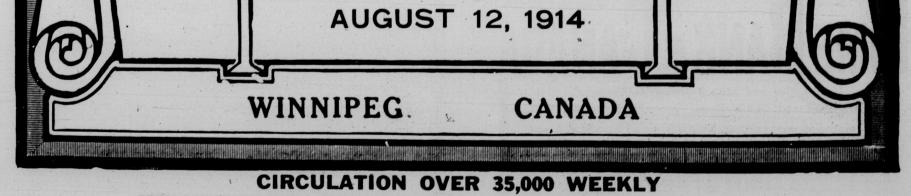


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Judson

Price of Engine at Winnipeg Cost of Fuel per 10 hour day for each H.P. Cost of Fuel per 100 lbs. of Feed Lbs. of Fuel used . per 2 H.R.'s Length of Test Lbs. of Barley ground 7.75 9.1 21.6 cents

Judson Lister	7 5	7.75	$9.1 \\ 6.7$	21.6 cents 24.6 "	1 hour	1,010	1.33 cents	\$197.50	411.9
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# THE ANGEL OF DEATH IS ABROAD IN EUROPE

# The Brain Browers' Buide

# Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 12th, 1914

Owing to Monday, August 10, being a public holiday in Winnipeg it was necessary to go to press with The Guide on Saturday, August 8, which explains why late news and market reports are not given.

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# CANADA IS AT WAR

For the first time in the memory of living Canadians our country is now at war and our citizens are being called upon to bear arms in defence of our shores and in upholding British arms in Europe. When war is in progress and the nation's resources are being taxed to the utmost the season for peace and disarmament discussion has passed. When Germany declared war against Britain then Canada automatically became a party to that war and is regarded by Germany as proper territory for invasion and destruction. Regardless of opinions as to the status of Canada the die is cast and Canada is at war, and must fight in the defence of her homes and her institutions. Great Britain has been forced into this war with Germany. It was necessary either for Britain to fight or to admit to the world that her guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium was but a fair weather promise. Germany's original quarrel was with Russia, and but for the arrogant and insolent attitude of the German war lords towards France the war might have been confined to a struggle between the Teutons and Slavs. Germany, however, in the pride of her might violated her treaty obligations and sent her armies into Luxemburg, whose neutrality she had solemnly guaranteed. Next she sent her armies across the French border without declaring her intentions and, knowing the attitude of the German war lords, France had no alternative but fight. Britain had given solemn obligations to protect Belgium and Luxemburg, and to preserve their integrity, and when Germany flagrantly violated these treaty obligations and refused to withdraw her troops from neutral territory on Britain's demand, Britain could only back down or fight. Germany readily promised that when the war was over she would make no attempt to annex any of these smaller nations on her borders. But when Germany could violate her solemn treaties respecting the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg her word is useless and could no longer be taken. Therefore, to maintain her honor Great Britain was forced into the fight and once in she must now fight to defend her shores against German invasion. When the war is over it will be, seen that Germany took no hasty action but was deliberately preparing her plans for some time, tho she may not have intended to array against herself the might of Europe. For some years past Britain and Germany have been piling armaments upon armament in a ruinous race for supremacy. Both have declared that their preparations were for peace entirely, but now they are at war and the supremacy of the seas will very The German navy must shortly be decided. be defeated by the allies and, for the safety and peace of Europe, the German Emperor must be deprived of every warship he now possesses. The fight will be one to the finish. The cost will be stupendous, but there is now no alternative. Canada must bear her full share in the cost of the struggle and the people will be behind Parliament when it meets on the 18th in voting a very generous war appropriation. Nothing must be left undone which will in any way add to the certainty of the British victory and the downfall of Germany. There is no place in the

present crisis for noisy protestations of loyalty nor for any blubbering about the "dear old motherland." It is no time for jingoistic performances nor for the bombastic utterances of many of our titled Imperialists. It is merely the time for Canadians to act like men and to join with Great Britain in the face of a common danger, and to fight a common foe. The Canadians who make no loud protestations of their loyalty and spend very little of their time "saving the Empire" will fight just as valiantly and will pay their portion just as willingly as those whose preparaions are more audible. Let us all be Canadians together, without differences of opinion until we have joined with Britain and driven the foe to utter defeat, and once more secured for the world the blessings of British justice and British democracy.

# **CAUSE OF WAR ECONOMIC**

One of the chief underlying causes which undoubtedly led Germany and Russia to embark upon the present war with very slight provocation was the economic condition prevailing among their own people.- In Germany the war lords have been in the ascendant and the military class have dominated for many years, while the civilians, the great mass of the people, have been taxed almost to the limit of endurance for the reation of a vast army and navy to be used for the aggrandizement of the Emperor and the ruling class. The steady growth of the Socialist movement in Germany has indicated that even among the Germans themselves there were grave suspicions of the peaceable designs of the Emperor. The German Government is very largely autocratic, vast powers being held by the Emperor, and it was only to be expected that, with the wonderful advance in education thruout Germany democracy would force its way to the front. A great war, in which the entire resources of the Fatherland-will be taxed to the utmost will, of course, unite all the people of Germany for the protection of their homes, and in the event of Germany's triumph would undoubtedly leave the militarists predominant in German affairs for many years to come. If the outcome of the war is, however, disastrous to the German forces it will probably be very advantageous to the cause of German democracy.

In Russia there has been much murmuring on the part of the peasants for some years past, and the Czar and his court have realized that absolute power can only be retained in their own hands for a comparatively short number of years to come. As with Germany, so with Russia. A war such as the present one will unite the Russian people, and if the result is victory for Russia it will mean very largely a personal triumph for the Czar and his court, and will enable them to retain absolute power for many years to come. For this reason the outcome of the war is not very promising from the standpoint of the Russian peasants. panies had marshalled their cars, locomotives and staffs, with an adequacy suggestive of the most scientific of war offices. The terminal elevators were ready and had sufficient capac ity. The Government onces and staffs engaged in the handling of grain had been enlarged; and the various commercial agencies were all ready and eager.

"The result was unprecedented in the handling of grain. During the months of September, October and November, 116,385 cars. were handled in Winnipeg alone, an average of 53.7 cars per hour, seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day, for three months.

"It is difficult to appreciate the magnitude of this work, and it is still more difficult to appreciate if when consideration is given to the fact that complaints about car shortage, car distribution and congestion were fewer this season than they ever were before. It is quite true that the rushing of this enormous quantity of grain into the market in such a short time was bound to have a depressing effect on the price. This is the other side of the picture. It was magnificent railroading, but it was bad grain trading."

The figures given in the above extract, indicate the splendid work done generally by our railways in handling the wheat as it was offered to them, and give some idea of the organization work necessary on the part of the railway companies to handle such a tremendous volume of business in such a short time. The sequel to this great piece of railroad work is found in another part of the report, and reads as follows:

"The price offered for Canadian wheat of the crop of 1913 was very adversely affected by the enormous quantity pressed upon the market during the months immediately following the harvest. An inquirer cannot help raising the question whether Canada has not lost heavily by her method of selling grain. Crop estimates of an optimistic character, the publication of the large amounts daily inspected, the adver-tising of the financial difficulties of the moment, the method of trading, which is almost that of public auctioning, and the concentration of all the energies of the country upon the rapid marketing of the crop, are conditions that must tend to 'bear' the market. What prices would a merchant obtain for his stock if he (1) proclaimed that his financial position compelled him to sell immediately; (2) advertised that he had an enormous amount of it on hand; (3) and put his stock up to public auction? Yet Canada acted almost that way in regard to the

crop of 1913. "The Russian Government made provision for enabling the Russian® grain to be held back while the torrent from Canada poured into the market. It is probable that this action tended towards preventing a still lower price being offered for Canadian grain. Whether this was so or not, it would be instructive to ascertain how the experiment will work out in regard to the price of Russian wheat. A glance at the grain calendar of the United Kingdom is enough to suggest that it would be difficult for Russia to find a period in which the held back wheat would not find competition in the British markets."

The above words were written by Dr. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, who has made a very careful personal study of conditions affecting the Canadian grain trade both in Canada and the European markets. The striking manner in which he summed up the situation makes it clear to every farmer that present conditions are forcing him to market his wheat at less than its real value, and naturally brings the ques tion, "What is the remedy?" In our correspondence columns this week is a letter from John Kennedy bearing vitally upon this same question and which should receive careful consideration. The problem is one which the organized farmers must work out for themselves, with the assistance of other interests affected. With the large volume ofgrain now going thru the hands of the farmers' companies, it must eventually be possible to devise some means by which the market can be fed slowly and systematically, in order to secure the highest possible price for our wheat.

# WHY 1913 WHEAT WAS CHEAP

In the report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, just published, there are some very important references to the marketing of the 1913 wheat crop, and the result to the farmer. In speaking of the moving of the crop, the report reads as follows:

"The Elimatic conditions during the harvest time of 1913 were good, and the grain ripened early. This, of course, favored a rapid handling of the crop. In addition to this, everybody concerned in the handling of western grain was well prepared. The different railway com-

# STOOPING TO FALSEHOOD

We notice that the Press Bureau of the protected manufacturers is still turning out reading matter in the form of "boiler plate" for country weeklies throout the West, and we also notice that there are a number of these country weeklies limp enough to act, either consciously or unconsciously, as tools in the hands of the Protectionists. One of the latest articles which has been turned out from the protectionist Bureau contains the following sentence: "The Grain Growers" Guide for some time back has been as good as urging the settler to refuse to pay what he owes to the implement companies. This is a cold blooded and deliberate false. hood which has not one vestige of foundation. The Guide has never encouraged, either directly or indirectly, nor have we even suggested that any farmer should attempt to evade his just debts. We have repeatedly stated that all contracts legally made should be carried out, and that if the farmer has made a bad bargain he must suffer the consequence. But we have done all in our power to assist in making the future better and to protect every farmer in every possible way, without doing any injustice to the implement companies. The above falsehood issued by the Protectionists, is, however, quite typical of the unscrupulous methods to which they will stoop to keep the farmer paying tribute and to maintain their unholy influence over the politicians.

# MASSEY=HARRIS FIGURES WRONG

The publication of the letter from the Massey-Harris Company two weeks ago has brought some further information to hand on the same subject. The Massey-Harris Company quoted Finance Minister White as saying that the cost of producing a binder at Brantford was either \$7.00 or \$9.00 higher than the cost of producing the same binder in Chicago. In reply to this, we wish to quote Hon. Arthur Meighen, a colleague of Mr. White's in the cabinet. Mr. Meighen, when he was in the opposition, was very strongly in favor of lower tariff on agricultural implements. In fact, on January 18, 4911, he delivered the ablest speech in favor of lower tariff on agricultural implements that has ever been delivered in the House of Commons. The following is an extract from his speech:

Let me give you a few agures to show that the conditions of manufacture at the present time do not warrant a very material duty of any kind, particularly as respects the articles manufactured by the International Harvester Company, binders, mowers and reapers. I wish I could extend it more, but my proof extends to that, and I gathered my proof from what may be called the very camp of the enemy himself; I go to the officers of the International Harvester Company, and I take the very evi-dence of an official, Mr. Metcalfe, before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives last year, and I think I will convince the House that there is very little, if any, difference in the cost of production of these machines on this side of the border and in the United States. At pages 7323-4 of the Tariff Hearings of the United States I read the following. Mr. Metcalfe was the representative there for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the International Harvester Company:

"Mr. Metcalfe: They do not.

reasonable to argue that it is just as cheap to produce those articles on this side as on the other, as otherwise they would manufacture for foreign export on the other side and not on this, since they have factories on both. On page 738 of those tariff hearings, Mr. Metcalfe

answered the chairman as follows: 'The Chairman: The International Harvester Company has a plant at Hamilton, Ontario? 'Mr. Metcalfe: They have one there, 'The Chairman: Are you exporting from Can-ada?

ada? Mr. Metcalfe: They are. The Chairman: To what countries? "Mr. Metcalfe: All the foreign countries and particularly to France. We are very much inter-ested at the present time in the treaty between Canada and France.

"So that the proof is absolute that if there be any difference in the conditions of manu facturing between this side of the line and the other in relation to these articles, that difference is almost inappreciable."

It will be seen that Mr. Meighen gives the sworn evidence of one of the officials of the International Harvester Company to the effect that the cost of manufacture in Brantford is as low as it is in Chicago. This is better evidence than Mr. White produced in the House of Commons, and may be taken, as Mr. Meighen says, as absolute proof that there is no difference in the cost of manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada and the United States. It is equally safe to assume that the Massey-Harris Company can manufacture as cheaply in Toronto as the International Harvester in Hamilton, so that, from the standpoint of cost, there is absolutely no reason why there should be any tariff protection for agricultural implements in Canada.

Another point which the Massey-Harris Company made in their letter, and which they allow Mr. White to carry the responsibility for is that the Canadian binder is provideds with an extra knife and an additional pitman, valued at \$7.00, which extra equipment is not supplied with binders on the American side of the line. In this connection we publish herewith a letter just received, as follows:

> "Girvin, Sask., "Aug. 3, 1914.

# "The Grain Growers' Guide.

"Winnipeg, Man. "Dear Sirs:--I have just read the Massey Harris letter in your issue of July 29th, and in it is a statement that is misleading, and that is that binders are furnished with extra parts, in Canada that are not to be had in the U.S. Every one that ever bought a binder in the U.S. also got with it, without extra cost, an extra knife, pitman and carrying trucks. If the hon, gentleman's investigation in regard to price is as trustworthy as the statement concerning the matter mentioned above, it is of little value to the people. ''Yours truly,

# (Signed) "E. E. GRAY."

While this evidence is not as conclusive as in the other case, yet it is good evidence that the Canadian manufacturer supplies no more equipment than the American, in the case of binders. We would be pleased to have any readers of The Guide, who have purchased binders both in Canada and the United States, communicate with us, and let lus know the difference in equipment and the spot cash prices paid.

In the light of the above evidence, we will assume that it is the same binder sold on both sides of the line, and the cost of production in each case is the same. That being so, the Massey-Harris Company's letter admits that, venged. France will win back her lost prothe difference in price between Winnipeg and Fargo is \$16.50, and between Winnipeg and Minneapolis is \$21.41. Even on the figures supplied by Mr. White himself, the American binder should be brought into Canada, if there was no duty, for at least \$16.00 less than the price at which the Massey-Harris Company are now selling their binders in Manitoba. The more evidence we get on he matter, the stronger the case grows in favor of free trade in agricultural implements. This \$16.00 is just so much money taken from the farmer and handed to the Massey-Harris Company. The country generally would be more prosperous if this money were evenly distributed among the

farmers who buy binders instead of all being collected together into the Massey-Harris treasury. As we stated last week, we shall be pleased to give the Massey-Harris Company space to supply further information if they so desire.

# **COUNTRY ELEVATOR WEIGHTS**

The following is an extract from the report of the Grain Commissioners, which will be of special interest to all farmers who patronize country elevators:

The legal inspection of scales in elevators is in the hands of the Inland Revenue Department, and the Board of Grain Commissioners has no means of supervising the actual weight ing done in country elevators as it has in the terminal elevators. It is true the Board can investigate any particular complaint, but in vestigations under these circumstances are not very often of much value. The Board of Grain Commissioners believe that the first condition of accurate weighing is an accurate scale in the country elevator, and that the only method of securing accuracy of scales is a frequent and systematic inspection of scales. The Board further believe that this scale inspection should be accompanied by an inspection of the pits, garners, spouts, and any other parts of the elevator that may affect weighing in any manner, and also an inspection of the method of record keeping in country elevators as regards weights and cars. The inspector of elevator scales should know not only scales, but also elevators and cars. The Board believe, therefore, that there should be created a special class of inspectors for country elevator scales, and that these inspectors should be subject to the Department of Trade and Commerce rather than the Department of Inland Revenue.

