## THE OLD YEAR

TODAY OUR OLD FRIEND, THE YEAR 1913, BIDS US FAREWELL. HIS WORK IS DONE. THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE 365 DAYS PASSED IN HIS COMPANY IS THE WORLD.WIDE MOVEMENT TOWARDS A FULFILMENT OF THE DIVINE COMMAND: "THOU SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF." MORE THAN EVER BEFORE THE AIM HAS BEEN TO BRING MEN INTO BETTER RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER, TO ESTABLISH A STRONGER BOND OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN MAN AND MAN AND TO MAKE THE EARTH A FITTER HABITATION FOR HUMAN KIND. NEVER WERE SUCH MIGHTY FORCES EMPLOYED IN BREAKING DOWN THE WALLS OF SUSPICION, MISTRUST AND HATRED THAT HAVE BEEN REARED BETWEEN NATIONS, CLASSES AND INDIVIDUALS. THE OLD YEAR WILL BE RECORDED IN HISTORY AS MARKING A GREAT ADVANCE TOWARDS A BRIGHTER DAY.


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| BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO: | Alliston, Janet ville, |  | annington, Cress ence Station, Lo anderland, Thorn | ndon, |  |
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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

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ECHO MILLING COMPANY GLADSTONE, MAN.


Poultry Produce Vegetables
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## The Grain Growers

GEORGEF.CHIPMAN Guide

JOHN W. WARD Editor

DUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published
Pery Wednesday at Winnipeg. Canada. Authorized by the Postmasterevery Wednesday at innipeg, Canada. Authorized by he PostmasterThe Cuide is the only paper in Canada that is aboolutely owned and controlled by the organntereot money is inveated in it. All opinions expresed in The Cuide are with the aim to matece Canades a better country. and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and


Wo
We believe, through careful inquiry. that every advertiement in The Guide is signed by
trustworthy persong. We will take it as a f tavorit any of our readers will advise us promply should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Cuide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven rays in advance
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HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY
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## WARD <br> tial Organ of lewan Grain and Published Postmaster noil master- natter.    <br> discount <br> 

December 31, 1913
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE Swing inward, o gates of the future: Swing outward, ye doors of the past For the soul of the people is moving The black forms of night are retreating, The white peaks have signalled the day And Freedom her long roll is beating, And calling her sons to the fray.
And woe to the rule that has plundered And trod down the wounded and slain While the wars of the Old Time have

And men poured their life-tide i The day of its triumph is ending,
The evening draws near with its doom, And the star of its strength is descending To sleep in dishonor and gloom
Though the tall trees are crowned on the With the first gold of rainbow and sun, While far in the distance below the They must fall, and the workmen shall burn them
ere the lands and the low waters And the steeds of the New Time shall spurn them
With the soles of their swift flying feet.
Swing inward, O gates! till the morning Shall paint the brown mountains in gold,
Till the life a
Till the life and the love of the New Time Let the face and the hand of the Master ro the lands He preparom view, or the lands He prepared for the many
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

The soil tells the same fruitful story The seasons their bounties display, And the flowers lift their faces in
To catch the warm kisses of day; While our fellows are treated as cattle That are muzzled while treading the
And millions sink down in life's battle With a sigh for the day they were born
Must the Sea plead in vain that the Rive
May return to its Mother for rest, And the earth beg the rainclouds to give
Of dews they have drawn from he the answer comes back in a mutter From domes where the quick lightnings And from the heights where the mad Their warning to

## nd woe to the robbers who gather

 In fields where they never have sown And builded to Mammon a throne;For the snow-king asleep by the fountains
Shall wake in the summer's hot breath, And descend in his rage from the moun tains,
Bearing terror, destruction and death.
And the throne of their god shall be crumbled,
And the sceptre be swept from his, hand, And the heart of the haughty be humbled And the Truth and the Power united Shall rise from the graves of the True, And the wrongs of the Old Time be righted In the might and the light of the New
For the Lord of the harvest hath said it, Whose lips never uttered a lic, In symbols of earth and of sky
That to him who has revelled in plunde Till the angel of conscience is dumb, And tempest and torrent shall come.

Swing inward, $O$ gates of the future Swing outward, ye doors of the past giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last;
From the dust where his proud tyrants found him,
Cnhonored, and scorned, and betrayed, And rule in the sunlight around And rule in the ream he has made.

> Any farmer wishing to supply private customers with absolutely fresh eggs, choice poultry (drawn, with heads and feet off), and fresh, choice dairy butter, should send name and address and prices to "Poulterer," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
(1363) 3

## It Pays to Co-operate

Farmers in every local community are learning that they can save money by getting together and purchasing their supplies collectively. When two or more farmers get together they can get a reduction in price on nearly anything they need, if they are ready to pay cash for it. For instance, Catesbys Limited, a large British clothing house is advertising in The Guide. Several farmers have asked us if we could arrange to have them give better prices for collective orders. We placed the matter before the head office of the firm in London, England, and have the following reply

## off each suit or overcoat ordered from the same shipping point, provided that

 not fewer than ten suits or overcoats are ordered at the same time. As this is a most unusual allowance on our part, we trust that not only will the advantage be beneficial for your paper, but also prove of service to us. Considering thisallowance, we hope your readers will show their early appreciation of your excellent interest on their behalf.
"Regarding the other part of your letter, we are glad to be able to inform you that results $u_{p}$ to the present prove The Grain Growers' Guide to be one of our most satisfactory mediums in Canada. We are more than pleased to see the great personal interest you take in making your publication profitable to advertisers.
'Yours very truly,
Thus our readers will see that we are endeavoring to help them and bring down the cost of living as low as possible. Farmers can no longer afford to remain apart. They must get together for our mutual benefit. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Farmers' Parliaments<br>MANITOBA ALBERTA<br>Brandon, January 7, 8, 9 SASKATCHEWAN Moose Jaw, February 11, 12, 13

CO-OPERATOR GONE
There passed away at Ottawa, *o December 14, Alexander M'Neill, chicf of the fruit division of the department
of agriculture, and one of the ablest,
best known, and most faithful members best known, and most faithful members
of the Dominion Civil Service. His of the Dominion Civil Service. His
death was a distinct loss to the fruit industry, for no man in Canada had such an intimate and thorough knowledge of every side of this industry from coast
to coast as Mr. M'Neill. to coast as Mr. M Aeill. He entered the service in 1901, was first being tested. He was placed
in charge of the experiment of the new act, and that it proved a success was
due largely to his tact, diplomacy, fairness and untiring energy.
Mr. M'Neill took
Mr. M'Neill took office at a critical
juncture to the fruit industry and he juncture to the fruit industry and he
spent the best years of a vigorous nature spent the best years of a vigorous nature
in developing his department, and if all has not been accomplished that might
have been, fruit men the Iominion ayer, who were acquainted with his work,
will testify the fault was not his; he was hampered by official red tape and too often an apparent lack of sympathy and "Father" of Co-operation
 to Mr. M'Neill belongs a large part
of the credit for the growth of the movement in Canada, and particularly in the fruit industry. He aided in the organization of the Vnited Fruit Companies of Nova cotia, which now include the
majority of the growers of that province, and have met with unique success. He also carried out his co-operative theories closer home and succeeded in organizing among the Ottawa civil servants a Civil Service Co-operative Grocery store. He was the president and virtual manager until illness forced him to retire. He never lost an opportunity of preaching
the doctrines of co-operation. the doctrines of co-operation
economic and social questions, : particularly as they affected farm life,
and was a frequent contributor to The

Weekly Sun, and other agricultura
journals on rural problems. A wide journals on rural problems. A wide
reader, a rare conversationalist, a man reader, a rare conversationalist, a man
of ideas and with the courage of his convictions, one who could call him a friend was fortunate indeed.

A Chum of Robert Barr
Mr. M'Neill was born sixty years ago in Middlesex County, Ontario, where
his parents were pioneer settlers. At his parents were pioneer settlers. At
fiften he was doing a man's work. Between times he secured a public school education and then passed on
to. the old Toronto Normal School, to the old Toronto Normal School,
where he was room-mate and chum where he was room-mate and chum
of Robert Barr, the novelist. They remained lifelong friends. Mr. M Neil
taught school for a number of years taught school for a number of years
at Windsor, and later went into the at
fruit business in Essex. County. He was attracted to the unique Independence of Canada Eeague, which flourished on the Essex Peninsula for a number of years, and was one of the leading spirits
in the movement until it died a natural
A hater of shams in every form, a 4 a fault, and interested in every move-
ment for the improvement of the race,
Mr Weills death is Mr. IN Neill's death is a severe loss, to the industry with which he was con-
nected agd to the public services of Fanada. Fome time Mr. M'Neill had sufFor some time Mr. M'Neill had sufsummer he went to Rochester to be they could not administer ananaesthe tic and Me. M'Neill underwent the cruel operation without flinching. The surgeon stated afterwards that not one man in ten thousand could have endured what Mr. M'Neill did. The immediate cause of death was lung trouble.
A.R.F.

## TRUTH IS LIGHT

Truth is a cave; to him who only
tands outside all is dark, but to him stands outside all is dark, but to him he sunlight, all is clear.-Duncan Mac-

WHY A TAX ON LAND VALUES CANNOT BE SHIFTED
Probably the most common objection is the centention that the landowner would shift the tax on to the occupier. It is argued that all other taxes on commodities, such as tea and sugar, are shifted on to consumers through a rise in price, and will be transferred to the tenant in an increase of rent. The objection is plausible, but fallacious, for it neglects an important difference between land and things that are the product of labor.
When a tax is imposed on any product When a tax is imposed on any product of labor, it has the immediate effect of
diminishing the profits of the producers diminishing the profits of the producers
below the current rates; and it consequentbelow the current rates; and it consequent-
ly impels some producers to leave the trade and go into other trades where they will now get higher profits. This tendency will continue until the production has been curtailed and prices so far increased in the taxed industry as to give
those manufacturers who still remain in those manufacturers who still remain in
it at least as great profits as they would it at least as great profits as they would
get in any other industry. The tax get in any other industry. The tax
consequently is shifted throngh increased consequently is shifted throagh increased
prices and the burden of the tax does prices and the burden of the tax does
not fall any heavier upon the producers of the article than on anyone else
What happens in the case of land? If a tax on land values- is imposed, the immediate effect as before will be to reduce the income of the landowner.
Can he go out of the "business" of being Can he go out of the "business" of being
a landowner, as the manufacturer goes a landowner, as the manufacturer goes
out of a business which is specially taxed? out of a business which is specially taxed?
Not in exactly the same way-land is not a thing which is produced and consequently he cannot stop the production
of it; but he can cease to be a landowner by selling the land. But a purchaser will not pay any more for it because it is taxed and the liability to pay the tax will be transferred with it, on the contrary he will pay less than if the land
were untaxed. Further, if many landwere untaxed. Further, if many land-
lords endeavor in this fashion to get out lords endeavor ins this fashion to get out
of the "business" of land-owning, the increasing offer of land on the market and the keenness of landlords to get A tax on land values, therefore, cannot be shifted by an increase in price, or what is the same thing, an increase in rent. It is a burden on the owner and
on the owner only. It is the only tax on the owner only. It is the only tax
which cannot be shifted, but remains which eannot be s
where it is placed.
where it is placed.
Let us sum up th
in parallel columns:


WESTERN SPEAKERS IN ONTARIO
The members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from the West who recently waited upon the Dominion government,
afterwards attended the annual afterwards attended the annual meeting
of the Dominion Grange at Toronto December 17 and 18. After the Grange meeting they were distributed over Ontario and addressed a number of public meetings. Messis. Sheppard and Carswell went to Barrie; J. S. Wood to Glencoe and Coldstream; Dr. Flatt to Woodstock and Embro; Messrs, Green and Maharg to Corbetton and Shelburne; R. McKenzie to Millsburg, Erin and Drayton; Messrs. boro; and R. C. Henders to Orino.

## LIVE POULTRY

If convenient to you to keep your old hens fo ater delivery write us for mpecial prices. Present LIVE OLD HENS

## DUE OLD HENS ..... DUEKS GEE OLD ROOSTERS <br> LIVE OLD ROOSTERS SPRING CHICKENS

TURKEYS You pay exprens. Camh sent immediately upon
receipt of goods. Craten nent on reques.
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
Golden Star Fruit and Prodace


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
December 31, 1913

## Saskatchewan

## This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the saskatchowan

GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION-DISTRICT 11

A district convention of delegates from the various local associations included in District No. 11 was held in the "New Hall," at North Battleford, on November 24 and 25 , at which there was a large fifty different local associations being represented. President Maharg and Sec retary Green were also in attendance on the evening of the 24th and until the close of the convention.
The meeting was opened at ten o'clock on Monday by Thos. Sales, distric director, with J. H. Wesson, of Maidstone,
acting as secretary. Mr. Sales opened acting as secretary. Mr. Sales opened
proceedings by welcoming the delegates to the first district convention, told them the reason for holding such, and pointed out to them the advantages to be obtained by having such local meetings, wher threshed out, and other work interestin to the association might also be discussed and thereby prepared for the annual meeta whole. He introduced several lines a discussion that he hoped they would tak up, and then called for a committee of up, and three to receive any resolutions that might have been received, or had been brought by the delegates from their locals for presentation for discussion. Messrs. Pense, Simpson and Smith were chosen
for this purpose, and the meeting adfor this purpose, an
journed till 1 o'clock.
journed
Upon re-assembling, the delegates were addressed by G. Pensom and others with
reference to tariff revision, followed by reference to tariff revision, followed by
Messrs. G. Anderson and Bromley, G. Messrs. G. Anderson and Bromley,
Collins and Ebbi. An interesting dis cussion took place. Various resolutions were put up by the several delegates in connection with the sample market railway rates, Dominion expenditure for military purposes, third party (political) and co-operative trading.
By this time F. W.
Maharg had arrived and the chairman Maharg had arrived and the chairman meeting. Mr. Green, who was received with applause, at once started in with lengthy talk about the association and its work and then proceeded to introduce the matter of co-operative trading in connection with the G.G.A., saying that it had been of immense benefit to a bunch
of farmers living at and near Moose Jaw. of farmers living at and near Moose Jaw Athough the work had been carried on
for a number of years, they had never had to pay more than the first call of 15 per cent. of the amount of their shares, and were in good financial condition at present,
having, during the time they had been having, during the time they had been
working together co-operatively, saved working together co-operatively, saved
themselves many hundreds of dollars. themselves many hundreds of dolars
He suggested that the association go into He suggested that the association as a Co-operative Association: first, of course, getting the charter in co-operatively. Mr. Green was well co-operatively. Mr. Green was well
received and his talk was followed intently. Others were then called upon for suggestions and A. J. Greensill, of Den-
holm, and T. Sales, of Langham, were requested to prepare a sheet and be ready to discuss co-operative work on the following morning. It being, after 11 o'clock,
the meeting then adjourned until 9.30 the meeting then
Tuesday morning.
Upon resumption of business, the chaiman, after a few words, called upon Mr. Greensill to speak upon co-operative
trading, and as an introduction to the trading, and as an introduction to the
subject he gave a detailed account of the cause for, the birth of, and the general working of the retail and wholes operative societies of England. dvocated the establishment of retail co-operative societies at each and all
local points which might be found to be suitably placed as market points, and where there were Grain Growers enough, to provide the necessary capital, but, as in contradistinction to the suggestion of
Mr. Green, that these retail societies Mr. Green, that these retail societies
should not be branches of a big concern, should not be branches of a big concern,
but should each be run under an individual charter, with its own supporters and buymongst its own group of supporters He was distinctly against interfering with the charter of the Grain Growers' association, saying that in the opinion of many,
the force and power of the association
lay in its independent character. Th association had done great work in the many great improvements in the life of the farmer, through Dominion as well as provincial legislation, but to make a be to lose prestige and to start up a bigger lot of, enemies than they had at the present time.
"If we as farmers can originate a
company such as The Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd. and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., with their rapid "what is there to prevent us starting a system of co-operative societies all ove
the province, each one independent, but each one buying its supplies from a Grain Growers' Wholesale Co-operative Society,
and holding shares in that wholesale and thereby sharing in the profits of that Wholesale Society
"The connecting link between the G.G.A. and the Co-operative Society should be that no person may be a member of any G.G. Co-operative Society unless he is a member of the G.G.A. This
would help to swell the membership of would help to swell the membersion, and besides this, I would the association, and besides this, I would
suggest that every Retail Society should be a member of the Wholesale, holding say ten shares. There is no reason in the world why this latest suggested child of the Grain Growers' association should not be the equal of either of the others (G.G.G. Co. Ltd. and Sask. Co-op. Elev. propelly, and supported in the way that an ordinary ve been, this one will not be giant." T. Sales continued the discussion of co-operative trading, giving suggestions should govern both wholesale and retail societies, and after some enquiries, a copy of the suggestions were given to $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Green for presentation at the annua together with a resolution passed by the convention of District 11 on same
Mr. Maharg was then called upon and gave a talk on general lines of the G.G.A entering into the benefits to be derived from the introduction of these distric conventions, where local matters may be discussed and thus only present to the been more theroughly discussed than was been more thoroughy discussed
possible under the old system.
Charles Davis, of North Battleford, strongly protesting about the manner in
which the North Battleford Board of which the North Battleford Board of Trade had written re the farmers and the
railway rates, so far as the North railway rates, so far as the
Batteford farmers were concerned. Battleford farmers were concerned.
The letter referred to in the resolution was read and Mr. Davis moving the was read and Mr. Davis moving the ments in the letter were uncalled for, unwarranted and without truth and showed an entire lack of knowledge as to the conditions of the farmer and apparently an entire lack of interest in his welfare
The resolution, which was passed un animously, was as follows.
"Believing that the great agricultural industry of these Western provinces is the great basic industry of this country "Wh of trade and other public bodies through out the West have been practically unit in demanding a reduction of railway existing in the East; and
"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of this convention that a resolution passed by the North Battleford Board of Trade, in which they declined to endorse the action of the above bodies and have
expressed the opinion that it is unjust expressed the opinion that it is unjust
o ask the railways of the West to make the same rates as do the Eastern roads; urthermore, they stated that the richness of the soil of Western Canada, and of the North Battleford district especially, is 'so rich that it makes it quite easy for
the farmers to make fine profits even when paying the existing freight rates.'

