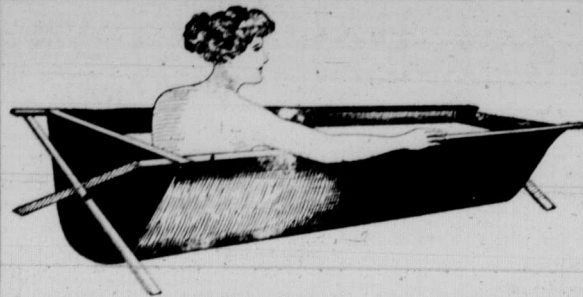
Consignment Sale of Yearling Grade Ewes

Same will be delivered to your station at \$7.50 per head. Every consignment handled by the Association in the past has given most excellent results. All orders must be received by the undersigned by SEPTEMBER FIRST, and accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the value of sheep wanted.

A. J. MACKAY, President
Macdonald, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary
Winnipeg, Man.

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has solved the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks required. A full-length bath in every room, that folds in a small roll, handy as an umbrella. A positive boon to city and country dwellers alike. Now, I want you to go in partnership with me, but you don't invest any capital. I have vacancies in many splendid counties for live, honest, energetic representatives. Will you handle YOUR county for me? I give you credit—back you up—help you with live, ginger sales talks. Badly wanted—Eagerly bought. Quick sales—Large profits. Here are three samples of what you can easily earn:

Douglas, Man., got 16 orders in 2 days. Myers, Wis., \$250 profit first month.
McCutcheon, Sask., says can sell 15 in less than 3 days.

You can do as well. The work is fascinating, easy, pleasant and permanent. Send no money, but write to-day for details. Hustle a post card for free tub offer.

C. A. RUKAMP, General Mgr



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If unable to secure Five Roses Flour from your local dealer, write the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Women's Clubs

BEGIN A LIBRARY

It would be well to begin now to plan for your club library. Altho you may be able to obtain one of the circulating libraries at little cost, you will find it wise to have a few books of your own. You might start as the nucleus of your future library with two or three books that give ideas for the improvement of housekeeping methods and books that give helps to parents with their problems of the training and the rearing of their children. A copy of a book on food values should by all means be added to your collection.

For the pure pleasure to be gained from its contents, the story, "Pollyanna," is worth its weight in precious metals. Little Pollyanna, full of the joy of living, so enthuses her friend, the reader, that a ray of joy might be found in even a poor yield of wheat.

ERMA STOCKING.

WOODLAWN PICNICS

The Woodlawn Women Grain Growers held their annual picnic the last of June at Prairie Grove Plantation, the home of one of the members. The numbers were confined to the club members and their families and resulted in a very pleasant, friendly, social gathering.

The weather being very cold and cloudy, the prairie grove did not afford a pleasant place for sports and the games were, therefore, confined to the sunny side of the house.

Ice cream and cake, with tea and sandwiches helped to make the afternoon enjoyable.

The main feature of the picnic was the pleasure derived from the presence of Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers, and of Mrs. J. Ames, Director for District 8, who were in the neighborhood attending an executive committee meeting.

Mrs. McNaughtan, in a talk to the club members on the work of the association, gave a number of useful ideas. "The success of the club is dependent upon all of its members," she said. "Each member should feel her own responsibility and should, therefore, endeavor to do all she can to make each meeting interesting and profitable."

"With the force of numbers which our Association is quickly acquiring, we can bring to public attention the many matters concerning our welfare which require better legislation."

The matter of sending delegates to district conventions was touched upon by Mrs. McNaughtan, who is very anxious that these district meetings should be an important factor in the management of the Association as a whole. Enough funds should be held in reserve, she said, in order that each local may be represented, for at these meetings more definite methods of organization are discussed, as well as the best means of carrying on the work of the local clubs and of accomplishing desirable results.

Mrs. McNaughtan pleased her listeners with the statement that we have reason to feel that we belong to the greatest organization of the greatest class, of the greatest agriculturists.

HILLVIEW ANNUAL MEETING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The last meeting of Hillview W.G.G.A. was held in the school on the 18th inst., with Mrs. R. J. McFarlane presiding. A number of the Lawndale W.G.G.A. were the guests of the Hillview branch, having driven around twenty miles to be present at the meeting.

After the usual business was disposed of, the topic, "Doctors' Fees on the Prairie," was led by Mrs. F. A. Boutz, who gave an excellent paper. An animated discussion followed. The chief points emphasized were, that while doctors' fees on the prairie are necessarily high, yet, particularly in maternity cases, prairie women should be provided with medical aid at less cost. It was pointed out that while better farming trains are travelling for educational purposes, and drill halls being erected to prepare for possibilities which may never occur, something might be done to prevent the prairie baby from arriving

with a chattel mortgage instead of the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth.

Mrs. Kyle gave New Zealand and Australian information on the subject, and the Lloyd-George insurance scheme was commented on.

Mrs. Powell, a Lawndale member, read a note dealing with the Victorian Order of Nurses. It was resolved to obtain further information before the next meeting.

The deferred election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. R. J. McFarlane, president; Mrs. Elder, vice-president. Directors, Mesdames Tyson, Kyle, F. A. Boutz, W. Boutz, Little and W. Tyson.

A song, "The River of Years," by Mrs. McFarlane, was appreciated. The roll call, "Current Events," brought forth a variety of world's news: Mrs. L. Wilson, the Lawndale president, expressed the visitors' appreciation of the meeting, which closed by the company singing, "There's a Better Time Coming."

V. McNAUGHTAN,
Hon. Secretary.

START WITH BANK ACCOUNT

Dear Miss Stocking:—I wish to state that, on July 18, I helped to organize a W.G.G.A. at Bird's Eye View school house, twelve miles north of Parkburg. This local will be known as Thunder Creek Local No. 2.