It seems a bit peculiar to have a Board of Grain Commissioners in charge of the grain trade, and yet to have such an important function as the control of the weighing in country elevators not subject to their control. If the Board is capable of performing its duties, it should have full control over all these matters relating to the grain trade, otherwise it should not have control of any of them. It would be a simple matter of legislation to correct this confusion.

If The Guide is performing any useful function for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces it is highly desirable that its sphere of usefulness should be widened. Judging by its reception in the past The Guide seems to be regarded favorably by a very large number of farmers. If the reforms demanded by the farmers are worth while, then the best thing to bring them about is to get more farmers thinking and working along the same line with the same purpose in view. In no other way can this be so well and so quickly accomplished as by increasing the number of farmers who read The Guide regularly every week. To enable those who are inclined towards this work to do it more effectively we are now offering a special rate of 25 cents to the end of the year. If you can't collect this from your neighbor, how would it do to make him a present of The Guide for this period, and if he reads it for a few months he will probably continue?

The French soldiers will fight with better spirit now that they are assured that the Franco-Prussian humiliation will be re15,

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"Mr. Metcalle: They do not. "Mr. Cumpacker: As cheaply? "Mr. Metcalle: Comparatively. "Mr. Cumpacker: Can you manufacture, cheap-er than the English manufacturer or the German

"'Nr. Metcalfe is on record in ad-

mitting that there is comparatively no difference in the cost of manufacturing on the other side of the line and on this. He further ad mitted that the relative cost of manufacturing on this side of the line and in England and France is in favor of Canada, so that from that point of view there is little to be said in favor of an increase at all events in the duty on these agricultural implements. Mr. Metcalfe is further on record as stating, in the plainest language, that they produce in this country for export abroad, and it is only vinces and will probably insist upon a war indemnity as large as she paid in 1870.

The emperors or diplomats who have caused the present war are the worst criminals that have ever assumed human form; and for their part in bringing about so much suffering and misery they should receive the severest punishment.

On account of the war situation and the calling of the Canadian Parliament to meet on August 18, it may be taken for granted that the western trips of both Premier Borden and Ex-Premier Laurier will be cancelled, at least for the time being.

# Cost of the Boer War

Compiled by the Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, England

# 1.-TO THE BOERS

# 1. IN MEN

August 12, 1914

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It is always difficult, in fact, impossible, to obtain absolutely correct statistics of the cost of war. There is so much damage wrought by it, both material and moral, which cannot be reckoned. The difficulty is all the greater in even estimating the losses of the enemy, for, unless furnished by themselves, the criteria are wanting.

A Reuter telegram from Pretoria says that, according to an estimate compiled by the Red Cross Identity Depot, which has fulfilled the functions of a casualty office for the Boer forces, the total losses

of the latter during the war were: Killed or died of wounds, 3,700.

Prisoners of war, 32,000 (of whom 700 died).

The total Boer force which has been in the field from first to last was about 75,000.-Westminster Gazette.

In addition to these, however, must be reckoned the deaths incurred in that unique method of modern warfare -the Concentration Camps. The Government returns presented to the House of Commons in June, 1902, the last month of the war, show that during the month of May there were, in these camps, in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal and Cape Colony, 116,572 men, women and children. In the following month, June, the last month of the war, the numbers stood as follows: Transvaal, 10,442 men, 15,220 women, 17,284 children, total, 42,946; Orange River Colony, 7,417 men, 13,683 women, 14,488 children, total, 35,588; Natal, 4,988 men, 9,835 women, 10,802 children, total, 25,625; and in Cape Colony, 936 men, 2,093 women, 2,418 children, total, 5,447. These totals were respectively 23,783 men. 40,831 women, 44,992 children, making altogether 109,606 of whom 160 (41 men, 46 women and 73 children) died during the month, and were added to the total of 18,897 who had perished in these camps previously; making the whole number of deaths in the Concentration Camps no less than

# 2. IN MATERIAL

19,057

The money cost of the war to the Boers it is impossible to calculate. The upkeep of their small army in the field cost, of course, considerably less than that of the British, who, through the quantities of war material which fell into the hands of the Boers, contributed to it largely. An examination of the Transvaal balancesheets, for as long a they were published, shows that from the time of the Jameson Raid, as was inevitable, considerable sums were spent in preparation for war.

Then, to the material cost must be added the value of the farms, residences, and other buildings burnt and destroyed; of which a Government return shows 634

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY

The South African War, it has been officially stated, has cost Great Britain alone no less a sum than  $\pounds 223,000,000$ . But, including all charges, on both sides, the total cost of the war cannot have been less than  $\pounds 250,000,000$ . These figures are easily written and pronounced, but how many of us have any adequate conception of what they represent. In order to aid us in forming some idea of this prodigious sum, let us see what we, as a nation, could have done with the money if it were laid out for constructive purposes instead of being spent on destructive warfare.

We might then have provided: 100 "Garden Cities," or Model Towns, each town conaining 1,000 houses, each of the average value of £1,000 100,000,000 2,000,000 Old Age Pensions for the needy and deserving, at £25 a year, or nearly 10s. a week each, 1 year 1,000 Public Parks, at ££5,000 each park; 2,500 acres at £100 50,000,000 25,000,000 50,000 Model Houses, with from 5 to 8 rooms, bathroom and 20,000,000 small garden, at £400 each 500,000 Free Allotments of Garden Ground, averaging an acre apiece, at £25 an acre. 1,250 Places of Worship, available for philanthropic and in-12,500,000 12.500.000 ructive purposes during the week, at £10,000 each. 100 Model Dwellings or Lodging Houses, for the poor men and women, with a garden to each, at £50,000 each 5,000,000 500 Cottage Hospitals, at £10,000 each 5,000,000 Polytechnics or Intermediate Schools, at £25,000 each 5,000,000 Public Libraries, at £20,000 each 2,000,000 100 Baths and Wash-houses, at £20,000 Sets of Almshouses, at £10,000 each 100 2,000,000 2,000,000 200 Orphan Asylums, at £50,000 each 2,500,000 50 Reformatory Schools, at £50,000 each 1,000,000 2,000 Life Boats, etc., or "Fire Brigade Apparatus, at £750 1,500,000 each 100 Floating Hospitals for Sailors, at £10,000 each 1,000,000 1,000,000

Sea Bathing Infirmaries or Sanatoria, at £100,000 each 

> £250,000,000 Total

1,000,000

1,000,000

### Two Hundred and Fifty Millions

This enormous sum may be represented in other ways, which may help the mind to grasp it, e.g

A million bank notes packed solidly, like leaves in a book, make a pile over 200 feet high. This sum of 250 millions, if it were packed in £5 Bank of England notes, would make a pile nearly two miles high

It represents one thousand million days' labor paid for at the rate of 5s. a day.

It would allow over 4s. for every man, woman and child on the habitable globe. It would afford a present of  $\pm 5$  16s. 0d. to every person in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of £7 13s. 0d. to every person in England and

Wales alon It would erect and furnish 200 such institutions as the Crystal Palace, near London, costing a million and a quarter each.

It would make 250 light railways, each 100 miles long, at a cost of £10,000 per mile.

It would purchase a new suit of clothes, costing nearly £6 apiece, for everyman, woman and child in the United Kingdom (40 million persons) It would pay the present total annual cost of paupers in the United Kingdom

(131/2 million pounds) for 181/2 years.

mills destroyed, every living animal taken away or killed—nothing alas! remains. The land is a desert. Besides, the war has claimed many a victim, and the land resounds with the weeping of helpless women and orphans." These are the results of all war.

More difficult still to estimate, tho equally real and valuable, would be the "moral damage," notwithstanding the historical sneer of the House of Commons, including such things as nationality, autonomy, liberty, and all that these signify-things which from time memorial have been the most valued and cherished among mankind. "The people cherished among mankind. of the two Republics," says of the two Republics," says the Appeal again, "have sacrificed everything for their independence, and now the struggle is over they stand wholly ruined.

It is stated, however, that the number raised in South Africa is "uncertain."

#### (b) Actual Losses

The earlier official summary issued monthly by the War Office, which was of more than usual interest, in view of the conclusion of Peace, shows the losses in the Field-Force, South Africa, from the beginning of the campaign up to and including the month of May, to be as follows

N.C.O.'s Officers and Men

4.188

12,911\_

771

20.870

105

72.314

93.289

97,477

Killed in action 518 5,256 Died of wounds 183 1,835 Prisoners who have died in captivity 97

Hence a total of 97,477 as casualties of one kind or another

(963) 7

Even without the Colonial and Indian help, Great Britain had provided 337,219 officers and men.

2. IN MONEY

Another Parliamentary Return issued since the close of the war, in one of its tables declares the total of war charges in South Africa to be £222,974,000, or in round numbers two hundred and twentythree millions. That is, including all charges on both sides, the actual money cost cannot have been less than £250,-000,000. Another table shows the proceeds of new taxation from 1900 to 1903 to amount to: £76,025,000, the increase in the Income Tax alone supplying £39,377,000 of this amount.

A third table of this Parliamentary Return shows that the total amount borrowed for the war is £159,000,000, which, added to £635,040,965, the amount of the National Debt at the beginning of the period, all payments to the Sinking Fund being, of course, suspended, makes the present amount of the Debt £794 .-040,965, although a National Debt Return shows that the gross liabilities of the State on March 31, 1902, stood at £768,-443.386.

These sums must be further increased by the amounts provided by Parliament "in view of the conclusion of Peace," the total of which is shown by another Return published by the War Office, November 6, 1902, to be £40,250,000.

#### 3. IN "MORAL DAMAGE"

This is, of course, impossible to estimate, although equally real, tangible and appreciable as the money cost, the vast totals of which no imagination can grasp. It is, however, a curious paradox, carrying with it a kind of grim irony, that the moral cost of victory is usually greater for the victor than the vanquished. This is the testimony of history, and, not the least, of recent history.

The simplicity and vigor of the ancient Roman Republic were overcome by the luxury and effeminacy which the Romans brought home from their Eastern conquests; and the Empire itself in turn went down before the barbarians, because of the moral weaknesses which resulted from its own military condition and conquests. A notable illustration within living memory is that of the Franco-Prussian War. The milliards which were wrung from the vanquished nation called out all her strength and promoted rapid recuperation of national vigour, while they proved anything but a strength and blessing to the conquerors who had exacted them.

had been destroyed before the end of January, 1902: There must be included the goldfields on the Rand, which were unquestionably the cause of the invasion, and finally the territories of the two republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Boer Leaders in their appeal, declared," We are convinced, from personal knowledge, that, during the war, at least 30,000 houses on the farms, be ides a number of villages, have been burnt or destroyed by the British. Our dwellings, with the furniture, have been burnt or demolished, our orchards cut d-wn, all agricultural implements broken,

## IL-TO THE BRITISH

Here we are on surer ground, the statistics being derivable from the Government returns.

### 1 IN MEN

A short Parliamentary paper, presented in September, shows it

# (a) Number Employed -

Garrison in South Africa on Aug. 9,940 1, 1899 337,219 Home contingents Indian Regiments 18.534 Jolonial Troops 30,328 Raised in South Africa 52,414

Died of disease 339 Accidental deaths 27

Total deaths in South Africa 1.079 Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity) Sent home as invalids ... 3,116 Total, South African Field

Force

448,435

It is always so. Great as have been the gains in South Africa; the moral price which has been paid for them by the British nation has been unspeakably out of proportion; and some of its most priceless treasures-its prestige, progress and liberty, have been endangered to secure the result. And what result? Neither of the contending parties gained what it set out to win, and neither can claim absolute victory. For both the war policy has proved a mistake. It is the most recent, and one of the most striking illustrations of the futility of all war

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

# WAR CLOUDS

8 (964)

It is unbelievable that a great European war can happen in this, the twen-tieth century. It is so illogical, so barbarous.

Not so long since when individuals could not agree one of them was wont to say, "I have a good sword to prove that I am right," but in English speaking countries it is now forbidden by law to settle a dispute after this fashion, since it is obvious that no sword or pis tol, however deftly handled, can influence the equity of a dispute. But in international disputes we are not so wise, and duels between nations continue, on the old barbarous supposition that-might makes right. How unutterably stupid!

War proves nothing. What it does is to demoralize commerce so that years of terrible financial depression are sure to follow a great conflict. We are still suffering from the financial uneasiness generated by the late Balkan war.

War fills the coffers of the great firms engaged in the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and one can't help wonder-ing whether this threatened war is springing from the indignation of the people of Austria or from the greed of these great firms. It has been proven beyond dispute that they have for years been striving to stir up war to revive a languishing business.

War destroys art treasures and fibrar ies and many of the fruits of culture, which it has taken generations to produce and which can never be replaced.

Finally, war destroys the flower of a country's manhood, and leaves in its wake a trail, not only of dead bodies, but of wrecked homes" and broken hearts

And it is this infamous thing that men sav we women must not be given the right to decide upon that because it. is men, who fight, it must be men who legislate about wars. Do these people ever ask themselves who it is that suffers the long years of privation that follow the war, who it is that supplies the men for the battlefield, who it is that stays at home and agonizes for husband, or son or brother out at the front? Do not the women of the country pay as big a price for war as the men? will find an eloquent answer in the wrecked homes of the Balkan States. Then, shouldn't the women be allowed to say whether or not they are willing to pay this price in order to acquire or retain so many miles of territory?

Indeed there is reason to hope that within the next decade the mothers of the world will rise up and put an end to war, that they will refuse to bear and rear sons to be shot down in order to settle a dispute between nations, or to gratify the greed of gun making corpor ations.

Women have never been cowards when it came to serving their country in their country's need, but when they become legislators they will find a saner method of settling differences of opinion than by sending their sons to rot on the battlefield.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

# ADVICE FOR "LAZY YANKEE" Dear Miss Beynon :--- I have been a

be a companion for her husband, and to see and understand whatever interests him

I am sure Sir Rodmond Roblin has had a bad scare. When I read his reply to the Political Equality League, which went before him last winter asking for Woman Suffrage, I hoped he would be defeated. However, the bold stand he took and the out and out refusal to ever extend the franchise to women was real ly more manly than our Premier Scott's childish, indefinite promises, which he

never intends to fulfil. But here, here! I sat down to write some help for ''Lazy Yankee'' with her chickens. Feed the chicks dry bread crumbs and dry wheat bran the first week, adding crushed oats the second Don't forget that the chicks week. need sand and fine grit from the first. Before they get food at all put sand beare hard to raise. It is a good investment to buy pure-bred male birds every year

A SUFFRAGETTE AND POULTRY WOMAN

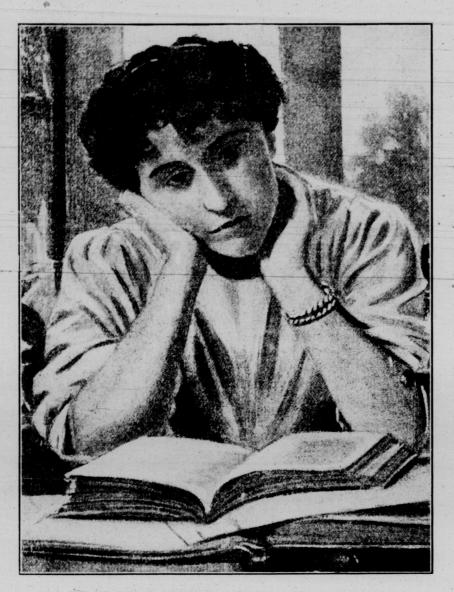
### CONCERNING PROPERTY

Dear Miss Beynon :- Will you kindly answer, thru your columns, just how the Saskatchewan law stands in regard to a married man who dies without making a will, (a) having a wife only; (b) having a wife and children.

