

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

AN ETERNAL DISGRACE

IT IS COMMONLY REPORTED THAT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO GIVE MACKENZIE AND MANN A CASH GIFT OF \$25,000,000 AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT. DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THEM FREE CASH GIFTS TOTALLING MORE THAN \$22,000,000. HISTORY WILL RECORD THIS ROBBERY OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY AS ONE OF THE FOULEST PAGES OF CANADIAN HISTORY. BUT, HOWEVER DISHONORABLE THE PAST MAY BE, A REPETITION OF THIS SQUANDERING OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY WILL BE AN ETERNAL DISGRACE. IF THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES JOIN HANDS TO GIVE ANOTHER CENT TO MACKENZIE AND MANN EVERY TRUE CANADIAN SHOULD BOW HIS HEAD IN SHAME THAT HE HAS LIVED TO SEE THE DAY WHEN HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR IS NO LONGER UPHELD BY ITS PUBLIC MEN.

JANUARY 21, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY

BEING LARGER THAN THE SWORN CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers — advertise yourself — and we will all be successful.

BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very best material and workmanship combined you MUST send your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory, the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry.

We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these magnificent boots immediately on receipt of remittance. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada you may live, the goods will be despatched to you at once.

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FULL DESCRIPTION.

Boot No. 1180.—Extra Stout Kip leather uppers, Derby pattern, Wax-thread seven-half-watertight tongue, straight toecap, unbreakable jockey backs, rap, extra stout hard-wearing soles 1/4 inch substance, with 6 rows of iron studs let in flush with the leather. The boot is screwed right through the outer sole to the inner sole, thus making it impossible to break away.

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths.

GENTLEMEN'S "Foot-shape" Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c. extra). Each size in four different widths: No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usual shoe worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Applications for Catalogues (which by the way will save pounds in your Boot Bill) should be sent to W. Barratt and Co., Ltd., Dept. GG Box, 101 P.O., Montreal, but all orders and remittances must be sent to—



Our 144 page Boot Catalogue will be sent free. Address: BARRATT & CO., LTD., Dept. GG Box 101 P.O., Montreal.

PRICE OF BOOTS \$2.75

POSTAGE 0.50

TOTAL REMITTANCE 3.25

Send this Coupon with your Order

COUPON.

To MESSRS. W. BARRATT & CO., LTD., Northampton, Eng. Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Foot-shape" Boots. No. Size Width for which I enclose Postal Order value..... Name..... Address..... Box Calif. \$ 3.25.

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.

Boot Manufacturers,

(Dept. 66), Footshape Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN Editor

JOHN W. WARD Associate Editor

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

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

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

TRUTH

About the Circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide

The largest sworn circulation of any Farm Journal in Canada. Sworn circulation statement guarantees 34,038 weekly.

I, JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Circulation Manager of The Grain Growers' Guide: DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that the Actual Net Circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide for the week ending 17th January, 1914, is

34,038

and that the figures in regard to circulation in the table here given are true and correct.

ACTUAL NET CIRCULATION BY PROVINCES

Saskatchewan	15,979
Alberta	8,441
Manitoba	7,816
Ontario	525
British Columbia	319
Quebec	86
United States	246
Maritime Provinces	287
British Dominions and Foreign	339
Total	34,038

GENERAL STATEMENT, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION

Papers sent to Subscribers	34,038	Press Run	35,500
Exchange List	429		
Advertisers on List	393		
Copies for Files	150		
Samples and Sundries	490		
Total	35,500	Total	35,500

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON, Circulation Manager.

DECLARED before me, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 14th day of January, 1914.

HUGH MACKENZIE, Commissioner in B.R.

Our Ottawa Letter

Small Prospects of Free Wheat and Tariff Revision

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The third session of the present Parliament got away to a slow start yesterday. There was even less in the speech from the throne than had been anticipated. As predicted in this letter last week the naval question has been dropped for the time. About that there will be no disposition on the part of the majority of people to worry. A different view will undoubtedly be taken of the action of the government in absolutely ignoring in the message put into the mouth of His Royal Highness the Governor-General the slightest reference to the passing questions of the day—the need for tariff revision and the high cost of living. A few weeks ago, following a general agitation for a government inquiry into the existing high prices, the appointment was announced of a departmental commission to report on the subject to parliament. The matter was not referred to in the speech from the throne. Reference was made to but five bills which it is proposed to bring down: The redistribution measure, a bill to consolidate the Railway Act, bills relating to the civil service and to trust and loan companies, and a bill to provide for additional representation for the four western provinces in the Senate. The bill relating to the trust and loan companies is the one piece of constructive legislation mentioned.

What About Cheap Money?

The notable omissions, in addition to the naval bill, include the bill relating to agricultural credits, upon which Hon. Arthur Meighen is supposed to have been working; a bill to provide for co-operative trading societies, asked for by the representatives of the Western Grain Growers when they waited upon the government in December; the Highways Act, twice allowed to go by the board because the government would not accept amendments made by the Senate; the bill authorizing the acquirement of I.C.R. branch lines; the bill to extend the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act which was announced a few days ago and half a dozen other measures which it has been authoritatively stated would be a part of the sessional program. It was little to be wondered at that the speech from the throne aroused little enthusiasm and that the members of the House of Commons came back to the lower chamber in such a listless mood that they almost forgot to cheer when the new members were introduced. The spell was broken momentarily when Morrison, of Macdonald, and Truax, of South Bruce, were brought in. A motion made by Hon. Robt. Rogers a few moments later to adjourn the debate on the address until Monday was agreed to without a murmur. There seemed to be a general disposition to think that there was not much in the speech to talk about and that it would be necessary to figure out what had been omitted before there could be any real discussion of the problems with which parliament should deal. The omissions will, no doubt, be drawn attention to by way of an opposition amendment to be moved early next week, and which will be discussed for several days.

Manitoba's Free Wheat Resolution

The unanimous adoption by the Manitoba Legislature of a resolution in favor

of free wheat, it is asserted in practically all quarters, is not likely to have much influence on the situation. When Harvey Simpson, M.L.A., gave notice of his resolution it was received with something like a gasp of astonishment by the protectionists of the East. The news caused not a little apprehension. The natural assumption was that the move in the Manitoba House had been made as a result of a suggestion from Ottawa; that if the three Prairie Provinces would get into line and make a unanimous demand for free wheat, the boon would be granted at the present session of parliament. That belief would undoubtedly still prevail down here had the opposition members of the Alberta Legislature not decided to make a trip to the Capital at the present time. They came to Ottawa as advocates of free wheat, but it did not take more than one interview with the government to induce them to drop this request. It is understood that they were told that such a proposal would not secure a majority of supporters if put to a vote in caucus and that for the present, at least, it would be impolitic to advocate such a policy. What, then, is the explanation of the introduction of a free wheat motion in the Manitoba Legislature? As to this everybody is inclined to the view that it was introduced with an eye to the provincial elections which the politicians say will be held not later than mid-summer. Premier Roblin, in having a free wheat resolution adopted, was simply acting off his own bat. He was playing a clever political game calculated to put his government in right with the farmers. The impression it was intended to create would in all probability have lasted had not the Alberta delegation agreed to drop free wheat from their list of demands, thereby laying bare the real situation. Manitoba Conservatives are, naturally, not well pleased with what has happened, and, as one politician candidly remarked today, "That Alberta bunch has queered the pitch." But such is the game of politics, as played by the men who are supposed to consider the real interests of the people. Unless all the signs are wrong it means that any hopes of the abolition of the duty on wheat at the present session may as well be abandoned. The campaign of education will have to be renewed. An excellent opportunity of converting Premier Borden may be afforded next summer, because it is understood that he has promised, if his health is good, to make a trip through the West after the session is over.

The East Objects

A natural query on the part of readers of The Guide would be as to why the prospects of their request being granted this session should be so poor. The answer lies in the simple statement that, under existing conditions as to representation the sentiment of the East is too strong. If a free wheat proposal were introduced in caucus the government would only be certain of the support of the limited Conservative representation from the three Prairie Provinces. Many Ontario Conservatives feel that free wheat may be inevitable at an early date, perhaps at the next session, but just at present the majority of them are not prepared to support the proposal. Then the powerful protectionist interests of the East are opposed to tariff reductions of any kind. The Dominion Millers, while, perhaps, not openly against free wheat, are covertly opposed to its adoption. They say that, owing to the cheaper rates on wheat as compared with flour, they cannot do a successful export trade; and that the home market should be retained for them. All these powerful influences are at work and nothing short of a fear that the Prairie Provinces are really in earnest will make wheat free. That being the case the abolition of the duty need not be looked for before the pre-election session of 1915; if then. In a word, the question is not one of the prosperity and welfare of the people. It is a question of political expediency, and of political expediency only.