I found the ladies very much interested, and the men there have a local with over eighty members, all live ones.

I was royally entertained and enjoyed every minute of my stay in the Thunder Creek Country.

These ladies served meals and refreshments at the G.G.A. picnic, July 1, and the new auxiliary starts with a bank account of over \$140.

New officers: Mrs. H. Wilcox, president; Mrs. Peterson, vice-president; Miss Edna Angerine, sec. treas.

Watch us grow!

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT,
Vice-Pres., Provincial W.G.G.A.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns:



8228—Boy's Box Plaited Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

8326—Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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7883—Boy's Russian Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

8193—Boy's Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 1/2 yard 27-inch for trimming.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WAR AND TOYS

Do you think, little chickabiddies, that because you are young and far away from the seat of war that it is not going to make any difference to you?

It seems that one can't be too young or too far away to be interfered with by this terrible thing called war; and I don't suppose you would ever guess the trouble it is going to make for Santa Claus this winter.

You see it is from Germany that Santa Claus gets nearly all the toys that he does not make up in his own little factory at the North Pole, and this war is going to interfere seriously with the making of them, in the first place, and with the transportation of them across the sea in the second place, since reindeer can't travel on water very well.

So if Santa Claus is rather skimpy with his presents this winter you will have to say to yourselves that it is the part of the war that you little folk have to bear and be very brave about it. Whatever you do, don't blame poor old Santa, who is probably worrying himself into his grave over it.

DIXIE PATTON.

POISONED HER YOUNG

For several weeks some of our hens were carried away every night. I determined to find out what was taking them. One day I went into the woods for a stroll, and while there I saw two old foxes with a family of five young ones. Around their home I discovered parts of birds, sometimes almost a whole fowl. I climbed up into a tree, and from there I could see the little fellows come out and play. Once they heard a slight noise. They thought it was danger, so ran back into their home as quickly as possible, but they were soon out again, called by Vic, their mother. She held for them one of our nice fat hens, half dead. At once the little fellows all rushed out and tussled and growled until they had finished it. The old fox, all the time, kept watch for the woodchucks and other enemies.

When the young foxes were strong enough to stand on their hind legs the parents taught them how to catch mice, by standing up on their hind legs, then springing upon the innocent little mice thru the grass.

They were taught how to scent a man and warned to keep out of his way. Then they learned the cunning way of catching a woodchuck.

I learned to like these animals and did not wish to see them killed, so did not tell anyone. But in a short time others found out, and one day a couple of men went back to dig out their den. They were going to kill them all, but I begged them to give me a little one for a pet. I took it home and tied it by a chain. That night the mother came with a big fat hen for it. She tried to break the chain with her teeth, so as to let her baby loose. She tried the second night, but it was all in vain. The third night she came and brought poison for the little fellow. Then she went away and was never seen afterwards. It is thought she poisoned herself, also.

TERESSA LEE.
Markdale, Ont. Age 14.

OLD WHITE JACK

One bright afternoon, in the latter part of October, mother, sister and I went to the river-bottom to gather bull berries. We went in a single buggy with our old pet horse, Jack.

When we arrived there we unharnessed the horse because the bank was so steep we could not go down in the buggy. Then we led him down and tied him to a tree. Soon we busied ourselves in picking berries, while Jack seemed to enjoy himself eating the grass and dozing in the sunshine. In a little while we had cleared that patch of berries and had moved on to another, taking Jack with us. Here he became restless. He snorted, pawed around the tree and peered into the bushes with an anxious eye. We did not feel alarmed and thought that he

scented a coyote, which was likely sneaking along on our trail.

To quiet his nervousness we took him out in the open and trotted him around for a while. Then he seemed to be all right and we went back into the bushes again, taking him with us. But he seemed to be just as nervous as before. So we chatted and laughed at his fears, stopping once in a while to pat his neck and talk to him, never dreaming of the danger which lay so near us.

We spent at least two happy hours enjoying the fresh air and sunshine. At last our pails were filled and we led Jack out of the brush where he had continued in a state of fear. He soon regained his composure when we led him up the bank.

When we returned home we were telling of our outing. After we had told the men of Jack's strange actions they told us that we had had a very narrow escape, as it was a well known fact that there had been a cougar in the same bottom for a number of years.

LUELLA JOHNSON,
Macleod, Alta. Age 15.

A PET GOPHER

One day my brother and I were walking along the trail and I saw a young gopher and caught it. We took it home and put it in a large box with wire netting over it. That night we could not sleep, it was squeaking so. The next morning we put it on the table and it was very fond of milk and would eat cake and bread crumbs. Then we put him back in his box. A little while after we put a sod in for him; he liked that. Then he began to burrow holes in it.

One day we thought we would put him in the porch. Of course the dog did not like this, so she scratched at the box till she hurt it so much we had to kill it.

Our friends around us laughed at us for having a pet gopher.

HAROLD SPOONER,
Age 10.

THE FATE OF A BUG

Once there was a big bug. I do not know the name of it, but its color was brown all over the top of it and red underneath. It was going along a sandy road. It fell on its back and there were some brown ants there, and they tried to pull this bug away. They pulled and pulled till they got it a little distance and then they started to eat it. It died after the ants had eaten a little of it. They kept eating and more ants kept coming, until there was an awful lot of ants. They stayed till they had it all eaten up.

I am ten years of age, and I hope to have success.

LILA OSBORNE.

THE FIRE

I remember about four years ago when our barn burnt down. It was a very stormy day and papa had gone to Saskatoon and there was no one at home. Mamma and my two sisters and I were the only ones at home. Mamma was sewing.

My oldest sister looked out of the window and saw the flames creeping over the barn. There was a strawshed behind the barn.