A WIFE. If a man who has no children dies without a will, all the property goes to the wife, but when there are children she gets just one third.—F.M.B.

# CARE OF INFANTS

Dear Miss Beynon:-I am an inter-'ested reader of The Grain Growers' fore them, and water which is not strong Guide, which just came to our knowl-



ONE OF THE WORLD'S ILLUSTRIOUS BACTERIOLOGISTS Madame Victor Henri has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world by her work in ultra-violet rays. With the aid of her husband she has demonstrated the transform-ability of microbial entities.

alkali. I use soft water, if possible, the first two weeks. Fine charcoal and bran keeps them healthy. To have strong, active chicks, it is much better one and a half years. I had a little

needed medical advice. Doctors always advise weighing baby often to ascertain how he is prospering.

If oatmeal gruel is given in cream or rich milk instead of diluting with water the constigation will be overcome, 'I think. The milk given a baby should be very clean. The cow's udder should be washed before milking, and the first milk in the teats, which is very apt to contain bacteria, should be milked on the ground. Of course the pail and hands of milker must be perfectly clean. The milk should be kept away from foods and in a cool place. Barley gruel is very strengthening for babies. Prune juice is often given for constipation.

Castoria contains a drug, and no medi cine should be given babies or children that contains drugs. Castor oil is not good for a household remedy on account of the binding effect afterward. In extreme cases of diarrhoea it is not a laxative that may be given without punishment, for it depends upon an irritating, acrid substance for its purgative action. Olive oil is much better to give infants and is a food. Olive oil rub bed into the spine of an abnormal baby will give it strength daily. A crust or bread stick of whole wheat

bread, made one-third whole wheat, twothirds white flour, or same of Graham flour, is a very splendid thing for a baby to hold in its tiny hands. A baby four months old will be able to do this and will derive much nourishment from They always have something in their tiny hands and mouths, and why not occasionally give them something that will build up the system.

I hope the time will come when there will be a war on the "soothers, rubber nipple, which is being poked into hundreds of babies' mouths. Can the foolish mother not see what permanent injury the constant motion of the little muscles and glands of the throat will cause. Many children undergo an oper-ation for enlarged tonsils and many suff fer and die from throat troubles caused by the use of this useless rubber nipple. If baby cries, let him cry if he is com fortable. If he cries over fifteen minutes he needs his mother. Some say an hour won't hurt him. Take care of baby. but don't worry every time he cries, that is the only way he has to exercise his lungs.

A baby should never be given sooth ing syrups or cough syrups. Give him plenty of fresh air, day and night, free from draughts, a drink of sterilized water many times during the day, and don't kiss him on the mouth or on his face or hands when you have a cold. Give him a laxative of senna leaves or olive oil when he gets a cold, and take care Le doesn't contract more.

I would suggest sun baths for Mrs. Reaville's baby. Begin with a few minutes at a bath, protect the head and let the san shine on spine, then increase time until an hour for each bath. Put salt in the baby's bath water also.

#### Oatmeal Gruel

Two tablespoons relled oats, one pint of water. Cook two heurs.

Barley Jelly Soak three tablespoonfuls of pearl barley over night, add one pint fresh water, one-quarter teaspoonful salt

reader of the Grain Growers' Guide for about three years, and think it the best paper, as it shows up what is going on independent of party or any of the large interests.

I read not only the two pages especially for women; but as much of the other pages as I can possibly find time to read. I consider it a woman's duty to read and know what is going on, and questions that interest men. I think, should

interest women as well. Some go to the Bible for proof that women should not have the bailot. I

can see nothing there to convince any one that woman has no interests outside her house. The very fact that God placed Eve outside in this big world, not inside the four walls of a kitcher. ought to prove that she was intended to to have them on soft ground which has been deeply plowed or spaded. I prefer a yard as described for the first month to letting them range. It is well to have the yard partly grass or something growing.

By the time the chicks are a month or six weeks old they are just as well fed on whole grain, both oats and wheat, continuing the dry bran always before them in hoppers, charcoal andgrit to keep them healthy.

I cannot understand their going blind. Dirty.coops are blamed for giving sore eyes to chicks and ducklings, or the dry sulphur getting in their eyes would tend to make them go blind. Are your chicks not inbred? When no new blood is added to the flock every year the chicks

difficulty in the feeding of our first, the little daughter, and I deeply sympathize with this mother, with her hands so full of little duties.

If she will write to Emma Gary Wallace, Department Care and Feeding of Children, 'care of 1"American Mother hood," Cooperstown, New York, U.S.A. and give the age of her baby, also state difficulty and enclose a stamp, she will receive a diet list, also important infor-These diet cards are sent to mation. anyone for the asking, and are for any Also a free copy of the magazine age. will be sent for the asking.

We are many miles from a good doctor, so I keep in touch with Dr. R. U. Pierce, of Buffalo, New York, and he helped me with our little son when it Cook in double boiler four hours, add water as needed. When cooked should be one pint.

I fear my letter has grown too long. for publication. Just blue pencil it as you wish, Miss Beynon.

would certainly like to know how this little mother manages with her four little ones.

We have had a most delightful sum mer, and now the air is getting cooler evenings, but we hope Jack Frost will stay away for several weeks yet.

Best wishes for success to the little mother and Miss Beynon, also the readers. I would like to correspond with some young woman who would like to know about the West.

MOTHERKIN

August 12, 1914

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# A SHORT TIME ONLY, in order to secure agents. \$1.00 is practically cost price, and if we were not absolutely sure that we had the best washer made, we could not afford to make this offer. We count on repeat sales for our profit.

# SEND TO-DAY-DON'T WAIT !!!

# THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE

# The Mail Bag

FINANCING GRAIN ON FARM

Editor, Guide:--I have noticed many comments on my address delivered at the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada, in Toronto, on June 28. More particularly I have before me the commens of the "Financial Times" as follows:

"Mr. Kennedy's plea for banking accommodation to enable the western farmers to store their grain rather than rush it upon the market as soon as it is threshed was a powerful and convincing one. The proposed improvement does not, however, depend upon the action of the banks alone. as it is obviously necessary that the farmers should have better provision for safe storage of their grain if it is to be made collateral for bank advances.'

This goes to show very correctly that it is a matter for the farmers to take part in and assist, in so far as it is possible, the Banking Association to work out a workable measure whereby our banks would be protected from any undue risk in advancing say 50 per cent. of the value of the farmers' grain crop, while remaining in store on the farm. Now, I would like to point out that, in my opinion, it is up to the farmers of the West to show in no uncertain way that they are prepared to go the limit, in so far as reason and common sense would permit, in meeting the bankers in their demands for bringing about a fair working arrangement.

I would also suggest a brief outline of a plan which might act as a basis to get to work on:

That a printed document be pre 1. pared and agreed upon by both parties. that when signed by the farmer he shall receive 50 per-cent, of the value, and that then and there the grain absolutely becomes the property of the bank under the following conditions:

That the farmer should have the 2. right to sell said grain to whom he likes, in any way he sees fit and at any time may seem good to him to do so, pro viding, however, that he must in all if the bank so demands, sell becases. fore the new crop is ready for the mar ket.

That it be made an offense under the Criminal Code for a farmer to dispose of grain or the proceeds of grain on which such advance has been received without first reimbursing the bank the amount advanced. If it were found necessary, additional protection for the bank could be provided by means of a uniform lock for granaries. this to be provided by the bank and the key held by them.

We have three Provincial Associa tions, with fourteen hundred local associations, and we have two hundred or more points in Saskatchewan covered by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator system, and nearly one hundred in Alberta, and over one hundred in Mani-Now at all those points a united toba. working arrangement could be made whereby a system could be put in force, making every local and every member thereof a party to the scheme, in duty bound to assist and protect the bank wherever possible, thru united effort to encourage honest dealing, and discourage dishonest dealing. I do not hesitate to say that it is up to the farmers in the West to assist in providing ma chinery that will enable the banks to carry out such a policy. I would also like to point out in the plainest way I the far the document above referred to, that he makes a declaration that he has in store in his granary one thousand bushels of wheat, more or less, as the case may be, according to machine measurement, or some other means of accurate weight if found necessary, and that he will faith fully carry out all demands contained in this contract. It may be necessary to say that the bank's claim takes priority over all other claims, to such a point as the Dominion legislation may decide. I would also like to point out what an economical gain could come from such a working arrangement, as labor, machinery and power play such an important part in production. Thru such a policy threshing and fall plowing can be greatly facilitated. First, by hav-

ing portable granaries on the farm, set ting the machine near the granary and spouting the grain direct into the granary, thereby doing away with a number of teams and men that are usually used under the present system. Then, again, fall plowing can be carried on while the grain remains in store on the farm instead of our being compelled to draw the grain to market in order to pay pressing obligations, as we are compelled to do under the present circumstances. I personally have known machines, teams and men to stand idle for the want of more men and teams to carry the grain away to market, where as had they been able to spout the grain into a portable granary they could have gone on with the threshing. In conclusion I would say that the labor problem is a hard one to solve when you stop and consider that no man was born a slave for me. Then is it not up to us to govern our business according to circumstances, and not find fault that men are not ready to come forward to work for us for a period of thirty or forty days and then stand in amazement as to how they are to get a living for the balance of the year? - I seriously believe that this is a work which the Grain Growers' Inter-Provincial council should deal with without delay.

JOHN KENNEDY. Winnipeg, Aug. 3.

# PREMIER SCOTT ON MORTGAGE ACT Editor, Guide:--I am sending you

herewith copy of a letter which I have today written in reply to a question concerning the launching of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage scheme. Inasmuch as this is a matter of widespread public interest it occurs to me that you might desire to convey to your readers the information con tained in the letter. Believe me, very sincerely yours, WALTER SCOTT.

Premier's Office,

Regina, August 3, 1914

John A. Putt, Esq., Sec., Bailey G.G.A.,

Pinkham, Sask.

Dear Sir:--I wrote you on 16th July upon receipt from you of a resolution adopted by your association urging upon the government the importance of immediately putting the Saskatchewan Cooperative Farm Mortgage Act into force and stated that I should have the resolution placed before the government at an early date. Since then the government have again considered the subject

I am directed to communicate with you further and to say that even prior to last week the prospect of a sufficient improvement in the conditions of the Old Country financial markets to justify an attempt to launch our cooperative farm loans scheme was not bright. The total demoralization of the money situation by the present trouble in Europe practically destroys all possibility of hope of the Act being brought into operation this year.

Your members, no doubt understand that the Act contemplates the procuring of most of the necessary monies by the sale of the Co-operative Company's bonds in London. Our home savings available for investment in these bonds cannot be expected to supply beyond a very limited amount of the total monies required Most of the bonds for time at least must be disposed investors same who buy our government and railway com-These investors pany bonds. are on the far side of the Atlantic. Everyone in any degree conversant with such matters will readily see how important it is, keeping an eye open to the future success of the co-operative money scheme, that it shall not be damaged at the start by having its first bond issue floated when the market is unfavorable, The success of subsequent issues will certainly depend considerably on the fate of the first issue. For months past the market conditions have been so bad that both governments and railway companies have hesitated to offer bonds for sale-bonds which are a regular and well known article to the Old Country.

# A Wealth of Water

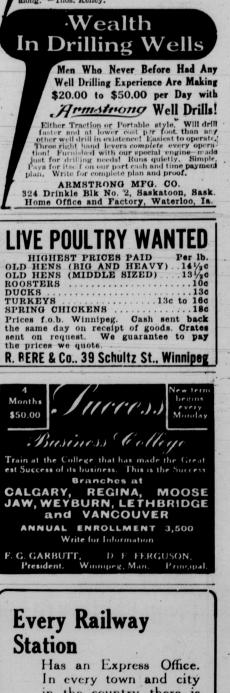
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Continued on Page 18

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



# **Regina** Exhibition

Regina, the Queen City of the Western Provinces, has once more vindicated her ability to deserve such a royal title by holding one of the best exhibitions in the West during the week commencing on Jul 27 and finishing on August 1. The development which has taken place in all branches of livestock, particu-larly along those lines other then horse raising, was very strongly em-phasized, and the pre ence of so many excellent animals shown by new exhibitors was a very significant indication of the success of the live-stock policy introduced by the Department of Agriculture in the Province of Saskatchewan. Besides the entries in the show ring other evidences of the progressive policy of the department were everywhere noticeable. In the government building there was to be found a splendid exhibit put on jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the University of Sas katchewan, consisting of exhibits of various grasses and fodder crops, models of economical farm layouts, models of farm buildings showing framing and all equipment necessary for a modern barn, models of having machinery, a line shaft set up, run by a gasoline engine and belted to a number of machines such as are in daily use on every farm, together with many other excel lent features, all of which clearly demonstrated some particular factor. which, if applied to farm methods, would tend to make them more efficient.

## Livestock Demonstrations

Out in the grounds, too, were to be found three demonstration pens show ing the steps of grading up range sheep. In one pen there was a bunch of range ewes and lambs sired by pure-bred rams.

fair board and the Department of Agriculture have been working together so harmoniously and that owing to this relationship the complete success of the Regina Exhibition of 1914 has been in sured and amply vindicated. Besides the exhibits already mentioned those sent out by the Dominion Government, the Dominion Experimental Farms and the Province of British Columbia, all added to the educational nature of the exhibition, and the showing in the industrial building by the manufacturers,was very creditable indeed.

Nugust 12, 1914

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The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was in excess of previous years. Curiously enough, altho there is at present a commission touring Saskatchewan inquiring into the sales methods of the implement firms, with a view to possible legislation for the restriction of the unnecessary sale of implements thruout the province, the exhibits of the various firms were the best seen at any fair yet in the western circuit. The showing of stock was good, altho the horse classes might be said to have been somewhat weak, many of the strings of usual exhibitors being missed this year. The arrangements thruout the fair were very satisfactory and the manager, Mr. Elderkin, is to be con. gratulated upon the manner in which all departments of the fair were so success fully operated. The judging on the whole gave excellent satisfaction, altho in one or two instances some classes were placed in such a manner as to justify surprise, in view of the fact that the same animals had been pronounced upon several times previously. Clydesdales

The Regina district is justly consid



"VALESTIA TRIUMPH" First Prize Holstein aged cow at Regina Exhibition, owned by H. H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man.