SASKATCHEWAN 13TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Moose Jaw, Feb. 11, 12 and 13
Full Delegates' instructions are mailed to Local Secretaries and Delegates should enquire for same.
Immediately on arrival register at Board of Trade Building, corner of Manitoba and Main street, close to C.P.R. station, for accommodation purposes, then proceed to Institute for registration and Delegates' Reception, Tuesday evening, Feb. 10.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
FRED W. GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

SEEDS

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No matter what you need in Seeds, this name stands for
The Highest Quality

PURITY, QUALITY AND VARIETY

Absolutely unrivalled for Western Canada

11 Booklets—"How to Grow the Best"—152 pages

Copyrighted; FREE TO CUSTOMERS. Covering all leading varieties. The fine points about Preparing the Seed Bed, Manuring, Starting the Seed, Forcing, Ripening, Storing, etc., are all made clear

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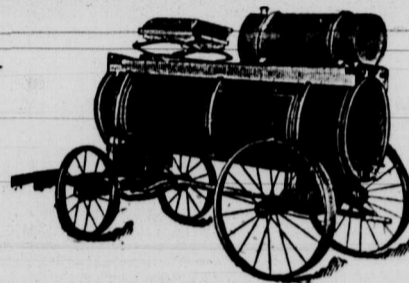


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HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY



HALBRITE, SASK.

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Farmers--Attention!

You can exchange your unencumbered farm lands (improved or wild) for inside revenue-bearing city property in Winnipeg.

You will be able to get a good price for your farm lands in this manner, especially if you can supply some cash. Inside city property in Winnipeg is always on the upward trend, and money invested in a good dwelling house or apartment block will prove a certain source of income, whilst your farm lands may take several years of hard work to become the means of a comfortable livelihood. For further particulars apply to—

N. M. WALDO & COMPANY

318-320 STERLING BANK BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall

The Direct Legislation League offers to send MR. F. J. DIXON to address any organization in Manitoba upon this vital topic.

Grain Growers, take this matter up with your branch. If you wish to secure the services of Mr. Dixon, write to our Secretary as soon as possible. Do It Now.

Free literature and information can be secured from the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba, 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

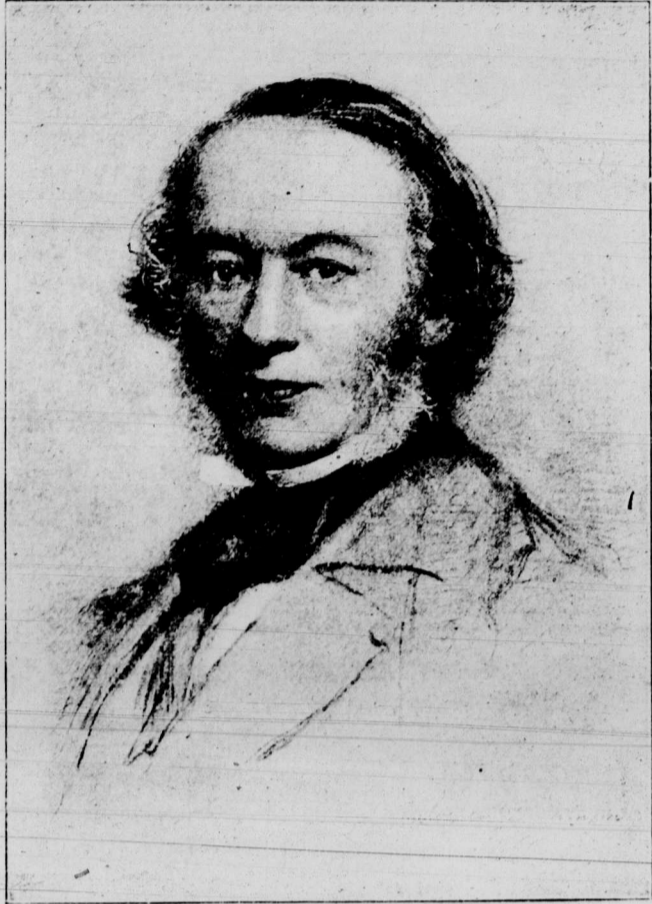
FREE Book on Barn Building



This book contains information that every farmer should know regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction and gives proper dimensions and arrangement. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about site, appearance, exposures, design, drainage and inside equipment. Written and compiled by our Barn Architects at a cost of over \$1000.

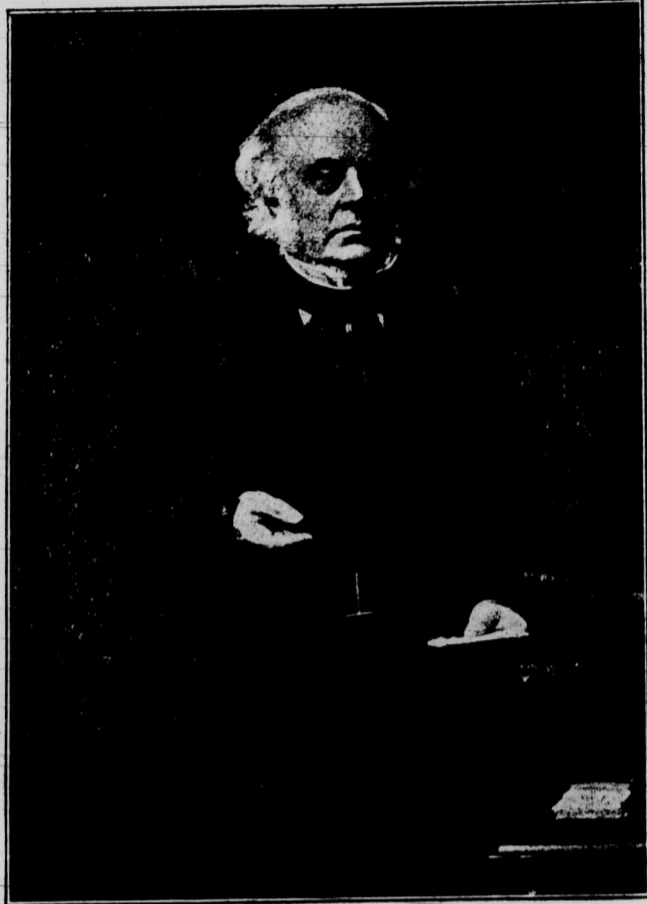
BT SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT
Understand, we send you this book—just for answering these few questions. Do you intend to rebuild or remodel? How soon? How many dairy cows have you? Are you considering any new equipment? Shall we send catalog of stalls and stanchions? Catalog of carriers? Write today.
BEATTY BROS. LTD., Dept. 896, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Two Great Free Traders



(Courtesy T. Fisher Unwin)

RICHARD COBDEN



(Courtesy G. M. Trevelyan)

JOHN BRIGHT



NATIONAL ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

James Shaw
Registered Member

Wm. P. Robinson

N^o 3279

This is a fac-simile of one of the original membership certificates of the famous Anti-Corn Law League, which, under the leadership of Cobden and Bright, sixty years ago, broke the might of the protectionists in Great Britain and made that Country the commercial leader of the world

NOTE.—This would be a most appropriate and inspiring picture to tack upon the wall of every homesteader's cabin on the prairies, and quite as fitting to adorn the walls of more expensive homes. We will send this group picture, exactly as it appears on this page (except that this note and all extra reading matter will be removed), printed on

specially finished paper and very suitable for framing, securely packed in a mailing tube, to any address for 25 cents, post paid. Wherever there are men and women who believe in freedom and are working for it, the pictures of these two great Free Traders will bring an inspiration. BOOK DEPT. . . . GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 21st, 1914

A VITAL PROBLEM

The Western Canadian farmers have succeeded in building three of the greatest farmers' associations the world has ever seen. They have also succeeded in building up three great grain and elevator companies. At present the co-operative spirit is very strong throughout the West and is manifesting itself in the development of co-operative societies, and the time is not far distant when these co-operative societies will dot the prairies in all directions. Each and every one of these great organizations depends for success upon the loyal and intelligent support of the farmers who are interested in it. The other great and important link in the farmers' organization is their own journal, which binds the whole into one and enables all the forces of the farmers to work together for a common purpose. Through the loyal support and splendid aid given by its readers The Guide has come to the front place among the farm journals of Canada. It is now a weekly visitor in over 34,000 homes. The circulation is increasing as rapidly as could be desired. We still need to build up the financial side of the journal. As everyone knows, it is the advertising revenue that furnishes the money to publish the paper. The paper costs over \$3.00 a year to produce, and the subscription price is only \$1.00. Every other journal is in nearly the same position.

We want to ask the farmers to give us the same effective support towards building up The Guide that they have given towards building up their own associations and their own companies. This can be done in two ways.

First: When any farmer who believes in the work The Guide is doing has anything to sell, such as seed grain, live stock, etc., he should advertise it in his own paper. Where it is an article with a regular market, such as grain in bulk, furs, hides, poultry, etc., he should, as far as possible, sell to those who advertise in The Guide.

Second: When any farmer who believes in the work The Guide is doing is purchasing his necessities he should give a preference to those firms who advertise in his own paper. Such necessities include all kinds of farm implements and machinery, fencing, flour, tea, coffee and all kinds of foodstuffs, clothing, building material, watches, musical instruments and everything for the household.

Every farmer should read the advertising pages of the journals that come into his home. In these pages he will see the announcements of the latest inventions and improvements that are of interest and importance to the agricultural industry. Gladstone once said that it was a liberal education to any man to read the advertising pages of an American magazine. Anyone who studies the advertising pages of journals like The Saturday Post, of Philadelphia, or The American Magazine and Everybody's Magazine, of New York, will find the very latest discoveries in science and art that are not mentioned in their reading pages. So that not only are the advertising pages good reading but it is good business for every reader to aid their own journal in this way.

As we have stated before, we do not guarantee financially every one of our advertisers, but we examine every one of them carefully before accepting them and believe them to be reliable. We will investigate any complaints very promptly and see that justice is done, both to our readers and advertisers, as far as possible.