My sisters ran down to our nearest neighbor's and got some men. Mamma went down to the barn and cut a rope from a horse. Three horses were burnt, all the harness and our rubber-tired carriage.

Mamma and I went down to the cave with blankets. The wind was so strong that I had to hold on to the blankets. The wind blew the wheel off of our windmill.

When the men came they piled snow between the haystacks. There were three haystacks there, but it didn't do any good, it burnt them all down.

When papa came home the first thing he missed was the shed. I never will forget how frightened I was that day. We have a nice new lumber barn now.

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Gledhow, Sask.

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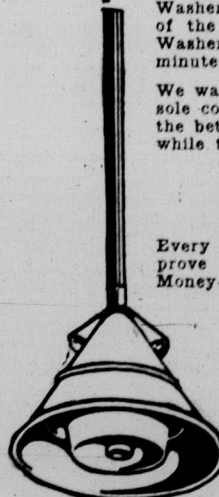
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Care of the Breeding Flock

Continued from Page 11

as long as she will continue to do so, irrespective of age. There is too great a tendency today on farms to get rid of stock after it has been bred one or two years, before it has really reached maturity and before real results can be expected.

Indications of Age

It is comparatively simple to tell the age of a sheep by its teeth. The temporary lamb teeth are characteristically long and narrow, constricted at the neck and quite white. At one year old the centre pair of permanent incisors appears and a new pair of permanent teeth

appears every year afterwards until at five years a full mouth is reached. From then on the teeth get wider apart and fall out. In order to become proficient in telling the age in sheep it is best to examine the mouths of sheep of known age and from these, with practice, the correct age of any sheep can be judged. As soon as the selection of the flock is completed and the separation of the breeding ewes from the lambs and butcher's sheep finally arranged attention should be paid to getting the breeding ewes into shape for the breeding season. The period during which a ewe carries a lamb averages 147 days or a little less than five months, hence, since in the west it is not desirable for the beginner to have the lambs coming much before the first of May unless good warm stabling is provided for the sheep, the ram's services are not required until the end of November. It is desirable that the ewes be in as uniformly a thrifty condition as possible, so that they may come in heat at about the same time, thus ensuring a crop of lambs in the following spring of about the same age. In the west scarcely any feeding other than that which can be picked up by the sheep themselves on the stubble is necessary previous to breeding time, since a large amount of grain and food which otherwise would be largely wasted can be turned to good account by the farm flock being pastured on the stubble after threshing is over in the fall. During this time consideration should be given to the kind of ram required. Under no circumstances should any other than a pure-bred sire be used, and due attention should be paid to breed characteristics, general conformation and symmetry, together with the constitution and quality which will make as desirable a sire as it is possible to obtain. Where young ewes are being bred it is somewhat more desirable that an aged ram of known capabilities be used, because in such a case if some of the lambs produced are undesirable there would be no mistake made in putting the blame on the ewes and culling them out for sale in the fall. The ram should be in good healthy condition in readiness for the breeding season, and, if the flock is a small one, when breeding time comes he may be allowed to pasture with the flock. To the beginner's mind there no doubt arises an enquiry as to the most suitable breed of sheep for Western conditions. Of course there is no best breed, but out of the many it is recommended that some good grade Western ewes be obtained from crosses of any of the Down breeds and that a pure-bred ram of either the Oxford, Southdown, Suffolk, Hampshire or Shropshire breed be used as the head of the flock. If the long woolled breeds are preferred, either a Cotswold, Leicester or Lincoln may be obtained, and since these are usually larger sheep, having great width of back and loin, they are particularly valuable in grading up the ordinary native range ewes.

Methods of Breeding

The breeding season for sheep only covers a period of from four to six weeks, so that altho the reproductive powers of the ram are very great it is scarcely advisable, if best results are to be obtained, to turn the ram loose with the ewes. One way which is largely followed is to pen the ram up with the ewes at night and keep him in a separate yard away from the flock in the day time. During this time he is kept in the quiet and fed good hay and some grain ration, such as oats and bran. Another method followed is one which necessitates more care, but on the other hand practically ensures the crop of lambs in the following spring. It is virtually hand breeding. The method followed is to allow the ram to go in with the ewes in a pen early in the morning. The ram will soon pick out any which are in season and these can be kept in the pen while the remainder of the flock is allowed out over the stubble fields. These ewes are then bred separately to the ram, one every two hours or so. As soon as they are bred they should be taken away from the breeding pen altogether and kept for a couple of days with the fattening sheep and lambs apart from the breeding flock. Usually sheep bred in this way will not come in heat again. Rams

handed along these lines will readily breed forty ewes and often as many as sixty can be served successfully in this way. It is usual to mark ewes which have been served, and the most common way is to cover the breast of the ram with a chalky color which will rub off during service. By changing this color the different times of lambing can be taken note of. It is best in this country, where weather conditions at breeding time are usually so severe and flocks in general are small, to hand-breed the flock. If this is done the individuals, as they come in heat, can be separately attended to and any attention which may be necessary, such as clipping the wool from some of the animals external organs to ensure proper results, may be attended to, and in this manner thoroughly satisfactory results will be assured.

Winter Care

It is often remarked by sheep enthusiasts in the West that sheep do not need any care during either winter or summer, that they will cost next to nothing to keep, living on weeds and the leavings of the pasturage after the other stock has been over it and that a crop of wool and crop of lambs will be obtained without the slightest trouble each year. Granted sheep will exist under conditions which would not be tenable by many of the other domestic animals, they will and do live—and serve a very useful purpose by so doing—on weeds and rough feed, but any intelligent farmer will realize that mere existence is not profitable, it cannot give economical returns. Sheep, to be profitable, require just as much attention in proportion to their value as any other kind of stock, but their usefulness on the average farm more than counterbalances the time and attention which their keep necessitates.