In the next were to be found the progeny of a second cross of pure-bred rams on range ewes, and in the last pen were to be found a couple of purebred sheep. Adjoining this was an open-front poultry house of the most satisfactory design for the West, a large scratching floor being provided for, and all equipment, including watering troughs, feed hoppers, roosting perches and trap nests. A flock of chickens was in possession and seemed to be doing extremely well in their model surround ings. Immediately behind the poultry house was a farrowing pen for sows, and, to make the demonstration com plete a fine, smooth, Tamworth sow with her young family were enjoying the comfort of this modern but inexpensive pen. A detailed description with full specifications for the construction of this pen will be published in a later issue. The progressiveness of the department was also to be found in the excellent cooking demonstrations which were given daily in the Dairy Building and the interest manifested at all times by the ladies was a certain indication of the popularity and benefit to be gained by these demonstrations.

ered the distributing centre of the larg est importers of Clydesdale blood in the West, and it was, therefore, disappoint ing to find/such a small showing present this year. Such strings as those of Bryce, Mutch, Taber and others were this year conspicuous only by their absence and, as a consequence, altho some very good individuals were present the showing was not at all up to standard. The awards were placed by Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., and among the exhibitors were to be found: A ray, Belle Plaine; Robert Sinton, Re- X gina; Thos. Jack, Sintaluta; Wm. Macmillan, Fleming; Thos. How, Rouleau; J. E. Martin, Condie; Smith Bros., Regina; Will Grant, Regina; Thos. Heggie, Condie, and Geo. A. Stutt, Brookside. In the Aged Clydesdale class five were showing and a very close decision gave it to How's "Haile's Surprise," a very nicely topped, fair sized horse, while (albraith's "Edward," a larger and. some thought, more typy horse was given the blue. "Scottish Type," own-ed by A. S. Murray, was third, and "Black Buttress," owned by Le Roy Phillips, fourth. "Glendale Squire," Sinton's three-year-old, had no trouble in taking top place over "Prince Roy al," owned by Wm. Macmillan, with Thos. Jack's "Prince of Cairnpat" third. In two-year-olds also Sinton's "Heathcote" was first, showing just a



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> HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN. ::

The expression of the agricultural de velopment of a province is to be found in the relative success of its fair and it is certainly a matter worthy of notice and of commendation to record that the August 12. 1914

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**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 Fairs. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

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

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	Grapes, 4 baskets, 5 lbs. each 2.00
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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

little more quality in the hocks than J. E. Martin's "Everest's Headlight," which took first place at Brandon. Heggie's "Rosehaugh Prince" was third. Vearlings went first to Robert Sinton's "Golden Youth':" second to Will Grant's "Carruchan Knight," and third to "Chief of the Willows," owned by Smith Bros.

There was a prize given in every preed for the showing of any amateur exhibitor, and in Clydes, "Haile's Surprise, "owned by Thos. How, took the red over "Chief of the Willows," owned by Smith Bros.

There was only one entry in brood mares with foal at foot, the prize going to "Lady Mackay," owned by Smith Bros. In yeld mares Grant's "Lady Hopetown," champion mare at Winnipeg in 1913, repeated her performance in Regina and showed in good fit, with plenty of action. Stutt's "Flower of Shallock?" was second and is a good, well ribbed, typy mare, while Heggie's "Meadowlawn Princess" came third.

Three year-old fillies were placed: 1, "Fanny Mitchell," J. E. Martin's win ning mare; 2, "Meadowlawn Jean," owned by Will Grant. In two year-old fillies "Lady Grace," a fine, straight mover, owned by Grant was first; "Queen of Overhill," a nice quality mare, owned by Archibald, was second, and another of his good mares, "Orvetta, ?? was third.

In yearling fillies there was a certain amount of criticism of the placing. Will Grant's "Princess Curruchan" being. placed over Martin's futurity winner, "Pearl Guide." The first horse is perhaps a little more stylish and a little heavier jointed than "Pearl Guide," but the latter colt has real type and is the essence of quality. Third place went to "Crownhill Belle," belonging to T. Heggie, and fourth to "White Stockings," owned by Smith Bros. The amateur exhibitor class went to animals. owned, by Smith Bros. The champion horse was "Haile's Surprise," which later received grand championship, and reserve was "Glendale Squire." Clyde mare championship went to "Fanny Mitchell," with "Lady Hopetown" reserve.

In Canadian Bred Clydesdales most of the awards were repeated, the same horses appearing which had already competed in the open classes.

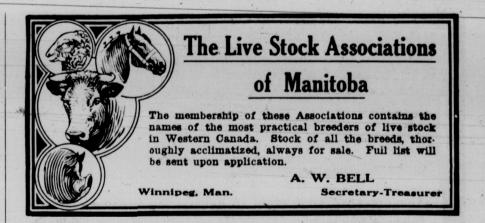
Champion Canadian bred stallion was "Carruchan Knight," and champion Canadian bred mare was "Lady Grace.''

#### Percherons

The Percheron show was not very outstanding this year and both in point of quality and numbers the showing was quite noticeably below usual standards. There were no Alberta breeders present, thus accounting for the small entry Among the exhibitors were to be found: W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal; R. P. Stanley, Moosomin; W. D. Chase, Roche Percee; F. E. Williams, Rouleau; A. K. Larsen and W. A. Hazleton, Edgeley; D. MacCallum, Forrest; and W. J. Elhinney, Regina. The awards were placed by T. H. Hassard, Markham, The awards were Ont.

The aged stallion class brought out three large bodied sires, "Tecumseh," owned by Grey being first; "Izola," owned by Williams, being second, and "Paramount Regent," belonging to Larsen and Hazleton being third. Stanley's "Lubec," was given pre-

mier place in three year-olds and eventually landed the championship. The Brandon champion "MacCallum Mac," The again obtained the red in 1913 foals. In the female classes Uppers had a fine string and carried off the majority of the first places. Their splendid mare "Marjorie," was first in the brood mare class and champion female, with "'Irene'' as reserve. The Canadian bred Percherons were practically the same as in the open classes, Upper's "Tecumseh" being the champion stallion and "Marjorie" the champion female.



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

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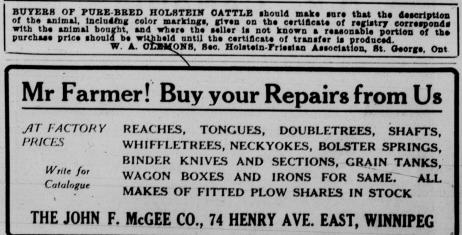
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These famous Bicycles now sold at little more than the cost of manufacture. The Dominion retails at \$35 in Winnipeg, but you can buy it by mail for \$25. Equipped with mud guards, wood or steel Dunlop rims, roller chain, New Departure Coaster, rubber pedals, pump and tools. Sundries and Tires at wholesale rices to everyone. Send for our illustrated free catalog.

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# Belgians

The really outstanding feature of the fair was the showing of Belgian horses. Heretofore this breed has received little attention on account of the poor shape and small showing which has been the rule but this year the splendid qualities of the breed have been especially



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# THE GRAIN GROWERS? GUIDE

# This Granary Will Save You Time, Money And Work It Is The Best Protection For Your Grain

Don't expose your grain to damage by fire, weather, rats, mice, or gophers by putting it in a wooden or an imperfectly constructed metal granary. Your grain is worth too much to take any chances. Be on the safe side by storing it in a

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n every line of industry, machines are taking the place of hand abor. The progressive farmer is quick to recognize what they will save for him—it is really only a case of selecting the right machines.

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brought out in contrast to previous showings and the exhibit was one such as would do credit to any breed in any show ring. This change is in a measure due to the efforts of the Belgian breeders in forming a Belgian Horse Breed ers' association, one of the essentials to membership being that each member be an exhibitor. The result has been highly satisfactory in that the show fitting and quality, two factors which have been lacking in former years, were much to the fore this year, making, with the splendid body of the Belgian, an exhibit of great merit. Among those showing were E. Pootmans and Sons, Regina; A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach; Jas. E. Price, Regina; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; R. H. Edwards, Ar-lington Beach; W. J. Mortson, Fair-light; and R. P. Stanley, Moosomin. T. II. Hassard, Markham, Ont., placed the ribbons, and his judgment gave satisfaction in all quarters. A big, toppy stallion of fair quality and good action owned by A. A. Downey and called "Orange de Hofstade," was easily first in the aged stallion class and later was awarded championship. Stanley's "Indigene du Nord'' came second, and Rupp's "Aubin" was third.

The AMAGENTATION

Females showed plenty of type and quality. Price's "Dutchess" being first in the aged mare class, with Downey's "Sarah de Hooghlede" second. In yeld marcs Pootmans obtained first and second on "Augusta" and "Cocotte" and in three-year old fillies the only entry, Edward's "Arlington's Pride," took first place and later female championship.

Cattle

The phorthorn classes were again in strong array and demonstrated their excellent qualities as one of the choicest beef breeds. Four herds were competing, and since they were the same as had shown at the other fairs and the awards were largely similar it will be unnecessary to give any detailed account of the placing. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., placea the ribbons and the exhibitors were Yule and Bowes, Calgary; Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; J. G. Barron, Carberry; and J. A. Watt, Elora. Champion bull was Car-penter and Ross's "Craighill," with Watt's "Lavender Scott" reserve. The champion junior bull was "Gainford Perfection," with "Fairview Jubilee Perfection," with "Fairview Jubilee King" as reserve. "Gainford Perfec-tion" was grand champion. Junior champion female and female grand champion was "Dutchess 50th," while the senior female champion was "Jealousy 4th '

In Herefords, three of the herds which have been on the circuit together competed again and one other local herd, in very good fit but with scarcely the same quality as the others, came in for some of the money. The herds compet-ing were those of A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; J A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., and W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg, Sask. In the bull classes usual placing prevailed, Cook's "Fairfax 16th," being aged and grand champion, with Clifford's "Lord Fair-fax" junior champion. In females the placing of the aged cow class gave rise to a good deal of comment, in view of the fact that it was practically turned upside down by the judge. Clifford's "Perfection Lass," which has usually been first, was placed fifth; Cook's "Bonnie Lass 7th," usually fifth, was placed second; Clifford's "Miss Brae 26th,'' the second place cow in most fairs, was put top, and Chapman's cows. ''Gay Lass 5th'' and ''Bella 2nd,'' were reversed from their ordinary placing of third and fourth. The remainder of the classes went largely as usual. The Aberdeen Angus contest ranged between the two champion herds of Jas. Bowman, Guelph, and Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Prof. G. Day, Guelph. did good work in handling the awards. The senior and grand championship was won by McGregor's "Evreux of Harviestown," and the junior champion was the same breeder's "Enjoiner of Glencarnock." In females the honors were fairly evenly divided, McGregor obtaining grand and aged championships on the cow "Key of Heather.



August 12, 1914

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the popularity of the O.K. Canadian Digger is due to the simplicty and strength of its construction and its light weight. It is outil throughout of steel and malleable iron and designed to avoid undue strain or friction on any one part. It digs all the potatoes without damaging them, is remarkably light of draft and lays the potatoes out in an even row where they may be conveniently gathered. Think what it will save for you. Our interesting booklet, "Money in Potatoes" will be sent you for the asking. Write for it to-day. 27

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TATOS

# Dairy Cattle

The dairy cattle showing was one of which any exhibition might well be Continued on Page 19 Get a pair of these specially made shoes and avoid heavy footwear that will give you tired, aching feet. We are specialists in this line and have been making our famous

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for over thirty years. They are light yet extra strong and durable, specially suitable for farmers, ranchers, trackmen and laborers. We make them of our celebrated oll-tanned Skowheganwaterproof leather on easy fitting right and left lasts, with solid waterproofed leather soles and heels and solid insoles. We send them anywhere in Canada or U. S. for \$3 a pair, all charges paid to you. Remit by postal or express order, stating size. Same style 8 eyelets high, \$3.50. Write for catalogue G.

JOHN PALMER CO., Limited, Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 17 August 12, 1914\_

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(969) 13

# 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

# DAYSVILLE ORGANIZED

Enclosed find \$7.00 membership feesfrom Daysville Association, which was formed on the 25th inst. Fred Webband James Falconer, of Mervin, assisted us in organizing.

The following officers were elected: President, James McNab; vice-president, David Sinelair; secretary-treasurer, John Gunter; directors, Frank Gathier, Frank Douglas, Tom Hunter, Frank Carlson, John Conley, Joseph Barr.

JOHN GUNTER, Secretâry, Daysville Branch.

# ENTIRELY SATISFIED

The following resolution was passed by our Local Board for publication in The Guide and other leading news papers:

papers: "Whereas a portion of the public press has seen fit to severely criticize our Mr. Charles Dunning and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.,

"Be it therefore resolved, That we, the directors of Local No. 100, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., be put on record as being entirely satisfied with the treatment accorded us and our supporters by the management of the above named company, and that we have entire confidence in Mr. Charles Dunning."

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J. R. MOSIMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTOR REID AT PERLEY

This Local holds its meetings monthly on the first Monday of the month. Our last meeting was a special one. We convened at 4 o'clock p.m. and J. F. Reid our District Director having been previously invited was present. After disposing of the ordinary busi-

ness Mr. Reid took the platform and gave us a very instructive and helpful address. We are just on the eve of getting incorporated for trade and Mr. Reid went into this matter very fully, to the satisfaction of even the most doubting Thomas. We believe it would be a good plan for someone like Mr. Reid to visit every Local in this con-vention; it would have the effect of clearing away lots of hazy ideas that might exist. Mr. Reid also took up several of the more prominent branches of the Association's work, showing us our need of thorough organization and plenty of stick-to-it-iveness. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Reid. and to show our appreciation it was moved and unanimously carried that same be recorded in the minutes of, the meeting.

The ladies having formed a "Wo men's Auxiliary" were present at the meeting. Their president, Mrs. Snedker, gave a report of their first meeting, to the effect that they had organized with twelve members to start with. The ladies had their baskets and entertained us very liberally.

Our local merchants are getting very anxious to quote prices to us at greatly reduced figures, and our implement men would like to use us very hicely, as compared with former years. We are looking forward to seeing all farm implements sold at a great deal less money and for eash.

GEORGE MESS, Sec., Perley Association tion, co-operation and emancipation of the farmers as a class. Experience and observation have

shown that in these 800 units much of the best intelligence amongst the far mers is found within this large farmers' organization. During its thirteen years of-life the Grain Growers' Association has always had a lofty moral tone, and our deliberations in convention have ever been tempered with moderation and carried on with a marked degree of self-control and decorum. Our great conventions have yielded to majority rule with an easy grace, unsurpassed by any other deliberative body and an evident subservience of personal interests to those of the class as a whole, well worthy of so great and representative an organization.

At our great Moose Jaw convention. of February last, with its 800 or more farmer delegates, many contentious subjects were discussed. There was no tendency to pass lightly upon any important resolution and few resolutions. were passed to which no voice of objection was raised. When the question of banishing the bar from our fair province was put to the big meeting, however, there was not a delegate, not one, of the whole 800 present, who for a moment raised his voice in opposition, not a single contrary argument was advanced, nor did it appear to occur to any one that this momentous question was one for debate. Indeed, by absolutely spontaneous action the whole assembly rose as one man to vote for the prohibition of the retail sale of liquor and amidst tumultuous applause, and with very evident pleasure to himself, President Maharg declared-the motion carried unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice.

That was a proud moment for many of us. Indeed it is doubtful if any other class of men in the province could have handled this subject in the same manner. None of these delegates were selected with any consideration for the attitude they would assume on this question. They did not even know that the matter would come up for dis-What convention of men of cussion. other trades or professions so selected could have carried such a resolution without keen opposition? Could any of the trade and labor unions or strictly mercantile associations have so handled the question? Could the doctors, the lawyers or even the preachers if select-ed promiscuously from all denominations have carried this resolution without opposition? Was it accident that these thousand farmers did so? I am sure that no one privileged to look on and to study the earnest faces of the men would for one moment term their action a mere accident or occasioned by a temporary fervor. There had been no roasing speeches to inspire the delegates, indeed there had been no speeches at adl. Not an argument was advanced on either side. It was purely the result of education and a fuller knowledge of the things that make for the farmers' best interests.