If we recollect aright the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, whose proprie-

tor is Sir Hugh Graham, made a promise prior to the last general election that if reciprocity were defeated it would donate \$10,000 to the work of carrying on organization and agitation in favor of placing agricultural implements on the free list. If our recollection is wrong we are ready to be corrected. If our recollection is right, we would like to know what has become of the \$10,000.

LEGISLATURE FAVORS FREE WHEAT

On Monday evening, January 12, the Manitoba Legislature unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America have by recent legislation reduced the duty on wheat and wheat products entering the said United States of America,

"And whereas provision was made in the said legislation for the total removal of such duty on wheat entering the United States of America from any foreign country who would likewise remove such duty,

"And whereas it is the opinion of this House that such removal of duty by the Government of the Dominion of Canada from the United States of America would be beneficial to the agriculturists of Manitoba;

"Therefore let it be resolved: That, in the opinion of this House the Parliament of Canada should enact such legislation as would give the farmers of Manitoba the benefit of the countervailing duty on wheat and wheat products as provided in the Underwood tariff."

The intention of this peculiarly worded resolution is that the Parliament of Canada should place wheat, wheat flour and wheat products on the free list, as they are now subject to a countervailing duty on entering the United States market. By placing these articles on the free list we will immediately secure the free entry of our wheat into the United States, and the western farmers will have full benefit of the American wheat market. It is somewhat peculiar that the Manitoba Legislature, of which two-thirds of the members are Conservatives, should endorse a resolution in favor of free wheat, when the Ottawa Government, also Conservative, has not yet decided upon its action. As it now stands, however, practically all public bodies in the Prairie Provinces are in favor of opening the American market to Canadian wheat. We have pointed out previously in these columns that there is no reasonable objection to this course. Many eastern protectionists, however, regard this as the "thin edge of the wedge" and are urging the Dominion Government not to grant it. The chief benefit, it is true, will come to the grain growers of Western Canada, and Liberals and Conservatives alike are practically now all in favor of it. What excuse the Ottawa Government can find for refusing this measure of justice to the Western farmers it is difficult to imagine.

PARCELS POST ADJUSTMENT

Press dispatches from Ottawa indicate that one of the chief problems in the inauguration of the parcels post system is the making of satisfactory arrangements with the railway companies for the transportation of the increased volume of mail which will follow. It is stated that the railway companies are not satisfied to accept reasonable charges for the transportation of the increased mail, but in addition are insisting upon compensation for the loss of business through the express companies, which they expect will be caused by the introduction of the parcels post system. This brings up, of course, the old question of "vested rights," and involves a consideration of the obligations to present day institutions which may become obsolete in the advance of civilization. The express companies are merely departments of the railway companies

organized separately for the purpose of producing extra large profits, and they have been very successful in this matter. The late Chairman Mabee of the Railway Commission, stated that there was no reason why the express service should not be handled direct by the railway companies and the express companies dispensed with. The parcels post system will not do away with the express system, as only small parcels can go through the mail under present arrangements. But even if the express companies were entirely replaced by the parcel post system, we cannot see that the railways are entitled to any more than reasonable charges for transportation of the mail. There was no understanding that the railway companies were to have a monopoly of the express business for all time to come, and it will be an unjust burden upon the people if the government pays them for the loss of any express business. As wireless telegraphy develops and replaces the present telegraphic system, it certainly cannot be held that those who own the present telegraph lines are to be compensated for the loss of them when they become obsolete. If the government creates a precedent in this adjustment of the parcels post rates, by the payment of damages to those who suffer by the advance of civilization, it will simply mean fresh adjustment later on, which will cost considerable heart burning.

Z. A. LASH FOR REFERENDUM

The naval question is not referred to in the speech from the throne which was read by the Governor-General at the opening of the Federal Parliament on Thursday last, and it is, therefore, assumed that the Government does not propose to take any action with regard to the matter during the present session. We sincerely trust that this is so, for it is more evident every day, not only that Canada does not need a navy, but also that the gospel of peace and good will is spreading among the nations and that the day of universal disarmament is slowly but surely drawing nearer. Under these circumstances it is not necessary at this time to renew the argument on the general naval question, and we refer to the matter here only for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that no less influential a personage than Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., has declared that it is the duty of the government, before putting any naval policy into effect, to submit its proposals to a referendum. Mr. Lash, in an address before the Canadian Club of Toronto, on January 5, suggested that the Government should mature its naval policy

"in such a way that it can be submitted clearly and succinctly, and apart from any other question, for the approval or disapproval of the people, but not at a general election."

The Guide has always maintained that the government, having no mandate from the people on the naval question, has no right to undertake the expenditure of the people's money either for the building of a Canadian navy, or by way of a grant to the British Admiralty, without first securing the consent of the people by means of a referendum. We are glad, therefore, to find that our contention is supported in such an influential quarter. The Toronto News, while it refers to Mr. Lash's address as "able, interesting and instructive," does not agree with his proposal for a referendum and says it is not likely that the suggestions will be adopted by the government. The News says:

"So many sectional and political considerations would inevitably enter into a naval referendum that the result probably would have doubtful value."

If that is true we should like to know how

the people at any time can decide any issue. If sectional and political considerations would enter into a naval referendum, how much more is that true of a general election, when the control of the government, as well as of the legislative body and the ambitions of the respective candidates are at stake? On a naval referendum, while some would, no doubt, vote for the policy approved by their party leader as a matter of course, many would use their discrimination and would support the policy of the party to which in other matters they were opposed. What is more important, however, from our viewpoint, is that those who are opposed to both naval policies, those who believe in peace and arbitration, would have an opportunity of recording their opinions in a referendum also. In a referendum the government policy might be approved or rejected without changing the government, without a single postmaster or homestead inspector losing his job, and without any signs of the upheaval which always follows a change of government. The people will have to pay the bill whether we have a Canadian navy or whether we present dreadnoughts or money to Great Britain, and the people certainly should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion before any such expenditure is undertaken.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ACT

At the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature an Act was passed providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies. Under the provisions of the Act, any five persons may incorporate themselves as a company for the "purpose of producing, purchasing or selling live-stock, farm produce or supplies on the co-operative plan." The word "supplies" is interpreted in the Act as follows:

"Supplies" shall mean building and fencing material, fuel, flour, feed and such other commodities as may be shipped in carlots and distributed from a warehouse. The word shall not be interpreted as applying to a retail business.

The Government has appointed a registrar who will assist in the incorporation of these societies and help them to conduct their business properly. Standard by-laws will be prepared by the registrar for each association. The Act provides that 75 per cent of the shareholders in each association shall be agriculturists. Shares may be transferred or may be re-purchased by the association itself. Profits are to be distributed: 10 per cent. to a reserve fund until the reserve equals 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital; 6 per cent. will be paid on capital stock; and the balance will be distributed to the patrons of the association in proportion to the volume of business done by each, whether or not they are shareholders. The dividend due to a non-shareholder may be held to his credit until it equals the value of one share, at which time a paid-up stock certificate shall be issued and he will then become a regular shareholder. Special provision is made that all business must be done on a strictly cash basis and no credit is to be allowed. These are the main provisions of the "Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act." While this Act is not as wide in its provisions as the Co-operative Acts of Manitoba and Alberta, it will furnish an opportunity for the farmers of Saskatchewan to make a beginning in the handling of their necessities upon a co-operative basis and to learn the true principles of co-operation. Once co-operative trading is properly under way amendments to this act must be secured to widen its provisions. No provision is made in the Act for a wholesale purchasing agency for these societies, but it is understood that when 25 local associations are organized under the Act, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will be in a position to act as wholesale purchasing agent, until such time as the local associations may decide to develop a whole-

sale in connection with, and as a part of, their own associations. The prospect is that the farmers of Saskatchewan will shortly embark upon co-operative trading in earnest, and, if by reason of special assistance, they make rapid progress, it is their duty to be cautious and not aim at too sudden development. True co-operation is something new in this country and the foundations should be well and truly laid in order that the superstructure that will rear itself all over the prairies will be able to withstand the test of time.

NO SEED GRAIN RATE

Up to the present time the railways have not granted the usual half-rate freight charges on seed grain in the Prairie Provinces, and no information is ascertainable as to whether such a reduced rate will be granted. In previous years it has always been announced in December. No explanation is forthcoming from the railway companies as to why, in their inscrutable wisdom, they have made up their minds that the farmers of Western Canada who are rolling in boundless wealth should contribute a little more to impoverished railway companies. All of us will agree that the railway companies need this extra money, because last year the Canadian Pacific Railway only had a net profit of \$46,000,000, while the C.N.R. got \$15,000,000 out of the public treasury as a gift and the G.T.P. \$15,000,000 from the same source as a loan. Stand up, farmers, and take your medicine.

MANITOBA AND DIRECT LEGISLATION

C. D. McPherson, M.P.P. for Lakeside, is to be complimented on the speech which he made in the Manitoba Legislature on Tuesday last, in favor of Direct Legislation. Following Mr. McPherson's speech the debate was adjourned by Hon. Dr. Montague, the new minister of public works in the Roblin government, who, however, has not yet resumed the debate. Mr. McPherson's motion is as follows:

"That this House is in favor of the principle of Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum, and is of the opinion that the introduction of the same into our legislative system would prevent the enactment of unwise measures and provide at all times for an appeal to the electorate on specific questions without in any way derogating from the usefulness or dignity of this assembly."