## paying the existing freight rates.' "Be it therefore resolved that

armers of District No. 11. Sask. G.G.A assembled in convention, do hereby regret
in its desire to create a railway centre in sacrifice the interests of the farmers especially, and the community in general, and should so lower its dignity by pandering to the great railway interests;
"Furthermore, we do not consider the
North Battleford Board of Trade a comNorth Battleford Board of Trade a com-
petent body to judge the ability of the petent body to judge the ability of the
farmers of the West to bear the heavy burden that the present freight rates A number of delegates who had been unable to get to North Battleford for the first day of the convention put in an
appearance during Tuesday, and altogether the number attending was seventyThe whole of the proceedings were
carried through in a fitting and proper carried through in a fitting and proper
manner and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The closing talk was given by Mr. Maharg, and then F. W. Green asked all present to join in "God Save the King," and
thus our first district convention was brought to to dose J H. Wesso., M. Madstrone

I have the pleasure of informing you that on Saturday, the 22nd inst we
organized our Dinsmore Local Grain Growers' association. Twenty-four members joined, after which officers were
elected as follows: President, W. M. Thrasher; vice-president, L. Jones; di-ectors, H. Creswell, Peter Hansen, H. Clarke, J. M. Eastman, H. Taylor and A. E. Falk. A live and enthusiastic feeling prevailed throughout the entire meeting, evidently manifesting that more thraldom wrought by the vested ing the A number of business matters were discussed. Several cars of coal were ordered on the co-operative plan. The ordering of other commodities will be considered
later. Enclosed find $\$ 12$, membership later. Enclosed find $\$ 12$, membership
fees due Central for twenty-four members, two of which are ladies. We expect to J. E. FALK,

Your circular of November 13 was presented at a meeting of our association on December 3 and all the questions were
discussed and voted on, and all the discussed and voted on, and all the
resolutions were carried almost unanresolutions were carried alm. Anderson
imously. We are sending Ed. as a delegate to the Melville convention one sent in last winter, re small milling industries. We have too few member to ship in car loads of flour. You know we are selling our wheat at 1 cent a lb and buying it back in the shape of flour at $31-3$ cents a lb. That is not getting a square deal, and we think something ought to be done to cheapen the poor
man's loaf by establishing small milling man's loaf
industries.

## J. W. HACKWARD,

J. W. Hackward, Esq.

We have yours of recent date enclosing resolution re
placed on file

## placed on

flour-selling wheat at 1 cent and buyin it back at $31-3$ cents per lb. But that even is not so bad as buying turkey a 30 cents a lb ., butter at 40 cents a lb . eggs at 35 cents to 50 cents per doz., or beef at 25 cents, or pork and mutton at
16 and 18 cents by the carcass.. Do you 16 and 18 cents by the carcass. Do you things. Yes, and some buying horses at $\$ 600$ per pair. Nevertheless, let us
get the mills and feed the offal. Grow at the mills and feed the offal. Grow
get therything possible on the farm that we everything possible on the farm that we
have to use there. Co-operate in selling and buying. Seli more and buy less
or do more and hire less.
F. W. G.

Please find enclosed $\$ 1$ for one copy of Cushing's Manual, two dozen member-
ship cards and one dozen copies of the ship eards and one dozen copies of the
constitution. Mr. Redman of district 6 organized this local branch of the as sociation and we will be known as "Sunny South Branch." Twelve members joined and the following officers were elected President, Wm. Liggett; vice-president R. H. Mason; secretary-treasurer, F. O.
Burrill; directors, G. E. Crawford, Louis Arnold, Jacob Miller, Randal Donnelly J. W. Wilkinson and Neil McDougail. December 5, when we expect to get a December 5 , when we expect to get at
least fifteen more members and will send least fifteen more members and will send also elect delegates to the Grenfell con-
vention, to be held on the 18 th December,
and also delegates to the annual con FRANK O. BCRRILL,

Enclosed find \$40, being fees for eighty members for 1913 . This does not righty sent our true strength here, but, is the operation in buying and selling is the only thing that will keep our association aliv t this point.

THOS, REED,

Please find enclosed order for $\$ 25.50$ nembership fees from Antler Association Secretary

Enclosed find \$7, membership fees from a resolution passed at our last meeting:not approve of the actions of the Centrat executive regarding the sample market and would put this association on record
as being in favor of a sample market being as being in favor of a sample market
established. WILLIAM NOBLE

WILLIAM NOBLE,
Sec'y, Oxbow Assn.
Enclosed please find $\$ 10.50$ for twenty one members for 1913. At the annual
meeting the following directors were appointed for 1914: President, Were Bromley; vice-president, J. Jehnson; secA. MicKerricher, F. Geig, G. C. Denton, Jones, Ed. Guernsey, Sey West.
Kindly inform us when it will be necessary to send in name of delegate
and any propositions likely to be put Although we do not seem to be very progressive in regard to the amount of we are lacking in members, but the cause of the small amount is largely due to the act that it is a new country and the farmers generally are just beginning to get ahead of their difficulties, and I feel sure that another year you will find they will co-operate more and will take ad the association. Kindly send me a supply
the and o association. Kindly send me a supply
of membership cards, also a price list of supplies.
E., C. STALEY, Thorndyke

Sec'y, Thorndyke Assn.
Enclosed find $\$ 39$, membership fees of the Nary Association. Oui local organization is progressing very nicely,
and, as you will see, already has a large number of members, and all of them are very enthusiastic and good workers.
We held our annual meeting on the 6 th and elected the following officers: Presiand elected the following officers: Presi-
dent, H. M. Hendrickson; vice-president, dent, H. M. Hendrickson; vice-president,
I. Dierdal; secretary-treasurer, Odin Berg;
directors, H. C. Larson, K. A. Boe Ole directors, H. C. Larson, K. A. Boe, Ole
Jacobson, Guy Dierdal, Lars Anholt and C. J. Dahl.

ODIN BERG
Enclosed find $\$ 850$, membership fees This, with our twenty-three life m.
brings our total to forty for 1913 .
We held our annual meeting on the 17th and elected the following officers:
President, W. N. Catley; vice-president, Wm. Busby:; secretary, I. W. Sulton:
directors, W. V. Conlin, J. F. Middlemiss, directors, W. V. Conlin, J. F. Middlemiss,
George Catley, N. J. Orchard, F. Fruthy, W. Clark. Delegates to conv
W. Sulton and George Brown. Our association meets on Wednesday very two weeks during the wintet months and we propose having a social and
literary meeting once a month. The resolutions contained in circular are being
taken up as time permits, and when list taken up as time permits, and when list
is completed I will report results to you.
W. SLLTON,
Sec'y Tregarva Assn

## PHOTOS WANTED

We are anxious to secure some choice phoographs of poultry of
various kiyds, as well as fields of standing grain of different kinds. We
will pay from 50 cents to $\$ 1.50$ for those we accept, and will return all
others promptly. The photos must February 10 . RRILL fecs for eighty ere，but，
ere，
Home，＂ Home．
1 ling is ssociatic

# Che $\mathfrak{G r a i n} \mathfrak{G r o m e r s} \mathfrak{G}$ ©ioue 

## てClimineg，てelèmesday，马ecember 31st， 1913

## A G00D YEAR＇S WORK

As the present year comes to its close those who are interested in the cause of democracy， and especially in the work of the organized ＂What have we accomplistied？＂A careful consideration of the work done by the or－ ganized farmers during the past twelve months，gives good ground for satisfaction． The cause has progressed steadily and the ranks of the organized farmers have been
very much increased in strength．Many thou－ sands of farmers this vear have studied the big problems which their organizations are endeavoring to solve，and have come to realize that successful farming means some－ thing more than producing a large crop． Every intelligent farmer who is converted to the cause of democracy becomes a missionar． It is not possible for a farmer to see and realize clearly the unjust burden upon the agricultural industry without making it a subject of conversation with his fellow sur）ject of conversation with his fentiow
farmers．It is almost catirely due to the work of the organized farmers that there is now no talk of increasing the protective tariff， and that the feeling prevalent is in favor of a reduction．There will be a reduction in the tariff in the near future simply because the farmers have demanded it．The co－operative movement is gaining tremendous headway and therề are probably 30,000 farmers who have joined with their brother farmers during the past year in purchasing many of their necessities，and by so doing secured much
 individually．
The cause of Direct Legislation is also gaining headway very rapidly，despite the fact that the Alberta and Saskatchewan legis－ latures have enacted legislation tending to shelve the question．Direct Legislation can－ not be downed in the Prairie Provinces and will have to be given its proper place，as it becomes better understood．The freight rate question has been forced to an issue before the Railway Commission and a decision will ，e given in the course of a few months．The financial question is agitating the public mind now as never before，and it is being realized that the agricultural industry must have cheaper money，if it is to come to its own．These are but some of the outstanding indications of the work that has been done， whereas the more important work is that which has been quietly done in each local community，building up better relations be－ tween men，and giving a wider outlook upon life．On the material side the farmers＇com－ mercial organizations have been very success－ ful having marketed more than $40,000,000$ bushels of grain through their own agencies with a profit saved to their farmer share－ holders of $\$ 325,000$ ．
＇But grand as are these victories，
They are but as the dawn，which speaks Of noontide yet to be，

## CHRISTMAS CHARITY

Ten thousand poor people，who were un－ able to provide themselves with luxuries appropriate to the festive season，were given free dinners，through the charity of the people of Winnipeg，on Christmas day．The people who were dependent on charity for their Christmas dinner were of many nation－ their Christmas dinner were of many nation－
alities and of all ages and with every kind alities and of all ages and with every kind
of previous experience．Some have always been accustomed to expect charity，others were the victims of misfortune，while some were dependent on others for the first time in their lives，and were obviously embarassed in their lives，and were obviousty embarassed
and uncomfortable．And in other cities and
towns throughout Canada，and，indeed，the civilized world，agencies of many kinds were at work bringing Christmas cheer to the un－ fortunate and the destitute．What does all this charity mean？In many of our churches on Christmas morning the charity which was being dispensed was referred to as an indi－ cation of the working of the spirit of Chris－ tianity．This no doubt is true，but there is another side which，to be honest with our－ selves，we must also look at．Does not the necessity for all this charity indicate that there is something radically wrong with our modern system of civilization？While these poor creatures were forced to accept charity on Christmas day，others who had done not one whit more to deserve it，were riding from church in their automobiles to beautiful homes，where they would enjoy all the lux－ uries of life，not only on that day but every day．Why are some so rich and others so poor？Civilization is producing millionaires and paupers，financial kings and industrial slaves．Many of the poor people who ate free Christmas dinners last week had done more real work，had produced more wealth，for the use of mankind，than those whose charity relieved their hunger．It is not because of industry and idleness that some are vastly rich and others miserably poor．The million－ aire who has acquired his wealth by his own hard work，his own careful saving，or his own abstinence from luxury，does not exist．No man ever really carned a million dollars．The millionaires are those who have been enabled by some special privilege to appropriate for themselves the results of the labor of other men and other women．It is by the hard work and the plain living of others that millionaires are being made．High rents and dear food mean riches for idle landlords and beef barons，and they mean poverty for in－ dustrious widows and working men．Is our Christmas charity really genuine？How will those poor people who received free dinners on Christmas day live for the rest of the year？If we really have the love for others which is true charity，shall we not each one of us do our little best to bring about conditions by which no man who is willing to work need look in vain for employment and no widow or orphan be dependent upon charity for the means of subsistence．The people，thanks to the spread of education and the cheapness of good books，are becoming more enlightened， and more intelligence and carnestness are every year being brought to the study of the social and economic problems which are pressing for solution．When the people see more clearly they will realize that Special Privilege in many forms must be dethroned and monopoly must be abolished．Laws must be altered and customs changed．Then， where will the charitable be found？Will they where will the charitable be found？Will they
show their charity by helping to make free dinners unnecessary，or will they resist the removal of the Special Privileges which have enabled them to take with one hand a hun－ dred times as much as they give with the other？

## THE OTTAWA DELEGATION

There was something more than a mere coincidence in the fact that the day upon which the Canadian Council of Agriculture presented their case to Premier Borden and his Government，Dec．16，was just three years after the day when 800 farmers，representing the agricultural industry of Canada，met Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons Chamber and presented their case to him in the presence of the members of his government and the members of the House．The case pre－ sented on this occasion to the Conservative

Government was very much the same as that presented to the late Liberal Government． The delegation on this occasion consisted only of the chief officers of the four inde－ pendent farmers＇organizations in Manitoba， Saskatchewan，Alberta and Ontario．These delegates，however，had the backing of a very much larger body of organized farmers than those who waited upon the government three years ago．The educational work since that time has been carried on steadily and the membership in the organizations has nearly doubled．Steadily during the past three years，conditions in rural Canada have grown more acute，and day by day farmers and many other thinking men as well are realizing that there must come a change．
It was pointed out clearly to the Govern－ ment by members of the delegation that present economic conditions are not by any means due to immediate legislation or lack of legislation．The customs tariff has re－ mained practically the same for the last two decades，and the present situation is the cumu－ lative effect of the heavy burden which has continuously been carried by the agricultural industry．The movement from the farms to the cities and towns is draining rural Ontario at an alarming rate，and scores of deserted farm houses may be seen in traveling through almost any part of the province．But in Western Canada，where the farmer has been supposed to be always in clover，the deserted farm is also appearing and the move－ ment from the land to the town is growing at a tremendous rate．This movement away from the farm all over Canada is becoming so very serious and is increasing so rapidly that it is the chief problem of the time．It cannot be checked immediately．Even if the customs tariff were abolished completely to－ morrow，railroad freight rates cut in half， bank interest reduced to 5 per cent．，mortgage interest to 5 per cent．，and everything possible done to make farming profitable，it would be some years before the movement away from the farm would cease，to say nothing of the movement＂back to the land．＂Times are mighty hard at present throughout Canada， and nowhere are they harder than among the farmers of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario． These facts are being borne in upon the minds of the members of the Government as well as upon the big business interests of Canada generally．They are at last beginning to see that the lack of prosperity among the farmers is beginning to affect all lines of business． They are beginning to see that a large immi－ gration，insane land speculation，and a large crop of grain does not by any means spell prosperity to the farmers．The Government today is thinking more about the organized farmers and the conditions of agriculture than ever in the past．There is a general feel－ ing in business circles in the Eastern cities that it is time to pay some attention to the demands of the organized farmers，and to give them at least a little measure of relief from the burden they are carrying．
Many of our readers，no doubt，were dis－ appointed that Premier Borden，in replying to the delegation，did not make any definite promise of relief．But this was not to be expected．It is not the way the Governments act，and in the matter of the tariff，at any rate，it would be impossible to make a definite announcement except in the House of Com－ mons．It is a well－known fact there that the Government is devoting special attention to the question of placing wheat and flour on the free list，and thus opening the American market to Canadian wheat and flour．Some members of the cabinet are said to be favor－ able and a considerable number of the mem－ bers on the Government side of the House
have been in favor of free wheat for some weeks past. There seems to be some likelihood that free wheat will be granted. Pres sure is also being brought to bear upon the Government by its own supporters to have a big reduction in the duty of agricultural implements, and it is probable that there will be some relief in this direction. Judging from Premier Borden's remarks on co-opera tion, the delegates present went away in the belief that the government would enact a co operative trading bill during the present session.
But the real work must be done in the country among the farmers themselves. There are still several hundred thousand farmers in Canada who are not alive to their own needs, or are still in the bonds of political party slavery. These farmers must be stirred up They must be educated and induced to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brother farmers in the struggle for relief. If equal progress is made during the next three years and a proportionate growth in the membership of the organizations is made, then whatever Government may be in power at Ottawa will certainly give very careful attention to the needs of agricultural Canada.

## ONTARIO FARMERS JOIN HANDS

Among the farmers of Ontario there is no organization of a strength proportionate to that of the independent farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces. In Ontario there are several different organizations, some of them independent and others aided and directed to a greater or less extent by the provincial Department of Agriculture. The leading men in several of these organizations have felt that their work would be more effective and of greater benefit to the agricultural industry generally if they were working together. The example of the western farmers' organization and the development of the western farmers' grain companies have stimulated the Ontario farmers to embark upon similar work. The subject was discussed at considerable length at the annual meeting of the Grange, held in Toronto, on December 17 and 18 and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
"That steps be taken to form a provincial organization on the same lines as the Provincial
farmers' organizations of Western Canada by means of which it will be possible to bring into co-operation and unity of effort the various farmers' organizations of Ontario, including the Dominion Grange, the farmers' clubs,
'"That steps also be taken to form
"That steps also be taken to form a farmers, co-operative company on the lines that have,
proved successful with the Grain Growers Grain Co.
"That a committee of five members be ap, and that this committee shall have power to and that this committee shal have power to
take all necessary action if, in their judgment,
action is deemed desirable."
The following committee was appointed to give effect to what is proposed: J. J. Morrison, Henry Glendenning, Elmer Lick, H. B. Cowan and E. C. Drury, all being prominent members of the organization. There is no doubt that the Ontario farmers, living closer together and being in better shape financially, have even greater opportunities of develophave even greater opportunities of develop-
ment than in the West. The organized farmment than in the West. The organized farm-
ers of the West will all join heartily in wishing their Ontario brothers every possible success.

## A WISE ACTION

One of the precautions which the delegates at the annual farmers' conventions in the Prairie Provinces have taken year by year is to see that the officers and directors which they elect to transact their business are each and all heartily in support of the poliey laid down by the convention. At each convention, when the time comes to elect officers and directors, it has been the custom to ask each candidate when nominated to state his views
on the tariff, Direct Legislation, Co-operation Taxation of Land Values and other questions upon which the organized farmers have definitely fixed their policy. In this way the delegates, before casting their ballots, have been able to know exactly where the candidates stood, and thus to be assured that their officers would give their very best efforts towards carrying out the wishes of the farmers who elected them. This course of procedure has undoubtedly been an excellent one and should be continued, whether the candidates are new ones or whether standing for reelection, as there are a large number of new delegates at each convention and it gives them an opportunity to see and know the candidates for whom they are voting. In this respect the farmers are putting into actual practice in their own organization a principle which is recognized as very important in the wider political field. When the time comes that every political candidate can be pledged to support certain principles for which the people stand, then we can be assured of more satisfactory legislation in parliament. The training which the farmers are getting in the conduct of their own business at the conventions, and in the election of their officers, is bound to have its effect in the political field, and in the future candidates for parliamentary honors will find it necessary to give clear-cut and specific statements as to the policy they will adopt on various questions of vital interest to their constituents.

## CANNING COMBINE BUSY

Reports to hand from Eastern Canada indiate that the Canners' Combine is making an onslaught upon the independent canning companies that have developed throughout Ompanies that have developed throughout
Ontaring the past few years. When the Canners' Combine was formed it took over a large number of small canneries, injected a huge amount of water into its stock, and proceeded to make dividends by charging very high prices for canned goods. Every housekeeper will know how the price of canned goods has increased in the past five years. The result of the combine and the high price of the canned goods has been that upwards of fifty independent canneries were built throughout Ontario, many of them by farmers. In these independent factories the local product was purchased, and the canned goods placed upon the market. Many of the independent factories found that they could sell at lower prices than the combine, give equally as good, and frequently a better product, and still make money for their shareholders. The high price of canned stuff charged by the combine has naturally decreased its consumption, and it is understood that there is a very large stock of canned goods now on hand in the combine ware houses. The latest move on the part of the combine has been to reduce wholesale price to 10 per cent. below the actual cost of production. The result has been that the price of canned goods to the consumer has come down, but the independent factories are finding themselves in a very serious situation. They have no organization among themselves and are generally in no position to hold their own against the cut rate prices of the combine. No doubt the result of the price cutting will be that many of the independent factories will be forced to close their doors, while others will be absorbed by the combine. Then, when the field is cleared of the independent factories we will see the handiwork of the combine again, when prices will go up and the consumers will be plundered for all the traffic will bear. How long will the public stand for tariff protection and watered stock combines that breed such commercial immorality?