Each of these delegates was more or less of a leader in his own district. They were men who are deliberately studying economic conditions and the best interests of their class. These men knew, as all advanced thinkers must



made than the Columbia, and their latest models, of which this is one, are all but human in their reproduction of music of all kinds. This small cash payment makes it possible for every farm home to possess one. Similar monthly payments make the machine yours in a few months an entertainment in your home that you would never afterward be without.

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Are shipped with each machine without extra cash payment. We will be glad to select these for you and ship the same with the machine or if you prefer we will supply you with the latest catalogue and you may choose for yourself. Make sure of securing this offer by writing us today.

## BANISH THE BAR

The following is an extract from an address delivered to the "Banish the Bar League" convention at Saskatoon, Aug. 1, by Secretary J. B. Musselman: The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is an extensive organization of farmers thruout the province, and consists of properly organized local associations with a central office at Moose Jaw.

• There are now some 850 local associations thruout Saskatchewan, each with a president, a secretary and a board of directors, and each the nucleus of what is rapidly hecoming in most places, a powerful unit in a grand and comprehensive scheme of organization, educa-

know, that from an economic viewpoint the drink curse presses with extraordinary weight upon the farmers of Saskatchewan, and if sympathy rather than self interest is the power which impels, surely the demon drink works his most surely the demon drink works his most pathetically cruel deeds upon the home steader freezing out on the bleak prairie, and upon his anxious, agonizing wife waiting thru the cold, cruel night for the sound of crunching hoofs and creaking runners upon the winding trail, racked by fear, buoyed by hope, crushed by a sickening dread that the faithful horses, or the patient oxen may bring home a lifeless corpse, stark and frozen, instead of a living husband and protecting father.



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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

# Alberta

# direct to me, so that same can be made use of in the Alberta section of The Guide each week.

# MR. QUINSEY BACK AT WORK

with W. D. Trego, director for the Medi

cine Hat constituency, on Saturday,

July 25, a new union known as Pearson

ville being organized, with some eigh-

teen members as a start. Wm. Weir

was elected president, and A. Stewart, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Quinsey at

tended the annual picnic at Cowley, and

has arranged to undertake further work

in that district in October. Mr. Quin-

sey also attended a picnic at Acme, and

reports a large attendance and a good

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

229, in sending in fees for seventy mem-

bers, reports an increase in the member-

ship from last year, with more to join.

The union has been doing considerable

bulk purchasing, including a car of

posts, a car of wire, and two cars of

twine now on order. The union also

buys its flour in bulk at cost, plus hand

DIRECTOR WOOD BUSY

H. W. Wood, director for the Calgary

constituency, has been continuing his

campaign with unabated energy. On July

18 he was present and spoke at a pic-

nic at Endiang. A curious point about

this meeting was that Mr. Wood was only present thru an accident, it being

his intention to speak at the Gough

Lake picnic, which was held that same

however, by the Gough Lake Union to

meet Mr. Wood at Halkirk, and on in-

quiring at that place he was told of

the picnic at Endiang, and, thinking

that this must be the one at which he

was expected, made for that point. Thru

their failure to meet Mr. Wood the

Gough Lake people missed a good thing,

but it is not likely that the Endiang

people share in their disappointment.

the 10th, the Rumsey Unions held

big joint pienic, at which both Mr.

On the 15th a very successful meeting

was held at Bawlf, Mr. Wood being

lowed by the annual meeting of the

Willow Hollow Union (Killam) on the

23rd, and a meeting at Daysland on the

24th. Both of these were particularly

good meetings, and the speaker got an

its picnic, and Mr. Wood was present

at that also, following this with an ad-

dress at a special meeting of the Hux

U.F.A. SERVICES

the Gamble Schoollouse on Sunday,

May 25, by the Roseview Local U.F.A

No. 63, in connection with the regular

special sermon and songs were rendered.

following which Mr. Tregillus, our Pro-

vincial President, gave a very touching

and effective talk, directed especially to the young folk. The afternoon was

church service held at that place.

Special U.F.A. services were held in

On the 28th, the Hawkeye Union held

unusually good hearing at each.

ley Union on August 1.

again the chief speaker. This was fol

Wood and Mr. Buckingham, of Stettler,

No arrangements had been made

Trvine Pickles, of Castor Union No.

time all round.

ling charges.

date.

were present.

## 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

### THERE'S A REASON

J. H. Roberts reports that the Sulli van Lake Local No. 312 is slowly but surely increasing, its membership now standing at fifty, and before the season is much further advanced they hope to have still more. Co-operative purchasing is receiving considerable attention, and the members have saved from 20. to 40 per cent. on formaldehyde, flour, feed, posts, wire, oils," twine, on local prices. In the near future, they look forward to becoming an active unit of the Castor District Association, which is about to be formed. On July 1 last a very successful pienic was held by this local. They were favored with a beautiful day and a large crowd turned out from Castor and the neighboring unions south of that place, the funds being handsomely augmented in consequence.

### RED DEER MARKET

The following paragraph, taken from the Red Deer News, was sent us by F. J. Powell, of Edwell Union No. 53. It was largely owing to the efforts put forth by this union that the market in Red Deer was started, and from what we can learn the residents of the city are taking full advantage of same, as well as the farmers:

"The market of last Thursday kept up its reputation of the previous week, there being hardly standing room for a couple of hours. Mr. Mann, the energetic superintendent, was out of town, his place being filled by F. Anquetil, who got on to his job in good style. All goods for sale were clean, good looking and of high quality, consequently prices ruled good all day. There was a great variety, as usual, and it was all sold. Green groceries are now at their best and very plentiful, so do not fetch quite as high a price, but they pay for grow ing just the same. Potatoes sold read ily at 75c per bushel. The market is now looked upon as a fixture."

### A JOINT AFFAIR

Carl Paulsen reports that Asker Union No. 233 had a very successful picnic at Ramsey Lake, on July 8, in which they were joined by the Wood River and Climax Unions. The day was. fine and a good crowd turned out, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves thoroughly. There was a short program, including some singing by the Choir, speeches by Dr. Campbell, M.P.P., Geo. Booth, and last, but not least, by D. Buckingham, U.F.A. Director for the district, who devoted himself exclusively to U.F.A. questions, and whose remarks were greatly appreciated by the members present. There was also a good sports program, including baseball, football and races.

### MERE UNION'S SUCCESS

S. L. Hooper reports that the first picnic of the Mere Union No. 543, held in the Highland Park Schoolhouse on July 1, was a huge success, some 300 people being present. P. P. Woodbridge, Provincial Secretary, and D. Buckingham, one of the directors of the asso ciation, were in attendance, both of whom gave able and telling addresses. the former on "The U.F.A., What it Has Accomplished, and What it Hopes to Do.'' Mr. Buckingham spoke particularly on the co-operative side of the movement. A capital program of sports had been arranged, including foot rac ing, jumping, tug-of-war, baseball and football games. Many valuable prizes were given by the local tradesmen, who all seem anxious to keep on good terms with the local union. The picnic ended with a fine display of fireworks given by one of the members.

der discussion, and the following reso lution was passed: "Owing to the fact that The Grain

Growers' Guide is the official organ of the U.F.A., and there is considerable dissatisfaction being expressed by our members that The Guide is not fulfilling its functions as our official organ thru the small amount of space being allot ted to us, that the editor of The Guide be requested to make arrangements to supply us with not less than one page in each issue of The Guide, to allow us to submit the news of the Association to our members. We are of the opin ion that our request is a very moder ate one, seeing that about 9,000 copies are distributed in the Province every week, and we believe no step could be taken which would increase the circu lation of The Guide so rapidly among our members as more space being allot ted to our section.

"'Further, that the Secretary prepare a general summary of the reports from local unions for publication, rather than the lengthy reports.'

The resolution was forwarded to G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, who on his return from the East wrote as follows:

"On my return yesterday I found your letter of June 17, together with the resolution passed by your Executive re questing a page each week in The Guide for the Alberta section. I quite appreciate the feeling of your Executive in the matter, and can assure you that it has not been of my own personal desire that the Alberta section has been reduced during the summer months, but has been due entirely to the necessity of keeping the paper down as small as possible during the season when advertising is low. However, I discussed the matter quite fully with Mr. Fream and the Directors last evening, and we were all of one mind that as the Alberta organization is developing rapidly and there is an ever growing interest being taken in it among the farmers, that we should do everything possible to help. We, therefore, decided that we would give one full page every issue hence forth to the Alberta section, so that if you will send around copy for that much space next week, I will be glad to use

"I trust that this increase in space will be of great value to your Associa tion, and will also assist us very much in securing additional subscriptions in Alberta.

We are therefore entitled from now on to one full page in each issue. In the course of my organization work this summer I have heard it said a number of times that Alberta was not getting sufficient recognition in the columns of our official paper, The Grain Growers' Guide. I believe other organizers have heard similar remarks. My reply has been that we had the power to make The Guide what we wanted if we would simply set about it on the policy of construction instead of merely making complaints.

At the request of our Executive, the Directors of The Grain Growers' Guide: sat considerable expense to that institution, have now afforded us the oppor-tunity of a full page each week. The question now before us is to make that page as fully alive and interesting to our readers as we possibly can, and this will be no easy task for the next few months, which is the slack season of the year, and during which season of the year it is often difficult to get together even as much as a couple of columns per week of news about the unions. are, heavever, going to do our best to avails ourselves of the opportunity af forded us, but I would again point out to our readers that the task of preparing a full page of news matter every week in addition to the regular Associa tion work is no easy one, and would ask once more that any of our members who can find time to set down on paper afew words in regard to live and interesting local matters, do so and forward

chair and called the meeting to order, the schoolhouse was nicely filled. After the address there was quite a good discussion on the value of co-operation and what co-operation implied and what was being done to bring the cost of living to a more reasonable basis, in which J J. Quinsey, director for the Macleod Campbell and others took part. After constituency, is again around, having the meeting refreshments were served recovered from his recent accident, and attended a meeting at Suffield together by the ladies.

On the next day the appointment was at Sunnydale in the afternoon, and a splendid turnout was there to meet the visitor. G. A. Rodgers presided. Quite large number of ladies were among those present, and the reference made to Equal Suffrage was well received. This union has not been very active of late, but it is hoped that the special meeting held and the address given by the President will have the effect of regalvanizing it into active existence.

From Sunnydale, Mr. Tregillus journeved to Moyerton, and a meeting was held there the same evening. The attendance, however, was not so good as that in the afternoon, for the reason that the hour for commencing was rather early because Mr. Tregillus had to motor back to Lloydminster to catch the midnight train, but those who gathered were full of enthusiasm and a very bright discussion on all questions affect ing the farmers was entered into by those present. A. MacDonald was in the chair, and Secretary Benner said that he regretted the small attendance. but that the meeting had been well ad vertised.

At Mannville the following day the meeting was held in the warehouse of the Farmers" Elevator, and a very interesting meeting it was. Mr. Mur. rough was in the chair, and after the address by Mr. Tregillus a very interesting discussion arose on Single Tax. Owing to some little difficulty having arisen in Mannville owing to the abnor. mal conditions brought about by land speculation, this seems to be quite a live question in Mannville, but while those who took part in the discussion did not seem to agree altogether with Single Tax, they could appreciate what a wonderful help it would be to find a substitute for the tariff and all the evils it brings in its train, morally as well as economically, and while some considered socialism was the remedy for the present conditions, others agreed with Single Tax, and others with Free Trade. There is no question that if everyone was to follow his own favorite reform they would all help economic conditions, and that we could not make very much mistake in our choice, as all would help in the same direction.

The union visited on the 24th was Minburn, and Secretary Burford, who was at Mannville, drove the President over to his home for supper and took him to Minburn for the evening meeting. Altho the meeting did not com mence punctually, the hall was well filled with a very interested gathering. President W. Park was in the chair, and after the address the question of the handling of live stock at the elevator was taken up, and a good number of questions was asked, and the interest in the shipment of hogs seemed to be quite a live one. This meeting was one of the best held on the tour.

Leaving Minburn for Ranfurly next day, a specially advertised meeting was held in the afternoon. In the absence of the president, Mr. Rodwell, who is suffering from illness, C. A. Johnson presided. The elevator meeting for the election of officers for the following year was first held, then the public meeting, after which there was a discussion as to the operation of the elevator and many other points were taken up and taken part in by quite a number of those present. The discussion showed the interest of all present. After the meeting was over the ladies entertained all with refreshments. The whole meeting was most enjoyable and enthusias The district from Lloydminster to Ranfurly seems to have had quite a good supply of moisture thruout the sea on and the crops were looking exceed ingly good. In many places they were promising a full yield, and in few places were they suffering in any way, there fore if nothing happens, one of the best harvests that ever has been gathered should be reaped this year in that dis-

## August 12, 1914

August '1

### MORE SPACE IN THE GUIDE

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the U.F.A., held in Calgary on June 10; the matter of the Alberta section of The Grain Growers' Guide came un

enjoyed by everyone present, and Mr. Tregillus was especially appreciated by This, we believe, marks the begin all. ning of a new co-operation which has hitherto not been practised to any great extent, that of the U.F.A. and the church working together where possible for the doing of moral, spiritual and mental good. We sincerely hope to have the pleasure of other meetings of this nature in the stuture, and that other unions will follow in our footsteps.

## PRESIDENT ON TOUR

President W. J. Tregillus has just paid a visit to Lloydminster and the district along the C.N.R. line to Ranfurly His first appointment was at Streams. town, on July 22. A nice gathering was assembled in the afternoon, and when President F. Savage took the

# Here is a Practical, Paying Proposition:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

. (971) 15

Buy a Threshing Outfit of your own this year! Possibly you have never dreamed of such a thing, because the cost of an ordinary outfit was too much for your own needs and you had no intention of threshing for others. But look into this:

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August '12, 1914

# Fairbanks-Morse Combination Threshing Machine

Is a threshing outfit specially designed for the farmer who wants to do his own threshingfor the man who wishes to be independent, free of delays which so frequently accompany the large custom outfits, and able to thresh his crop when conditions are right.

# When Grain and Weather are ready so is the Fairbanks-Morse Combination Thresher.

The outfit consists of a Fairbanks-Morse 8 H.P. Oil Engine and a Farquhar Rake Separator. These machines will thresh from 400 to 500 bushels of wheat a day, depending on general conditions. These all the grain out of the straw, and clean it perfectly, ready for market.

# You know the Fairbanks-Morse Engine, a World's Standard for 35 years!

We need only say that the Farquhar Separator is fit to bear it company, and, with the engine, carries the Fairbanks-Morse Guarantee. The Farquhar machine is mechanically designed from the ground upstrong, substantially built in every particular, and made on scientific mechanical principles. It is backed by years of experience.

# This Combination Outfit Is Remarkably Reasonable in Price and when your threshing is over you have

# WE MANUFACTURE

Fairbanks - Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P. Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes.
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 100 H.P.
Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders.
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.
Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use. Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

an. 8 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine at your command for all the odd jobs about your farm. Figure what this will mean to you. Let us send you particulars and terms today.

# The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited Winnipeg Montreal Regina Ottawa Saskatoon Vancouver Calgary

August 12, 1914

Sec. Treas.

Thanking you for list of topics and

information already received. MRS. H. B. FITZMAURICE,

STAR OF THE WEST

W.G.G.A. Star of the West, at Biggar,

July 9, starting with a membership of

thirteen and the following officers: Mrs.