The speech of Hon. Dr. Montague is being looked forward to with interest for he has the reputation of being an able debater and it may be expected that if there is any effective argument against Direct Legislation he will discover it. It is generally admitted that the speeches against this reform made by Sir R. P. Roblin and Hon. G. R. Coldwell last session were no real answer to the arguments of the supporters of Direct Legislation. However clever Hon. Dr. Montague may be, however, Mr. McPherson is quite well able to meet him, for the young member for Lakeside has on previous occasions shown himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the benefits which have been gained thru the use of Direct Legislation in many of the States of the Union, as well as in Switzerland. It is gratifying to supporters of Direct Legislation, also, to know that Mr. McPherson believes in and advocates real Direct Legislation of the Oregon brand; Direct Legislation which would enable the people to veto any act of the legislature of which they did not approve, and which would permit them to initiate any bill which the public considered should be passed. Last session the government majority in the Manitoba Legislature defeated a motion calling for the taking of a plebiscite on Direct Legislation. It is naturally presumed that the government will also

defeat this motion, but Sir Rodmond has been known to change his mind before and eventually, no doubt he will let the people have their own way in this matter also.

THE MOORE CASE

We are in receipt of further information from a correspondent from Alsask, Sask., in regard to the imprisonment of John W. Moore, which was mentioned in our editorial columns in the issue of January 7. Our correspondent writes as follows:

"We notice in the last issue of The Guide an editorial in regard to the Moore case tried here by Magistrate Quinn. You state that Quinn exceeded his authority in sentencing Moore to gaol altho the fact is that the law provides for just this procedure, and the case in question was passed on by a competent authority, which upheld the magistrate in the decision he made. As a matter of fact, Moore was sentenced to four months in gaol, not five as stated by you, and that he spent only two weeks of the sentence in gaol was part of the plan of the magistrate, who only passed sentence of this kind with the idea that it was necessary to do so in order to bring the implement company to a proper sense of their own responsibilities and make them live up to their promise made to Moore to take care of the wages if the proceeds of the threshing season were turned over to them. This course has been amply justified by the course of events, as, immediately on publicity being given the case, the implement company did pay the wages and Moore was released. Every effort had been made previous to Moore being sent to gaol. Sentence was only imposed as a last resort. The laborers who sued for their wages were quite dependent on this money and were without other funds to face the rigorous winter season."

The information which was published on this case two weeks ago was received from the Warman Grain Growers' Association, and we have no further information on the case except what is published above. We are glad to make this correction, but would state that when it becomes necessary to imprison a farmer simply to bring an implement company "to a proper sense of their own responsibilities," there is something wrong. No doubt there are two sides to this question as to every other. Farmers should be careful not to assume too large obligations with implement companies or anyone else, because trouble is very likely to be the result.

When sending remittances to The Guide for subscriptions, or in payment of advertisements, farmers should not send cash where it is possible to avoid it. Cash is liable to be lost and cannot possibly be traced. It is far better to send a postal note, post office order, express money order or bank money order. Each of these methods is cheap, and the sender in each case retains the receipt. There is no possibility of money being lost, because if it is missing it will be refunded. If it reaches its destination and has been cashed it can always be traced. We would ask our readers to use any one of these methods and to avoid sending cash whenever possible.

Lloyd George has sounded the alarm against Winston Churchill's killing armament appropriations. The Chancellor says it is time for a halt and is giving newspaper publicity to his views. It is probable that the British government will be forced to agree at the Hague Conference this year that the laws of war on land shall also apply to war at sea, namely, that private property at sea be not subject to capture in time of war. Such an agreement will remove the chief excuse for armaments.

Since dragon's blood, diamonds, fish offal and ice have for years been admitted to Canada free of duty, could not agricultural implements be placed on the free list without endangering our patriotism.

Essentials of Farm Bookkeeping

By "P.M.B." in Conservation

INVENTORY, MARCH 1, 1913

Book-keeping is the art of keeping a faithful record of business transactions. It is a meter for detecting leakage and measuring progress. It would seem to be emphasizing the obvious to say that every man engaged in any sort of business enterprise should keep a set of books. Yet it is an astonishing but undeniable fact that many hundreds of farmers keep no systematic record of their affairs. That fact is sufficient excuse for the appearance of this article.

To merely preach the necessity of keeping books is easy; it is not easy to give some practical help by drafting a system according to which they may be kept. The writer intends to make a modest attempt to fulfill this more useful function. The method must, however, be regarded as tentative or suggestive, as the subject of farm book-keeping has not heretofore, particularly in Canada, received the attention it deserves, and very little information is forthcoming as to the success or failure of any plan in actual practice.

The system to be here outlined is adapted, so far as possible, to the needs of the average Canadian farmer. It aims at presenting the simplest possible scheme that can be of any practical use, and to include essential features only, but it may be modified or amplified to suit each individual case.

Income Classified

Most writers on farm economy classify income under three heads: (1) interest on investment, (2) wages for the farmer and his family, (3) profit, or any surplus left over after the legitimate claims of capital and labor have been satisfied. The business is not really flourishing unless there is a fair sum to be placed under each of these three divisions; it is very unsatisfactory if it does not cover at least the first two.

While the above classification of income is perfectly sound and not over difficult to understand, yet, as the writer's aim is a minimum of complexity, and as the word "profit" is so commonly employed in a sense different from that of economics, it would seem desirable to consider income as of two kinds only, (1) the labor income, or wages for the farmer and for any of his family who are not paid in cash, (2) a dividend on the capital invested, which is the surplus left over after the farmer's wages have been allowed for. The percentage that this dividend bears to the capital invested is the measure of the farmer's success in his business, and the writer's aim is to present the simplest system of accounting by which this all important ratio can be determined.

What Accounts are Necessary

To accomplish the object set forth in the preceding paragraph, at least four separate records are essential: (1) an inventory, (2) a cash account, (3) a produce account, (4) a dividend statement. The inventory is a complete schedule of all the assets and liabilities of the farm. It provides us with two indispensable pieces of information: first, the total of the capital investment, on which the interest for the forthcoming year will be computed, and second, by comparison with the inventory of the preceding year, the increase in net worth during the twelve months. The cash account records all receipts and expenditures which are strictly cash. Money received from other sources than from the farm must not be entered in it, unless it is taken care of in a special column. Personal and household expenses must be carefully kept separate from farm expenses. The produce account should show the value of all supplies furnished by the farm to the household. It may also keep a record of produce bought or sold and not paid for at the time. The dividend statement is made annually after completion of the inventory. It takes the material furnished by the other accounts and presents in a condensed form all information necessary to obtain a clear idea of the financial condition of the farm business.

Specimens of each of these records will now be subjoined, with explanatory notes on each.

ASSETS		
Land (including fences, drains, well and other improvements) 125 ac. at \$40 per acre		\$5,000 00
Buildings:		
House	\$1,200 00	
Barns and stable	2,000 00	
Other buildings	550 00	
		3,750 00
Horses:		
1 team heavy horses	450 00	
1 general purpose horse	200 00	
1 year old filly	100 00	
1 colt	40 00	
		790 00
Cattle:		
20 cows	1,000 00	
5 heifers	150 00	
5 calves	50 00	
		1,200 00
Swine:		
12 pigs	60 00	
2 brood sows	50 00	
		110 00
Poultry:		
60 hens	45 00	
4 roosters	4 00	
5 turkeys	10 00	
		59 00
Implements (depreciated through use):		
Gang plow	23 00	
Walking plow	8 00	
Disc harrow	14 00	
Tooth harrow	9 00	
Fanning mill	15 00	
Seeder (new)	80 00	
Cultivator	21 00	
Mower	27 00	
Hay rake	12 00	
Binder	72 00	
Cream separator	50 00	
Wagon	41 00	
Sleigh	17 00	
Buggy	60 00	
Cutter	26 00	
Harness	80 00	
Other implements and tools (every article should be listed separately)	250 00	
		805 00
Supplies on hand:		
Oats, 300 bu. at 40c.	120 00	
Potatoes, 50 bu. at 75c.	37 50	
Seed oats, 40 bu. at 75c.	30 00	
Seed barley, 12 bu. at 90c.	10 80	
Seed corn, 8 bu. at \$1.50	12 00	
Hay, 14 tons at \$8.00	112 00	
Silage, 45 tons at \$2.00	90 00	
Straw, 5 tons at \$3.00	15 00	
Manure, 50 tons at \$1.00	50 00	
		477 30
Growing wheat (4 acres)		30 00
Cash:		
On hand	55 65	
In bank	632 50	
		688 15
Accounts and bills receivable:		
A. S. McMillan's note for \$50 and accrued interest for 2 mo. at 7 per cent.	50 58	
H. L. Humphreys, for potatoes	7 50	
		58 08
Total assets		\$12,967 53
LIABILITIES		
Farm mortgage	\$1,000 00	
Accrued interest on same for 3 mo. at 6 per cent.	15 00	
		1,015 00
Net worth		\$11,952 53

Time for Work

The first question that arises in connection with the annual inventory is the date at which it should be taken. Every farmer must, of course, decide this for

himself, but some time during the winter would appear to be most convenient, because at that season there is no field work to be done, and there are few growing crops, a species of asset whose value it is exceedingly difficult to determine.