Just as long as the protective tariff continues, so long will we find watered stock combines killing off legitimate industry.

In this issue we publish an index of all the important articles published in The Guide during 1913. Those who have kept all their numbers during the year may now fasten them together and have a most valuable reference work on the activities of the reference work on the activities of the
organized farmers and on democracy in general throughout the world. A few bound volumes will be available from The Guide office for those who would care to have them.

The delegation of Ontario Fruit Growers and Breeders who advocated high protection before the Government at Ottawa on Dec. 16 were in rather a peculiar position. Two of them were breeders of pure bred stock, which has been on the free list for many years. Their industry, therefore, was on a Free Trade basis, but they were quite willing to see their fellow farmers burdened with a tariff which did not affect themselves.

There was a certain amount of irony in the fact that the protectionist fruit growers who waited upon the government, went to Ottawa partly for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Alex McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, and one of the leading co-operators, free traders and all-round democrats, of Canada. Their respect for the late Mr. Mc.Neill could not havè been very deep, when they would rush from his grave-side to demand that to which he was eutirely opposed.

The farmers of Western Canada want free access to the American market for their wheat and they are quite as willing to have free wheat from the present government as any other government. It is not the agency by which it comes that they are interested in, but the fact of its actual operation.

Nothing will help to solve the financial troubles of the farmers more satisfactorily than the development of a co-operative organization, through which they will conduct their own trading. Self-help is the only kind of help that will bring permanent relief to the agricultural industry.

We are disappointed in the comparatively small number of our readers who marked their ballots in The Guide Referendum. We ask as a special favor that every reader who sees this paragraph will turn back to The Guide of December 3 and mark the ballot in that issue. The ballot is secret and no one will know how another votes. But we want the vote to be representative.

Now that there is some leisure on many farms in the West it is a good time far farmers to consider the financial end of their business. There is always plenty of room for improvement and the farmer who puts the best business methods into his farming operations is the man who is bound to make good in the long run.

Every local association should have at least one good delegate at the annual convention. It is the most important event in the history of the association and should not be missed under any circumstances. A good delegat will take back to his local a report that will inspire every member to greater efforts in the cause of better conditions.

When the farmers of Ontario get a strong organization and a system is worked out for a proper interchange of products between the East and the West there will be better conditions among farmers on both sides of the Great Lakes. Both are producing what the other needs and they should get together for mutual benefit.

Wherever there is a local association containing several members who have an active interest in the public welfare, there you will find a live organization. The Guide pt all their st valuable les of the few bound The Guide have them. it Growers protection
va on Dec. tion. Two ored stock, nany years.
Free Trade to see their
ariff which
rony in the owers who nding the hief of the ling co-op-
democrats, e late Mr. leep, when ide to deopposed.
want free heir wheat have free nt as any
agency by rested in,
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e at least nvention. e missed delegate that will
fforts in

# Dalosa Bonbright's Christmas Gift 

By Grace MacGowan Cooke

Author of "A Psyche of the Mountains," Etc

Outside the storm roared down the
narrow gulch in orsmic fury . The wind
stoped and tried mightily at the eaves stooped and tried mightily at the eaves
of the cabin, as though to lift and hurl it of the cabin, as though to lift and hurl it
into the dry bed of Lost Creek. Within, the old man's sombre eyes were on the
coals. The sinister pictures he saw were coals, The sinister pictures he saw were
a dozen deserted fabinas set here and there a dozen desested crabins set here and there Track Mountain, their sagging doors
swinging wide, their Bontright owners swinging wide their Bonbright
driven out the thench feud
Across the the hearth, his wif wool into bats, a strange employment for Christmas Eve But the disordered room told that all the household gear
was packed, and her flying brown fingers was packed, and her fying brown fingers
added that she was anxious to put this added that she was anxious to put thiss
last shearing into marketahbe shape last shearing into marketable shape,
apainst the time they should pass the against the time they should pass the store at Hepzibah on their way to Ga
ville, the railway station, and Texas.
ville, the rallway station, and hexas.
"Hark to that!" murmured the watcher
by the fire when the gale struck upon the by the fire when the gale struck upon the
balsams of the summit as upon a harp and combed from their needles a strain of wild melody. "Ain't no human gwine to come out in such, withouten he's bleeged tharto.
"Well, well, honey," his wife replied, "ef the weather keeps, Cousin Gaitley Bloom's boys away-an' ye know none
o' the Shackletts could git over from the Gap to he'p ye-maybe hit'll keep the Gap to hep ye-maybe hit'll, keep the Renches from pesterin us, too. his head.
Homer Bonbright shook his I dumer ", Donbright shook doubtully. "Hate's a heap
hotter'n just plain good-will. With hotter'n just plain good-will. With
Christmas to keep, Shackletts an ${ }^{2}$ the Bloom boys mought give up an'stay at home. The Renches don't ask no better Christmas than to come here an'-"
He spoke in guarded tones, broke off, and glanced uneasily across his shoulder at the other two occupants of the room, a young. man and woman who were pack-
ing a chest. His Benjamin had wedded ing a chest. His Benjamin had wedded of her fretted the old man in the midst of his troubles.

Mother Bonbright went on with her carding. Her husband knew that her her was no less than his own, and her courage might be even greater,
though her blue eyes would twinkle, and she never failed to see the humor in any situation, whatever its danger. Floyd
was of her timber, with the same inwas of her timber, with the same
souciance, the same cool, reckless courage, covered by good nature and ready laugh. And then that he, the sole refled to Texas, and his father striving vainly to join them in an exodus which should not be too much like a flightthat he should have wed Dalosa Rench, in the face of all objecti
on that father's tongue.
Gnawed by
Gnawed by anxiety, he bent forward with his wife. He was a tall, thin old with his wife. He was a tall, thin old poor digestion and good aim, the scantness of speech and keenness of perception which mark the elders of his race. "A Bonbright has run a mill on Lost Crick since the beginnin'"" he brooded.
"Bonbright's mill ground co'n fer the Injuns: an' now
He fell silent, and his companion began a little humming song, one of the curious, plaintive, minor hymns of the mountains that are found in no book
I reckon them Renches have a use still that they thort hit'd be good business to turn Lost Crick outen hits bed, carry hit through the Rench land an over their bluff to turn a Rench mill. Lord, ef my daddy had lived to see this day?" The old woman raised her thin treble to drown the latter part of this speech, and Tooked significantly toward their daughter-in-law.
almost imperceptibly. Thusband, nodding almost imperceptibly. Then, leaning the dam, whar they turned the crick the itam, whar they turned the crick
Ef it busts, hit may keep 'em busy, an Ef it busts, hit may keep em busy, an
we'll git away without a interruption.

But with Christmas-an that gal in the house, an' them that I, trusted to stand by me a-failin' me this a-way-I'm pesterd. ''lome, mighty pestered!"
"Dall'y's a good gal," whispered Dally's mother-in-law, glancing affectionately at he silent, dark young creature whom her nobody; but mebbe we ort not to in stayed to sell the farm."
"Ef we git to Tarm." an' the boys with our two bare hands -we're lucky,' pursued the old man, as though she had
not spoken. "Every time I see a Rench I taste Lead."

## II

Suddenly, in a lull of the storm, a elping broke forth among the hound "Hello!" came the roor
enge high above the roaring of the wind "Thar's Gaitley's boys now-or Bud hacklett," cried the old woman, in reief. "Let 'em in, pap-let'em in quick It's a awful night fer a body to ride."
Before any one in the cabin could reach the door it was swung back, and Gaffin Rench, streaming with rain, stood aughing at the
"Christmas gif!" he roared, with a ort of ferocious geniality.
They had looked to welcome friends, and this was the arch enemy; they had they would meet it unflinehingly
It was a piece of swaggering bravado or the head of the Rench clan to come thus, in apparent friendliness, when the end was active and he had just struck bitter blow for it by the theft of the creek. But no face in the fire lit room old him so; not even the countenafice of his daughter, who stood back and tared at him in her silent fashion, as right was on his feet at the first call. now he placed a chair for the neweomer "Set ldown," he urged, with impas-

This hyer is fallin weather for a man to It went grimly through his mind tha Dally must in some way have signalled to her father their unprotected state and the old man's air of confidence did much to confirm the suspicion. Gaffin filled the big stone chimney. filled the big stone chimney
gif,", he laughed ". Tat yo Che yo' Chistmas to pay me, but don't forgit I spoke fust." He seemed to find enjoyment in the dismay his appearance must spread in the aversion he read in his daughter' face. As is characteristic of the mountains, he made no comment. upon the evident preparations for departure.
"Yo' workin' late at yo' cyardin'," he chuckled, touching Mother Bonbright' pile of wood with his wet boot.
'I lowed fer to trade it at the sto' an buy yo Christmas gif,"
with her andacious smile.
"I come by the sto' my se' to-night, announced Rench abruptly. "Dally! sharply, "I. fotched ye a Christmas gif'." And he flung into the lap of his daughter a bundle of calico, glaring red where the paper had been partly torn from it, as though it had been unwrapped after leaving the clerk's hand and re Dalosa regarded fingers.
owering brows her parent from under owering brows. Either she regretted termined to make her new relatives be lieve that she did.
"Huh! You never did give me a
ift befo, in all yo' bawn days," she said gift befo', in all yo' bawn days," she said bluntly.
"An' mebbe I never will ag'in," grunted the father. "Take mighty good keer o that 'un. Make the best use on it that you to he hy fase hit' With those hunter, my last.
With those hunter's eyes of his which Bonbright had weighed and measured Bonbright had weighed and
Continued on Paze 14

## Organized Farmers' Case

The following are the Resolutions presented to the Dominion Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16th, in Premier Borden's office at Ottawa


#### Abstract

hiereac the progressand deveppmen portance to the general welfare of the state all other industries being largely dependen on its suceess, and as the government has he interest and welfare of the country at heart and is desirous of improving con- ditions, and whereas the cost of the proditions, and whereas the cost of the pro- duction of all farm products is materially duction of all farm products is materialy enhanced and the development of our agricultural resources retarded by the excessive cost of agricultural implement: and other commodities, due to custom duties; and whereas an import tax on food tuffs increases the cost of fiving to he suan the tax imposed, and enable dealers and manufacturers to form com hines and create artificial restrictions in the distribution of commercial comthe dist moditites:


## British Preference

Whereas the best interests of the people of Canada and our loyalty to the barriers of trade with the motherland be removed and thus cheapen the cost to
Canadian consumers of goods manuactured in Great Britain, and,
"Whereas the free interchange of al natural products between Canada and the Inited States would tend to reduce the cost of living to town and country people alike; and "Whereas the Inited States cofngress has passed an act which is still if force ffering Iree interchange of natural
ducts between the two countries.

## The Resolutions

Therefore, be it resolved
recommend to parliament at its next from Great Britain to one-half the general tariff, and to provide for a further gradual reduction until there is free trade with Great Britain in five years.
"2. That parliament accept the offer of all agricultural and animal product of all agricultural and animal product between the two countrics. for in the above referred to offer of the Tnited States be transferred to the free list.

That agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free lis.

That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under the cause of countervailin duties being imposed against any food duties being imposed against any foom country be immediately removed.
"6. That any tariffs or trade concession granted to any other country be in
mediately extended to Great Britain. Weigh Scales
That the government be requested to amend the Canada Grain act and the Weights and Measures act, so that the inspection and control of all scales in use Canada be transferred from the depart ment of inland revenue and placed under the administration of the department of trade and commerce, under the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners for Canada.
Whereas it is to the interest of the farmers of Canada that the question of
cooperation should be discussed at the
fortheoming conventions of the associations affiliated with this council, and whereas it is desirable that any cooperative action should be uniform, so that a general policy may be followed in all provinces, therefore, be it resolved, that we do request the government to introduce at the next session of pariament will permit the establishment of co-operative societies of all kinds, whether for purposes of credit or of trade.

## Railway Claims Agent

That the government be requested to appoint a general utility agent, who between shippers and railway, elevator and commission companies relative to shortages on grain shipments, leakages from grain cars and overcharges on freight on -grain shipments and similar matters.

## Stencilling of Cars

That the government be requested to provide that all cars used for shipping grain in bulk be stenclled to show height an additional means of determining shortages in bulk grain shipments.

## Ocean and Lake Freight Rates

Whereas the cost of transporting grain and flour from Fort William to Liverpool has almost doubled during the past three cars, due to, mergers and combines in ake and ocean shipping, and whereas
uch increases in freight charges mean such equal decrease in the price which the
producer receives for his grain, therefore be it resolved, that the government be urged to in vestigate lake and ocean freight charges on grain and four, and take whatever steps may be found necessary to
bring relief to Canadian producers and millers."

## Sample Markets

Winne question of a sample market Dominionge: "We request that the as a public utility under an independent commission the terninal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast and provide same at Hudson Bay when necessary also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain, and

Whereas the above conditions have not been fully met, and whereas we are convinced after investikation that the existing conditions will not be in the interest of the producers of grain, but will tend to bring about conditions that will destroy the integrity of our present grading system, and will not bring about the desire of the farmers as is contained in the above quoted resolution, but wil be injurious to the farmers of Western Canada.
"Therefore be it resolved that we do hereby protest against the introduction of the said sample market and do urge that no further steps be taken towards

## Farming for Profit <br> A Department Devoted to the

## Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

## SASKATCHEWAN WILL SAVE FEMALE CATTLE

The Saskatchewan Legistature a couple of weeks ago, on the motion of the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, askatoon, voted one and a half million dollars for the purpose
of buying back, and selling to farmers of buying back, and selling to farmers farms, young cows and heifers offered for beef purposes in the various markets, which would, owing to the great scarcity in the Province of brceding animals of suitable age, be much in. re profitable if kept in the herd as producers.
For the past year and more, a good
trade in catte has beendone with Easterni trade in catte he Seakatchewan Government itself has bought and shipped in and sold to farmers carload after carload of young stock, but the demand is still as great as ever, and owing to the tendency of some farmers to part with their young heifers and cows as soon as they can get anything near beef prices, he scarcity of breeding animals in the Provige eandover
the entire country, is now a very serious matter.
Of course the farmer is at perfect liberty to do what he likes with the stock he raises, and it is his own affair whether he sells his heifers and cows for beef, or keeps them for breeding purposes, but the action of the Government of Saskatchewan in voting this sum of money, to keep such
cattle within the Province is well worthy of all the support the farmers and stoekmen can give it.

## REGINA EXHIBITION ANNUAL

## MEETING

While this year's Provincial Exhibition esulted in a small loss to the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association, annual meeting, held on December 20, agreed to extend the scope of the exhibition during the coming year, and decided to get authority from the local government to hold the provincial exhibition in Regina every year.
The cotal amount expended during the year was $\$ 55,289.59$, and the total revenue
was $\$ 53,134.47$, showing a net loss on operation of $\$ 2,255.12$.

## Expenditures

The expenditure included $\$ 26,602.00$ or prizes for races and stock exhibits, $\$ 5,886.59$ for attractions; advertising, ery, $\$ 2,094.85$; office expenses, $\$ 6,138.95$. ery, $\$ 2,094.85$; offce expenses, $\$ 6,138.95$;
The principal sources of revenue were admissions to gate and grand stand, \$22, 153.55 ; grants, $\$ 10,555$; privileges and space, $\$ 9,645.92$; and entry fees, $\$ 9,946.45$. In every respect the 1913 fair outdistanced that of the previous year. This year's that of 2,107 for 1912. For 1912 the prize money offered was $\$ 14,157.25$, and for $1913 \$ 18,263.25$. The prize money actually paid in 1912 was $\$ 9978.50$, and for 1913 \$12,551,25.
The following officers for the ensuing Patron-His
Patron-His Honor the Lieutenant Honorary Directors Hon.
Honorary Directors-Hon. Martin Bur Scott, Premier of Saskatehewan; H W. R. Motherwell, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; W. M. Martin, M.P.; B Larsen, M.L.A.: J. F Bole, M.L.A.; C. Tate, M.L.A.: W. B. Willoughby, M A.: His Worship the Mayor of the Cit Regina. D
Beach, Jame M. Andros, P. M. Bred L. Embury, Will Grant, A. Hammond. F H. O. Harrison, R. W. Hamill, Geo. Kin non, L. V. Kerr, H. C. Lawson, J. F, A. W. McInnis, D. J. McKay, John A Mooney, J. C. Pope, T. B. Patton, J. I Robinson, J. W. Smith, R. H. Taber, IV M. Van Valkenburg. J. A. Wetmore, J. A.
Westman, J. F. Anderson, F, H. Reed, Westman, J. F. Anderson,
W. J. Squelch, J. F. Bole.


GENERAL JAMES" AND "SIR OSMOND"
Clydesdale Team-First Prize Team at North Battleford Exhibition, 1913. Owned and
imported by Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man.

THE CALVES IN WINTER
When the calves are housed up for the winter months, it is not a good plan are all practically of the same size and the same age.
When they are of different ages, the older ones generally crowd the little fellows out of the most comfortable parts of the shed, and especially if they have an open shed with a run attached, they of their days and nights exposed to the of their
weather.
The same argument holds good regarding their feed, the older calves will eat their own share and the share of the smaller ones as well, and on this account, logether w:th the exposure outside, the ittle calves get stunted in growth and do not thrive.
It is not a
It is not a profitable method to feed the young stock with the old cows, a again, as they dodge in and out among the older cattle. If it is possible on the farm to have
the calves of the same age and size rum the calves of the same age and size run together, more profitable results will ensue and if this is not practicable, then ones where the big fellows won't yet ones where
them.
Where there is a shed in which they can be tied up separately, they will each have individual feed boxes or racks, but if this method cannot be followed, then long troughs should be provided of sufficient size to ensure all the calve feeding together at one time, and thus
the stronger ones will be less liable to


Champion Percheron Stallion at the leading Western Fairs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith,
crowd the weaker ones away and cheat
them out of their feed. them out of their feed. stage of their lives, be trained to stand tied, and to lead by the halter anywhere desired.