R. A. Dale, president; Mrs. Willes, vice-

president; directors, Mrs. C. Walby,

Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. E. Doan, Mrs. Thomas.

Please forward me the pamphlet. Ea-

losed you will find thirteen membership

MRS. GEO. A. PATTERSON.

Secretary Treasurer

Dear Miss Stocking :- We wish to

you that we have organized the



Wish v with me isiting a Winnipeg were abo whirlwind been a'

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> Early birdies an old securely some da them, b blackbi teapot 1 mer ref family. She a ried ha a good carried tightly layers nearly and lin When to lay was a contair with d Afte she sat off for Then t was looked ten or on me and as bread as the seeme their would them And fortal would for n also came

FROM DIRECTOR FOR DISTRICT 3 My Dear Miss Stocking :-- I was glad to get the little booklets entitled "History, Constitution and Platform of the W.G.G.A." I think they are fine and just what we needed. Our own local is doing well. Our members all take active parts in the meeting. We, in connection with the men's local, held our annual

Director for District No. 3.

NOTE-Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



Farm Women's Clubs

notify

helpful to beginners.

fees and pamphlet fee.

W.G.G.A. MUST EDUCATE MEMBERS When replying to the question of an earnest and enterprising Association on how they can best help in the matters of obtaining equal franchise for women and abolishing the white slave traffic, I feel a deep pride in the women who are earnestly seeking to better the conditions which not only they, but also other women, must contend with.

A prevailing spirit seems to be that 'We are our sisters' keepers,'' and we are not doing our duty to others when remaining apathetic to affairs that are constantly calling for a change for the better.

Your club can accomplish much by educating its members to see the many needs of social reforms. Many of our Saskatchewan women do not understand the powerful effect for good that the vote of women might have. It is therefore a mission of our Association to spread this educative matter to all parts of the province that we can pos sibly reach.

Get the members of your club inter ested in temperance, social and political reforms, and you will be doing a large part in awakening the women of the province to a realization of their power to influence the conditions affecting them.

ERMA STOCKING, Prov. Sec. of Sask. W.G.G.A

### A U.F.A. AUXILIARY

It is now a little more than a year since we organized the Woman's Auxiliary of McCafferty U.F.A., and the universal opinion is that we have quite justified our existence.

We meet from house to house, as invited, the second Wednesday of the month, and divide our afternoon into two parts, housekeeping and social, arranging at previous meetings our sub jects for both.

The hostess serves tea, which must be confined to one beverage, bread and but ter, and one kind of cake.

# literature you may have which would be

pienic June 27, and considering the disagreeable weather then we had a fairly good attendance. We took in about \$115 and, after all expenses were paid, we had a nice little sum to our credit. We ladies invested a part of our share in knives, forks and spoons. Later we intend to have a social and buy dishes with the proceeds, so that when we have social gatherings or picnics hereafter we will be saved the trouble of bringing or borrowing dishes for the occasion. We ordered fruit (strawberries) from Penticton, B.C. MRS. A. D. GRANT,





Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary

Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

**M**<sup>c</sup>Clary's

Range linings are practically inde-structible. Examine them at

the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

**I OFFER YOU A** 

PARTNERSHIP

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 Eagerly bought. 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.

16 (972



# Young Canada Club

# By DIXIE PATTON

COUNTRY VISITING

August, 12, 1914

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Wish you could all have been along with me this week end, when I was isiting at one of the beaches on Lake Winnipeg-only, since the five boys who were about kept up a pretty steady whirlwind of excitement, it might have been a little bit distracting to the nerves to have had you all along.

But I can't help thinking how you would have loved it-the bathing on the sandy bar, the boating, the skip ping of flat stones over the water, and the lazy lying about on the beach or in the hammock waiting for the meal time, that never seemed, to ravenous appe-. tites, to come quickly enough.

But, after all, I am not sure that for real genuine good times I would trade a prairie farm for all the beaches in the province, and I have tried both, so, on second thought, I withdraw the wish that you might be any other place than on your own big, roomy farms

DIXIE PATTON.

# BIRD CAMPERS Honorable Mention

Early this spring I put up some birdies' nests. I got two tin pails and an old tin teapot and fastened them securely to trees around our bluff. For some days the birds paid no attention to them, but presently an old red winged blackbird took it into her head that the teapot would be a good place for a sum mer resort in which to bring up her family.

She at once began to build. She car ried hay from the stack yard and put a good layer of it in the bottom, then carried soft mud and manure to paste it tightly in. She kept on putting in layers of hay, then mud till the can was nearly full. Then she shaped the nest and lined it with hay, strings, down, etc. When the nest was complete she began to lay eggs. Each morning another egg was added to the nest until the nest contained five pale green eggs, mottled with dark brown

After this the bird began to sit, and she sat continuously, only when she was off for food, for about fourteen days. Then the birdies began to hatch. There was still one egg in the nest when I looked, but I could not see if it was rot ten or not, as the bird swooped down up on me. I had some bread in my hand, and as they seemed hungry I put some bread in their huge mouths. I say huge as the birdies were so small their mouths seemed made for a larger bird. When their mouths were so full I thought they would choke, they still continued to hold them open.

Another blackbird, seeing how com fortable Mrs. Blackie was, thought she would do the same. After laboring hard for many days the nest was completed, also five eggs laid, when a bad storm came up and she was drowned out. lined the nest, also wiped the eggs after, but she did not come back. She had been forced to abandon the nest, but like King Bruce's spider did not give up, but has started her nest over again in the remaining pail. JEAN L. EDIE.

## PATIENCE Honcrable Mention

The Methodist Church is just next to our house. Many birds build on the small shelves around it. I noticed a certain sparrow one day with a small. white mark on its back, which looked rather queer. I watched it and saw it

tree, but the sparrow took no notice. but built in the same place.

This last nest is still up, and I think an egg is in it. But I do hope the little sparrow, who I named Patience, will have the nest until it has hatched its eggs. The sparrow built six times, and I think it has, the most patience I have ever noticed in birds or animals MABEL PEACOCK

### A QUAINT HOUSE Honorable Mention

When Mamma Wren went house hunt ing in the spring she discovered an old worn-out vest hanging from a nail in the tool house. She and Mr. Wren were both delighted. They lined the walls with thatch and covered the floor with soft green mos

When four little eggs speckled with red lay in the nest, they were the hap piest birds in the world. One day the ggs parted, and four little baby wrens appeared. They opened their mouths very wide and begged for food. Just at that moment a spider dropped from the rafter above. In less than an instant Mrs. Wren had seized him and given the baby wrens a good feast, which I am sure they enjoyed very much. ANNA STEEL.

### A DIP IN A GRAIN BARREL

I must tell you my first experience in childhood. It was certainly a surprise to me. When I was six years old, mamma was sewing, making a pair of pants for my Uncle Ed and of bourse she was not keeping a very close eye to There was a barrel of hog feed me. made of grain and seeds, which made it pretty thick. It was sitting out doors by the wall of the house. This day I got a chair and climbed up on it and began to dabble in it, and all of a sud den I tumbled into the barrel head first came out head first by working pretty hard. With fright I got out and was trying to shake off the grain and seed and water, for I was as wet as could be and my mouth was full of seeds. I was busy at work when my mamma found me, and she certainly did laugh when she saw where I had been. She wondered how I had got out of this barrel myself, for it was a large coal oil barrel. I think this is as good a surprise as anyone in childhood ever had, and I am hoping to see it in The Grain Growers' Guide S. S.

THE QUEER HOME OF THE ANTS When ants first start to build a home there are millions of them go together. The queen ants lead the way. fly till they find a good place on high ground; there they all unhook their wings, because they have found their home, and throw them away

Then they all start to work digging. First they dig to get a canal big enough that they can turn around in it and carry the dirt and pile it up around their hole. They keep on till they have their kitchen, pantry, dining room and par lor built, upstairs, then down-stairs they have bedrooms of all kinds and large halls.

Next they think about their food for winter. The working ants carry the food to their store rooms in their grand house. They eat any other small insect and berries, crumbs of bread and corn when they can get it, and for their milk to drink they catch a little green bug that lives on plants. When they have about twenty of these caught they take them to their home. Then they pet and stroke them to get honey dew from them. The queen ants lay their eggs in the They lay thouands and thoubedrooms. sands of them. After these hatch they are called larvae. The nurse ants carry these out every sunny day to the top of their mound. Then, when it gets damp they carry them back to their rooms, and a blanket is spun around them. Then in a few days they turn into ants and work their way out of their blankets. ESTLE BASKINS, Age 15. Naisberry, Sask.



(973) 17

# "I'm thirsty!"

"That reminds mein my side pocket you will find my ever-ready "first aid" to enjoyment



It will moisten and soothe your mouth and throat and take away the parch caused by the dust. I always carry it."

Nobody can afford to be without this economical, beneficial, refreshing, mint-flavored confection.



AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS Portage la Prairie, Man.

want Lumber and

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or Misses 4, 16 and rds of 27, ece skirt; skirt. and Small 18 years. 27 or 36

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was building a nest. The nest was near ly completed next day when some men who were going to paint the church. tore it down. The little sparrow was not to be beaten and in a few days an other nest was completed. The men again tore it down, but the sparrow was still not to be beaten, and in a few days still another nest was made. The men now tore it down and painted the small shelf. The bird built again and this time some of the straws stuck to the shelf, but the boys who took it down did not notice them, and still another nest was built. The men gave me the nest next time and I placed it in the

P.S.-I would like to correspond with the girls of my age and boys of seven teen 1 2

# INBE

We have Branches and distributing Yards in most of the important towns in Alberta and Saskatchewan. We can furnish Lumber and other Building Material cheaper than any one else-Write us when you quality and prompt service being considered. **Building Material** 

Revelstoke Sawmill Company Limited, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

18 (974)

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

# Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

# FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AT MISSION **PRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AT MISSION.** B.C.—We have received instructions to of fer for sale the following parcels of prop-erty situated at Mission. British Columbia Lot 1—Consisting of the well known Pick wick Fruit Ranch of fourteen acres, plant ed with fruit trees, raspberries and straw berries, with a portion devoted to raising Nursery Stock. This Ranch is located close to the centre of the city of. Mission in what will undoubtedly in a few years be the choicest residential district in the Fraser Valley. The fine panoramic view obtained from the ranch is one seldom to be met with. Mission is forty miles from the metropolitan city of Vancouver, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, having a service of six trains daily each way. The ranch is no laid out that we can sell a quarter, half or the whole. Par-cel 2—Lot 2 consists of thirty-five lots, ap-proximately from the centre of the city of Mission. Lot 3—Consists of business prop-erty right in the centre of the city of Mis-sion. For further particulars apply to the Real Estitut Department of the Cana-dian Gredit Men's Trust Association Limited, 222 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. 31-2

B.C. 212 PARMS ON VANOOUVER ISLAND CHIC-kens, Vegetables, Fruit and Dairying pay on Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, good soil, good roads, splendid transportation-all land within three miles from a railway station. We have tracts 10 acres upwards at \$45.00 per acre on five year terms. Rich soil, suitable for mixed farming. We want actual settlers, not speculators. Two rail-roads through property Lumber mills within three miles. Annuak rainfall about 30 inches. Abundant sunshine, close to sea and our seaside resort, Qualicum Beach, the most unique resort on the Northwest Pacific Coast. Good neighbors, population trate to write for particulars. Merchants Trust and Trading Co., Ltd., Land Dept., 404.407 Belmont Honse, Victoria, B.C. 28tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM of 320 acres, within driving distance of Regna. Most of it fenced and refenced, in one of the heat dairy districts in Saskatchewan. Rich black soil, well adapted for alfalfa growing. About 150 acres under cultivation. All summer-fallowed this year. Good house and stable. Only two miles from station with good con-nections. Price 984.00 per acre. 81, 850.00 ceah, and balance on very easy terms of payment. Brook & Allison, P.O. Box 94, Regina, Sask.

**FRUIT FARMS IN ONE OF THE BEST** districts of British Columbia—Columbia Valley, south of Golden on Columbia River Splendid soil, ideal climate. Good ship ping facilities to prairie and coast markets. Property adjoins Hot Springs. Blocks of from ten acres up at \$125 per acre on easy payments. Company will develop if purchaser prefers. Full information from British Canadian Securities Limited, Do minion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C. 30.6 30.6

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

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

20 SHORTHORN BULLS LARGE HERD Registered and Grade Females. Clydesdales and Yorkshire pigs. Prices moderate. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 1517

#### CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies-Pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney,

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

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

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

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SHIP YOUR CREAM TO SIMPSON PRO-duce Co.—We pay the highest prices, re-mit with each shipment, guarantes honest test, prompt return of cans, and courteous treatment. Ship today, it will pay you. Simpson Produce Cq., Winnipeg, Man.

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RUMELEY 32x52 SEPARATOR, NEARLY new \$650, on easy terms. A snap. Write

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE 25 H.P. IN-ternational Gasoline Tractor and five-fur-row Cocksbutt engine gang. Three Hans-mann Binder Hitches for sale cheap. Laurence Johnston, Reford, Sask, 30-3

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FOR SALE MIDGET FLOUR MILL AND Cleaner Nearly new. 15 barrel capacity, Only been in use three months. Will sell cheap for immediate disposal. Thomas Davison, Lloydminster, Sask.

\$400 OR YOUNG STOCK ACCEPTED FOR 8 furrow Cockshutt Stubble Gang, also six breaker bottoms and four Massey Harris, binder hitches. S. Rogers, Brookdale,

MISCELLANEOUS

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

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED .- NO

SITUATIONS WANTED

THRESHING ENGINEER-IF YOU NEED the services of a good machinist to repart or operate your threshing engine or stear plant of larger dimensions, write: Box 17. Kelowna, British Columbia. 21.

convassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-Operative Realty Co. V1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 31.4

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new, \$650, on easy tern to Box 99, Scott, Sask.

nipeg.

Man

#### SWINE

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

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; a few choice July boars. A number of spring pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock. Farm, Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES. CHOICE stock, targe and prolific, unrelated pairs Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 25.8

TMPROVED YOBKSHIRBS, REGISTERED unrelated pairs. Sutter Bros., Redvers. Sask. 26-10

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

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR Sale.—From April litters. Boars, \$11.00; Sows, \$9.00 each. W. J. Saunders, Mar-shall Sask 20-5 Sale.—From April Sows, \$9.00 each shall, Sask

APPLES WINTER VARIETIES BUY direct from the grower. Carlots a speci-alty. Prices quoted on application. T. S. Dinsmore, Hillsdale Fruit Farm, Box 30. Thornbury. Ont. 31.5 **REGISTERED BERKSHIRES STRICTLY** Improved Bacon Type—for length, smooth ness and quality unsurpassed. Young bears and sows for sale. S. V. Tomeyko, Lip-ton, Sask. 31tf PRINTING MUNICIPAL FORMS. VOTERS' Lists. Prize Lists. Sale Catalogs. Elevator Stationery. Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg. FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN-BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2,25 per ton (Mine run \$2,00), fo.b. Bienfait, J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask 34tf

#### FENCE POSTS

**BED CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELE**, phone Poles F J. Bossley Solsqua. B.C

#### BARRISTERS

P. A. "MACDONALD BARRISTER, Mc-Greevy Block, Winnipeg. 9tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MIN-nedosa, Man. 53tf

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

BONNAR. TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, I.L.B.; Ward Hollands, Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Build ing, Winnipeg, P. O. Box 158, Telephone arry 4782. 2tf

#### HORSES

FORCED SALE OF VALUABLE STAL-lions—To close out the affairs of the com-many the following valuable stallions are offered for sale at a sacrifice namely. Bay Belgian "Caesar De Machlin," cham-nion of Canada, holds the gold medal taken at Calgary. July 1913, weight over 2,000 lbs. Shire. Stallion. "Nateby King," a perfect horse, weight 1.875 lbs. Grey Per-cheron, "Cadixon." weight 1,900 lbs. Horses may be seen at Kerrobert, Sask on application to G. T. Kidd, and, as they must be sold without delay, can be had at hargain prices for each, or on terms to resnonsible parties. W. C. Kidd, Listowel Limited. Proprietors. 21-3

August 12, 1914

and unknown article, and in comparison will, therefore, need an unusually favorable market at the outset. It follows that it would be a fatal mistake to bring the scheme into force at a time like the present when the market is in the worst possible condition. Very sincerely yours, .(Signed) WALTER SCOTT.