Winter Care

Thus, in caring for the breeding ewes during the winter months, if strong, healthy lambs are to be produced in the spring the ewes must be kept in a thrifty condition. They should be allowed access to an open shed in which they may be able to remain at night and shelter during the day from any heavy storm. Good hay should be always available for their use in the feed racks provided, and a grain ration, usually of oats—from a quarter to half a pound per day for each ewe—should be provided, sufficient to keep them in good healthy condition. A little alfalfa hay and corn fodder will be very acceptable occasionally and will help to vary the ration somewhat. Bran should be fed with the oats and a few turnips, if available, to keep the bowels in good shape, and at all times salt should be kept in a box provided for the purpose in the sheep shed. It is important, too, that water be provided; too often this is overlooked, the sheep having to eat large quantities of snow to obtain the water necessary for the digestive processes. While, as has been outlined, reasonable care must be accorded the sheep, it is just as important to take care that the breeding ewes do not become too fat thru over-feeding and lack of exercise. Sheep are naturally able to withstand cold weather, and as long as their fleeces remain dry almost any degree of frost will not be harmful to them. On this account no elaborate building is required for their winter keep, just an open shed facing south, if possible, provided with feeding racks and bedded down with straw occasionally is all that is necessary, together with a reasonable supply of hay, oat sheaves, roots and a little grain to keep them thru the winter. As lambing season approaches more care must be exercised in regard to the feed and attention given, but this matter will provide material for another article at a later date.

There is room on every farm for a few sheep, the initial expense incurred in purchasing breeding stock is within the means of almost every farmer, the outlay for building is practically negligible and the extra attention which a flock, like any other livestock, will incur is more than repaid by the direct financial value which the sheep will bring to the farm.

—E.J.T.



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CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

At Your Service

NEW LIVESTOCK CONTRACT

There has been before the Railway Commission for some considerable time a new live stock contract, and the chairman has just intimated that some changes have been made in the same, with special reference to the valuation of the stock. The following is a quotation from his communication just received: "Under the maximum responsibility referred to, the value of horses and mules does not exceed \$100 each. I am of the opinion that this limitation of \$100 must be changed so that the limitation in the case of a horse will read \$200, for a colt under one year of age \$100, and for a pony or mule \$100. In the case of cattle, the present limitation is \$50. I would increase this (excepting calves) to \$80 each. On other domestic animals the limitation is \$10. I would increase this so that in the case of hogs the limitation will be \$15 each; the maximum value for a calf, sheep or goat to remain as at present at \$10. The existing contract also limits the ultimate liability for all carload shipments to \$1,200. The Board has no evidence before it showing the basis on which this limitation was ever arrived at. It would not seem to have ever served any very useful purpose, as it is quite manifest that a limitation of this kind, while effective in the case of horses, would hardly be effective in the case of cattle at \$50.00 a head.

For the present, in view of the unsatisfactory state of the record, I am of the opinion that the only change that need be made having regard to this limitation is to increase the amount from \$1,200 to \$2,000 in the case of shipment of horses by the carload.—H. L. Drayton."

WEANING THE FOAL

The hardest thing to overcome in weaning foals is the actual loss of the companionship of the mother, which causes the colt to worry and fret. Horses are nervous animals and the colt being deprived of his "best friend" often spends much time in running up and down his paddock neighing, pawing and whinnying in a vain effort to find escape that may lead at least to company of his kind, if not to his mother.

To take the place of his dam the best possible substitute is another colt. If the owner has two colts of the same age little difficulty from fretting is likely, as they can be turned into a paddock together and the presence of another colt seems to drown the trouble of each to a great extent. If a colt of his own age is not available use a yearling or a two year old, but arrange the feeding so that the weanling shall get his share of the feed given.

For the best results it is necessary to keep the foal that is being weaned

out of sight and hearing of his dam, as the reviving of memory by seeing and hearing each other only serves to prolong the period of fretting.

The main point of the weaning, all things considered, is feeding the colt. On no account stint the feed. Give all he will eat up clean, but do not keep the manger full of stale hay or stale oats. Just feed the amount which is readily eaten before the time for the next feed. There is nothing better than crushed oats with a little bran added, and some authorities advocate a little boiled linseed. Start the colt on a small quantity of grain and increase it as his appetite warrants and as colder weather approaches. A little clean, sweet milk can often be used to advantage at weaning time. It is well to commence with whole milk.

FEED MOULTING FOWLS

When late summer rolls around and the hens begin to cast their feathers and droop around in lazy fashion or shuffle sand in some shady nook, then is the time that the egg basket returns with the bottom hardly covered, for it is the season of rest and transition commonly called "the moult."

But despite this falling away liberal feeding must not be discontinued. This is the hen's rightful vacation. She will repay her owner later on for the feed given her now. Such is the belief of

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 22, 1914)

Wheat—Had quite a wide range of prices this week. The reaction of 13 cents a bushel, owing to temporary cessation of exports, liquidated a lot of the holdings taken on the previous week. The resumption of American shipments later in the week, together with buying on a large scale by American millers, created quite a firm undertone in all the principal United States markets. This strength was reflected here and with practically no other cause, prices have advanced about 7 cents a bushel. The situation was most complex. During the latter part of the week it tended to make traders believe that it was going to get down to a more normal condition, but since that time the situation has completely changed and we have had some very wild markets here, making it very hard for traders to take a definite stand on the market. Sentiment is largely bullish and the trade is imbued with the idea that much higher prices must eventually be established, especially if the European conflict is a prolonged one and speculators seem to be willing to be holders of future deliveries regardless of prices. Offerings from farmers have been running very light and this is making it an easier task for speculators to carry the surplus; but no doubt next week will see considerably more being placed on the market.