## THE ICE SUPPLY

Every farmer should put up a good supply of ice every winter, as ice is a
commodity, which, in these days of dairying and mixed farming, amounts to a practical necessity. When the long hot days of summer come rourrd, the
farmer will not think much of the disfarmer will not think much of the discomfort he was put to last winter in
putting up the ice supply, compared with the pleasure and comfort he enjoy from its cooling properties during the summer.
The first thing of course which he has to see to in storing ice is to have a good wee-house. Any good building purpose, only it will pay, if a house is to pe erected, to have double walls, either of lumber or concrete, with an air-space
between and if possible a good solid between and if possible a good solid floor of concrete, while a good moistureproof roof is absolutely essentia? not so ice should be cut in square blocks men, cannot handle them easily with ice tongs, and these blocks should b* built squarely on top of each other and securely packed with sawdust, to com-
pletely shut out air circulation: some pletely shut out air circulation: some
pour water over the whole block or pour water over the whole block or
mass and it freezes into one solid piece mass and it freezes into one solid piece, which ef

Good

GAROU
$\rightarrow$
feet and a half thick is best, taken from a river or from water which is pure and not contaminated with any manner of
refuse. The tools required are an ordin ary cross-cut saw, a logging chain, and a couple of pairs of ice-tongs, together with sleighs and a team of sharp-shod

WHAT ABOUT THE WEEDS NEXT Farmers are all well a a are that i many parts of the three Western Province the weed evil is one of the most serious,
if not the most serious problem they have to face, and if something is not don by them to clean their land of this pest, their crops which are suffering now both in yield and grade, will yearly get worse, while their land will, at the sam time, greatly deteriorate in value.
At this period of the year farmer making plans for next season, and on some of the badly weed-infested farms would it not pay better to let the bulk and by thorough ind repeated cultivatio try and get rid of some of these weeds? Many farms in the Western Province should be altogether under summer some of these weed pests and to give the careful farmer on the adjoining section a chance with the man who is totally indifferent as to whether he has weeds on his place or not. It is to be hoped that the Noxious Weeds Act will be rigidly enforced throughout Western Canada next yea will be ploughed up.
One of the best methods to exterminate weeds is to grow a crop of early barley As soon as the spring opens up, plow the
land; then go over it thoroughly with land, then go over it thoroughly with
the-dise discing and harrowing it once the dise discing and harrowing it once or twice before sowing the barley, which
should be seeded liberally. For wild oats it is best to cut the barley for hay before the wild oats get time to ripen o if the barley is allowed to ripen, get the land plowed again as soon as the cro can be cut and taken off, in fact the shocks should be moved over to allow the ploughing to go ahead. Thus, il
the land was well harrowed barley was seeded and the weeds down as often as they appeared, the cultivation will act much in the nature of a summer fallow and a crop, in Albert at least, of fall wheat or winter rye could be sown in the fall.
SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE A short course in agriculture will be held at the College of Agriculture, Sa katoon, January 22 to 30 . Among the
lecturers and their subjects to be discussed will be "Wheat and Wheat Judging," "Oats, Barley, Flax, etc.,"
by Prof. Cutter; "Horses, Market Type, by Prof. Cutter; "Horses, Market Type, Management, etc.," by Dean Ruther-
ford: "Weeds and Seeds," by Prof ford: "Weeds and Seeds," by Prof.
Willing; "Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Shelterbelts, ete.," by Norman M. Ross, chief of the Tree Planting Division, Forestry Department, Indian .Head; "Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine,"," by Prof. Shaw;
"Poultry and Eggs," by Prof. Baker: Soils and Grasses," Prof. Bracken;
Farm Machinery," Prof. Smith; "Farm Farm Machinery," Prof. Smith; "Farm
Motors," Prof, Greig; "Road ConMotors, Prof. Greig; "Road Con-
struction, etc.," H. S. Carpenter: "Sanitation, Hygiene, Common Animal Disease etc.," Dr. N. Wright. The World, Champion Steer, winner at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, will be at the College for demonstration purposes. Fuller information can be
ohtained from S. E. Gieenway, Director obtained from E. Gieenway,

## RAISING THE ORPHAN FOAL

 ises the foll in The Horse Book, gives the following on feeding the orphanfoal: "Get the milk of as fresh a cow as
 the best granulated white gugar and Then add three tableopoonsul of lime
water and enough new milk to make a
pint. Get an old teapot and scald it

|  |
| :---: |

COLLECTING FROM RAILWAYS Claims for Grain Shortage

## Editor, Guide:-In your issue

 October 1 , and on the Saskatchewan pagecolumn four, appears part of a lett signed by Mr. George H. Hanant rect
ferring to three cars which were hlipped to the order of The square Deal frain
company and which weighed out at the corpani, shart of what was weighed in
terine the shipping point. Referring to two
at of these cars shipped
Richards, Mr. Hanait receeved from The square Doal Grain
company optimistic hopes of being able to recever
from the railway company, and speat as though they thought the shipper
should be grateful that the shortage i ${ }^{\text {no }}$ The leater, later half of this sentence not a statement of fact. Nothing in ou
letters to Mr. Richards could be reason ably interpreted as expressing such Hippant attitude of mind towards grave a matter. Mr. Richards himsel
takes no such meaning from our words takes no such meaning from our words
He has since sent us affidavits re weight and we are pressing his claims. Moreove and we are pressing his claims. Morcover
he is still shipping grain to us. Fearing,
however, that the statement. complained of might-prejudice us with some of ou shippers, we asked Mr. Hanant to correct it. This he has failed to do and a letter received recently indicates that
Under the circumstances, I, as Presiden of the Company, the business interes publish this communication. Also, in upport of a wider interest, will you le urther:
The difficulty in collecting for shortages is a most serious one to both shippers and commission men, particularly the
bona fide kind of commission men, that is to say, those who are not also elevator operators. These latter, al grain passed through their elevators, have the opportunity to take such dockage as will, in o recoup them for having to make up for shortages at the terminal. or a possible shortage when loading over the platform, with many farmeis,
overcomes the fear of being excessively overcomes the fear of being excessively
docked or otherwise mistreated in delivering to the elevator, and "what the ey for," while grain once in the elevator is generally kept from going to a commission by ways too well known to be described
here. Thus the deliberate bluffing of the small independent shipper by the to track loading and direct shipment by armers and to that extent lessens the business of the straight commission man
and weakens the competitive effect of his presence on the market. The bluffing解e small shipped to claims for rain dues ages. Claims. for stock killed on the ment or injury to stock during shipment
or for delays in delivery are systematically efused.
Where a shipper has taken the pre-
aution to weigh his grain into the car caution to weigh his grain into the car
and has proof that none of it was removed therefrom from time loading operations to him, if he sues for shortage 1 betieve he can recover from the railway. The act that the railway pers weipht at the point of stipment weight at the terminals only proves
how much remained in the car after its journey, not what was put in at the starting point. But the shipper is usually overawed by the knowledge that the
cost of suit, whether appealed or not, and the policy all suits which so stemthem in the lower courts, will in most cases be greater than the sustained loss and Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, is credited with
the statement that a test case under

## The Mail Bag

Conditions such as above, made in the on the bill of lading before issuing it,
United States Courts, resulted in a win but the Railway Board refused to do Lnited States Courts, resulted in a win
for the shipper, the court holding tha by affidavit, was sufficient evidence. He said he did not know what would be the
result in Canada, as he knew of no

The experience of our Company in
collecting claims without suit is as follow Wherever we can find anything irregula in the shipment of grain, we are able to
collect; that is to say, if we can find that required repairing, or where grain ha or where the Inspection Department a tion of a leak from the car, or where w can find that the seals of the car hav discrepancy in the height of grain as shown at point of shipment, at Winnipe or Port Arthur. With grain weighed in supported by any of the above, we hav that where grain is weighed into th car and no record can be found of any thing irregular happening to the car in transit, that the railway will refuse settle. We find that
claims of the past year show that three out of every four claims made on the railways were collected. Still, very vexa-
tious cases of undeserved loss born tious cases of undeserved loss borne where nothing short of a suit will compel the railways to do them justice.
Last year there was much complaint of Last year there was much complaint of
shortage from men whodid not weigh their grain into cars, but computed their weight from measurement. Some year wheat, for example, will weigh sixty three or even sixty-five ths. per measured harvests, other years, notably in wet abnormally large moisture content, wheat of a similar appearance may weigh sixt lbs. or under. Such variation would have the appearance of shortage on car bulk might vary in the case of a larg car over one hundred bushels, without there being any error in the weighing Also there were many shortages due to the receiving hoppers of at least one terminal elevator being in a leaky con-
dition. However, there is much genuine cause of complaint against our common in dealing with small shippers should hav some check
I have more than once urged on the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain asking for Dominion legislation that would enable large corporations to be sued in the lower courts for sums, say, secured without right of appeal. A present any large corporation has all the rights and privileges of a person, with
the financial strength of many persons the financial strength of many persons,
constituting it a menace to the individual members of society with whom it may members of society with whom it may
have business relations. Such a cor poration is a giant among pigmies, whom it can continually scare into putting up with less than their rights. The
preventing of the right of appeal in small suits would enable the little fellow to call the corporation's bluff and enforce his rights. In the absence of such
legislation the railways might be requested by the Railway Commission to provide
carload weighing facilities at each shipping carload weighing facilities at each shipping
point where a certain minimum number point where a certain mimimum number grain before acceptance when required
to do so by the shipper, who shall, furthermore, in case of discrepancy, between his and the railway company's weight,
have the right to have weight vised by a government weighman at some con-
venient point in transit. In the case venient point in transit. In the case
of shipments from small shipping points, of shipments from small shipping points,
cars should be weighed at first divisional point passed en route to destination, Failing the advised by wire of weight the protection of the shipper, the railway the protection of the shipper, the railways,
should be forced to accept shipper's weights verified by affidavit.
under urging from the Grain associations, asked the Board of Railway Commissioners to rule that the railway must mark the depth of grain in the car
but the Railway Board refused to do this. Such a practice, coupled with the
recording of weight per measured bushel at time of inspecting for grade, which plied, with, is required by law, would have provided a very fair aid to shippers proving their claims for shortage.
Request has also been made, I believe, to the Board to have a scale of feet and inch lines stencilled on the inside of grain cars that the shipper might level off his Ind the known height and that the Inspector's reports on height of grain at
Winnipeg and the Terminal might be The Inspection Department both at Winnipeg and the terminals make a record of the depth of the grain in cars,
but the record taken at Winnipeg is too late for full protection, as the mischief may already have been done, and, moreover, the work is so sloppily performed that often the record shows a car as better filled at the Lake Front than at
Winnipeg. Also, why the Board does Winnipeg. Also, why the Board does
not enforce the law providing for the not enforce the law providing for the
recording of the weight per measured recording of the weight per measured
bushel is a mystery. The law is clear on the point, Section 115 S.S. 4 reading
"All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.
With governmental regulation refused, or where applied in so inadequate and ineffective a manner, another alternative
presents itself-co-operation among shippers for protective purposes. referred to above, a copy of which was
sent to the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, appears the following, alluding to the United States test case, spoken of by Mr. Magill:
"Would it not, in view of this, be advisable "Would it not, in view of this, be advisable for some representative body, such as the Provincial Grain Growers' association, to make a test case and see just where the farmers stand in this regard
in Canada?" Mr. Green, in a character in Canada? Mr, Green, in a characte istic letter written to our Company in
connection with the above, said: "We quite agree with you that a test case or two should be made, but who is in a better position to do so than such an institution as your own or the Grain Growers' Grain company, who, after all, are only branches of our Association,
but who really handle the funds, as you but who really handle the funds, as you
collect the commission, out of which a test case might very well be conducted." A reply to Mr. Green, written by myself, contained the following: commission house from the handling of grain. This revepue of course, may represent a profit and again it may not according to the volume of business done or according to the cost of securing business. Unfortunately the smaller com-
mission houses are placed under a seriou mission houses are placed under a serious
handicap by large institutions and have about all they can do to maintain them selves in business withont undertaking pany would be prepared to meet a portion better, would be willing to contribut a reasonable amount to a fund to make Association undertake the organization of a Shippers' Association, with an annual
membership fee of $\$ 100$, membership fee of 81.00 , and all shipper of grain in carload lots eligible for mem-
bership. As a shipper, I would gladly The Association might suggest a certain The Association might suggest a certain
uniform method to be pursued by thos loading cars, such as sceing that the car way loaded up to a certain height and levelled off there; that it was not left unsealed overnight, and that either
all loads were weighed on a public scal or that some reasonably certain knowledg of the amount of grain entering into the car was arrived at. The Association say the end of the thpping seame, say, at the end of the shipping season companies to make settlement in fuli failing in which, suit would be brought in one typical case and this would made the basis for the enforcement of all the others.
Failing speedier action for the relief of shippers, this latter proposal might
well, I think, be urged upon the executive
of the Grain Growers at the next annual onvention-Faithfully yours,
E. A. PARTRIDGE,

Pres. Square Deal Grain Co. Ltd Winnipeg, Dec. 11, 1913.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

## Editor, Guide:-Unity is strength. We

 have just closed the doors on one of the greatest of modern conventions in Ameri a, one where the real tillers of the soil assembled for their sixth annual meeting to discuss the obstacles that have con ronted them and the progress they havemade, and to lay plans for the future of made, and to lay plans for
the co-operative movement.
Significant because these tillers whos fathers labored with but little thought of sorrowful as it is true, have felled the sorrowful as it is true, have felled the
trees or plowed the hitherto unbroken prairies to bring forth the wheat from the bosom of mother earth, to help to feed the mations of the world, only to be as great providers, forced to sacrifice eighty-
Hiree cents out of every dollar's worth tiree cents out of every dollar's worth
they produce to ${ }^{\text {" meet the high interest }}$ they produce to meet the high interest
rates, unjust profits, taxes, unreasonable tariffs, and the rest that go to make up the high cost of living, in order to make it possible to till by day and build by neighbors, no sehools or churches other han what were held in the different homes in the sparsely settled districts. Because the majority of these empire builders considering the making of their laws their right and duty, a right which has heretofore been usurped by politicans and privilege seekers and used to their Significant because they are not boing to Significant because they are not going to
leave for their children the colossal comcave for their children the colossal cominherit and to have to battle with the yoke of poverty as their greatest usset. Now we must get closer to the great fact that unity is strength, as well as the fact that the great monarchs of financialdom are trying to sever the ties that bind them content in the hands the sword of disout in fellowship. We must stretehed old pessimistic idea we must forget the stick together, and in that way cannot their clever coup, as by our own company we have demonstrated that we can. It is marvellous the way we are starting to rebuild the ship of state through the system of co-operation, direct legislation, direct taxation and equal suffrage, that was wrecked by the false beacons on the co let us all give of the best of government. that we will no longer be crucified on cross of gold, but that we may draw the curtain on special privilege once and for all that the masses may be lifted from life of drudgery to a bigger and better civilization than we now enjoy.
WM. MANNS.

## TAX REFORM IN AUSTRALIA

 Editor, Guide:-After many years of part of the single $T$ ax and work on the a measure of Rating Reform has Victoria, passed through both Houses of our State Passed thentParliament

Cnimproved Land Values Rating Bills have from time to time passed through the Legislative Assembly, but have always been thrown out by the Upper House. This conservative body is mostly representative of the squatters and large vested interests, and only as recently as last December they defeated the present Rating bin then triennial elections for the Legivative Council lelections for the when some changes, were made in the personnel of the House, the result being that when the same measure was before the Council yesterday it was carried by seventeen votes to seven. The act makes it not compulsory, but optional, for the municipalities to exempt improvements long fals, hors has been for so long an almost hopeless task that we are ground is now shir many of which are ready for the reform We look forward to a very interesting time in the coming year.

Yours fraternally,
P. J. MARK
Melbourne, Australia, Mov. 13. Secretary

## The Country Homemakers

PREMIER SCOTT'S CHALLENGE TO THE WOMEN OF SASKATCHEWAN In the session of the Saskatchewan
legislature, which has just closed, a resolution favoring woman's suffrage' was passed unanimously, but the premier stated that not enough women had asked for it as yet.
In view of the fact that no organized effort to secure the vote has been made in that province 1 feel that Premier Scott is perhaps justified in taking the stand he has. On the other hand, 1 regard it to be up and doing.
The day the report appeared in the paper I wrote to Premier Scott on behalf of the Grain Grower women asking what number of_names his government would regard as an effective petition in favor o his reform, but at present have had no
reply. figure we will have to set one ourselvessay fifteen thousand names, and in order to secure them it will be necessary have a strong suffrage organization.
I would recommend that such of as take city papers published in Saskatoon Regina, write to them asking that che wome those cities start a suffrage society.
I believe that the first woman's frage society in Saskatchewan has already been organized at Sintaluta, by Mrs. Butler. I don't see why this society should not make itself headquarters for the province and map out the whole territory to be covered by petitioners. I believe that one man or woman in every
district could be found who would be district could be found who would be
willing to distribute literature and take willing petition form to be filled, and if the thing were done systematically it would be comparatively easy. I wish the people at Sintaluta would consider this and that Mrs. Butler would write and let me know their decision.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON
PREMIER SCOTT'S REPLY Since the above editorial was written the following reply hai
Hon. Walter Scott:-
Dear Miss Beynon:-
Owing to the almost continuofs sittings of our Legislative Assembly 1 have not until today been able to write you in We reached prorogation last evening.
1 note that it is your view that the government here is justified in claiming for woman suffrage is not sufficently large to warrant the passing of legislation and you wish to know what number of signatures we would regard as an effective

In reality the newspaper reports of
what 1 said in the House on the woman what 1 said in the House on the woman suffrage question were entirely erroneous. did point out that whem had heard on he subject by way of petition or other wise out of perhaps 160,000 or 170,000 Saskatchewan women could not be held to be a sufficiently pronounced expression; but the main reason which 1 advanced against present aetion is the fact that this Legislative Assembly holds no mandate rom the electorate of the province to basis of our franchise
$\mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{y}}$ view is this, that
nanimously wanted the if our women present Legislature could not justifiably grant the request, inasmuch as the question at the time of our last elections, so ar as 1 know, was not enentioned any of the constituencies.
1 am very pleased to have your letter to inform you of the error made in the年 inform you or the error made in the inform a person who may be instrumental in setting right the mistaken report.

Believe me,
,
Regina, Dec. 20, 1913.
MUCH MUDDLED THINKING ON SLFFRAGE
Editor, Homemakers:- 1 was pleased to read in The Guide, November
Mr. Howell's communication supposedly
against woman's suffrage. The pity, is
that he did not say more on the subject, as every expression for or against must Unfortunately the first hat or more his letter is confined to the discussion of question not at all connected with the extension of the franchise. No person, I am sure, will dispute his position as to
the wisdom of the Creator in this great the wisdom of the Creator in this great
plan or the virtue of modesty in women. plan or the virtue of modesty in women.
But why should Mr . H. fall into the error, But why should Mr. H. fall into the error,
common to the apologists of despotism, common to the apologists of despotism,
of using acknowledged truth, irrelevantly, of using acknowledged truth, irrecevantly,
to bolster up an unsound theory? The special adaptation of woman for home life is beyond the realm of argument, and just how the "superior reason" and "judicial mind" can allow itself to mix and muddle that principle with the
"individual right to vote" is" most un"individual right to vote" is most un-
accountable. At the last election in this city a lady entered Poll No. - marked her ballot, voted for a quarter million
bylaw for hospital and a half million
are weaker and the
of such advantages.
MERE MAN III.
WOLF WILLOW NOT A BACHELOR Dear Miss Beynon:-I must apologize for coming back to the Homemakers' page, as people must be weary of Wolf to monopolize space, but when Mrs. Hannah's, letter appeared, accusing me of being a bachelor, I realized that if people think that, that any force there is want them taken. Since my hand is forced in this way, $I$ announce that I am Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Wainwight, Alberta, on a homestead (22-44-8 W. 4), fifteen miles from Wainwright, ditto from Irma, ditto from Hardisty, with the Buffalo fence on one side, the Battle Hiver on the other. Thus isolated the of other papers we get, are a great diver-

## THE BOSSES SPEAK

Keep women away from the polls
For the sake of their lily-white souls For the sake of their lily-white souls, Forever forbid them to roam For the sake of the washtubs at home Let 'em tend to the clothes and grub,
Let 'em dust, let 'em bake, let 'em scrub, Let 'em raise up the girls, and boys, Let em share all your troubles and joys
But we beg, with a sob in our throat, Don't give 'em, don't give 'em the vote For they might interfere, if you please, With the three great political "B's," Whose graft we'd be sorry to loseBreweries, Brothels and Booze

Keep women away from the polls,
They vex and trouble our souls, Which they deck with their beauty and
If you go and you give 'em the vote
They'll start to get after our goat In a wholly undignified way, Which ain't like a lady, we say. so en' beg, ,em a sob in the throat, Don't give em, don't give 'em the vote They'd never give comfort or ease
To the three great political " B " Whose graft we'd be sorry to lose
Breweries, Brothels and Booze!