The next point to notice is that the value of every asset, save cash and bills receivable, is an estimated value. It becomes necessary, therefore, to consider by what principles we are to be guided in making these estimates. Usually it will be our safest guide to take the price at which a thing can certainly be sold. In the case of real estate, land and buildings are generally, for sale purposes, considered as a unit. To arrive at the value of the land alone, the best way will be to deduct the value of the buildings from the worth of both together. The buildings themselves may be appraised by writing off from their original cost a certain percentage every year for depreciation. This percentage must be based on their durability. If, e.g., a barn be calculated to last, with ordinary repairs, for fifty years, the depreciation would be two per cent., so that, at the end of the period, its value would be zero. If any extensive repairs or improvements are made, their cost should be added to the estimate, while, of course, any extraordinary damage, e.g., due to fire, should be deducted. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down with regard to depreciation, as it depends on so many variable factors, such as the degree of stanchness of the structures concerned, the care taken of them, etc. On most farms, probably about three per cent. will be sufficient to allow for depreciation on average buildings.

Live Stock

Up to maturity the value of animals increases and then begins to diminish according to the same rule as dead stock. For example, if a horse comes to maturity in five years and may then be expected to live for thirteen years longer, he will, theoretically at least, be worth one-thirteenth less every year from the time he is five years old. But nearly all farmers have a fairly accurate idea of how much they can sell an animal for, and are not likely to go far astray in appraising their live stock. The estimates should, however, be conservative, too low rather than too high.

In making an inventory of implements and tools the golden rule is to go into detail as much as possible. Owing to considerations of space we cannot, in the example given, list all the small tools, but it is very important that this should be done in practice. The amount of money invested in minor articles of farm equipment is by no means negligible and they are, moreover, the very articles that are most liable to be lost. A complete inventory, once made, is not difficult to revise year by year, and much better care is likely to be taken of the tools when it is known that they will have to be accounted for at the annual stocktaking. Depreciation on implements and tools may usually be reckoned at ten per cent. per annum.

The valuation of feed and supplies is not likely to present much difficulty to any farmer who knows his business. Care must be taken not to include household supplies, such as fire-wood, but only those connected with the farm business.

Growing Crops

Probably the most difficult item on which to place a value is a growing crop. This is one of the strongest reasons for taking the farm inventory during the winter. The value of the four acres of fall wheat, mentioned in the example given, has been arrived at by computing what has been expended on the crop up to March 1, i.e., the plowing, harrowing, sowing, seed, etc., as worth about \$7.50 per acre. This estimate is taken from the Census and Statistics Monthly for March, 1912. Such a method of valuation seems better than one based on the probable worth of the crop at maturity, which must in any case be a speculative figure.

In estimating the cash, the total of any money received during the year from private sources, must be deducted.

No further remarks on the inventory appear to be required, unless a reminder be necessary that among the items under "Accounts and bills receivable" and "Liabilities" only business, not private debts, should be included.

Continued on Page 24

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

PREPARING FOR THE PIG CROP

The Guide is in receipt of Live Stock Pamphlet No. 4, by W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner for Alberta, and published by direction of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province.

Mr. Stevens, who is an authority on swine and matters pertaining to the different breeds, deals in this pamphlet with the suitability as to condition and age, and the time when and frequency with which swine are to be bred.

In a previous pamphlet the same writer dealt with the housing of swine and the two pamphlets ought to be studied together.

A post card from any one desiring copy or copies of these pamphlets to Mr. Stevens, at the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, will receive due attention.

GETTING RID OF POULTRY LICE

By M. A. Jull

Lice trouble hens, ducks, geese and turkeys to a greater or less extent, and in warm weather they infest hens and poultry houses more than anything else. If no measures are taken to check them they may affect the egg yield and certainly the comfort of the fowls. They live and multiply on the hen or chick; lay their eggs on the shaft of the feather and the eggs hatch from the heat of the body of the bird. The only self-protection that a hen has from lice is through killing them by means of dusting. The pores of the louse, by means of which it breathes, must be filled with dust to suffocate it before it can be killed. The flock should be provided with dust boxes at all times, winter and summer. The hen works the fine particles of dust in amongst her feathers, and the fine particles fill the openings of the breathing tubes and the lice are killed. With a small flock which are badly infested it is advisable to dust the birds individually. Take the hen by her legs, head downward, and dust a reliable brand of insect powder in the feathers around the vent, between the legs, under the wings and along the back. The powder should be worked into the feathers thoroughly, by rubbing with the hand and the powder should reach the roots of the feathers particularly.

The poultry house should be thoroughly treated, disinfecting the entire house once or twice a year with some good commercial disinfectant. In the summer time the roosting quarters should be sprayed or painted with the disinfectant every week. This treatment is necessary to rid the premises of lice, as a great many of them stay in the house in the day time and attack the hens at night. All cracks and crevices of the roosting quarters should be practically soaked. It is also a good plan to whitewash the house once a year, using a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid in the whitewash. All disinfecting should be thorough and regular and the hens should be able always to dust themselves freely. It is only by adopting most rigid measures that the health and vitality of the laying stock can be kept at its best.

DRY SALTING BACON AND SIDES
For hogs which do not weigh over 125 to 130 lbs. each, intended for dry-curing, one bushel of fine salt, two pounds brown sugar and one pound of saltpeter will suffice for each 800 lbs. of pork, before

the meat is cut off, but if the meat is large and thick and weighs from 150 to 200 lbs. per carcass, then from a gallon to a peck more of salt, and a little more of the other articles should be used.

Sugar and saltpeter are not absolutely necessary for the preservation of meat and they are often left out, but sugar improves the flavor and saltpeter the color of the bacon, if used rightly.

The above quantity of salt is enough for the first salting, a little more new salt is added at the second salting and used together with what old salt has not been absorbed. Saltpeter should be applied to the flesh side of the hams and shoulders. A teaspoonful is sufficient and a little sugar, a tablespoonful for every piece, should be scattered lightly over all the flesh surface.

If the weather is not too cold and the flesh is soft at the time of salting, the meat will absorb the salt readily enough without rubbing it in, but if the meat is hard and rigid, and the weather cold, rubbing the skin side with the gloved hand helps the salt to penetrate better to the centre of the meat and bone.

On the fleshy side it is only necessary to sprinkle the salt over all the surface,

chines and spareribs are but slightly salted and laid on top of the bulk of neat meat. The drippings of brine and blood from the meat are collected in buckets and sent to the compost heaps. If there are rats they must be trapped or kept out in some way. Cats, also, should be excluded from the house. Close-fitting boxes, which some use to keep the rats from the meat, are not the best; the meat needs air.

In ten days to three weeks, according to weather and size of the meat, break bulk and resalt, using the old salt again, with just a little new salt added. In four to six weeks more, or sooner, if need be, break up and wash the meat nicely, preparatory to smoking it. Some farmers do not wash the salt off, but the meat receives smoke better and looks nicer, if washed.

GLANDERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Twelve head of valuable horses belonging to a farmer at Crestwynd, twenty-five miles south-west of Moose Jaw, have been destroyed by order of Dominion Government Inspector McMurtry, because they were affected with glanders. Very stringent measures are being taken

separate reports of the Alberta Horse, Cattle, Swine and Sheep Breeders' associations.

REVIEW OF CLYDES SENT TO CANADA

BY A SCOTTISH CORRESPONDENT

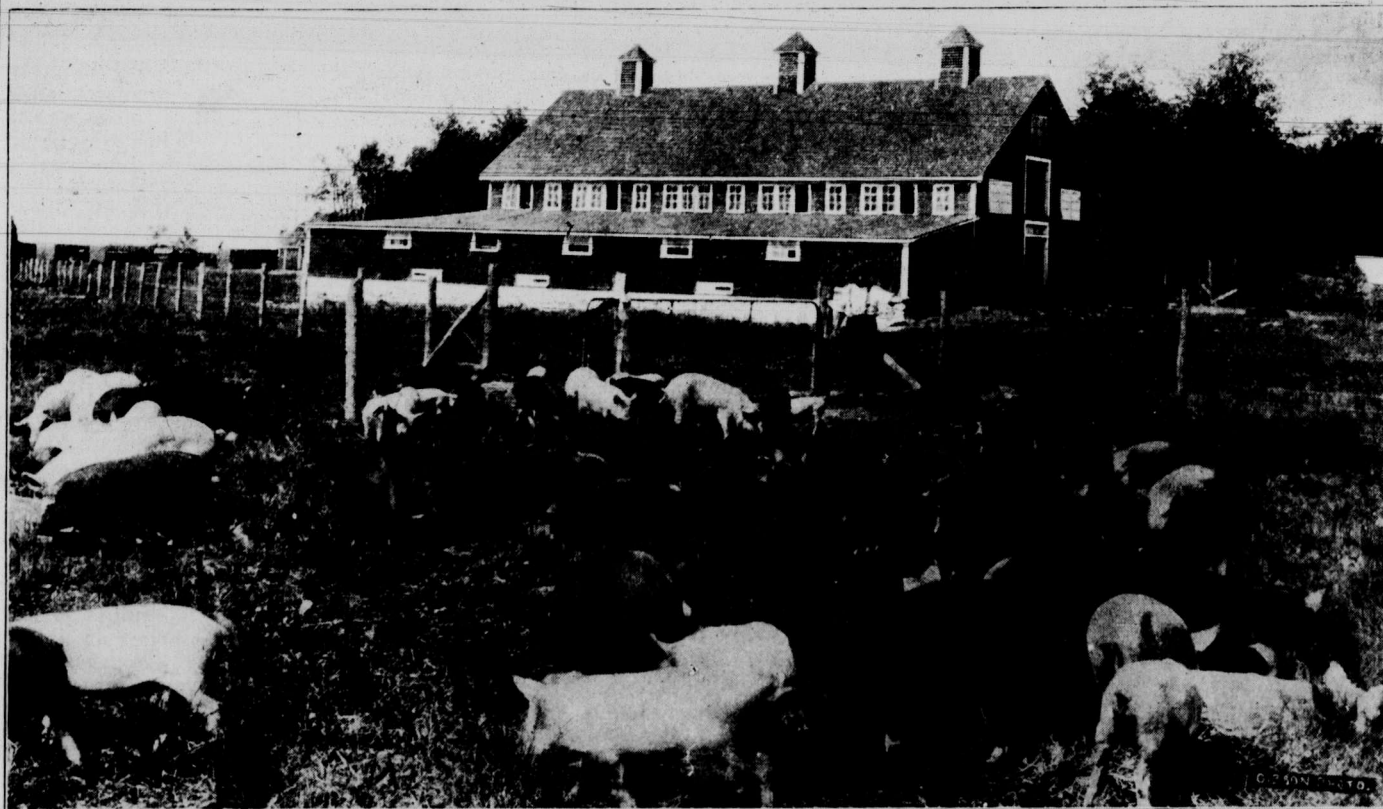
The number of horses and mares leaving Scotland for places abroad, during 1913, is far short of what was the case in 1912. In all 821 certificates were issued by the Clydesdale society since the first day of the year, as compared with 1,348 during the previous twelve months. It is difficult to account for such a state of matters, altho there are those here who would offer the excuse of a shortage of hard cash on your side of the water. I am not sure that I can accept that explanation as the sole cause of the falling off in the Canadian demand, especially when I remember that there was a drop of no less than 269 in the exports of 1912, as against the year 1911.