The demand for old wheat in store has been very good during the last week with fair premiums over the October, and while exporters were buying it, it was practically all for Eastern millers who have received some fair sized flour orders from abroad and are now busily engaged in filling them. What new crop has been offered for sale has also been taken at a little premium over the October, for the same purpose. This harvest is the earliest we have had for years and quite a few traders here, for the past week, have been figuring that in a very few days we would see considerable pressure of new crop wheat on the market, and should this materialize, without some other demand coming to off-set it, it seems probable that prices might have a reaction. Generally speaking, trade has been of very small proportion here and often we see a range of a cent or two without a sale, our market just following in the wake of the Americans.

Oats—At the close to-day showed a net advance of 3 to 3 1/2 cents for future deliveries. Coarse grains in the United States centres were considerably higher during the opening days of the week in sympathy with wheat and this strength was reflected here. There have been practically no new oats pass here yet and the government still continue to be takers of all 2 and 3 C.W. that are arriving at the terminals.

Barley—Prices show net gains of from 1 to 3 cents, the strength in other grains creating a firmer undertone which encouraged a keener enquiry. Offerings have been very small, there being a very few cars passing here enroute to the terminals.

Flax—There has been a wild wave of speculative trading in flax in the Duluth market, fluctuations being sharp and frequent and between sales there was often a range of 5 cents a bushel. This condition has prevailed since the opening of the war and it is making it very hard to do business here for it is almost impossible to know, within 3 or 4 cents, what the next trade will be. There is no precedent to go by and one man's opinion is just as good as another's at times like this.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat—			
Aug. 18	102 1/2	103	109 1/2
Aug. 19	105 1/2	105 1/2	111 1/2
Aug. 20	102 1/2	102 1/2	108 1/2
Aug. 21	103 1/2	104	110 1/2
Aug. 22	105 1/2	106	110 1/2
Aug. 24	106 1/2	106 1/2	113 1/2
Oats—			
Aug. 18	48 1/2		
Aug. 19	48 1/2		
Aug. 20	48 1/2		
Aug. 21	48 1/2		
Aug. 22	49 1/2		
Aug. 24	49	48	
Flax—			
Aug. 18	148 1/2	149	150 1/2
Aug. 19	145	146	148
Aug. 20	146 1/2	148	150
Aug. 21	140 1/2	142	143
Aug. 22	144	144 1/2	146
Aug. 24	142 1/2	144	146

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, August 21)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars, old			\$1.11
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, new			1.12
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car			1.11
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car			1.10 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars			1.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars			1.06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.09 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			1.09 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars			1.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars			1.08 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars			1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, old			1.05 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old			1.11 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.06 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old			1.08 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars			1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.02 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit			1.03 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.04 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			1.03 1/2

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 18 to August 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
Aug. 18	104 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2					46	46	46	46	58	57	52	51						
19	109 1/2	107 1/2	103 1/2					46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	58	57	52	51		141				
20	106 1/2	102	100					48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	59	57	54	51		142	138			
21	105 1/2	103 1/2	99 1/2					48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	59	58	55	52		137	132 1/2			
22	108	105 1/2	101 1/2					48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	59	58	55	52		140				
24	108 1/2	107	102 1/2					49	49	49	49	60	58	55	54		139	136			

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 24

Winnipeg Grain	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce			
								MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat	108 1/2	102 1/2	94 1/2	Cattle	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	107	100 1/2	93 1/2	Choice steers	7 25-7 50	7 40-7 65	5 75-6 00	Fancy dairy	20c	20c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	102 1/2	96	89	Best butcher steers and heifers	6 75-7 25	7 00-7 25	5 50-5 75	No. 1 dairy	19c	18c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.				Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6 25-6 50	6 50-6 75	5 00-5 25	Good round lots	16c-17c	15c-16c	17c-18c
No. 4				Best fat cows	5 75-6 00	6 00-6 25	5 00-5 25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5				Common cows	5 25-5 75	5 25-5 75	4 00-4 50	Strictly new laid	16c-18c	16c-18c	22c-23c
No. 6				Best bulls	4 00-4 50	4 00-4 50	3 75-4 25	Potatoes			
Feed				Com'n and medium bulls	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	4 00-4 25	New	95c	95c	50c
Cash Oats				Choice veal calves	4 00-4 50	4 50-4 75	3 50-3 75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.				Heavy calves	6 75-7 00	7 75-8 50	8 00-8 25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	30c
Cash Barley				Best milkers and springers (each)	4 50-6 00	5 00-6 50	6 00-7 00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
No. 3	60		45 1/2	Common milkers and springers (each)	850-875	850-875	850-875	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81 65	81 65	81 60
Cash Flax				Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	139	137	132	Choice hog	8 35-8 75	8 35-8 75	8 25	No. 1 Red Top	812	812	810
Wheat Futures				Heavy sows	8 75	8 75	7 00-7 25	No. 1 Upland	812	812	8 9
October	106 1/2	98	89 1/2	Stags	85 50	85 50	85 00	No. 1 Timothy	817	817	814
December	106 1/2	98	87 1/2	Sheep and Lambs							
May	113 1/2	104 1/2	92 1/2	Choice lambs	7 50-7 75	7 50-8 00	6 50-7 00				
Oat Futures				Best killing sheep	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 00-5 50				
October	49	46 1/2	36 1/2								
December	48	45	35 1/2								
Flax Futures											
October	142 1/2	141	135								
December	144	141 1/2	134								
May	146	143 1/2									

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending Aug. 21, 1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Rec.	1,161,352	101,922	122,162
Total	8,228,871	1,442,606	309,408
In vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,698,335	849,228	178,246
At Buffalo and Duluth	122,232	10,000	7,000
Total this week	8,351,103	1,459,206	307,408
Total last week	10,010,052	1,924,067	405,528
Total last year	4,001,352	6,454,987	1,058,236