Sent in by a Sympathetic Contributor

$$
\begin{gathered}
b \\
\underset{w}{w}
\end{gathered}
$$

ithout education and retired quietly was no yote riot or disturbance. There or "judiciously" recorded. When she returned, after half an hour's absence her home was still intact and her husband attending to his own business. Further, she has one of the best kept homes in the city of Winnipeg.
The trite phrases, ". Home is the proper sphere of women," "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," "Honesty is proper setting and sound well, but they proper setting and sound well, but they
have absolutely no bearing on the question of the rights of the citizen to vote on public questions in which they are deeply concerned. Without wishing to be harsh or offensive I am forced to add that I have a grave suspicion that those who use such chafr are like to thinking. 1 would like to hear more
from Mr. Howell and others who imagine from Mr. Howese and others who imagine for down in their hearts, I am sure, they do not desire any special privileges
denied to others, especially those who
sion. Now the bachelors need not go around with a hunted look, feeling that they are suspected of being Woff Willow. without that. My husband had a great ha-ha when he heard me described as a rusty old bachelor.
A broader mind is prescribed for me, but I'm afraid the broadening attained by a woman such as Mrs. Hannah describes herself, who, when her husband
finds anything special or interesting calls finds anything special or interesting, calls
her attention to it," would never set the world afire, and her vote would be a duplicate of her husband's, right or wrong. Mrs. Hannah uses as an argument the fact that the jails are filled with men, to prove their wickedness., This is true, but here, in a way, man's leniency is used against him. He invariably punishes
the male offender and almost as invariably the male offender and almost as invariably
exonerates the female, and mind exonerates the emale, and mind thou, says "They that are strong should bear the burden of those that are weak." Many women, in my way of thinking,
should, in strict justice, be in jail, who
are not there. Take one or two cases of late years: In the Crippen case, them
doctor was hanged (and rightly) and the doctor was hanged (and rightly) and the
woman, who was nothing short of his woman, who was nothing short of his
accomplice, went scot free, to take up accomplice, went scot free, to take up
with other married men and wreck hom with other married men and wreck homes. her stories, according to the papers goaded that weak young man to murder, was left free to exploit herself and make a fortune on the stage. The Winnipeg woman, who, I understand, turned her own child over to be made away with,
was acquitted: also the vandalism was acquitted; also the vandalism of the
suffragettes was pretty well condoned suffragettes was pretty well condoned.
Women are shielded and excused in every conceivable way and yet they play the " "Now," quoting Mrs! Hannah, "may we ask why there are so many less men in the world than women. One reason is the result of war, another one is the low, -sinful, degraded life so many of our
men live." To lose one's life in battle men live." To lose one's life in battle
is no disgrace. "Dulce et decorum est is no disgrace. "Dulce et decorum est
pro patria mori." This silly talk of suffragettes and degenerate he-suffragettes of abolishing war is folly.
I do not believe in declaring war without good cause, but you may as well talk about disbanding the police force of our cities as of disarming the nation.
If the streets need police the nations If the streets need police, the nations
need them on a larger scale. Such wars as the American Revolution, the American Civil War, and the French Revolution, were righteous and unavoidable.
And so far as the sinful, degraded life so many men live is concerned, it is true
that they do. It is also true that they that they do. It is also true that they have female companions in their degradation. I have no family but two little boys, and I dread the day when they go out in the world and are accosted by the
corrupt, painted women who solicit the young men on the city streets, camp in the suburbs of the town, follow the remotest lumbering and mining camps, and on, even to the gory battlefield. Not white slaves, let out at the end of a chain, but deliberately and from choice, and the polls and, no doubt, solicit while they

It is true that man's moral standard is lower than woman's, but the female good women would frown on and ostracize men of a certain moral standard, to the same extent that they do women of the same class, his moral fibre might be strengthened when confronted by the danger of being banished from the society respectable women
I am putting things pretty strong, but de plume and then go to cover when my identity is known. I may be called a traitor to my sex, but $I$ have just as many male relatives as I have female, and the females are not icy statues upon a pedestal, they are just about alike-huma little boys are not mapped out for iniquity any more than if they had happened to be girls, although, perhaps, they will have more temptations. But 1 am fortunate to have in my race and connection men in whom I can confide to act for the best. We are trying to train up our two little boys to be capabe citizens, abe manage them, and I do not want them to have to assume the responsibility of supporting a wife and family or go to jail, and, at
the same time, be ruled by a female the same time, be ruled by a themal to
majority with a vote. I want them to learn the principles of government and to tell the false from the true. For instance, a measure is voted on by which
grain growers will, grain growers will, they believe, secure
an increased price for barley for brewing purposes. In a year or two the same men's wives are pulling a long face over abolishing the liquor traffic. It is doubtful, should the difference of price for the barley bin be reckoned, if they would today vote for the abolition of the liquor tratfic. I am an ardent prohibitionist
and would be sorry to raise grain for such a purpose. be wandering from my subject. but I may be wandering from my subject, attained by the women of Colorado wa,
compulsory education, and Sir R. P. compulsory education, and $\begin{gathered}\text { Continued on Page 17 }\end{gathered}$

## Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
farms for balb or ment FARM TO RENT WITH OR WITHOUT


## WE ARE LOOKING FOR FARM LANDS

 move west in the early spring．If you haveany land for sale write us at once．J．K．
Mcinnis and Sons，Kegina，Sask． CLEAR TITLE LOTS IN EXOHANGE YOR



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| :---: |
|  |  |

## POULTEY



SINGLEE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS－NELS

POULTRY（Continued）
PURE－BRED SINGLE COME WHITE LEE nornas．Unhay and ghow birds．Eatigta
non guaranteed．Mating list free．J． BRONZE TURKEYS 80.

HORSES
IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOE
 in Belgium as a weanling，and again as a
yearing．Also first at Gibson，Hlinnois in
aweepstakes，and again at Lanigan，Sask

 JAMES BURNETT，NAPINEA，MAN． Breeder of pure－br TWENTY MULE AND HORSE COLTS，AGE one to four．Registered Spanish Jack，age
sii．Registered Clydesdale Stallion，age
three．Prices right．Ed．Ferris，Sperling， TO STALLION OWNERS－IF YOUR HORSE did not prove satisfactory during pa
neason，now in the time to treat him serder to ensure good reaultan next your．
orave treated horsen for sixteen yeara on

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FARMS，LIVE STOCK，POULTRY，SEED GRAIN？
The Grain Growers＇Guide has the largest paid circulation，reaches the best class of farmers，and is
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noxious weeds．
nacked
ner bushel，f．o．b．Coaldale，Alta．

An like any of above will
An ad．like any of the above will run in The Grain Growera＇Guide reaching over 33,000 farmers，for four weeks at the cost of 4 cents per word Ger issue， 88 cents per insertion，or $\$ 3.50$ for the month．
Get busy and see what you have to sell，write out your ad．，enclose money GRAIN GROWERS＇GUIDE，WINNIPEG，MAN．

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ion Fair Brandon．Peter Kahler，Moline Man．
 WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS，FROM IM ported stock．Can supply uurelated paira
Toma，$\$ 5 ;$ Hens，$\$ 4$. Mrk．A．D．Naismith
Wawines，Man PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG
 ROSE COMB SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE

PENS AND COC KERELS TRUE TO TYPE AN Color S．C．White．and Brown Leghorns，S．C
Buf Orpingtons R．R．R．I．Reds．Sicilian But
Cup ，heHIBITIO
 PURE BRED TMPORTED W，WYANDOTTE

SINGLE COMB BROWN AND WHITE LEG horn Cockerelk．Good birds．Quick sale．
one dollar，each．Alfred Averill，Clanwi．
liam，Man．
generation．My treatment，if followed
per inntructions，
 J．Wilhelm．
Coon．Rask．

## FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE CHEAP－ 40 H．P．GAAR－SCOT plowing engine，used three neanong thresh Good as new．Will take．ntock an part pay
ment，or new Yord automobile．Can fur ment，or new Yord automobile．Can fur
ninh ateam plow and neparator with above，
if denired．Apply to Mosiman Bron．，Guern AUTOMATIC FANNING MILL FEED Guaranteed to feed sny grain evenly over
the sieves．Straw or chaff will not clog．In creases the eapacity one－third and does bet
ter work．Thoman Parker，Box 40 ，Rapid
City，Man．
START YOUR GABOLTRE ENGINE IB stantly in coldent weather．Yull instrue
tiona one dollar．Money back if won＇
work．Johnston， 9 Roncesvalles Building

## SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE WANT PLACE OF trast on farm or ranch．Thoroughly ex perienced Man first－clank with registered
ntock miking．ete．Wife good cook and
hounekeeper．steady and reliable．Liberty end of January．Box 153，Gleichen，Alta． and deliver milk in town．A．Larkon，Car
man，Man．


## [130 WISCONSIN Hudimion flici



If Ordered Toggther We send both machines for BOTH freight and duty charges to any R. R. station warehouse in Winnipeg warehouses in Winnipeg,
Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. tation. Hot water heat, etween, double glass doors, Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thernometera, lamps, egg testers-ready to use when you get them.

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## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully

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Ayrshires and Berkshires
For immediate sale, z young bulls, fit for
service, sirim by bor our stoek bull
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Doulas $S$ Nell Douglas swell,
producing dams.
BERKSHIRES-Two grand q year old boars, also a number of young pigs, , 10 to to 14
weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders
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early. Will not ship anything that won't give
satiden
J. J. RICHARDS \& SON
odands Stock Farm, RED DEER, Slock Farm, RED DE
Long Distance Phone.

## Farming for Profit

thoroughly. Over the spout tie securel the thumb of an old kid glove and with darning needle pierce holes in the kid part of it into the teapot, and when i flows through the spout into the thumb an excellent imitation of the maternal teat will be formed, which the foal will suck promptly. Let him have half a
teacupful every hour at first. It is a eacuprul every hour at first. it is Lime water is helpful at all times and castor oil may be used in checking th scours which so frequently trouble hand fed foals. The quantity of diluted milk should be increased with the growin needs of the animal, and gradually fu mink substituted. Gruels made by boilskins by passing the pulp throurh sieve are helpful, as is the jelly made by oiling linseed oil meal Cooked whe middlings or low-grade flour may also be used." As Johnstone says: "The rearing of a motherless foal is mostly in the man or woman who essays the job.' POULTRY SHOLLD HAVE GREEN Nothing will keep poultry in healthy good and varied supply of green feed On a great many farms the poultry hav plenty of free range and green feed during summer, but in winter they are closely shut up and this period of the year merely for them a season of unhappy to arrive with the spring. me poultryman who wishes to mak no profit in fowls it is the fault of their owner) should not neglect to supply them with an ample supply of good juicy vegetables or green feed during the winter months. If there is a supply of
potatoes on the farm which are small and potatoes on the farm which are seiled, and when mixed with some bran form a very desirable ration. Beets and mangels are easily kept in the root cellar all winter and when sliced and fed to fowl are firs class aids to health and productiveness Cabbage and turnips also make excellent green feed, onions are also good, and when veg olover hay form excellent sub alfalua or clover hay form excellent sub meal, is one of the best foods obtainable for poultry, only it should not be thrown into the pen or run in a loose state; better method being to pack in a wire basket or trough and the fowls will
pick the leaves and eliminate the waste pick the leaves and eliminate the waste
which is sure to take place if fed to them which is sure to take place if Many poul-
scattered over the ground. Man rymen in the West from any other kind of ration.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD KEEP HEEP
According to the United States De partment of Agriculture, there should be
$300,000,000$ sheep on the American arms, whereas last year's figures only how one-sixth of that number, or round figures $52,000,000$, or about hal sheep or every one of the population he only hope of cheaper meat in Americ is not by the upkeep of large flocks and herds, but by every farmer raising and keeping a few sheep on his farm. It has always been generally taken for granted that land unsuitable for raising crops will keep sheep, but according to the case. As in Britain, it is coming to be recognized that the question is not high priced lands, but whether one can afford to keep high priced lands without sheep.

MIXED FARMING CAR ARRANGED O TOUR THE PROVINCE
Mixed Farming Car" will be perated over the Canadian Pacific Rai way and the Canadian Northern Rairway, and from February 23 to March 1 This car is authorized by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and will be directed from the Agricultural College. It will be fitted with weed samples and
samples of all the official grades of grain samples of all the official grades of grain
and grasses. Each car will have a lantern, which will be used in illustrating the various lectures. The slides to be
foundation animals of the various breed of live stock, together with the present
day champions at the large exhibitions. day champions at the large exhibitions. will be the different phases of field husbandry and the growing of vegetables,
mall fruits and shelter-belts. Dairying will also be taken up. Among thos giving instructions will be A. Blackstock 3. S. A., animal husbandry lecturer in th and J. Tinline, B. S. A., superintendent nd J. Tinline, B. S. A., superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm; George H ones, B. S. A., assistant to Professo Bedford in the work of the new Manitoba Demonstration Farms; Robert Whiteman B. S. A., late of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and others from the College staff from time to time. E. Ward Jones, superintendent of extension work for the
Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture and the
Agricultural College, has charge of the arrangements, both as to equipment and program, and will be present on either of the cars as much as possible.
The itineraries of these cars are fixed to stop at places which have otherwise way of practically no assistance in the way of speakers and demonstrators. his list have held seed fairs, and in that way have received practically the same instruction as will be given from thi train. Again, a few places not mentioned in these lists had visits from the "Better Farming" special train last June

Lyleton, Jan.R. Itinerary
Lyleton, January 6; Waskada, January ; Killarney, January 10; Cartwright January 12; Crystal City, January 13 La Riviere, January 14; Darlingford January 15; Morden, January 16; Plum Coulee, January 17; Rosenfeld, January 18; Fanneystelle, January 21; Culross, January 22; St. Claude, January 23; Rathwell, January 24 ; Cypress River January 26; Treesbank, January 27
Methven, January 28; Carroll, January 29; Souris, January 30; Alexander, Febru ary 2; Griswold, February 3; Oak Lake February 4; Virden, February 5; Har grave, February 6; Elkhorn, February 7 Kirkella, February 9; McAuley, February 9; Douglas, February 11; Sidney, February 12; MacGregor, February 13; Bagot, Keyes, February 24; Arden, February 25 Neepawa, Februav y 26; Franklin, February 27; Newdale, February 28; Binscarth, March 2; Birtle, March 3; Kelloe, March 4; Minnedosa, March 5; La Salle, March 6; Emerson, March 9; Dominion City March 11; Otterburn, March 12
C.N.R. Itinerary
January $5 ;$ Valley R Ethelbert, January 5 ; Valley River,
January 6: Minitonas, January 7; Swan River, January 8; Benito, January 9 Kenville, January 10; Durban, January 12; Bernie, January 14; Eden, January 15 Berlin, January 16; Hallboro, January 17; Lavinia. January 19; Cardale, January 20; Isabella, January 21; McConnell, January 22; Neepawa, January 24; Oak-
burn, January 26; Elphinstone, January burn, January 26; Elphinstone, January January 31; Shellmouth, February 3; Ochre River, February 5; MeCreary February 6; G!enella, February 7; Elie, February 9; Oakville, February 10; Letel lier, February 23; St. Jean, February $4 t$ Lowe Farm, February 25: Myrtle. Febru ary 26; Rosebank, February 27; Somerse, February 28; Elgin, March 2; Minto
March 3; March 5 ; Dunrae, March 4 , Baldur, March 6; Scarth March 5; Baldur, March 9: Cromer, March 10; Woodnorth March 11; Ladysmith, March 12; Rosen Mare, March
another way

e to break off our engagement? She-No, to court

## Breeders' Notes

THE ABERGELDIE STOCK FARM : One has to travel a long way, even in to find a place where everything is kept in such good order, and where so much of in such good order, and where so much of
good ordinary common sense plays the principal part in the farming operations, as on the Abergeldie Stock Farm, owned by John R. Hume, of Sousis, Man. Driving in from the roadway to the
farm-yard one is struck with the tidiness of the place. There are no machinery or wagon boxes lying around, you have
to look for them in the implement shed; to look for them in the implement shed; no old posts or untidy wood-pile, these
are where they should be, piled up at the are where they should be, piled up at the
back of the buildings. What you do notice, however, is a well set off compact group of buildings, splendidly fitted up,
in good repair and lately painted, surin good repair and lately painted, surrounded by a high and dense windbreak,
beyond which the farm is divided off into forty or fifty acre fields, fenced with Page wire, and here are found the stock. A herd of over fifty head of pure bred
Aberdeen Angus cattle, raised from the Aberdeen Angus cattle, raised from the
good foundation stock supplied by the good foundation stock supplied by the
Glencarnock herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, is kept and from this herd there is a good surplus of young bulls and heifers
to sell every year.
In the adjoining field is found a flock of Shropshire sheep, a number of them just arrived from one of the large Ontario breeders, and here also the surplus stock
add considerably every year to the revenue add considerably every year to the revenue and looking through the hog houses, a fine lot of Berkshires, headed by a good fine lot of Berkshires, headed by a good donald, take up one's attention, and these are also money makers.
The hogs have the run of a rape field, sown about the last of June and on which they are. put about the end of July or beginning of August, and here they hold sway till freeze-up, although in addition to rape the young stuff are also fed chops. Dent variety was standing in ar'-west this is brought in as required and fed to the cattle.
The land carries a wheat crop for four seasons, and is then put into corn, which is sown with an ordinary seeder in rows
three feet apart and harvested with a corn three feet apart and harvested with a corn binder.
The manure from the stock is put back on the land, although it is piled up and well rotted first, and a striking example of wheat on land well man
All the grain grown is sold for seed and two striking facts about this farm, which can rarely be said of Western farms, are, first, there is a good implement shed and all the implements are put carefully away after use; secondly, and this fact is even of more importance than the other, there is not a wild oat on the place.
J. H. LAYCOCK'S HOLSTEINS Jos. H. Laycock, of Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta., although he is just
starting up a herd of good Holsteins on his own account, is by no means unknown to the lovers of this great dairy breed. As a partner with his father, Thos. Laycock, of Braeside Stock Farm, Calgary, who sold his well known herd Calgary, a couple of years ago, Mr. Lay. cock, Jr., made good his reputation as a
breeder of the well-known black and white breed. After taking a course a Guelph last year Mr. Laycock purchased Bonnie Brae Farm, at Okotoks, on which he erected a fine dairy barn, 72 ft . x
48 ft., fitted with the latest fixtures, and set out on his own account to perpetuate the work of breeding and rais had begun. Bringing up a car lot of specially selected pure-breds from Eastern Canada, and picking up here and there a few choice cows and heifers, Mr Laycock has now a herd of some sixty head, headed by Korndyke de Kol Palastine,", a bull imported from the States. With these animals he secured 37 prizes at the Calgary and Edmonton Summer fairs last year. At the Cal gary Fat Stock Show last month he won st and 2nd prizes in the milk tests for heifers under 36 months, with a couple $1,200 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk during the month of He is now offering for sale a fine 3 . year old bull, "Rideau Bell's Calamity

Son,", out of a cow which gave $191 / 2$
lbs. of butter in 7 lbs. of butter in 7 days as a two-yearold, and also the second prize bull calf
at Calgary last year, now ready vice, as well as a number of breeding vice, as well as a number of breeding
cows up to six years old, and a few heifers. Write Mr. Laycock and get this prices and terms, and kindly mention The Guide.