More Weight

Perhaps a little more weight and substance in the Scottish horse would make a big difference so far as our Canadian friends are concerned. The breeders of the Dominion continue to be our largest patrons, but, nevertheless, the drop from 1,160 animals purchased in 1912 to 628 this year more than accounts for the entire deficiency in trade. The over-all shortage this year is 517, while the exports to Canada alone have fallen off to the extent of 532. These 628 horses and mares have been distributed over the Dominion as follows: Ontario, 358; Saskatchewan, 108; Alberta, 77; Quebec, 57; Manitoba, 24; Nova Scotia, 3; and New Brunswick, 1. Other countries have, however, increased their orders. To Russia there have gone 50, as against 10 last year; South Africa has taken 50 instead of 38 in 1912; South America 20, or several more than during the previous twelve months. On the other hand, the United States of America has fallen away from 69 in 1912 to 37 this year. New Zealand has decreased its imports from Scotland from 29 to 19, and Australia has fallen off from 29 to 10. Sweden has become a new customer, taking 15, and Germany has invested in one specimen. But while there is this falling off in the export trade, business at home goes merrily on. Never, in the history of the breed, have the men of Scotland shown more enterprise than during 1913. There has been a great rush after the finest class of sires, and some of the greater horses have been hired for as far ahead as 1916, at enhanced premiums and very liberal service fees. Other horses that remain at stud on the premises of their owners have been booked as far in advance as possible, and some of them command what I call ridiculously extravagant fees.

Baron Buchlyvie
According to a table compiled by Mr. Archibald MacNeilage, the talented secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the leader of the winning sires for 1913 is the celebrated \$57,500 horse, Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), which had 58 prizes at the eight principal shows of the season, with 22 animals. They had an equal number of first prizes and six championships.

Continued on Page 17



Hogs on Oak Bluff Stock Farm, owned by H. L. Emmert, Winnipeg

and care must at all times be taken to get some salt into all the depressions and into the hock ends of all the joints.

Dry salt only is used, never brine or pickle, and never add water to the salt to make it moist.

Best Distribution of the Salt

A rude platform or bench of planks is laid down, on which the meat is packed as it is salted. A boy hands the pieces to the packer who lays down first a course of middlings and then sprinkles a little more salt on all the places that do not appear to have quite enough. Next comes a layer of shoulders and then another layer of middlings, until all these pieces have been laid. From time to time a little more salt is added, as appears to be necessary. The hams are reserved for the top layer, the object being to prevent them from becoming too salt. In a large bulk of meat, the brine, as it settles down, lodges upon the lower pieces and some of them get rather more than their quota of salt. Too much saltiness spoils the hams for first-class bacon. In fact, it spoils any meat to have it too salt, but it requires less to spoil the hams, because, as a rule, they are mostly lean meat. The jowls, heads and livers, on account of the quantity of blood about them, are put in a separate pile, after being salted. The

by the government authorities in the district affected to prevent the spread of this dread disease.

SHORT COURSES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Following the short course in agriculture, which is to be held at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, January 22 to 30, 1914, there will be short courses of four days' duration at each of the following places during February. The first will be held at Maple Creek, February 3, 4, 5 and 6. The following weeks the courses will be held at Carlyle, February 10, 11, 12 and 13; Milestone, February 17, 18, 19 and 20; Alsask, February 24, 25, 26 and 27.

There will be two lady speakers at each of these places and four or five lecturers in animal husbandry and field husbandry provided by the College, as well as local speakers. Arrangements are being made with the railways for reduced rates to these points, and a most interesting and profitable time is assured.

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT

The Guide is in receipt of a copy of the report of the Department of Agriculture for Alberta, for 1912, which covers the work of the various branches of the department for that year, as well as

The 1 of Janu with co the retu in all it stock, a same ar \$167,87; the year The i noticea 1913, w threshin with the grain, c States t open m largely

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Western Farm Returns in 1913

The Manitoba Free Press, in its issue of January 10, gives a detailed statement, with comparisons with former years, of the returns during 1913 from agriculture in all its branches, viz: grain, roots, live stock, and dairying, the total value of same amounting to the splendid sum of \$167,875,653, showing an increase for the year of over \$40,000,000.

The increase over last year is especially noticeable in the last four months of 1913, when the splendid harvesting and threshing weather of the fall, together with the good yield and high grade of the grain, combined with the lower United States tariff on coarse grains, and the open market for live stock, contributed largely to the aforesaid increase.

Wheat

The following table shows the total amount of wheat accounted for up to Dec. 31:

	Bushels
Inspected, passed Winnipeg	115,749,800
Required for interior mills and seed	30,000,000
In interior elevators on Dec. 31 and in transit	23,000,000
Total	168,749,800

The Free Press estimate of last year's crop was placed at 188,878,319 bushels, and, assuming this to be practically correct, from the above figures it will be seen that at the end of the year there was less than 25,000,000 bushels still in the farmers' hands to be marketed, compared with 60,000,000 at the end of 1912.

The grain inspection department of Canada inspected 180,623,850 bushels, or 56,244,725 bushels more than any previous four months in the history of the department. They were helped, no doubt, in this by the high quality of the crop, of which fully 90 per cent. was of "contract" grades. One of the interesting features of the inspection has been the very heavy increase in oats. In 1910,

the inspections for four months were just under 10,000,000 bushels, for 1913 they were 43,490,850. The increase in the inspections of barley was even more phenomenal. In 1910, the inspections of barley were only 1,321,200 bushels. In 1913, 11,788,200.

The heavy movement of these two grains at so early a period is due almost entirely to the lowering of the American tariff, which has permitted of heavy shipments to the South. Over 23,000,000 bushels of Western Canada oats have already reached American ports, and between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 additional will be delivered to Chicago, Minneapolis and Toledo during the months of January and February.

The increase in the movement of flax over 1912 has been comparatively small.

The Value of the Crop

It is only possible to give the actual value of the crop inspected, but a very careful statement has been prepared of the value of the crop which has passed inspection.

Wheat bought at Fort	
William	\$94,368,416.18
Oats	14,502,213.93
Barley	5,825,938.69
Flax	10,945,702.62
Total	\$125,642,271.42

The wheat crop of 1913 was practically a No. 1 Northern crop and the average price of that grade for the four months of the crop year now completed was four cents less than for the same period of 1912.

Owing to the enormous bulk of grain that was rushed on the market and the persistent booming of the crop, which had preceded the threshing season, the markets were greatly depressed and in spite of the high quality of the grain, the relative return to the farmers has

been smaller than it would have been had the grain been marketed more slowly. The readiness with which the grain was absorbed on reaching tidewater showed that had it been fed out more slowly and less said about any enormous yield, prices would inevitably have been higher.

Railway Record

Already much has been said about the magnificent work done by the railroads in moving the crop. The Canadian Pacific railway broke all records in moving 112,000,000 bushels in 110 days.

Lake Shippers and Terminal Elevators

The Lake Shippers and the Terminal Elevators also broke all records in the handling of last year's crop, and as an instance of the rapidity with which the grain was moved, the last ten days of open water witnessed the phenomenal loading of over 25,000,000 bushels, while the twenty-two large elevators have a total capacity of 40,630,000 bushels.

Live Stock

The opening of the market to the South lent special interest to the live stock industry last year, and shipments from Eastern Canada have been very large, while the West also made a good record, especially in stockers and feeders. Over 12,000 feeders have been sold at the Union stockyards at St. Paul alone, and 5,314 head of Alberta cattle reached Chicago. The value of the shipments of cattle through the Winnipeg yards, for the year 1913, amounted to \$6,863,346, and while there was a moderate local consumption, it is noted that there were no shipments made to the old country in 1913.