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, August 22	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	81 2/4	81 3/4
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 24	1 23 1/2
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel		
Futures Firm		
October, per bushel	1 15	1 13 1/2
December, per bushel	1 17 1/2	1 15 1/2

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Aug. 21.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: 700 cattle, 400 calves, 4,600 hogs, 300 sheep, and 99 cars. Cattle—Fat cattle prices were weak to 10 to 15 cents lower again today. Outside news continued bearish. Nothing choice was included among arrivals here during the day. Stockers and feeders' rates were not quotably changed. Yearlings were sold at steady terms. All but best dairy cows were slow to move. Representative sales: Beef Steers—4, 1,117 lbs., \$8.50; 1, 1,100 lbs., \$8.00; 4, 872 lbs., \$7.25; 2, 925 lbs., \$7.00. Butcher Cows and Heifers—1, 860 lbs., \$7.25; 2, 940 lbs., \$6.75; 1, 680 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 780 lbs., \$6.25; 2, 1,235 lbs., \$5.75; 2, 1,025 lbs., \$5.65. Cutters and Canners—1, 960 lbs., \$4.75; 1, 870 lbs., \$4.50; 1, 770 lbs., \$4.25; 1, 800 lbs., \$4.00; 1, 740 lbs., \$3.50. Butcher Bulls—1, 1,450 lbs., \$6.15; 2, 1,165 lbs., \$5.90; 1, 1,010 lbs., \$5.25. Veal Calves—16, 163 lbs., \$9.75; 2, 210 lbs., \$8.50; 6, 153 lbs., \$7.25; 2, 225 lbs., \$7.00; 1, 390 lbs., \$4.50. Stock-feeding Steers—1, 550 lbs., \$6.50; 6, 595 lbs., \$6.40; 1, 610 lbs., \$5.75; 3, 462 lbs., \$5.00. Stock Cows and Heifers—1, 470 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 400 lbs., \$6.50; 1, 1,010 lbs., \$5.75; 2, 790 lbs., \$5.25; 1, 980 lbs., \$5.00; 1, 760 lbs., \$4.75. Hog prices were fully 20 cents lower than on Thursday. Local receipts were above the recent average in volume, while outside news added to sellers' troubles and weakened their position. Sales ranged from \$8.40 to \$8.70, with bulk around \$8.55. Representative sales: Hogs—38, 217 lbs., \$8.70; 85, 245 lbs., \$8.60; 77, 202 lbs., \$8.60; 55, 316 lbs., \$8.55; 36, 280 lbs., \$8.55; 38, 208 lbs., \$8.55; 39, 286 lbs., \$8.50; 41, 292 lbs., \$8.50; 16, 335 lbs., \$8.45. Pigs, Roughs and Underweights—1, 480 lbs., \$8.25. Sheep—Sheep and lamb receipts were light today. Prices were steady, but fat grades have failed to recover from the effects of the slump observed the first half of the week. Killing Sheep and Lambs—11 lambs, 64 lbs., \$7.00; 4 lambs, 119 lbs., \$7.00; 7 lambs, 4 lbs., \$6.50; 10 lambs, 50 lbs., \$6.25; 9 lambs, 54 lbs., \$6.00; 1 lamb, 70 lbs., \$5.25; 6 ewes, 110 lbs., \$5.35; 1 ewe, 150 lbs., \$5.00; 1 ewe, 100 lbs., \$4.60; 1 ewe, 110 lbs., \$3.50; 1 ewe, 120 lbs., \$3.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts 400; market weak. Beves, \$6.75 to \$10.60; Texas steers, \$6.30 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$9.20; calves, \$7.75 to \$10.75. Hogs—Receipts 10,000; market steady to a shade higher. Light, \$8.85 to \$9.30; mixed, \$8.65 to \$9.10.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, August 21, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.05 1/2	\$1.11	
2 Nor. wheat	1.03 1/2	1.09	
3 Nor. wheat	.99 1/2	1.07	
3 white oats	.48	.44 1/2	
Barley	52.50	53.64	
Flax, No. 1	1.37	1.65 1/2	
Futures			
Oct. wheat	1.03 1/2	1.04	Sept. 1.04
Dec. wheat	1.04	1.06 1/2	
Beef Cattle, top	87.55	81.00	Chicago
Hogs, top	8.75	9.40	
Sheep, yearlings	5.00	7.00	

to \$9.35; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.25; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.65; pigs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$8.90 to \$9.20. Sheep—Receipts 6,000; market slow and weak. Natives, \$5.10 to \$6.10; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00; lambs, natives, \$6.50 to \$8.30.

Winnipeg Livestock Stockyard Receipts

Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 3,163 cattle, 50 calves, 8,276 hogs, and 881 sheep.

The cattle market has been very unsteady ever since the development of the European situation and it is only possible to review the trend of the market without being able to offer any opinion as to possible developments in the near future. Last Monday the market was firm on all kinds of cattle. On Tuesday the Toronto market was 50 cents lower, Montreal was 25 cents lower and all the Southern markets were reported from 25 to 35 cents off. Accordingly the local market declined in sympathy and prices are 25 cents lower than last week. There is another factor which tends to lower the market and it is that the supply has increased materially and it is expected that from now on the fall shipments will come in making more cattle on the market. A lot of these cattle are showing signs of burned up pasturage and as a consequence they are somewhat of a drag on the market. Stockers and feeders are in good demand from buyers from the South, a few choice ones selling up to \$6.50. Bulls, too, are in very good demand, some extra good ones reaching 6 cents. Big rangy oxen are picked up readily for shipment to the South as canners, the war probably being responsible for activity along this line. There is always a demand for choice butcher steers and heifers and it is noticed that when anything like an even bunch of good stock arrives, a premium can be obtained at any time on such offerings. Buyers are not looking so much for weight as they are for a nicely fleshed, well balanced quality animal from which a high dressing percentage is sure to be obtained. Milkers and springers are selling for the same as last week. There is little demand for veals, the calf market being very slow. Few calves sell over 7 cents.