## HUNTER'S HORSES

## W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alta., one of

 Percherons, Shires and Belgians in Western Canada, has again this year in his barns at Olds a goodly collection of youngstallions and mares of the above named stallions
breeds.

## breeds. Amon

Among his Percherons, which range in are horses, big and alert, standing on deep wide round feet, elastic pasterns and wide flat cordy legs, the younger stuff showing every sign of growth and development. Belgians and Shires run from three
The Bel
years up, the former of the popular deep years up, the former of the popular deep
chested, strong-backed type while chested, strong-backed type, while the
latter show lots of substance bone and clean cut joints. The Clydesdales are a nice lot, from
two years up, animals, with a wealth of good flat bone and fine silky feather.

Many of the animals from this stable were prize-winners at both Calgary and Edmonton last year, and, together with a fine bunch of females, Mr. Hunter has a nice aggregation to choose a good horse
from. from.
If any of The Guide readers want
good horse they might get in touch with good horse they might get in touch with
Mr. Hunter and get his terms and prices. STOUT'S PERCHERONS John H. Stout, of Westbourne, Man., one of the most popular horsemen who
ever handled Percherons in Manitoba, has at present some sixteen head from two years up to four in his barns, and a right good lot they are. Some of them will be seen at the winter fairs this spring, and they will not be far out of the money either. They lave all got frame and
under-pinning, muscle and balance of build and handle their feet well.
Among the older horses is
Among the older horses is "Acris," a
mover: "Crown " "Ottawa," a sensational mover: "Crown," four years old, by the
same sire and half brother to "Marmont," same sire and half brother to "Marmont,
who was champion Percheron at Brandon Winter Fair last year; and another specially good four year old, "Jupiter," sire Sonak II.
Mr. Stout has also some good Percheron
mares and several Shire horses mares and several Shire horses which he
is offering for sale.
R. P. STANLEY IMPORTING PERR. P. Stanley, of Moosomin, Sask., one of the largest importers of Percherons in Saskatchewan, is at present over on the
other side of the line getting together other side of the line getting together a
new importation ready for the spring trade.
Mr. Stanley's reputation for good big
Percheron stallions is well Percheron stallions is well known: he has now as well as a couple of Belgians and a Hackney, while there is a string of over twenty-five choice breeding Percheron mares.
HOLSTEINS SELL WELL

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL Johnston Bros., of Huntingdon, Que.,
report that at their recent report that at their recent sale of pure
bred and grade Holsteins, some remarkable prices were realized for grades. Every
grade cow in the herd brought over $\$ 100$, and one reached the record price of $\$ 275$. The latter was pronounced a "peach." bred blood in her veins, and was of fine

## bred blood dairy type.

She would average 60 lbs. a day for 300 day allowing a 65 day rest for the benefit of herself and offspring.
The pure bred cows were of good dairy type, with promise were being deep milkers, but they were young, three
being two-year o'ds and one a four year heing two-year ods and one a four-year
old. The following are the averages made at this sale pure the averages averaged 8340; pure bred yearlings averaged 8220 ; pure bred calves averaged
8130 ; grade cows averaged $\$ 160$; yearlings averager $\$ 56$ : grade calves y averaged $\$ 3.5$.


Oak Bluff Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs
Call at the Farm and make your Selection JAMES YULE, Manager
H. L. EMMERT, Prop., 275 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.


SEE THE O.I.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY



Pure Bred Clydesdales

 imported atock. All thoroughly acelimated. Bizo,
quality, action and soundness. Torms to suit bugors. Farm 10 miles west of Oalgary. Parties wishing to
see the stock will be taken out in car. Writo for
W. S. HERRON, 1202 FIRST ST. E., CALGARY, Alta.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calven ready for Spring service, sired by our
champion bull sir Pietertje do
 and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice fomales,
due to frenhen mhortly, an well as atock of all agos. BROOKSIDE MTCHENER BROS.


## Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the beat blood to be found. Aiso a number of young cows, good
milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at dominion Fair this year. GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Graln Exchange, Wiamipeg

## Ship us your Cattle and Hogs

 Send us consignments of your Cattic and Hogs and we will sell them at the best prevailing market prices. We know the trade and its best markets. That is our business. Farmers and Ranchers-send us your addremses and we will send you our Weekly Market Report and Quotations.
A. H. MAYLAND, Commission Merchant alberta stock yards Drawer S calgary, alta.

Glencarnock Stock Farm


 Sunt. D. MeGREGOR, BRA NDON

RUGBY BERRSHIRES
We are offering yearling boars, yearling sows; just bred oo imported boar. A number of mature sows due to farrow in November.

Dalosa Bonbright's Christmas Gift
the package. Dally's fingers trifled with the string. Bonbright glanced at her father to see if she would be allowed to "Chen it before them all.
Day," suggested Rench, with Christmas
Dook.
Dally lifted the bundle in fingers that hook - it had lain up to this time in her ap, where her father tossed it-and suddenly dropped it again. She got to
her feet and went uncertainly toward
the ladder-like stair which led to the oft where she slept.
"I'll put hit away," she quavered.
There was a swift flicker in the eyes of the intruder; and the Bonbrigh that Rench misdoubted there were sight, and that he now looked to what action his daughter might take to re-
solve that uncertainty. The back of solve that uncertainty. The back
Homer Bonbright's head felt chilly Dally passed behind him, that bundle stirred, turned, and half rose

## "I thort I heard ol' Bell gi

he said apologetieally
aised that lo raised that long, clear note which had
named him. "Hello!" cried a voice from the front.
Bonbright sprang to open, never
doubting that itt doubting that itiwas to his own kin and helpers. The wide-flung door showed, in the square of darkness, two dripping Culp, standing behind their shoulders. "We's comin' over from Sard's house, an' the rain ketched us," began Pin
Rench, who seemed to be spokesman. Come in. Come in, gentlemen. air sho'ly welcome," said the master of "Dally, kin ye find a cheer fer yer folks "This hyer'll a-visitin" ${ }^{\text {w }}$ "ink Rench shoving the wool into a heap and castin himself down upon it. "Hope I don' interfere with yo' work none," as the old woman rose and struck her cards together, preparatory to hanging them up.
"We-all don't act the hog about water
every time," suggested one of the Rench every time," suggested one of the Rench
boys who had not yet spoken, as he boys who had not yet spoken, as he
stood upon the hearthstone and shook his wet garments. "Good fire ye,
hyer-must ' $a$ ' been lookin' fer us." With the advent of the younger men even Floyd Bonbright-trustful, slow to anger, careless, over-secure in his per-
fect courage-began to look about him for possible defense. This contingent while seemingly unarmed, like old man Rench, had evidently been drinking, and they did not keep to the proprieties o
the feud, as he had done. His behavior while curious, had not been markedly offensive; but plainly their idea was offift quarrel and a short reckoning. Father and son observed regretfully and almost at the same instant, that old man Rench was between them and the squirrel guns on the rack over the door
The ears of both were strained for sound of the expected reenforcements. Could of the expected reenforcements. if help were on the way? drawled Gaffin finally. "An' I p'intedly believe Brother Bonbright'll be glad to git shet of us. Did you-all boys come, afoot? Reckon I better call my nag; and he mov Ill Dis Dion the ladder's foot, clutching her Christmas the ladder's foot, clutching her Christma
gift, staring with strange eyes at invading kin. Now Bonbright, glancin swiftly about to seek the genesis of
Gaffin's singular retreat, saw the girl's Gaffin's singular retreat, saw the girl's
skirts vanishing into the attic. He took skirts vanishing into the attic. He cook it that this announced the odds were stil only two to one, and the Bonbrights would be fighting on their own ground. Above-stairs,
The trivial sound roared along Homer Bonbright's nerves like a cannon.

## III

Old Rench opened the front door, stepped outside, and whistled three times. As though in answer to his signal, several men rode up to the fence, long
rifle-barrels over their shoulders gleaming wet in the light from the cabin.
"That you, Pap Rench?"
reckless young voice. "We's out afterafter coon-say, was it coon we's after, Buck?"

## "h-huh; coon," from another mounted

## "An" <br> , the weather got too much for

 Disguise was all but dropped now or the intermittent illumination from the open door showed that each new-comer carried two rifles. Suddenly Floyd Bonbright's tall form shouldered way. He strode out among the armed and mounted men, his yellow head mark ing him to the terrified eyes of father and ",'
"'Light an' come in, boys!" he cried, slapping a familiar hand upon the leader'
horse. Fearn Rench jerked the bridle-rein laughed out debonairly, with a sudden flashing of white teeth. "My nag shies ef you put your hand 'bout his head
like that," growled the rider half sheepishly Whar's Dally?
Perhaps this inquiry may have con in the raid had been to drive the Bon brights forth to the guns of their enemies If this were so, he had been out-faced and unable to accomplish it.
"Ye better 'light an' come in, like Floyd says," he advised. "Ain't no use
playin' you're Ham, Sham, an' Japhet playin' you're,
They trooped across the threshold grinning, man in shut the door and dropped the great bar across it-"to keep out the rain," he explained, with a guffaw. Floyd Bonbright walked among them without turning his head or flinching from the close contact which their number now made necessary. He tossed a great
armful of lightwood knots upon the fire, and the roaring flame showed the dim interior full of armed Renches, with Mother Bonbright, her husband, and
Floyd crowded well to the corner farthes rom the door wemmed in by the hearth, and flanked by the ladder. Dally was nowhere to be seen.
"Find seats, gentlemen," urged Homer Bonbright's suave tones. His keen glance probed the square of darkness into which the ladder vanished. If Dally was up there opening her Christmas gift she
might widow herself without waiting her father and brothers to begin the errand upon which they had evidently come; for he indulged no doubts as to
what had formed the core of that roll what had
of calico.

Meantime, the Renches were discover ing that it was not easy to murder an old man and his wife and their one un-point-blank with level, smiling eyes Without first finding something to rouse the blood-thirst, it seemed impossible to In the pause, while life and death gamed silently, the rain cried down the
gulch like the weeping of women and gulch like the weeping of women and
children; the wind rose and yelled above children; the wind rose and yelled above had their blood-feud, also, which must this night be settled; the cabin rocked to its rage, but the inmates noted not a all. Gaffin turned with a muttered demand
to those behind him; each man who bore two guns passed his extra weapon to
his neighbor. Homer Bonbright selected his neighbor. Homer Bonbright selected
the long iron poker with his eye and the long iron poker with his eye and
once more glanced backward toward the ladder.
Dally was descending. She had opened her Christmas gift. The blood-red folds were swathed about head and shoulder they covered her right arm and hand.
"Pappy!" she cried in a shaking voice,
which vainly strove to sound natural and which vain!y strove to sound natural and
unafraid-"pappy, I thort you'd like to unafraid- "pappy, I thort you'd like to
see how yo, Christmas gif' sets me off!" see how yo' Christmas gif' sets me off!'
Old $f$ Bonbright could have throttled her. It was not for himself alone that he trembled with contained fury; here were the two beings he loved best the lusty son of his age. Death confronted them, and this Jezebel, close on the flank cut off the last hope. Under the fold of gay calico he divined the weapon.
Perhaps her coming tad Perhaps her coming had been the one
thing waited for. "Th'ow up yo hands!" thing waited for. "Thow up yo hands!"
shouted old Reneh, dropping the rifle his shouted old Reneh, dropping the rifle his
son had given him till its barrel pointed at Homer Bonbright's breast. There was no instant left for Bon-
bright to debate between dying then and there and letting his enemies torture $h$.
out of existence. But Dally's arm shot suddenly forward, levelling the pistol mas gift. said. Steadied by the stress of action, her voice, which had trembled, rang out sharp and peremptory. "Ef you do I'll
shoot you. Jeff and the others can kill me afterward-but that don't make no differ-I'll git you fust!" Bonbright's soul. They were tome Bonbright's soul. They were to dieall; but they were to be spared the treachery of this woman whom his son

As they stood thus, the aggressors with the barred door at their back, the victims
pressed to the wall on the farther side of the cabin, there burst upon the ear of all a clamor which would not be dewhich seemed to be of the storm, and yet The Bonbright storm.
The Bonbright cabin hung against the steep side of the mountain like a swallow' lay what had been the bed of Lost You could reach from the Loste Creek window, near the chimney, and touch the earth of the steep mountain-wall more than three feet from the sill. This opening, like those in most such cabins, had been closed with a wooden shutter but when Floyd was making things bonny for his bride he had carried up from
Hepzibah and set in place a tiny fourHepzibah and set in
paned sash of glass.

## Dally, on the

leveled unflinchingly at her father weapon glance rove an instant to this window.
"Mother!"
While the words sounded, the panes were driven in as if by bullets and pikes. A jet of roaring water leaped after the splintering glass. Lost Creek was coming owners. "The dam! The dam! Hit's busted" yelled old Rench, letting fall his gun and whirling toward the door.
The trigger caught upon his clothing, the weapon was discharged, and a shriek of agony over by the door told that its
bullet had found a mark among his own bullet had found a mark among his own
following. The water reached midleg as the old man spoke, hammering his knees with the boulders that its scour brought down
The three Bonbrights had been hemmed into the small corner beyond the hearth, the ladder close at hand. The first inrush of water hurled past them, leaving them
almost dry-shod. It was not until the tide struck against the further wall combed up, seethed back, and rushed into the fireplace, rising as though pent "Come up, that they were in danger. Dally continued to cry.
Homer Bonbright seized his wife in his long arms and thrust her toward the ladder. If the door held, the house itself
must go; yet such safety as there was lay must go; $y$
in the loft.
On the hearth the fire and the intruding water had set up their primordial war fare, throwing forth an instant cloud of steam and ashes. The room was in pitchy darkness, except as some rifle was dis charged when its owner stumbled or fought for footing. These flashes showed the Renches struggling in the water,
while one and another of them cried out while one and another of them cried out
with sobs or with oaths, according to his with sob
As Homer with his wife reached the ladder he felt himself lifted by that young giant, his son, and tossed with
groping hands against the rungs. Below groping hands against the rungs. Below upon wall fight raged; the water beat a cataract leaping through the small window, hurtling across the room, and battling for an outlet. This tide carried stones and debris; and while it was not, could keep his feet in it, nor when it had knocked him down long survive the terrible mauling which it administered. Floyd came up the ladder last, wet to the waist and fresh from a struggle in the black dark with some unidentified Rench who would not believe that safety
lay in the direction of the Bonbrights even if it was the direction which took Dalosa brought a candle and matche from the bureau at her bed-head. The little wavering flame, continually blown
out by the wind which this tide of death out by the wind which this tide of death
brought with it, showed them, as the
four crouched together at the ladder
way and gazed down into way and gazed down into the raging
caldron of the lower room, that the was not above four feet on the lintel when it burst the barred door open and sprang
roaring forth. When this
Renches able to walk, and they fled four the retreating water, leaving fled after stream flowing from window to door,
and the cabin cumbered with silent groaning men.

These were young, unseasoned fighter on the chance that the Bonbrights Ev be alone, at their mercy, and that the might feed full their spite upon the the they could inspire. If the wild str which slept in their blood roused and called for murder, murder it should have but good, safe killing of those who could
make no reprisals. The soaking make no reprisals. The soaking and pounding they got, pent in a trap of their
own closing, soon quenched such ardor as this. Perhaps, too, the facing of puny malice seem contemptible even themselves.
Pink-you Come hack her, Jeff! You brothe Pink-you Sardis Culp! Walk yo'se'ts back into this hyer cabin and tote out Mother Bonbright started down thed ladder, declaring, "I'm gwine to loo after then there men myse'f. The bed we're bound to do 'ceppin' up here; bu "No, we hain't," growled old Bon-
bright. "Nary step do ye go dow bright. "Nary step do ye go down
there, S'lome;" and he drew her sharpl there, S'lome;" and he drew her sharply
back. "Most on 'em is gittin' up an'll be able to walk out on their two feet "We don't want yo, he'p," gnarl Jeff, who was tearing a shirt-sleeve in strips to bind up his father's bleeding seemed to hold the Bonbrights responsible for the conduct of the creek-" will jest
let us have enough of the road we'll go home an' stay thar'.

These men would have dragged Natur her hand for their theft. And so the had crept up into her remote strong hold, far in the lap of the ancient mountains, where she lives alone, wrapped
in solitude and cold and mist, hatching her plans, brooding upon the things that are to be.
They had They had sought and digged in the the way in which Lost Creek's silver feet must run. Nature set those rocks ther when time was young; yet, as is her cu tom, absorbed in her august affairs, she took no note of their meddling; she let them filch the stream, sent the water down, according to her law, to turn Rench mill, even as she had so lon
turned a Bonbright mill-what was to her?
But, so it chanced, when they would
have added murder to their theft whe they stood confronting their intende victims, came the hour for her reckoning, when she would wipe out the insults
which had been offered her. In the night which had been offered her. In the night and the storm she came down the moun-
tain-side, on viewless feet tain-side, on viewless feet, lightning
playing about her hair, the winds flying playing about her hair, the winds flying again by her law, she rolldat it and hurled again by her law, she rolld it and hurle
it through the windou up o them, with
most of the rocks which had made its bed The wrecks of her vengeanse, a groan
ing cavalcade, had already started down ing cavalcade, had flready started dow
the mountain befide a stream, whic flowed in the centre of the trail.
morrow the Bonbrights might sue for morrow the Bonbrights might sue
her favor by restoring her boundarie her favor by restoring her bound race and once more filling pond and rase. whoso would descend Little Turkey
Track that Christmas Eve must be willing to walk beside the mad water
Old Rench was the last one out. A they helped their leader forth, having glance once more at his daughter, wher she leaned down from the ladder, weapo in hand, to see that the vanquished behaved themsel ves. ${ }^{\text {LLook at' 'er," he mourned; "she }}$ got that caliker coat I had to buy he wropped 'round her yit. Ever' one our guns 's been under water, an sue wasn't no part o' her Christmas gif!'"