The average price of butcher cattle in Winnipeg was the highest for the past six years, while the 5,314 head of Alberta cattle averaged each over 1,300 lbs., and \$7.50 per hundred, making a

grand total of \$518,115 for this shipment alone.

Hogs

There was a very material increase in the shipment of hogs to the Winnipeg market, but the average of price fell slightly below that of 1912. It was, however, a good price throughout the year.

The highest average price for any one month was \$9.02 per cwt., in August, and the lowest \$7.45 per cwt. in December; but even at this price hogs are a paying proposition. The average weight of hogs for the year was about the same as usual, 200 lbs., but the average dressing out weight showed a slight improvement, being 78 as against 76½ for 1912.

Sheep

Sheep receipts, in spite of the increased number of flocks, showed a very distinct falling off, and by far the largest proportion of receipts came from the American side. The average price for the year was \$6.41¾ per cwt., as against \$5.40 for 1912. There was an improvement of 3.5-8 lbs. in the dressing out weight. The best shipments, from the standpoint of dressing out, were received from Manitoba and were principally grade yearlings sold directly off the stubble. The men who handled these sheep made so handsome a profit that it ought to be the best possible argument to induce others to go into the business of sheep raising.

Horses

The receipts of horses have fallen amazingly, during the past year, the record of horses at the Winnipeg yards being only 4,932 head, as against 27,362 in 1912.

Dairy Products

The returns from dairy products are most gratifying, in fact, one of the best things in the work of the farmers for the year. Manitoba shows a slight

Continued on Page 30

Edmonton Endorses Democracy

The Story of the Fight for Commission Government and Direct Legislation in the Alberta Capital



W. J. McNAMARA

Edmonton, the Alberta capital, witnessed last month the most remarkable municipal election in its history.

A victory for Direct Legislation and city government by Elective Commission was won against odds. On December 8, Edmonton elected as the 1914 mayor William J. McNamara, whose chief

platform plank was government by Elective Commission, embodying the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. Mayor Wm. Short, K.C., seeking re-election, advocated a continuation of Edmonton's present form of government, which is aldermanic with commission board appointed by city council.

Without daily newspaper support, aid from corporate interests, political affiliations, previous public service; assaulted by the daily press, fought by a coterie of capitalists seeking a public utility franchise, and opposed by a portion of the "best business interests," as that section of society which lives by mercantile pursuits is wont to be called, Mr. McNamara battled single-handed and won the day.

Will Go Right To Work

The election of Mr. McNamara as chief executive of Edmonton may be interpreted

"Whenever a city administration refuses to recognize any general demand of the public, it is time to change administrations."—William James McNamara, Mayor of the City of Edmonton for 1914.

to mean that Edmonton will go under Elective Commission Government during this year. Upon taking office the new mayor will take steps to have prepared the most modern and best Elective Commission Government charter that can be written. This will be submitted to the people for endorsement during the year, and it will be presented to the legislature for enactment. The next municipal election in Edmonton promises to be the selecting of five or seven commissioners by means of the preferential ballot.

While designating William J. McNamara for mayor, Edmonton selected for the aldermanic board men whose convictions are in tune with the progressiveness of the new chief executive. The Trades and Labor Council nominated and elected a member to the board of aldermen.

The New Mayor

Edmonton's new mayor is a wealthy young man of thirty-four. He is a civic student, devoted to literature, travel, hunting, fishing and outdoor sports. He owns and operates a big farm near Wetaskiwin. He made his money by buying realty at the right time and in the right place and selling at the right time. For some time past he has not been engaged in active business. Political ambitions did not prompt him to enter the mayoralty race, for he has no such ambitions. When he has accomplished his purpose he expects to retire quietly and resume his private pursuits. His desire is to give Edmonton an Elective Commission Government charter—the

very best business system of municipal management that can be provided. He hopes to accomplish that during this year. That he became a candidate for mayor was through force of circumstance. That he was elected is due to his platform, his sincerity in that platform, and the phenomenal campaign he waged against odds.

Misrepresentative Government

The overthrow of the present regime may be attributed, also, to the administration's utter disregard for the public will. By persisting in the inauguration of a street numbering scheme objectionable to a considerable portion of the public, and by refusing the demand for a plebiscite on the system, Mayor Wm. Short alienated many friends. By ignoring a widespread and representative demand for a plebiscite on the question of Elective Commission Government for Edmonton, the city administration precipitated great censure upon itself and prompted William J. McNamara to declare himself a candidate for mayor. Mr. McNamara left the city council chamber upon that particular evening declaring that when any city administration ignores the public will it ceases to be representative and it is time to change administrations. He announced his candidacy for mayor next day.

Progressives Fought to Win

The candidature gave little concern to the mayor and administration at the outset; but there gathered around Mr. McNamara a number of citizens who had been fighting for these same principles for some years in Edmonton, and this

private risen from the ranks began to gather support and strength in a way that demanded attention. When the McNamara campaign was well launched and aggressive attacks made upon the fundamental falsities of the present government system, the lamentable inefficiencies and the ludicrous inadequacies of the antiquated instrument called the Edmonton City charter—and espoused by Mayor Short—the mayor gathered together his cohorts, organized a strong campaign committee, and the battle was on in earnest.

The McNamara campaign was energetic. Denied newspaper support to the extent that some sections of the press refused eleventh hour advertising, it became necessary to use other methods in getting the real issues before the public. Mr. McNamara spoke from no less than half a hundred public platforms within three weeks; his committee prepared and issued nearly 100,000 dodgers, circular letters, literature, etc., dealing with the issues directly at stake. The public attended the meetings largely. The literature was widely read.

Good Work Rewarded

The pendulum began to swing to McNamara for mayor, and the McNamara organization, headed by the candidate himself, renewed and redoubled their energies. Men who had never before taken active interest in municipal politics took off their coats during the last week of the campaign and stayed in the fight until the polls closed at 7 o'clock on election day, December 8. Organized labor got out its vote and elected a member to the city council, as well as supporting Mr. McNamara. The retiring mayor lost the vote of the city employees, of which there are about one thousand. The Civic Government League, which has been advocating government by Elective Commission in a non-political way, gave

Continued on Page 13

The Mail Bag

CANADIAN IDEALS

Editor, Guide:—I wish to express a few sentiments under the above heading. The ideals of a nation are important, because they represent, first, individual opinion, then public opinion, or sentiment, and in a broader sense public sentiment may become national sentiment and policy. Every citizen of this country is influencing public sentiment in greater or less degree, according to his or her influence, so we see the responsibility that is resting on each one of us. This applies more particularly to Canada, because she is a young nation in her formative period, so the responsibility is all the greater, and we should regard it not only as a duty, but a great privilege to be alive and a citizen of a growing and what we believe will ultimately be a great country and to have a share, be it small or great, in its upbuilding. What, then, kind of sentiments and ideals should we cherish? In this new country we should cherish ideals that are as broad and free as our magnificent prairies, as high, strong and rugged as the mighty Rockies to the west, and as lovely and beautiful as our virgin forests and our beautiful lakes and rivers. The sentiments and superstitions, the cramped and selfish views of life, inherited from other countries or past ages, or even allowed to grow up in this country, should be swept away, by force of public opinion or sentiment, and nothing tolerated that does not embrace a universal brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. In the education of the people and the spreading of the ideals of equal rights, justice, love and purity The Guide is doing a great work and is a paper of which Canadians will be increasingly proud as they come more and more to see its value. I like The Guide for its straightforward and fearless manner, its transparent fairness, its freedom from all party trammels, or influence of the big interests; indeed I will venture to say, it is the leader among Canadian journals in its independence of thought in the interests of Democracy and one which should have the deserving support of every farmer and city worker. Selfishness is the great evil of the world today and it should be condemned and brought into the limelight wherever encountered. The test of a person's patriotism for his or her country is the amount of sacrifice they are willing to make for its highest good, and the same will apply to corporations, which are made up of individuals. The big interests or small interests make a big mistake in being too selfish and grasping; selfishness always acts like a boomerang and returns to strike the thrower. The motto of every corporation should be—The greatest service for the least remuneration possible, or service first, profits second. With such policies as these the resultant development and prosperity in the country would react upon themselves and they would prosper infinitely more than under a policy of profits first, last and all the time. The Direct Legislation campaign is going on in Saskatchewan and we believe will be successful and be a great factor in educating the people in Democracy and self-government. As to woman suffrage, I think the men of our country should feel themselves honored if the women of Canada want the vote, and the reason often given that women are not intelligent enough is not the real reason, which is, that the men know only too well that many things they sanction would be soon swept away if the women could vote, and I see no moral reason why they should not.

Yours very truly,

JOHN G. HENRY.

Regina, Sask.

SHOULD STOP KICKING

Editor, Guide:—I see by a jeweler's advertisement that diamonds are admitted free into Canada! Then what are we farmers kicking about a little duty on agricultural implements and a few other necessities, when we, and other millionaires, can use diamonds absolutely free of duty? I am experiencing the evils of Protection in another form at the present moment. The U.S.A. protect their shipping by forbidding foreign ships carrying passengers from one U.S. port to another, consequently I am on a

miserable boat, unfit for passenger service, because the American owners are protected against good, Free Trade, British ships.