The hog market has remained reasonably steady during the past week in contrast to the fluctuations of a week ago. It has held around \$8.75, altho the top on Thursday last was \$9.00. The hog shipments like those of the cattle are showing lack of feed thru the country and a lot of light stuff, for which there is no sale and which serves as a drag on the market, is being received. On Thursday there was a bunch of over a hundred eight weeks or ten weeks pigs in one of the pens, simply sent in because no feed was available on the farms.

Sheep and lambs are only coming in small bunches. Best lambs are selling at from \$7.50 to \$7.75, and sheep from \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment. Butter—The European situation is not expected by produce dealers to have very much effect upon prices of dairy products. All the demand is supplied locally and little change is noticed in prices so far. Just now there is not as large a supply as usual of crock butter, due to the fact that harvest and threshing operations are in full swing. Consequently price of No. 1 dairy butter has raised one cent, it now being 19 cents, while the price paid for good round lots has also advanced from 16 to 17 cents per pound. Eggs—It was expected that the egg supply would decrease during the past two weeks and that as a consequence the price would advance. Such, however, has not been the case and dealers report today (Monday) a heavy shipment. The result is that the price for eggs strictly candled is 16 to 18 cents.

Potatoes—It is expected that the local potato crop will be very much less than usual this year and as a result the price of potatoes will be higher during the fall and winter than for a corresponding period during last year. This week the price is 95 cents per bushel, most of the supply being obtained from the South. Milk and Cream—There is no change this week in prices for milk and cream. Sweet cream is worth 30 cents, sour cream 23 cents and milk is \$1.65 per hundred pounds. Hay—There is not much change in forage prices this week and it is somewhat difficult to tell just how prices will range. The supply is certainly not as heavy as that of last year, but the demand also is not so great, so that it is just possible that one factor will balance the other and prices

NOTICE

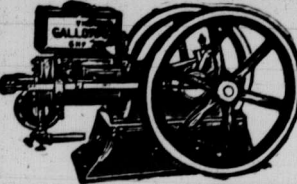
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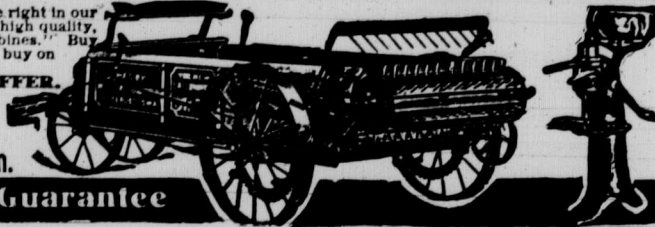
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War News

Continued from Page 4

to Antwerp, and when the German cavalry arrived they found no soldiers in the city and were received by the burgomaster, who had instructed the citizens to offer no resistance in order that the city might not be destroyed. Ostend, a popular seaside resort, is also occupied by the Germans. Antwerp, however, is strongly fortified and will not be surrendered.

On the French and Russian frontiers the allies appear to be having the best of the encounter. A great part of Alsace has been taken by the French, who have driven back the German armies with heavy losses, while the great Russian army is moving slowly but surely towards Berlin from the east.

Great Battle in Progress

The following official announcement was issued from Paris on Sunday night:

"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxemburg. Our troops, in conjunction with the British, have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German army, both active and reserve.

"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies. We must await the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation. Otherwise, we should be giving to the press divergent and contradictory news, since such a battle naturally is made up of actions and reactions which follow and connect in a continuous manner.

"In Vosges, the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops from Donon and the Saales Pass. Those points were no longer of any importance, since we occupied the fortified line, beginning at Grand Couronne de Nancy. Luneville is occupied by the Germans, and at Namur the Germans are making great efforts against the forts, which resist energetically."

Telegraphing from Rozendaal, Holland, on Monday morning, the correspondent of the Central News says:

"There is no doubt that a big battle is now in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi, Belgium. The Germans are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels which is more completely isolated than Liege.

"The Germans have occupied all the villages between Louvain and Alost, in order that the passage of their main army across Belgium may not be interrupted.

"There are no Germans, excepting scouting patrols, around Ghent."

No word has been received from the North Sea and it is assumed that the German navy is still keeping in the safe waters of the Kiel Canal and Baltic Sea.

Japan Declares War

Japan declared war upon Germany on Sunday. She had demanded that Germany surrender her colony and fortifications at Kiau-Chao, China, which Japan insists should be handed to her to be returned to China as soon as this can be safely done. Germany made no reply to the Japanese ultimatum, which expired on Sunday, but the Kaiser instructed the commander of the fort to resist any assault. The whole Japanese army and navy will be used if necessary, to take the colony and a desperate resistance is expected. The British authorities, who were consulted by Japan, have stated that the latter country will confine its activities to the Far East and will not join in the general hostilities.

Italy still maintains her neutrality, but Greece is said to be assisting Serbia against Austria.

Twenty-five thousand volunteers from all over Canada, including many British ex-soldiers, are assembling at Valcartier, Quebec, in readiness to proceed to the war zone.



Buyers to Share in Profits Lower Prices on Ford Cars

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Touring Car \$590

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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.