August 3, 1914.

## THIRD PARTY QUESTION

Editor, Guide:-The question of the formation of a third political party ap pears to be creating considerable disussion, and I have read with interest the arguments for and against as they have appeared in The Guide. Without a doubt this agitation is spreading and gaining new adherents everywhere, and to those who are adyocating the forma-policies ? To-legislate from the view point of the grain growers alone? But what if that policy would conflict with a great national interest? The farmer is undoubtedly the most important fac tor in Canadian prosperity today, but he is not the only factor. Your thirdparty must be a national party, not sectional.

With the opinion of your correspondents who advocate the running of candidates whose resignations are to be held by a committee of the party, I am in hearty disagreement, and all men who believe in clean government should fight such a proposal tooth and nail. It sounds heroic, but what is it but the advocacy of caucus rule-the basest form of tyranny? A man of principlean honest man-would feel himself dishonored in accepting membership under such conditions. On the other hand our degenerate politicians would flourish like the green bay tree. Would that be national gain? What is it that dis-tinguishes the statesman from the party hack but the courage and far-sightedness that dares to fight for an unpopular cause? Everywhere we meet men who say that we need a third party. Possibly we do. Certainly we need to wipe out of existence the muck-raking, graft ing party politician of today. But let me urge those who advocate this reform to study socialism; for what is that we are fighting but the vested interests? This agitation is but one phase of the great social upbeaval that is shaking the whole wide world. We are all, in our own way, fighting a section of the community who have gained control of the earth and the fruits of the earth. They have gained that, and they own all the rest of us-they own the means of life, and he who owns the means of a man's work owns the man. Radicalism is help less and hopeless. It is the rich man's apology for his conscience, and the poor We man's apology for his ignorance. have got to gain control of the means of life if we wish to be free men:-"Then none were for a party,

But all were for the state; And the great man helped the poor. And the poor man loved the great Then lands were fairly portioned, Then spoils were fairly sold; The Romans were like brothers In the brave days of old,

That is the ideal I preach, that is the ideal of socialism. And again I urge the advocates of a third party to study this question. They, in their agitation. prot

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The Mail Bag Continued from Page 9 subscriber. The Co-operative Company's

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Executive Council, Regina,

SHEEP

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SHEEP FOR SALE BY SIMON DOWNIE & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 700 grade Shrop ewes and ...mbs, 200 range eves and lambs, 50 registered Shrop ewes and 100 regis tered Shrop rams. 25tf

### DOGS FOR SALE

WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE-PAR fast and sure killers; killed 35 it season. Pups \$5.00 each, \$8.00 wolves last season. board. Springside, Sask. W 32-3 Lavis.

#### AUCTIONEEBS

LAYZELL AND DURNO - LIVE STOCK Auctioneers, 520 Centre Strat, Calgary, Have always on bond carload hots of Horses and Cattle. Ship your Horses and Cattle to us. We guarantee satisfaction. Refer-ence: Union Bank of Canada, Calgary 17tf

BELGIAN STALLIONS. WE HAVE GRAND some of Indigene du Fosteau, champion of Relgium for five consecutive vears, for sale All good, sound fine quality horses, bred in the country For particulars; Belgian Horse Ranch Pirmer Creek Alta 31

A WALKER AND SONS CARNEGIE Man -- Importers and breeders of Clyde dales. Stallions, in feal Mares and Filli

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## SITUATION VACANT

CARPENTER-STRONG. ARLE-BODIED, AGE 32, out of work in Winnipeg, requires job on farm in return for board and nominal wages, 10 years in Western Canada. Prefer work where farm buildings are in progress or contemplated. Reader, 64 Pearl Street. Winnipeg.

WANTED-ENGINEER TO RUN STEAM tractor A Jolley Miniota Man 33.3

WANTED AT ONCE-SEPARATOR MAN and engineer to repair and take charge of threshing outfit during threshing season Only first class men need apply. T. Biarn ason, Gerald, Sask.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED "RED RIVER ried couple. G. Olson, Kincaid, Sask.

DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Then write at once for particulars. We will show you just how to do it. Send a postal to The Circulation Manager.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

are asking for honest men-nothing more when you consider it-and how can we expect to obtain them under a system of competitive capitalism where the plums of success and power are attained, best, easiest attained, by methods of business that are nine parts knavery and one part robbery ? Yes, I believe we need a new party, a party that will absorb all other parties, and who will preach and carry into practice the doctrines of socialism:

"But crown her queen and Equity shall, usher in,

For those who build, and those who spin.

And those the grain who garner in A brighter day. JOSEPH H ANDREWS Langbank, Sask.

# Smart Styles in House Dresses

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

(975) 19

If you will turn to pages 12 and 13 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue, you will see some very smart styles in House Dresses and you will also notice that although they are very attractive in appearance, they are very reasonably priced. Take, for instance, the dress shown and described here. It is made from striped Anderson's Gingham. Perhaps you do not know the full meaning of Anderson's Gingham. It means that it is made by the most celebrated manufacturers of this fabric in the world and, when it bears the maker's name, it is the very best quality that money can buy.

This, we believe, is the first occasion where dresses made from Anderson's Gingham have been sold for the price that we are asking. The dress has three-quarter set-in sleeves with self cuff and fastens in front with pearl buttons. It can be had in Black and White, Navy and White, Tan and White or Pink and White stripes. Sizes: 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

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

We want you to order one of these dresses so that you can see the kind of values that abound in our catalogue. If you have not already received a copy of our Fall and Winter issue, drop us a post card and you shall have one by return mail. We want to call your attention very specially to the fact that every price quoted in our Catalogue means the laid down cost of each article at your nearest Express or Post Office. We make this statement very plain because, any offer that is hemmed in with conditions and restrictions, is in reality no offer at all.

If you desire anything which you cannot find illustrated in our Catalogue, write to us and if at all in our power we will procure it for you at the very lowest possible price.



# **Continued from Page 12**

August 12, 1914

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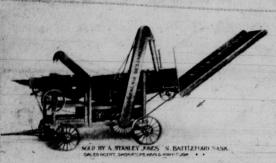
The. was junior champion. In females

junior champion female.









Smaller Sizes from \$383.00

Smaller Sizes from \$383.00 Engine and Separator Carriage paid in Sas-katchewan. Cut shows Separator at \$284 and \$317, FREIGHT PAID IN MANITOBA AND S A S K A T C H EWAN, mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 16 feet to carry whole out-fit. Write for free cata-logue and time terms. A. STANLEY JONES North Battleford, Sask. Gen. Agent, Sask. and Man La Compagnie Desjardins Established 1864

**Crystallized** Comments ASBESTOSLATE ROOFING

Several thousand readers of one of Canada's leading magazines, "Everywoman's World," recently accepted an editorial invitation to tell candidly what they thought about ASBESTO-SLATE the fireproof and everlasting roofing of Asbestos and Cement. Here are a few of their interesting opinions:

"Asbestoslate Roofing is a great protection in time of fire. My father owns a number of houses and every one has an Asbestoslate Roof." Mrs. A. S. Lucas, 399 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

"My husband has used Asbestoslate Roofing and thinks it is alright." Mrs. Chas. E. Hart, Madoc, Ont. it is alright.

"I know of several builders who have used Asbestoslate Roofing, and it has proved most satisfactory in every way." Mrs. J. H. Waddington, Combernere, Ont.

I understand Asbestoslate is being used for the Dry Dock buildings here. This is a great recommendation, as the Dry Dock is to be one of the largest and best in America, and only the best materials are being used." Mrs. J. C. Halsey, Prince Rupert, B.C.

We have used Asbestoslate and like it splendidly."

# THE GRAIN GROWERS'/GUIDE

Princess' in the junior female cham's

pionship. In Jerseys and Guernseys the two first-class herds of J. Harper and Sons and B. H. Bull and Sons made an exhibit never before equalled in the Sas katchewan capital. Prof. G. E. Day Guelph, judged these classes, and simi-lar placings to those of other fairs were the order of the day. Bull's "Bramp ton Stockwell" was champion male, and his "Brampton Oxford Vixen" was female champion. W. J. McComb's herd was the only one entered in the Red Poll classes.

Sheep

The classes for all breeds of sheep were extremely well filled, and the exhibits were without exception the best that have been seen in Regina. It is interesting to note that the showing of local provincial exhibitors is proof of the fact that more attention is being paid to sheep raising thruout the prov ince, and it is certain that such interest will be very beneficial to the agricultural community at large. A. J. Mac-Kay, Macdonald, Man., placed the awards very satisfactorily. In Southdowns, R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., showed against Fred. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and the Eastern flock obtained most of the first prizes and both championships.

In Shropshires four flocks were pres-ent, namely, those of F. T. Skinner, In-dian Head; A. McEwen, Brantford; E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, and W. H. Currie, Govan A. McEwen obtained Currie, Govan. A. McEwen obtained both championships and all the first prizes. F. T. Skinner obtained two sec onds, four thirds and two fourths, the others sharing the remainder. In Oxford Downs the prize winning

flock of Peter Arkell and Sons, Tees water, Ont., cleared the boards, while in Leicesters, A. B. Potter, Langbank, also had a clean sweep.

In Suffolk Downs the competition was between flocks of McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont. Bowman obtained both championships and firsts in all classes except one, which was the aged Suffolk ewe class.

In Cotswolds, Lincolns or any other long wooled pure breed, McGregor and Bowman competed with S. Dolson and Son, Norval Station, Ont. McGregor and Bowman obtained the male championship, and S. Dolson and Son the female championship.

#### Swine

In the pig yards there was a great turnout of the different breeds of hogs. Regina has never seen any better, especially in Durocs, Poland Chinas and Berkshires. Yorkshires put up an ex-cellent quality show, and the bacon classes were good. Prof. Day comment-ed very favorably on them. McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, Man., won all the firsts and championships in the male lasses, except on boar under six months, which went to H. Currie, Ingleton, Aita.

W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., won the class for aged sows, and S. Dolson, Norval Station, Ont., took all other firsts in the female classes.

Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man., won the red on four pigs, six months, product of one sow.

Currie got four under six by one boar, and Dolson won all the other groups. In Tanworths, W. H. Mortson, Fair-light, Sask., pretty well cleared up everything, and F. H. Weineke, Stony Mountair, Man., was the sweeper of the Delsed Chinese Poland Chinas.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.-Acting as purchasing agents of the British government, the Canadian government today

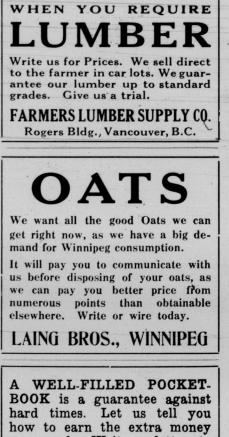
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It will resist rain, sun, freezing or any variations of temperature or climate, giving a good finished surface that will look well for years

POWDRPAINT Vermin Fire Water Weather Weather It comes to you in dry powder form — simply mix with cold water and apply with an ordinary paint brush Reduces Paint Cost 75% One coat covers nearly as well as two coats of oil paint. Send today for Color Card and Price List Send for Catalog

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hard times. Let us tell you how to earn the extra money you need. Write a letter to The Circulation Manager;

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Wheat

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Wheat

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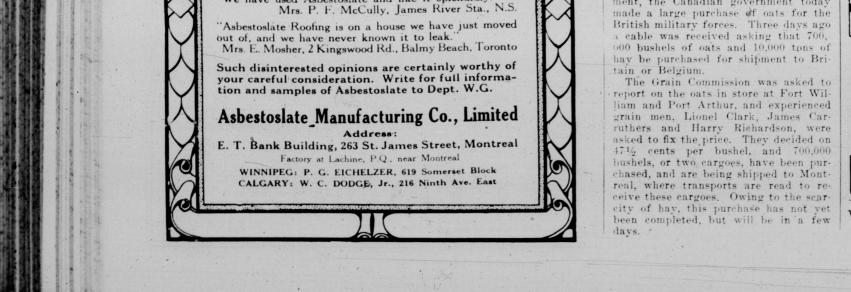
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 7, 1914)Wheat—The market has certainly shown the effect of war news, October being 133 cents higher than<br/>high point. The war news so far has encouraged prices, as the defeat of the German fleet will undoubtedly<br/>open up export and shipping business again: while any time lost in securing its defeat will have an ad-<br/>verse effect. Should any circumstance occur to prevent our shipping, and should the stocks be allowed<br/>to pile up at the seaboard, prices would undoubtedly fall.The crop prospects are being reduced and the estimates in some cases are cut in two. The government<br/>report on spring wheat in the United States has been decreased forty millions. The statistics for this<br/>week are not yet available, but the trade counts more on war news to advance the market than on either<br/>statistics or crop conditions.The Liverpool market has been closed. Monday, August 3, was a bank holiday and the government<br/>extended the holidays. It is impossible to get outside news re the foreign markets or stocks.Oats — The facture in oats occurred yesterday when it was reported that the British government was<br/>buying them, and they immediately advanced 5 cents and some 2 C.W. sold yesterday for 52 cents.<br/>Barley—The markets are all closed excepting that of Winnipeg. We had a sharp decline of about<br/>30 eenst early in the week, but have recovered fast during the last few days. There is no demand for<br/>the cash flax.

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August 12, 1914

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No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 ca	r, mixe	d	.95	The r
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 ca	r	is a second	. 93.5	mand,
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 ca	r ,		. 921	buyers
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 5 ca	rs		894	Compe
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 ca	r at the second	with the	.891	lambs.

