

LAURIER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A gathering of the Women's Canadian Clubs of London, Ontario was held on Wednesday, October 11, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared himself won over to the cause of Women's Suffrage. The spirit of his remarks emphasised that woman is winning by service what she has failed to obtain by argument or force. After an interesting historical sketch of the development of the franchise in Canada, Sir Wilfrid referred to the new important issues that were coming closer to the body of Canadians, such as prohibition, all of which were of vital interest to the women.

There was, Sir Wilfrid submitted, a twofold advantage in the granting of women's suffrage, to remove grievance from those who believed they had a grievance, for the division in class or community thru dissatisfaction should cause good citizens to make earnest endeavor to solve the difficulty and restore realization of generous justice, and to secure for the state in the new and important problems of the morrow the dedication of larger thought, cleaner and perhaps clearer ambition, and he hoped high purpose.

"I do not think that women's suffrage will achieve all the good its exponents claim for it," he observed smiling. "and I am sure it will not result in the bad its opponents expect from it, but as we witness the glorious part that noble woman is taking in service and sacrifice for the highest and best in civilization my personal contention is that there is no reason why she should be denied the right of the ballot if she wants it."

THE PERCHERON OUTLOOK

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, in a recent letter to The Guide, says:—

For several years prior to 1915 the increase in horses had fallen below reasonable expectations. A large proportion of mares had not been bred. This was particularly true of mares of light horse blood, as prices had been so far depressed on light horses as to lend no inducement to breeders of such stock.

This diminution in production was practically world wide. To make the shortage still greater, the European war has caused greater loss in horses than has ever occurred in the same period. The horses in France were reduced from 3,331,000 to 2,227,000 head during the first eleven months of the war, a decrease of 31 per cent. The reduction in horses in other nations engaged is considered to be nearly as great.

Exports of horses and mules from the United States have broken all records. During the twenty-one months ending June 1, 1916, 611,790 horses, valued at \$134,943,456, and 167,387 mules, valued at \$34,198,955, have been exported. Purchases and shipments are being made more rapidly than ever before. In the judgment of experienced horsemen, familiar with conditions abroad, foreign countries will make very heavy purchases of horses for years following the war, and the United States is in the best position of any nation to supply the demand.

The appearance of an editorial in the London Livestock Journal, May 19, 1916, is especially significant to American horse breeders. Extracts are as follows:—

"Close observers of the heavy army horses that have been brought over to England from the U.S.A. must surely have been struck with their tremendous bone and scale, blended with a quality, at times, that appears quite startling in such massive animals. We particularly refer to gun teams, big, wide, heavy, intelligent, docile horses, with the unmistakable stamp of quality marked on their contour, both over their tops and below the knee. Inquiry elicits the fact that the American preference for the Percheron and the cross of that breed is responsible for the big proportion of all the draft horses imported being the stamp we speak of—a foreign and unfamiliar look about the heavy frame but a thorough bred, or, say, a bloodlike appearance ever and anon peeping out of the horse, at some point in its makeup."

The American breeder, especially in his rainy season, cannot be bothered with a lot of hair, conducive to a great deal of trouble in the way of scratches or grease. The premier Percheron stallions at the moment in the U.S.A. weigh practically as much as the Shires and the Clydesdales over there, and their limbs are much more free from feather or hair.

"The cross of the Percheron stallions

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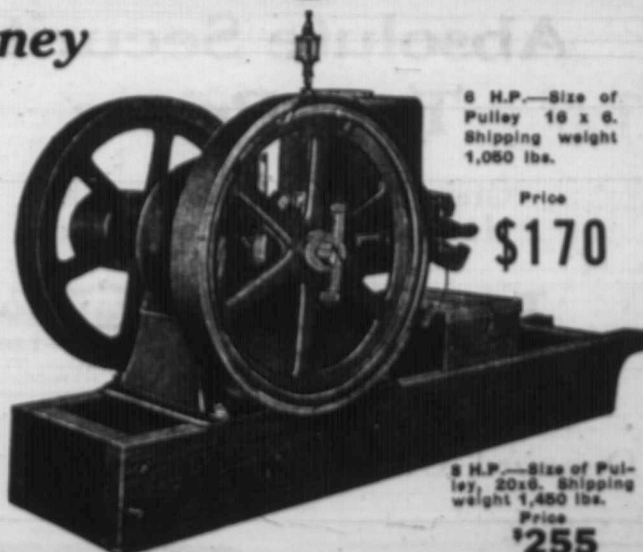
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When the leading livestock journal of Great Britain comments so favorably on the American horses, it is strong evidence that American farmers have done well to make free use of Percheron blood.

Seven thousand eight hundred and

fifty-three transfers of Percherons have been made in the nine months ending August 1, 1916, an increase of almost 3 per cent. in transfers over the same period a year ago.

Another indication of increasing interest in Percheron breeding is shown by the increase in applications for membership in the Percheron Society of America. Six hundred and forty-two breeders applied during the nine months ending August 1, 1916, as against 484 for the same period last year, an increase of 32 per cent.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

Pat O'Hogan, a rather rough and ready little Irishman, found himself in need of a job. He approached a wharf one bright morning where a crew of men were loading anvils on a steamer.

"Kin I git a job?" he inquired.
"Aw, go on," said the foreman, "it takes a full sized man to chuck these anvils around."

This angered Pat.
"How many does it take to handle one?" he demanded.

"Two men for each of them," replied the foreman.

"Aw, I'll handle two by myself," was Pat's boast.

"Carry up two of them and the job is yours," said the foreman.

Pat, true to his boast, grabbed an anvil in each hand. Half way up the gang plank broke and Pat fell into the water. He came up the first time and yelled:

"Throw me a rope."

There was no answer. He came up the second time and still there was no effort to rescue him. Coming up for the third and last time Pat shouted:

"If you don't throw me a rope I'll drop these d— anvils."

The farmers are in almost the same predicament. They ask for a rope to pull them out of the manufacturers' and monopolists' hands. They ask for free trade of surplus production, etc., and the silly farmers still persist in holding on to the cows and like anvils. You are going down for the third time, Mr. Farmer, and unless you let go those anvils you will drown. Now take your will of it. The only way is to organize over grain growing. And farmers, put a plank in your organization to educate for voting. As you work, so vote. Send men to make laws out of your own rank and file and not those wealthy ones either, or you will get the same done. It is a merry old game and the old parties like it as long as the farmers are willing to stand for it, for the Conservative and Liberal parties are just alike when it comes to legislation. They serve the manufacturers and big business and the agriculturist can go and suck his thumb for all they care. But when there is an election coming off then the farmers are just O.K. "We will give you just what you want," they say. Then—well they get just what they voted for, and that is a kick in the pants or worse. It does not make any difference which of the parties you farmers vote for, you get the same treatment. You will always lose in the end.

GEO. W. MOLLISON.

GOVAN, Sask.



Premier Assault on the Western Front Looking at Captured German Ammunition