WHY HE REFUSED

## Refused to accept his degree,

Refused to accept his degree,
For," said he, "'tis enough to be Fiddle
Without being Fiddle, D. D." on the lintel whater there were fou
and they fled after leaving
window Christmaters. Bonbrights would e upon the terror blood roild strain and
blod er it should have-
of those who could it in a soaking and of their
nched such ardor
in , the faceng of temptible even Walk yoo'se'fs alled Dally started down the
gwine to look myse'f. The beds we kin." rowled old Bon-
do ye go down drew her sharply
yo down gittin up an'll
their two feet. he'p,", snarled a shirt-sleeve in
father's bleeding orights responsible
creek-" will jest the road we'll go dragged Nature . And so they remote strong. alone, wrapped the things that id digged in the reek's silver feet et, as is her cus-
ugust affairs, she neddling; she let sent the water
l law, to turn a he had so long vhen they would their intended eout the insults
er. In the night down the moun-
feet, lightning, the winds flying lud it and hurled ipon them, with
tady nade its bed.
geange, a groanthe trail. To-
might sue for her boundaries the road, and Little Turkey
must be willing mast
forth, having d, he turned to daughter, where ladder, weapon
the vanquished rourned; "she's had to buy her water, an' she', pistol thot
ristmas gif

USED :d Fiddle degree,

## Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

## U.F.A. MISSIONARY

 Another new union just started is at Red Deer Union, with H. WilloughbyGreenhill as secretary, who reports that the branch will not likely exceed more
than twenty members or so. But they are organizing another local to the East
that will be larger, it is expected, and as
the members will be able to work in the members will be able to work in
with the Bottrell Union, they should
be able to do good work, particularly enthusiastic U. F. A. man and is only
ust recovering from a bad fall from a horse, yet he says"If you will let me

RESURRECTION OF NOBLE Noble Local, No. 366, after being dead or nearly a year has been revived to good effect, with over a dozen new memeffected on November 28 and $\mathbf{W}$. effected on November 28 and Wm . Isaac
was elected President. A discussion took place on the subject of proportional instructed to write for additional information on the matter. Then secre ary says: "We are strongly in favor this point. The main thing is to get are doing nicely and I trust that we shall be successful in our canvass, but the country around us has not been parcelled land is held by a few men, who have their own elevators,"

Altorado Union, No. 268, sends in the
tion. We have about eighty members doing a rushing business - the A. P P At the organization meeting of the new
Raven Vnion, Raven nion,
the chair, with Arthur 0 . Cole as secretary.
After a speech by the chairman, explaining the objects and doings of the I.F.A.,
extracts were read from the constitution,
and a list of members was then opened The following business was then trans acted by the subseribed members:
Moved by J. H. Miller, and seconded, unanimously. Geo. Troyer was elected
vice-president. Arthur O. Cole was appointed secretary-treasurer. It wa
decided to call the union Raven. The date or 19 in the after which the meeting adjourned.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { meeting adjourned, } \\
& \text { IRTHIR O. COLE, }
\end{aligned}
$$

An important meeting of the Glenada Local t nion, No. 518, was held on Novem ber 20. Many matters were taken up Circular No . 12 regarding proportional
representation, pork packing plant, Midget flour mills, and elevators, were highly endorsed by the members of this local Our local and Fairacres have decided on an elevator to be erected at Oyen for next year's crop. Having consulted our organelevator is also under consideration, we are having the necessary papers signed up We have also ordered three carloads of
coal from Drumheller, Alta., f.o.b. Oyen $\$ 5.30$ per ton. A Midget flour mil! somewhere on the line of the C:N.R. is being considered by the local.
W. BYLER,

As a farmer of this province you should be a member of the Tnited Farmers of Alberta. The aim of the association is
to promote and protect the interests of to promote and protect the interests of
all farmers in every possible way. the benefits of the work already accom plished. Why not line ip with your
fellow farmers to aid in maintaining it fellow farmers to aid in maintaining its activities and enhancing usefulness by
adding to its strength and increasing its adding to its strength and increasing it power and revenue?
"Over 14,000 farmers are members of the association, which is governed by an all legislation both at Ottawa and in th provincia! governments. Should any bill inimical to the interests of the farmers
be introduced it is opposed with all the strength our organization can give and each year legislation is initiated in the interests of the farmers and the com-
munity. "During the last session of the pro-
vincial government several important piecés of legislation, which will prove of benefit to the farmers, were passed as
a result of the work of the I.F.A. These include the 'Act to "Incorparate the
Farmers' Elevator Co,' 'The Act Respect ing Agreements for the Sale of Farm Ma-
chinery,' chinery,' The Act providing for a Measure
of Direct Legislation," "The Act for the Incorporati

## "'Theres are many other matters in

## which the association is trying to prove

 itself a benefit to you some importanwork has been done towards a solution of the farmers' present difficulty in obtaining proper financial assistance,
which is necessary if they are to employ which is necessary if they are to employ
the best method of farming. Much work the best method of farming. Much work
still remains to be done in this matter also in the matter of having machinery notes changed so that payments become due at a later date than at present, thus enabling the farmer to hold his grain and avoid the annual congestion resulting
from the forced sale of a large portion of the crop immediately it is threshed
"Part of the future work of the associ tion will undoabtedly be the building up of an organization with modern methods for the collection and distribution of farm produce in general, which will enable the
farmers of Alberta to compete with their
organized rivals of other countries. These
meeting on the evening of December 5 W. R. McFall acted as chairman in the report of the year's work was read by the secretary. As our members cover moved by Jas. Sergeant that we form into two unions, but after some discussion it was decided to remain in one union for atternately at Altorado and Doondale. The elevator question was discussed and a resolution passed to try and secure an on the Lethbridge-Weyburn line, to be The election of officers resulted as follows The election of officers resuited as follows
President, P. E. Baker; vice-president W. R. McFall; secretary-treasurer, H Duncan, G. W. Green, Roy Hearn and
M. W. Wink. It was also decided to send four delegates to the annual con

Stretton Union, No. 17, particularly request that attention be drawn once more this next convention, which was held over from the last convention. It reads as
follows: "That sub-section 3 of section
5 of the constitution be amended to read as follows:- "To elect by ballot from duly aceredited delegates present at the convention, and
who must be bona fide working farmers, the board of directors, etc., ete."
They particularly request that the following resolution be also printed i
the Alberta section of The Guide:in special meeting assembled, hereby which is being meted out to the striking miners of Vancouver Island, and cal upon the minister of justice to appoint
an independent commission to investigate the conditions which prevail on the said copy be sent to the Alberta section of The Guide, with a special request that t be printed therein."
The old Wolf Creek Inion has reported under a new name and now appears Craigmyle Union, No. 42. Enquiries ar Mr. Sidney Brook reports:-"This loca is getting stronger and has all promise of
becoming a Co-operative Supply Associa-
S.GU1D
and many more things whieh wo have not space to mention here must be of benefit
to the farmers. To accomplish this work we need your moral support and as much active support as your circumstances will permit you to give. Come and help us to forward this farmers' moyement. You can play your part on payment of 81 which it is most convenient for you to

The above circular is being sent out by Carbon Vnion and has been sent to the
Central office for suggestions. We have only one suggestion to make and that is that all our unions take it up and send the letter to all non-members of the union in their district. Would it not be a good idea if a systematic campaign
were inaugurated in the New Year throughout the province, making use of

Gunion? We are having a large number of graph and if any of our secretaries would
like a supply we shall be glad to send as many as are required free of charge.

The following report has been received from Saddle Hill Inion, No. 480 We were organized in a very small way 2.5, 1912, by P. S. Austin, seven members joining at that time. Our membership now is forty-two and is steadily increasing. The attendance at mectings has generally been good excepting during the busy
season of the late summer. It would be advisable for us to deal with all important business possible during the winter business
months.
regularly letters have been received of alwaysortance to farmers. These can Guide by meenbers who do not hear them read. During the year not hear them have endorsed the year our member of other unions. A protest was entered against the Wainwright mill for extortionate gristing charges, and the cost was reduced to 20 cents per bushel. The gopher question was taken up and resolution sent to our provincial member We were referred to the municipal counci for assistance, but this matter must not be allowed to rest there. The pork packing question is to be taken up in the coming Central. Our local proposed to unite with others in buying a car of twine The deal fell through, but by union agitation the price was reduced at Edgerton 1 cent per lb ., which made a saving of some hundreds of dollars to the farmers in the district. A petition was forwarded to the live stock conimsioner, desiring bulls to be kept up in the neighboring A meeting has been arranged with th neighboring locals to discuss the question of forming a district association. Som interesting debates have been held, also a very successful pienic and a box social We may fairly claim that the neighbor hood is benefitting socially by our organ In the future before us, let us hold closely together and seck, to secure for and life that he is expending.

Treasurer's Report, Saddle Hill Local Union. No. 420

## Membership fees for past

Membership fees for 1914
Balance from pienic committee
Box social committe Donation

## Membership buttons sold

## Total.

Exi Enditur
$\$ 169.60$
Half fees sent Central
A-c for minute bo
and letter pad
Coal oil (S. Redmond's
Twolamps (A. Wilson
Hope Valley, share in pienic

## Sligo school, half share cleanin

Four dozen buttons.
Four lamps and freight . . .
Secretary's a-c postage and coal

Balance on hand
37.50
1.09


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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Sunshine

THE INEXPENSIVENESS OF BEAUTY A long time since in the conceit of my
ignorance I had some photographs of $m y$ own taking enlarged. About a week ago I came across them again, mounted on very pretty brown cards, but not a whit
better than they were when taken and I determined to cover up their frailties with something that would gladden the store to see what might be had companionable to the size of my purse at the Christ mas season.
found first of al a post card picture of the famous old
White Horse Inn and another of Whitby Harbor the brown tones of which blended For the second two I bought copies of famous pictures in sepia at twenty-five "Lake Albano." I wondered and wondered as I turned over the albums of these beautiful works of art why we
clutter up our homes with so much ugliness when beauty costs so little.

I often think of these fine prints of amous pictures as being something like humble homes of such of us as have not the money to buy originals, or to visit them in the great art galleries of the
the works of the master painters.
the works of the master painters.
Just in this twenty-five cent collection alone there were perfectly exquisite copies "Ruth," "Leaving the Hills," "Can't You Talk," and a score or two more equally famous pictures.
There is that about a great picture with it and when this uplifting and refining influence costs us only a few cent what a pity to deprive ourselves of it.
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON. HOW DO YOU TAKE FLAX SEED? Dear Miss Beynon:-1 noticed in The in Sunshine, an item on how to make childbirth easy, but the paper did not state whether it was the water of the flax seed or the flax seed and water together Would you be kind enough to tell me
in next paper as I am a young married in next paper as I am a young married
woman and would be very thankful for the information, and oblige

Yours truly
We already have a Dorothy in our so I had to choose another name for you. I will have to ask Wolf Willow, who sent YOUNG GIRL WANTS ADOPTED YOUNG GIRL HOME
Dear Miss Beynon:-As I used to be you would be so kind as to print a few words for me. I am a young girl of seventeen out in the world alone and I wish to meet with a kind family or couple
where I could make my home when I am where I could make my home when I am not in a position and wish a change, either on farm or in town, with some well-
off English speaking people. If possible off English speaking people. If possible
where there are no other children, and would like some kind woman whom could call mother and make my home. Any place in Saskatchewan will do.
I am sure wherever I go they would not be disappointed with me. Of course I wish to do my share in work too, but I am not a bad girl for one thing, but as people say I am rather young to be out in people sald alone. I am Canadian-Irish, go to Presbyterian church. Wherever I go I will take or give a few weeks' trial, so if the people do not exactly like me of
I them, we can always change again I them, we can always change again.
Now I think I have said plenty, only this, my own parents do not live in Canada, Hoping I will close, thanking you, Miss Beynon, in advance. HOMELOVING CLOTHING FOR MAN AND WIFE Near MEEDED
Dear Miss Beynon:- We have taken The Grain Growers' Guide for over a year and I always enjoy reading the interesting
letters on the Sunshine page and have letters on the Sunshine page and have
tried several recipes, which have proved very satisfactory. I thought I would write
and ask if any of the readers have any
left-off clothing to spare, as we are homestead and trying hard to make a living, but what little we are able to make at present has to go towards buying
machinery, etc., to make more. It is very uphill work until we can get enough land broken to get a large crop and bring
in returns. I would be most thankful for any kind of clothing, either for winter or summer wear, for my husband and
myself, as we are very short of both and would be willing to alter or mend and also pay express charges. My husband is about 6 feet in height 42 inches and waist 30 inches We about 42 inches and waist 30 inches.
just had our taxes to take a little more off us. I will now close, wishing you and happy Xmas.

HOME-BIRD. I have one or two offers of clothing on hand, but either the things they have to they are too far away to make it pay to they are too far away to make it pay to
ship the things. If Miss Marples, of Hartney, sees this she might send

NOT FOND OF HOUSEWORK Dear Miss Beynon:- We take The
Guide and like it very much. I am Guide and like it very much. I am
writing this for mamma and myself. I writing this for mamma and myself.
like the recipes, but I don't know what mamma likes in it. I saw a recipe for stiffness or rheumatism from the person who signed her name Eva. but I like hunting eggs, laughing at the pigs, and coaxing the colts into letting me pet them.
Well, I guess I had better close, as it is near suppertime, asking you to send me the books "Maternity,"," How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The
Most Wonderful Story in the World," for which I enclose twenty cents.
LADY BETTY

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


## RAW FURS

Trappers! if trou mant aulckent ree
FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MAN.



## Manitoba Agricultural College

## HOME NURSING

A SHORT COURSE for women who desire to learn more about caring for the sick. Lectures and demonstrations by skilled physicians and Professors of College Staff. TWO WEEKS, commenc ing February 3rd, 1914.

Write for descriptive circular
W. J. BLACK, President.


SUREGROWERS GOUERNMENT TESTED WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 32.000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisersadvertise yoursel


## ness aring is now being very condition of de ofective hearing charial. yorotem Ray Ear trum  <br> 

JRS
ASSIN
MAN.
Res.

## ıa

College
SING

December 31, 1913

## The Country Homemakers

 Roblin is "getting it" from Jew and Gentile over Manitoba not having an act of the kind. Well, the men of Alberta have attained it too, but in this section Imaginary Banquet, where you arecide's Imaginary Banquet, where you are urged My husband is trustee of a school that My husband is trustee of a school that children of school age in the district, and the people anxious for it. After all kinds of formalities had been gone through, theelerk of the municipality advised the elerk of the municipality advised the
trustees to not build, as other schools around were closed, unable to keep up, and this one would likely be the same.
The roads are almost inaccessibe here, The roads are almost inaccessibje here,
not sufficient bridges, and no move toward a betterment. We have two children, Now what do you know about that? When I think of Manitoba with a school and a big bright flag on nearly every
cross-roads, and a $\$ 2,500,000$ appropriaion for better roads, where there are already good ones, I feel, if I were that rusty bachelor," like taking off my hat to Roblin. "Good wine needs no bush," and a well spread table no compulsion. education in preference to compulsory education in preference to compusory
edracation and no school. It would be a relief, for a hange, to see Sifton assailed with a country that he has bankrupted, promised the suffrage, but is too wobbly to grant it.
I hope that Mr. Hannah will kindly call his wife's attention to this letter. It would oblige me. disposal I must say adieu, with good luck disposal I must say adieu, with good luck
to you, dear Miss Beynon, and to all. ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG P.S.-I would like to hear privately from my kind lady champions, Badger Willow and A Lover of Womanly Women and Manly Men.-A

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL
An entirely new feature
work in Manitoba, possibly in extension work in Manitoba, possibly on the Ameri-
can continent, will be the short course in Home Nursing which is to be given this winter at Manitoba Agricultural
College. It will continue through two weeks beginning on February 3 and i open to all women of the province. The program promises to be of special interest living in rural districts
iving in rural districts.
Among the subjects given particular on maternity nursing. The first lecture on maternity nursing. The first three and the second three by Dr. M. Ellen Douglass, both of Winnipeg. Dr. A. W.
Moody will give several lectures on "First Aid." Other subjects to be presented in lectures and demonstrations will be personal hygiene, foods and food values, care of little children, and cooking for the sick
Women
Women attending this course will have also an opportunity to work in the new college, as a series of four or five in the course. The tuition will be free. For further information write the president of the college, to whom also

SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES To two cupsful of steamed sweet pot teas, add the beaten yolk of three eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, little pepper and salt.
Stir over the fire until the mass leaves the sides of the pan, take off and cool; then make it the proper consistency with rich
cream, form into balls, dip in egg, roll into ine bread crumbs and fry brown in smok ing fat.

BACON TOAST fure the inn frying par with slices lace them in a frying pan with just seconds. Then drain the slices and Iry quickly over a hot fire until the bacon is a delicate brown. Have ready some slices well-buttered, toasted brown bread hot bacon on the toast. Place a small slice of fried sweet potato this can be fried in the bacon fat) on the top of each
slice of bacos and send to the table very slice of bacos and send to the table very
hot.


We can show you roofs in Canada where "Eastlake" shingles have given 28 years of protection and
are still in first class condition will pay you to send for free book
shingles, how they save you money

You can do it by using these heavily zinc coated steel shingles that give you the best roof for your money. They save time and labor, too. They are quickest and easiest to lay "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

## Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON
HOW MUCH DO YOU SEE?
What are the colors of winter? By
that I mean what colors are the tree that I mean what colors are the tree
trunks and branches, the grass, the ice, the animals? You know that they make a very beautiful picture together. Try
to think of them apart. How would the to think of them apart. How would the
vivid green color of the grass in May fit into this picture?
What colors do go with this bright green grass: Tyy to remember what flowers hloom when the grass is greenest, how
the sky looks and the kind of clouds that the sky looks and the kind of clouds that
float in it. The colors that the animalfloat in it. The colors that the animal-
and birds weat make a part of the picture, and when you are thinking, of the colors of winter or summer don t forget the
colors of the living things.
Often in summer or autumn one buth
wears half a dozen different shades. found a wild rose bush last autumn with leaves ranging from a rich yellow to copper and on down to a deep reddish purple:
the stems were a brighter red and the the stems were a brighter red and the
under sides of the leaves were all alike under sides of the leaves were all alike,
a dead cream. It is a curious fact, but a dead cream. It is a curious fact, but
as often as I have tried it I find that the as often as I have tried it I find that the
under side of the leaf of a plant always under side of the leaf of a plant always
harmonizes with the flower. Take the yellow buttercup that blooms all summer long in damp spots. The of the leaf a deep, deep green and the under side of the leaf silver, and silver
and yellow are very beautiful together and yellow are very beautiful toget her.
When you go out tomorrow take a look When you go out tomorrow take a look
around and see how many winter collors around and see how many winter colors
there are, and when spring comes watch there are, and when spring comes watch
to see the difference in the colors and the to see the difference in the colors and the
greater number of them. In other words greater number of them. Tn other words,
open your eyes wide open when you go out have been in the past. DIXIE. PATTOS

## - AN ADVENTURE

One day in the fall my sister and perhaps get some colored leaves to press We got ready and started out about going to return about four oclock in the We reached the wouds about
eclork and ate sur lunch. After that we started on a
to find the nuts.
When we got into, the woods pretty far we thought we would turn back. We were coming back when we noticed some
nuts in through the bush and went to get them, as we did not want to go hack
We reached these note and filled our pails and were going back to empty them he path. We wandered around in hope of finding a path that would take us
out of the woods. My sister kot tired out of the woods. My sister not tired
of carrying her pail of nuts and wanted
o th

We got on a path and followed this till we got to the edge of bush and started for home. When we got home it was hungry. We got our supper and went to bed.
The next day we decided not to go for any more nuts unless some grown up went with us. LEILA G. DAVIDSON
Newdale, Man.