50

	No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	:89
	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	.91
	No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	95
	No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, in settlement	.76
	Sample grade corn, 1 car	.72
	Sample grade corn, 1 car. No. 3 corn, 1 car, to arrive, mixed	74
	No. 3 corn 1 car to arrive mixed	74
	No. 3 corn, 1 car, to arrive, mixed No. 5 corn, 1 ar, Willmar	.75
	No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	75
	Sample corn, 1 car, white, to arrive	.76
	No 9 vellow corn 1 car	.75
	No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.86
	Mill oats 1 car	.25
1.1.1	Mill oats, 1 car No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	37
	No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.36
	No, 3 white oats, 1 car	.37
	No. 3 white oats, 1 car	38
	No. 2 rye, 900 bu., arrive prompt	66
	No. 2 rye, 1 car, arrive 10 days	60
	No. 3 rye, 1 car	65
	No. 2 rye, 1,400 bu., to arrive.	66
		66
	No. 2 rye, 1 car	67
	No. 2 rye, 1,700 bu., to arrive	- 69
	Sample rye, 1 car	67
	No. 2 rye, 1 car	51
	No. 1 barley, feed, 1 car	.59
	Sample barley, 2 cars	
	No. 4 barley, 1 car	. 5:
	Sample barley, 2 cars	
	Sample barley, 3,000 bu., to arrive	. 51
	No. 1 barley, feed, 1 car	. 59
in.	Sample barley, 1 car	. 59
•	No. 2 barley, feed, 1 car	. 5
	Sample barley, 1 car	. 51
	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	. 51
	No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.60
	No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.6
	No. 1 flax; 2 cars	1 -6

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK icago, Aug. 6.—Hogs—Receipts 6,000; strong 10 cents to 15 cents higher. Bulk of sales, is to 88 45; light, 88.50 to 89.00; mixed, to 88 90; heavy, \$7.70 to 88 80; rough, to 87 85; pigs, \$7.90 to 88 50. ttle—Receipts 15,000; strong to shade higher. es, \$7.10 to 89.95; cows and heifers, \$3.60 10; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; , \$6.40 to \$8.75; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.00. eep—Receipts, 6,000; steady to 10 cents r. Sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$5.75 .75; lambs, \$6.25 to \$8.25. db prices today scored another sharp rally the big decline suffered earlier in the week, receipts were insufficient to meet the de-t, altho requirements were limited. Cattle restion was lively in regard to the sheep and s.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK South St. Paul, Aug. 6.—Estimated receipts at the union stockyards today: Cattle, 400: calves, 200; hogs, 1,700; sheep, 200; cars, 41. Cattle—Receipts of cattle were very light and prices on all kinds rule steady at the midweek basis, but were generally lower than at the close last week for both killers and stockers. The former cleared promptly, considering the plain quality of arrivals, but finishing stock and dairy cows had a dull day with restricted demand. Veal calves cashed at the same terms as on Wednesday, but 50 cents under the week's opening level, top kinds again making \$9.50. Representative sales. Bef Steers—1, 1,130 lbs., \$7.25; 4, 1,037 bs., \$7.

Beef Steers-1, 1,130 lbs., \$7.25; 4, 1,037 lbs., \$7. Butcher Cows and Heifers -2, 1,280 lbs., \$7; 14, 1,003 lbs., \$6.75; 5, 1,116 lbs., \$6.60; 2, 1,010 lbs., \$6.50; 8, 1,083 lbs., \$6.95; 1,'1,050 lbs., \$6; 1, 940 lbs., \$5.75; 2, 925 lbs., \$5.65; 6, 1,093 lbs., \$5.50; 2, 1,075 lbs., \$5. Cutters and Canners -1, 1,070 lbs., \$4,75; 2, 1,150 lbs., \$4.50; 2, 1,045 lbs., \$4; 2, 990 lbs., \$3.75. Butcher Bulls -2, 1,290 lbs., \$5.50; 2, 1,040

cutters and Canners 1, 1,070 lbs., \$4,75, 2, 1,150 lbs., \$4.50; 2, 1,045 lbs., \$4; 2, 990 lbs., \$3 75.
Butcher Bulls 2, 1,290 lbs., \$5.50; 2, 1,040 lbs., \$5.25; 1, 1,180 lbs., \$5.
Veal Calves 5, 146 lbs., \$8.57; 4, 127 lbs., \$9.25; 1, 160 lbs., \$8.58; 0, 139 lbs., \$8.50;
Thogs 51, 160 lbs., \$8.50; 17, lbs., \$8.25; 7, 130 lbs., \$8; 10, 139 lbs., \$8.50;
Thogs Stronger trend of hog prices which developed Wednesday was continued today and an average gain of 10c. to 15c. was made with top at \$8, a quarter over the upper limit the preceding day. Low end of the sales list was \$7.65, while bulk made \$7.75 to \$7.80. Western marketing has been restricted by the slump late last week and early this week, but local supply was seasonable in volume. Representative sales.
Hogs 62, 232 lbs., \$8: 22, 194 lbs., \$7.90; 58, \$211 lbs., \$7.70; 25, 260 lbs., \$7.75; 14, 377 lbs., \$7.70; 32, 347 lbs., \$7.65. Stag and Boars 1, 330 lbs., \$51, 500 lbs., \$51, 244 lbs., \$7.76; 70, 32, 347 lbs., \$7.65. Stag and Boars 1, 330 lbs., \$51, 500 lbs., \$7.75; 53, 730 lbs., \$7.70; 32, 347 lbs., \$7.65. Stag and Boars 1, 330 lbs., \$51, 500 lbs., \$55. Sheep—Nominally steady prices governed the trade in the sheephouse today with a seant handful of lambs on sale and practically nothing in the mature classes. Demand bas been in excess of supply at most of the Western markets for such property this week and firmness has prevailed as a consequence. Representative sales.
Killing Sheep and Lambs-38 lambs, 78 lbs., \$7.75; 53, 73 lbs., \$7.75; 1, 60 lbs., \$7.76 lbs.,

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 6		Prev.
	Close	Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel		81 . 244
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	. \$1.271 -	1.218
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel		1.18%
Futures Excited		
October, per bushel		1.161
December, per bushel	1 24	1.18
Basis of exchange on which	prices per	bushel
are based is 4 82 2-3 Manite	oba Free Pr	ess.

#### SIOUX CITY LIVESTOCK

SIOUX CITY LIVESTOCK Sioux City, Aug. 6.—Cattle—300; hog.—700; 10 to 25 cents higher. Sales: 40, 302 lbs., \$7.85; 66, 250 lbs., \$8.00; 80, 188 lbs., \$8.825. Cattle— strong to 10 cents higher. Stockers firm; beeves, sales: 5, 1,140 lbs., \$7.60; 25, 937 lbs., \$8.85; 58, 1,203 lbs., \$9.15. Cows and heifers: sales; 3, 1,120 lbs., \$5.75; 4, 980 lbs., \$6.60; 2, 800 lbs., \$7.50. Stockers, and feeders: sales: 3, 740 lbs., \$6.35; 2, 820 lbs., \$6.75; 2, 980 lbs., \$7.30. Yearlings and calves: sales: 3, 420 lbs., \$6.60; 3, 570 lbs., \$6.35; 2, 670 lbs., \$6.90. Feeding cows and heifers: sales: 2, 820 lbs., \$6.00; 4, 620 lbs., \$6.10; 3, 580 lbs., \$6.40. Sheep— 10,000, strong.

#### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 4 to August 8 inclusive WHEAT OATS BARLEY FLAX

Date	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	INW	2 CW	3 C W	Rej
Aug.	101	99	94				1	- 401	391	39	381	381				1. State				
1 5	107	105	. 100					42	401			391	in	52 .						
16	1091	107 1 111	103 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 108					50	431 47			421	523	431 58				1		
8 10	109 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> CIV	1071 IC H	104 OLID	AÝ					1	::			56	55	· · · ·		1		122	
					(C) a Sugar		Linger			1					1					

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE							CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 8							
Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK	YEAR	Winnipeg Live Stock	SATUR- DAY	WEEK AGO	ÝEAR AGO	Country Produce	SATUR DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAF AGO			
Cash Wheat No. 1 Nor. No. 2 Nor. No. 3 Nor.	109 107 107	96	93	Cattle Choice steers Best butcher steers and	8 c. 8 c. 7 25-7 50	8 c. 8 c. 7 25-7 50	\$ c. \$ c. * 6.00-6.25	Butter (per lb.) k Fancy dairy	20c	20e 18c	22c			

# WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

(977) 21

Closing prices on markets on Thursday,	the princi	pal western
Cash-Grain	Winnineg	Minneanolis
1 Nor. wheat	. 81.094	\$1.08
2 Nor. wheat	. 1.07	1.06
3 Nor. wheat	. 1.03	1.01
3 white oats	43	.38
Barley		46-54
Flax, No. 1		
Futures-		
Oct. wheat	1.061 (8	Sept.) (98
Dec. wheat	1.041	1.001
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	. \$7.65	\$9.95
nogs, top	. 8.75	9 00
Sheep, yearlings	5.00	. 6.75 .

# Winnipeg Livestock

# Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week were 1,650 cattle, 9,868 hogs and 720 sheep.

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	No. 3 Nor.	104	911		Best butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	180	18c	18c-20c	
- 10	No. 4		85	80	heifers	7.90-7.25	7 00-7 25	5.50-6.00	Good round tots	14c-15c			
	No. 5			72	Fair to good butcher								
	No. 6			68	steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	5.00-5.50					
	Feed			.60	Best fat cows	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	4.75-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)				
					Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4 75-5 25	4.00-4.50	Strictly new laid	16c-18c	16c-18c	75c	
	Cash Oats		1		Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	2.50-3.00		- 1			
	No. 2 C.W		401	343		5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.50					
					Com'n and medium bulls	4 50-4 75	4 50-4 75	8.75-4.00	Potatoes				
	Cash Barley		L	1.1	Choice veal calves	7.75-8.50	8:00-9.00	7.50-8.00	New	-95c	95c	35c	
	No. 3	56	2.96	451		6.50-7.00	6 50-7.00	6.00-7.00					
					Best milkers and spring-	860-875	600 577						
	Cash Flax			1991	ers (each)	600-610	860-875	860-875	Milk and Cream				
	No. 1 N.W.	**		1203	springers (each)	845-850	845-850	840-850	Sweet warm from 11				
	Wheat Features				apringers (each)	010 000	010 000	\$30-\$50	Sweet cream (per lb., butter fat)	30e	30c	-	
	October	1057	961	901	Hogs				Cream for butter-mak-	_ 30e	30¢	30c	
		104	94	871					ing purposes (per lb.)		A Star Star		
		111	981	931	Choicehogs	8.35-8.75	88.15	89 25	butter fat)	22c	19c-21c	27c	
	may	1011	1		Heavy sows	86 75	86.75	7 90-8 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81.65	81 65	\$1.60	
	Oat Futures		R THE	1	Stags	\$5.50	\$5.50	5.00-6.00	shoes mire (per 100 ms.)	91.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	
	October	48	41	37					and the state of the second state of the				
	December	1	1.		i i i			1	Hay (per ton)		1000		
					Sheep and Lambs						1.1.1		
T	Flax Futures	1	horald.		Same and the second sec				No. 1 Red Top	\$12 .	812	\$10	
5	October						7.50-8.00	- 8c	No. 1 Upland	\$12	812	8.9	
	December	151	1361	1263	Best killing sheep	5 50-6 00	5.50-6.00	5.50 6.00	No. 1 Timothy	* 817	818	814	
			0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000							AND DOUBLES A		

17

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK Kansas City, Aug. 6.—Hogs—Receipts 1,000; 10 to 15 cents higher; bulk of sales, \$7.90 to \$8 25; heavy, 88 00 to 88 20. Cattle—Receipts 1,000; strong; prime fed steers, 89.25 to 89 85; dressed beef steers, 87.75 to 89 25; western steers, 80.75 to 89.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady; lambs, \$7.75 to 88.15; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.5.

WE PREPAY

**ALL CHARGES ON OUTER GARMENTS** 

August

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but the first great land battle will, no doubt take place between Liege and Paris within the next few days.

What is happening in the North Sea a mystery. The British and German is a mystery. fleets have been within a few hours' steaming of each other ever since the declaration of war, and the newspapers have been full of rumors of great sea battles, the Germans in all reports having been hadly defeated. The only of-ficial news received up to Saturday morning, however, is that a German mine-laying ship, the Koenigen Luise, was sunk near the English' coast by the British torpedo boat destroyer Lance, while the British cruiser Amphion has been sunk with a loss of 131 lives, thru colliding with one of the mines spread broadcast over the North Sea by the Germans. Reports of big naval engagements are constantly being received, but Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons on Friday that as far as the Admiralty was aware no engagement had

taken place except the above. All wireless and cable despatches are being rigorously censored by the government, and news from the scene of action is extremely meagre.

John Burns and Lord Morley have resigned from the British Cabinet, owing to their disapproval of the war policy, and their places have been filled by Rt. Hon. W. Runeiman and Earl Beau champ.

In Canada active preparations go on for the mobilization of the first contingent. The men will report at Quebec inside of a week and will go direct to the scene of conflict in Europe.

All Canadian ports are being garrisoned by the militia and regulars, and preparations are being made for their defence if necessary.

#### Italy Neutral

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side, by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, in thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said that Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

#### Belgrade Still Holds Out

Every bit as gallant as the defence of Liege is the heroic fight put up by the Servians at Belgrade. The Austrians continue to bombard the little capital, but their huge army is at a standstill.

In the meantime the Russian forces are on the move. The czar has sent a personal message to the commander inchief of the French army, stating that the Russian, British and French flags will be carried at the front of the army thruout the campaign.

Montenegro has joined with Servia and has declared war on Austria.

#### Japan Actively Preparing

Japan is actively preparing for war and may have already joined forces with the British in the far east.

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps has been defeated by the French at Marrehan, north of Luxemburg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

Lord Kitchener has been appointed Minister of War in the British Cabinet. His appointment is immensely popular and his request for volunteers has

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# 22 (978)

#### CANADA

# War News

# Great Battle In Belgium-Naval Movements a Mystery

Great Britain and Germany declared war upon each other on Tuesday, Aug. 4, and the whole British Empire is now solidly behind the Motherland in herdetermination to put an end to German aggression and tyranny. The declaration of war between Britain and Germany came after the Kaiser's troops had violated international treaties by

. .

invading the neutral territory of Belgium. Britain, having guaranteed the neutrality and independence of Belgium demanded that Germany withdraw her troops from that country, but the Germand and both countries issued a deelaration of, war.

Germany's reason for invading Belgium was the desire to advance upon Paris without encountering the forts of the Franco-German frontier. 'Belgium, however, incensed at Germany's unjustifiable intrusion, engaged the Kaiser's army and, in the face of tremendous odds, made a magnificent stand at Liege, heating off the assaults of an army 120, 000 strong and decimating whole regiments of the enemy.

## German Loss 25,000

On Friday it was reported that the Germans had asked for an armistice of 24 hours in order to bury their dead, which was granted. The German loss up to that time was estimated at 25, 000 killed and wounded. It was expected that the Germans would eventually subdue Liege, but meanwhile the French have been able to fortify their borders, and on Friday night Britain commenced to ship troops to their aid. The invasion of Russia by Germany, and of Germany by France is also reported.

brought hundreds of thousands of young men flocking to the recruiting offices.

### Canadian Army Division

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 7.—The Canadian army division will consist of three brigades, four battalions each. There will be 12.000 infantry. The artillery will consist of seventy two guns, field, horse and heavy, with 3.000 artillerymen. Five hundred cavalry will probably be included, and the remainder will be made up of army service and army medical men numbering nearly 1.000, engineers, guides, signallers, etc., while there will be a number allowed for "wastage." At is expected that the Canadian troops will .go, not for garrison duty. -but to assist Great Britain's expeditionary force on the continent in the

forefront of the battle.



on Canadian three bri There will illery will feld, horse 7men. Five oly be in ll be made iy medical engineers there will stage." Canadian rison duty i's expedi ent in the

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The outbreak of a general European War, with its inevitable waste and destruction, has prompted the rank and file of the people the world over to resolve to cut down expenses and thus save a larger percentage of their earnings for use in approaching "rainy days." There may be a difference of opinion as to the effect of the Europern War on conditions in Western Canada, but there is no question as to the advisability of exercising economy in all commercial transactions during the coming troublesome times.

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WINTER APPLES Our Co-operative Department are now making arrangements to supply the Associations with car-load lots of winter apples They expect to be able to quote prices within a week or ten