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WHAT SAMPLING REVEALS

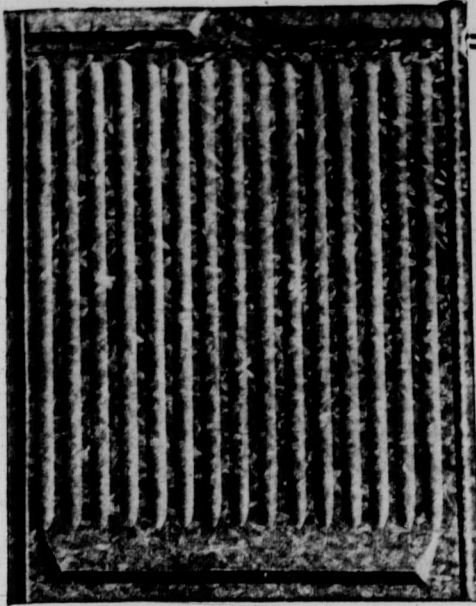
A herd owner may ascertain from the creamery that his average is 40 pounds of fat per cow for the month and yet have a dim idea that some of his cows are better producers than others, but probably few men are prepared for the veritable surprises encountered when they commence regular weighing and sampling. To take the case of two 2-year-old heifers that freshened this spring, last month one gave 30 pounds of fat, the other gave 46 pounds. One

5-year-old in the same herd of grade Jerseys gave 67 pounds of fat, and another 5-year-old gave only 36 pounds. The owner would scarcely believe that one mature cow is thus earning, with fat at 27 cents per pound, eight dollars and thirty-seven cents more than her stable mate in just one month. What will be difference be for the whole year? That is the crucial test.

Between two 3-year-olds in the same herd, that both freshened in March, there was a difference last month of 19

pounds of fat, worth over five dollars. Similar differences are to be found in many herds, illustrating very clearly that it is palpably unfair to take a general average of the herd unless they are decidedly more even in production than those cited above. Records of individual production alone can give this valuable information to the owner. Milk and feed records may be obtained free on application to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa.

—C. F. W.



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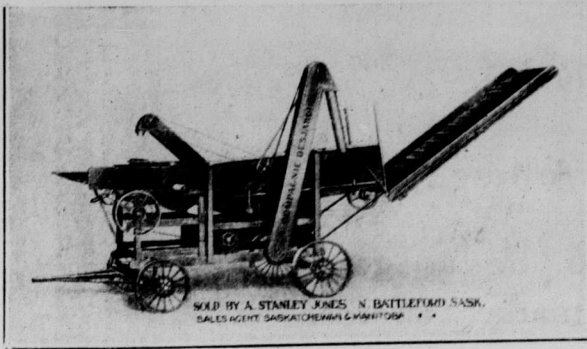
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WE GIVE YOU 55 MONTHS FOR THE PAYMENT, WITH NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES. If death occurs while you are paying for your orchard, we return the money. WE SELL FROM ONE ACRE UP.

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We plant in large areas and only a few varieties, that we may meet market conditions. OUR EXPENSE IS 75 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE LITTLE FELLOW.

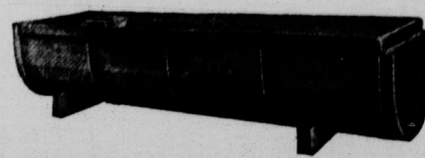
THOSE INTERESTED SHOULD WRITE TODAY, AS OUR MR. COLLIS WILL BE MAKING A TOUR OF THE WEST IN A SHORT WHILE, TO SEE NUMEROUS ENQUIRERS, AND WOULD LIKE TO GIVE EVERYBODY A PERSONAL CALL ON THIS TRIP.

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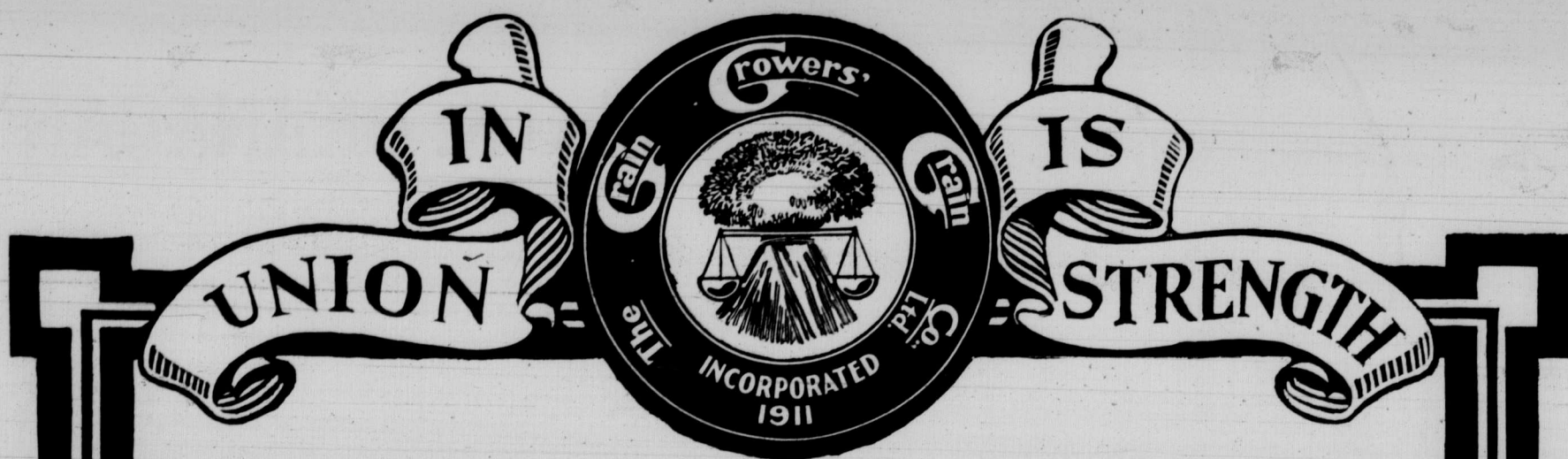
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