## LOST ON THE MOUNTAINS

Violet, Eva and Lewis Grey were far away from home, out on the mountains. it was now getting dark and they could "O, Eva, are we really lost?" asked six-year-old Violet, clinging to her sister. "I-I'm afraid we are," returned Eva, growing rather red; for only the day before she had boasted that she could not get lost anywhere on the mountainside where they lived.
asked Lewis, choking back a sob " "It?" so dark and cloudy and I'm sure it will
"Well, it won't hurt us if it does," said Eva, trying to show no fear. When she had spoken she had not thought of poor little Violet, who took cold very easily, for she and Lewis were both very strong and healthy.
all night?" asked Violet, where we are all "Wight?" asked Violet, amid her sobs. Of course we must. We will lie down and go to sleep in this little hut," said They lay down and in a few moments Eva and Lewis were fast asleep. But poor little Violet lay cold, frightened and weak, trembling at every sound she heard, yet hoping that it might be som one who had come to search for them
Meanwhile the searched for them for the last two hours, their neighbors, too, helping them. their neighbors, too, helping them. for it fell in larke heavy drops, whic for it fell in larke heavy drops, which
came through the roof and walls of the hut very easily.

## The children were soaked to the ski

but still the two elder ones slept on
It was long past midnight when suddenly a light gleamed across Violet', face. She started up, kiving a terrified
cry, and saying, half aloud, "Mamma mamma, help your little Vi.", Her cry had wakened the other two and they were now sitting up, but Violet fell back almost fainting.
"My baby, my little Violet!"' It wa surely her mother's voice she heard
so plainly. The light came nearer and nearer and the next moment the hut
was lighted and Mr. and Mrs. Grey
entered. How glad they were to find their lost children.
Soon they were placed in the carriage
wrapped warmly in shawls and take home. Eva and Lewis escaped with nothing more than bad colds, but th illness which followed Violet was a hard lesson for Eva, and since then she ha never gone for such a long walk withou her father's or mother's consent.
EDITH AVERILL Clanwilliam, Man., age 11 years.

## THE STORY OF "TAG"

When I first opened my eyes I saw myself in a small barn about five or six me. My mother, my brother and mysel are brown color. Mother was a smal rat terrier dog. My brother and myself are larger than most rat terriers.
I belonged to a boy who was a cripple One day a little boy came along and thought I was no cute that he wanted me. My master said he could have me for nothing. That night the little boy asked his mother if he could have me His mother said he could,
day he took me to his home.
day he took me to his home.
They fed me and were
what to name me. They had andering rat terrier besides me. I followed him so much they decided to call me "Tag." Every night when the children were coming home I would run to meet them That winter there was a lot of snow on the ground, so I stayed in the house mos of the time.
In the spri
In the spring, when the snow went off Thad a hard time keeping my feet clean They would take water and wash them.
In the summer I followed them to the field and played until it was time tor hem to go to the house.
We lived upon a hill and opposite wan a very high hill, with a brook running between them. Some neighbor's hounds would go on the hill opposite our house and bark. I would bark and bark at hem until they would go away.
The people that owned me had some pigs. I would go to the pig pen and Whe and nip at them.
Id the people that owned me decided to move to Canada. While they were moving I was very lonesome. When we got to Canada I would run off to town very day. I would stay till the little boy came and found me. One day when was there a man was cruel and hurt my leg. The little boy came and found me. He was so good to me that I think I will be perfectly willing to stay at home. MILDRED JACOBY.
Landis, Sask., Age 19

## THE USUAL FORM

Mrs. Whitney Avnoo (to new maid) "By the way, Mary, I forgot to tell o'clock
The
The New Maid-"All right, mum: if I ain't down to it don't wait."

## We Aim To

The incoming year one of better service to you in the way of getting you better prices and quicker returns. Just now premiums are being paid on all grains for special shipment. For best esults write or phone us before billing grain out

## Blackburn \& Mills

 sul ghin bxhuncr wnirrg man
## BONDED <br> THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN Cío <br> STRAIGHT COMMISSION HOUSE

We stand for good faith towards shippers; competent service as selling agents; and promptness in attending to correspondence and in remitting advances and settlements. Try us.
E. A. PARTRIDGE,
nd General Manage
W. E. MCNAUGHTON OFFICE: 414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO. <br> COMMISSION MERC

## 328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN

You Want Results We get Them for You
Make bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

## The Only Fanning Mill

That will Grade your Seed Grain perfectly and is guaranteed.
This Mill is made from Basswood and Hardwood Lumber; is painted and
No. 24 Mill . ................. $\$ 22.00$
No. 30 Mill
Baggers, for either machine $\$ \mathbf{5 . 7 5}$
These prices are Cash with Order. iWe pay Freight to your Station. Manu-

The Farmers' Machine Co., Ltd. watrous - sask.


Lowest in Price because made in Large Quantities at Low Manufacturing Cost
The Waterloo Boy Price List writh order 1) $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Air Cooled Engine - $\$ 38.40$ 1) $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 3920 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 56.80 4 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 104.00 6 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 148.00 8 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 209.60 12 H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine 314.40
These Engines will all develop from a These Engines will all develop from
hall to a horse power more than they
are rated above.


Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene
or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. BURRIDGE COOPER CO. LTD., Winnipeg and Regina

## RAW FURS BEEF HIDES

Ship them to us, we pay as follows: Frozen Beef Hides, per lb. ........11c Minks, No. 1, up to Weasels, No. 1 Red Fox, No. 1
Wolfskins, No. 1
Muskrats, No. 1

Northwest Hide and FurCo
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## OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big de mand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.
LAING BROS., Winnipeg
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa

Convention call
The eleventh annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will
be held in the City Hall, in Brandon, on be held in the City Hall, in Brandon, on
January 7,8 and 9,1914 . The convention will open at 9.00 a a.m. for the registration of delegates and the
business will commence at 10.30 . Every branch is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members, who will be entitled to vote for the election of
offcers and any questions that come up officers and any questions that come up
before the convention. Branches are also before the convention. Branches are also
entitled to appoint any number of associate delegates, who will have the rights
and privileges of the convention, with the exception of voting and introducing motions.
Arrangements are made with railway companies for delegates and their wives to secure standard certificates on purchas-
ing one full fare ticket to Brandon. If one hundred or more delegates are at the ticket free.
All delegates, whether regular or associate, are required to register their names; regular delegates submit their
credentials and present their standard credentials and present their standard
certificates for signature and endorsation certificates for signature and endorsation
of the secretary of the convention, and of the secretary of the convention, and
this standard certificate must be presented this standard certificate must be presented
to the railway agent at least ten minutes before the train on which they travel is before the
due to leave
Railway fares of all regular delegates will be equalized as in former years. In order to take advantage of this equalization, delegates must all register and leave
their certificates with the secretary on the their cer
first day
first day.
It is specially urged that the delegates It is specially urged that the delegates
to the convention will, as much as possible, take advantage of the single fare rate to taing their wives to the convention.
bring part of the first evening will be given to a lady speaker, and if a sufficient number of ladies attend the convention, a special
on meeting will be arranged for the ladies the following day, for the discussion of
domestic and household organization. domestic and houseoham organization.
Although the program is not definitely Although the program th no Wednesday
completed, it is expected that Wed evening will be devoted to addresses dealing with co-operation, social and economic questions.
On Thusday afternoon a paper will be read by Mr. D. S. McLeod, of Goodlands, on "What can this convention do to increase the efficiency of our associalion by Mr Alex. Sutherland of Cypress led by Mr. Alex. Sutherland, of Cypress
River. Arrangements are being made for an address by the principal of Brandon College in the evening.
On Friday morning will be a pro-
nouncement on the findings of the Cannouncement on the findings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in its delega-
tion to Ottawa. The editor of The Guide tion to Ottawa. The editor of The Gude
will report, as will also a representative of The Grain The part of one day will be given to Hail Insurance Bill. Give the delegate a centimate of
identification, signed by the secretary, and they will be recognized by the credential committee
R. McKENZIE
M. MeCuish, organizer for the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, paid a visit 11 and had a very good meeting. All the members and young people and a sprinkling of the fair sex turned out to hear him. Mr. Martin, president of the branch,
was in the chail. Mr. McCuish took for was in the chail. Mr. McCuish took for
his subject "The marketing of grain, the his subject "The marketing of grain,
benefits of organization and co-operation." He is a good speaker, and great credit He due him as a young man for the masterly way he dealt with the various questions
he had in hand. In dealing with the he had in hand. In dealing with the marketing of grain he showed us the very unfair system practiced at the present
time to skin the farmer of the product time to skin the farmer of he prodoct
of his labor. There is not the least doubt of his labor. There is not the east dou present system when such a small per centage of the wealth produced by the farmer comes to him. Rev, Mr. meeting and strongly advised the organization the working classes, and hoped the day
was not far distant when the worker
would put the plutocrat aside and have a square deal for the masses of this fair DAVID REID,

The Moore Park Grain Growers held their annual meeting on Saturday, Decem ber 13. A large number were out and great interest was taken in all the matter brought up for discussion. The following gentlemen were elected to further the
work for another year: President, S. H. work for another year: President, S. H.
Beattie; vice-president, H. Cox; secretary, H. F. Meadows; directors, J. McLean, R. Sherris, W. Haggarty, F. Sherris, R Meadows, O. Bailey.
It was decided to send three delegate
to the Brandon convention and H . Cow to the Brandon convention and H. Cox,
L. Robinson, R. Meadows were appointed L. Robinson, R. Meadows were appointed.
Owing to a lot of lengthy discussion taking place it was decided to leave ove all general business till the next meeting which will be held in the school on Janu ary the third at 3 p.m.
M. McCuish, provincial organizer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held a meeting at Ethelbert on the 8th
There were about thirty-five farmer present. After Mr. McCuish had pu orward the aims and objects the decided to form a branch of the associa-
tion, with the result thirty of those present became members, with Mr. M Pacholok president and K. F. Slipetz secretary-treasurer.
On the 12 th inst $\overline{M r}$. McCuish held meeting in Pretty Valley school under the auspices of the association. Mr grain marketing, co-operation and out grain marketing, co-operation and out
lined the policy of the Grain Growers association, and made a strong appeal to the farmers present to again organiz and help fight their own battles. The chairman then asked for a show of hands and every farmer in the building voted for re-organization. W. H. McCullough, the last secretary, stated that they had not held a meeting for a year and a half, bu that he would do his best to build up
the new association. Mr. McCullough was elected president and A. McArthur secretary-treasurer.
M. MeCuish and H. Gand, of Minitonas visited Lidstone in the interest of the disappointed to find no meeting had been disappointed to find no meeting had bee
called. Not wishing to be outdone (the late secretary, by the way, has an interes in a store in a nearby town and to him the notice had been sent) the organize made a house to house canvass with th result. when the meeting was called t order every seat in the school house wa filled. Mr. McCuish was the first speaker, after thanking the liewed the past history of the associ tion and outlined the future policy of wider markets, sample market and farm help. At the close of Mr. McCuish address on a motion Lidstone branch wa re-organized with fourteen paid up members for 1914, Short speeches were made by the president, Mr. Jamieson, vice president, Mr. Davidson, and secretahy
Mr. Ballwood, and Mr. Gand, all of which Mr. Ballwood, and a true Grain Growers' ring.

The annual meeting of the branch at Keyes was held on December 13 . The meeting was addressed by P. D. McArthur, one of the dinectors of the who was a
sociation, and Mr. McNair, who member of the Royal Grain Commission Mr. McNair spoke on the question sample market and showed the good the wheat market. Mr. McArthur gave a excellent talk on the subjects to be dis cussed at the annual convention and was given a hearty vote of thanks. Tw delegates were appointed to attend the convention in Brandon. This branch only organized on July 3, and and expects to get at least ten more. They have handled co-operatively one car of apples. two cars of flour and feed and are co sidering sugar, fence posts, etc.

There is nothing truly valuable which labour.-Addison

December 31, 1918

## The Farmers' Market

## aside and have sses of this fair

 ) REIDn Growers held were out and
i all the matters The following
to further President, S . H
Cox
Cox secretary rs, J. Mceleary,
F. Sherris, R.
three delegates were appointed. thy discussions e next meeting,
ichool on Janu. 11 organizer of
ers' association ers' association,
ert on the 8th. $y$-five farmer uish had put
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with Mr. M. K. F. Slipetz
school unde ociation. Mr. le address on :tion and out-
irain Growers' strong appeal again organize
battles. The slow ooted for
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I, of Minitonas, on and were outdone (the has an interest the organizer
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and secretary, d, all of which the branch at
iber 13 . The D. Mcirthur, e Central As-
r, who was a a Commission the good and the good and
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thanks. Two attend the
branch was and has now s and expects
They have car of apples,
and are conetc. ts pains and

## WINNIPEG MARK̇ET LETTER




Wheat- winnipeg futures


## Dec. 29 ..


minneapolis cash


Sample Market, Dec
I hard wheat, 5 cars
hard whes
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1 hard wheat, 3 cars

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$\qquad$
sample sale
sample sale


Sheep are in good demand and very few coming
in. Some good mutton would bring a good price.



## 

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| WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES |  |
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| Clowing price on, the pincipel western |  |
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| Sor |  |
| Flay No. 1 , Holiday |  |
| Decemper wheat |  |
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## Wimineg Live Stock <br> Stockyard Receipts

| Receipts at the C.P.R. stockyards for the past week amounted to 477 cattle, 28 calves, 1,495 hogs, and 40 sheep, compared with 1,275 cnttle. 72 calves, 4,436 hogr and 347 sheep the previous week. The receipts at the Union stockyards were about the same as the week before. The total receipts for the corresponding week last year were 1,009 cattle, 64 calves, 1,880 hogs, and |
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| not anxious; the packers having stocked up |
|  |
| on beef but seady on hogs and sheep. |
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| stuff went around \&s 75. Some of the |
| better quality steers and heifers brought \% 25. |
| *6 50 is now quoted for choice sterss: The |
| ul market is lower and |
| n going South this last few days. Good |
| milk cows are in demand, also springers. |
|  |
| for Christmas have been |
|  |
| e hog market is in an |
| buyers watching the Eastern markets very closely, |
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| to |
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| $00 \text { to } 87.50$ |

## Country Produce

thone for cream, which are foob. Winnipeg, exicept of shipment. Butter is going un Bater fancy dairy is now quoted

at 25 cents a pound with No. 1 worth $82-89$ cents, and good round tots $20-21$ cents.
The egg situation is nots much changed. Johbers are paying from 35 to 3 s eents a dozen for
strictly new laid, and 31 cents for held egks that will pass the candling test.
Potatoes are not coming quite fast enough and
jobbers are now paviok 75 cents a bushel for pool jobbers are now paying 75 cents a bushel for good only 35 cents in car loted Poultry
Now that the Christ mans rush is over, very few
poultry are coming into the city. Turkey dinners poultry are coming into the city. Turkey dinners
and chicken suppers are alway, popular, however. and chicken suppers are al ways pop wiar, however.
and the butchers can do with a few more especaily
chickens, for which they are offering if cents a chickens, for which they are offering if cents a
It, dressed. Fowl arequoted tat $18 \mid$ cents, ducks
16.17 cents, and peese 18 cents 16.17 cents, and geese 18 cents.

Although winter seems to have come at last,
there is no change in prices of milk and cream, The is no change in price of milk and cream,
To any increase in thein mave aik strong objection
to nd even at to any increase in their milk bill, and even at
regnlar prices do not eem to be uning as much of
the lacteal fluid as usual. The supply meanwhile the lacteal fluid as usual. The supply meanwhile
iv kreater than ever and the creameries are ahile is greater than ever and the creameries are able
to get ail they need in the Westera Province,
whereas in past years they have always had to Whereas in pant years they have always had to
import trom the south at this time of the year
For aweet ereatn they are paying 34 cents per 15 , For sweet creath they are paying 34 cents per th,
of butter-fat. w with 29 cents for butter-making cream, and 82.10 a ewt. for sweet milk
There in a good demand by retail butchers for
good quality dreased meat, and many farmers kood quality dressed meat, and many farmers
are gettink patt the pakere and coming one step nearer the consumer by doing their own killing.
Drewsed pork is bringing $10 \%$ cents a ib, mutton
 12 cents, veal
with plenty of fat in woth
Hay

 Chiengo Chicago hivestock



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In almost every home, whether it be mansion or cottage, the same parental care exhibits itself. "What of the Children?" As parents, is there anything we can do for the children in the early stages of life whereby we can help our offspring at the time when they launch out to fight life's battle? That is the thought which occurs

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> The following Figures show what this Organization has done:
\begin{tabular}{lrrrrrrrrr} 
& Sept. 1906 & June 1907 & June 1908 & June 1909 & June 1910 & June 1911 & June 1912 & June 1913 \\
Capital Subscribed . & \(\$ 25,000\) & \(\$ 46,325\) & \(\$ 73,300\) & \(\$ 188,950\) & \(\$ 353,275\) & \(\$ 615,050\) & \(\$ 683,000\) & \(\$ 809,950\) \\
Capital Paid up . . & \(\$ 5,000\) & \(\$ 11,795\) & \(\$ 20,385\) & \(\$ 120,708\) & \(\$ 292,957\) & \(\$ 492,062\) & \(\$ 586,472\) & \(\$ 645,361\) \\
Grain Receipts (bus) & - & \(2,340,000\) & \(4,990,541\) & \(7,643,146\) & \(16,332,645\) & \(18,845,305\) & \(27,775,000\) & \(29,975,000\) \\
Profits . . . . . . & - & \(\$ 790\) & \(\$ 30,190\) & \(\$ 52,902\) & \(\$ 95,663\) & \(\$ 69,575.46\) & \(\$ 121,614\) & \(\$ 164,332.57\)
\end{tabular}

August 31, 1913:

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[^0]:    Quebec Pulpwood-Sir W. Van Horne and Rec., 94.