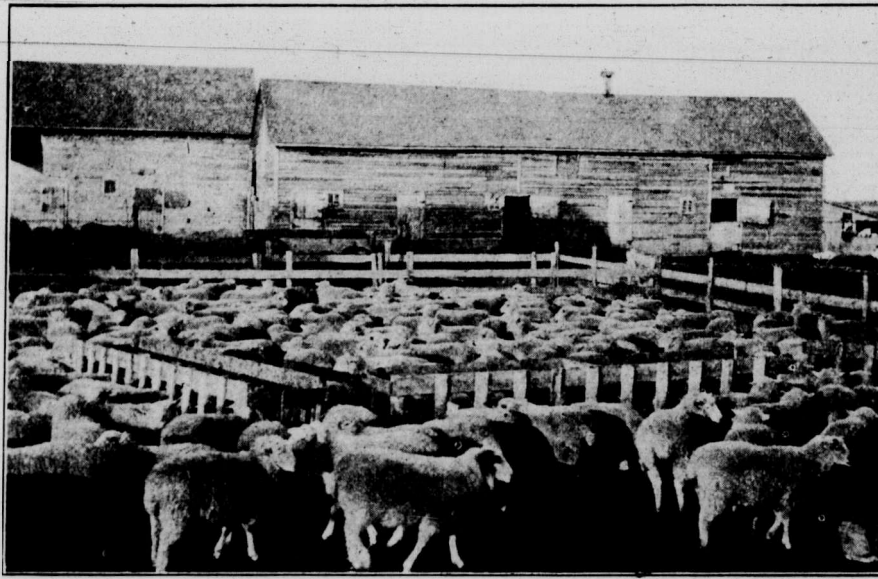
F. W. GODSAL.

OPPOSES INTERIOR STORAGE

Editor, Guide:—Lately we have heard but little of the scheme of the Grain Commission to establish interior storage elevators at certain points in the West, for which it is understood that sites, in some cases, have been secured. Fortunately, so far as the public knows, the matter has gone no further and it is to be hoped, now that the railway companies have proved (largely owing to the force of competition) that they can handle the crop practically as offered in a season of heavy shipments, that no more public money will be spent on the scheme.

The sole reason for the construction of this additional storage has been to relieve the railway companies from some of their duties as public carriers, and it is coolly proposed that the cost of this shall fall upon the public instead of upon those who would be benefited by the change, namely, the railway companies.

In addition to the initial cost of the scheme there is also the probable ultimate loss to the farmer—as I have pointed out on a previous occasion—of a lower price for grain thus stored, as it may very easily happen that the stability of the "futures" market (with its consequent reaction upon "cash" prices) will be weakened should it be thought that the railway companies would fall down in their deliveries from



Car-load Lambs (230 head) out of Western range ewes, and got by Leicester Rams. Sold Oct. 31, at 50c per cwt. above extreme top of market to Swift Canadian Co., of Winnipeg, and pronounced by their head buyer the best car of lambs on the Winnipeg market this year. Bred by A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

these interior storage houses from any cause.

The premature attempt of the Grain Commission to inaugurate sample markets, postponed only upon the representations of the organized farmers, should be a lesson to that body to act warily in matters of such importance and not be led away by the representations of interested parties. Yours truly,

F. J. COLLYER.

Welwyn, Sask.

RAILROAD KNIGHTS

Editor, Guide:—Can you tell me what Mackenzie and Mann got their titles for? In a piratical fashion they have been pushing badly-built railroads about Canada, in most places paralleling other lines, C.P.R. or G.T.P., or to grab new territory. After running alongside the G.T.P. from Edmonton through the Yellowhead Pass they drop south down the Thompson river, through an empty country, and then parallel the C.P.R. from Kamloops to the coast. They have thus threatened the good name of Canada and the credit of her banks by running heavily into debt, to save which the government has to donate them many millions without any terms whatever.

But what have Mackenzie and Mann done to earn their titles? They are millionaires, owning the street railway in Winnipeg, Toronto and other cities, and in the West Indies; have they not a big holding in the enormous profits of P. Burns and Co., butchers and cattle dealers? Why are not their own millions used to build the C.N.R. and save the credit of Canada, which they are risking? Have they put up a cent of their own in the C.N.R.? The country does not want to take over the C.N.R., it is too cheaply built, and is not where it is most wanted, and the country was not consulted as to where it should be built. Let Mackenzie and Mann finish it, without Canada giving them any more millions; they have exploited us enough. And let them resign their titles till they show that they honorably deserve them. Is it not time for Canada to give up accepting ill-bought titles from England? Men who have deserved well of their country in the United States are not less noble without a title. Yours truly,

"HONOR MAKES THE MAN."

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

Editor, Guide:—The Taxation of Land Values is a prominent reform advocated by the organized farmers and it should be interesting to know how it works in practice.

In rural Alberta we have what may be termed a modified form of this system of taxation, and which has been in force long enough to show some results. One fault in the system is shown in the method of valuation, and on this point alone

of production, and many other kinds of produce also. The method of assessment in Alberta, according to the municipal act, should be on the actual cash value of the land without improvements. This sounds easy, but it is difficult to ascertain and especially in localities where all want to sell and no one to buy. Value is based upon the quality of the land, whether first, second or third class, and the distance from the railway shipping point, this point evidently being considered as the consuming point. This produces some peculiar results. The majority would readily sell for their assessed value and less, but as land is a drug on the market and no offers to buy, how can this be the actual cash value?

The actual value seems to have no consideration; that is, the amount that can be earned by intelligent labor applied to the land, taking into consideration the distance from final market, the nature of the soil, its adaptability to certain lines of farming, water supply, the restrictions of the protective policy, the price of necessities, and the nature of the access to, and the distance from the nearest railway shipping point, and also the community value, whether it is in a well settled locality, the distance from neighbors, whether the people are staying with the farms or leaving them. To ascertain that there are farm lands in Alberta that have at present a very low cash or non-speculative value is startling but true, then such land should pay no tax. Henry George's claim that his system of taxation is just is quite true and so would the system in Alberta be just if taxed according to actual value. Then farms in outlying districts or in localities not well adapted to farming would be paying little or no tax, which would be quite in line with the revenue earned therefrom and the hardships endured.

Some single taxer may start the protection and free trade argument, but it makes no difference, as it simply alters the basis of valuation; but that basis must apply to all lands. It is evident we must have taxes to build roads, but the expenditure should bear some relation to the real value of the country served. What need is there for a prairie boulevard when two plowed furrows or a prairie trail would do just as well? How many unnecessary and useless roads have been made, only showing that lavish expenditure on roads has not prevented abandoned farms or dwindling rural population. The claim that this system of taxation will eliminate the speculator has not yet been proved; it seems to be a benefit under an inflated valuation. To assess the speculator on the actual value of his land would be just, and more detrimental to his credit, or he may be surtaxed, but whether the latter is just is another question. High taxes on lands held by speculators will eventually be paid from the labor of some future tiller of the soil, and the speculator invariably gets value for his money in improvements. When taxes become a burden, they must be unjust, and that they are a burden, the assessment rolls of many municipalities will show.

Perhaps the answer is contained in a paragraph I read in the financial column of an Eastern paper commencing.

"The farmers of the West have just reaped a bountiful harvest, perhaps the best harvest the West ever produced," and the paragraph truthfully concludes, "And we are just receiving the proceeds."

WM. ASHWORTH.

Kitscoty, Alta.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

There never did, and there never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in the character which is a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

Hon. Pres. Vice-Sec.

I w oblige "Wha farmer) office. also tl would write subjec opinio few fa a bit. paper of art. it wou lic. T would

Charle

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Value of the Association

I wrote you recently asking you to oblige me with a short article on "What the G. G. A. has done for the farmer." I received a reply from the office saying that you were in Ottawa, also that I should write again. Now, I would be very pleased if you would write me a short article on the above subject, as there are a few of the opinion that the G. G. A. do nothing. A few facts from you may enlighten them a bit. I mean to put it in the local paper and if you care to give a series of articles to be printed now and again it would always keep it before the public. Trusting you will favor me, as I would like to see a larger membership.

CHARLES THOMPSON,
Sec., Semans Assn.

Charles Thompson, Esq.,

Yours of the 29th to hand, in which you ask I should write a letter or series of letters setting forth what has been done for the farmer by the Grain Growers' Association. An adequate answer would be impossible in an ordinary letter. It would take a book. No one can commence to understand what has been done unless they first understand the nature of the contract entered into by the railways with capitalists for the construction of line elevators along the line of railways and the agreement on the part of the railways to construct terminal elevators and rent them to the builders and operators of the line elevators and the condition of the country at the time the agreements were made. You must also understand who the capitalists are with whom the agreement was made, the ramifications of their business operations as grain dealers and the influence and effect of the Manitoba Grain Act on their operations. You must understand the inspection act and grading system; the transportation routes, storage and grain handling facilities; the influence of one on the other, especially the banking institutions of our country; the country adjoining—its trading routes, ports and banking institutions; how all are more or less affected by the passage of our grain thru them.

But in a general way these interests have been antagonistic to those of the farmers. That is to say, they have always tried to get the farmers' grain as cheap as they could and make as much out of it as they could. The banks, the elevator men and the transportation men make a very strong combination. Having said this, read our "Engine of Democracy," copy of which is enclosed, showing the history of the Association in a general way, the cause of its formation, and general results.

But to be more specific, I would say: Thru our efforts we secured such amendments to the Grain Act as to practically break the grain dealers' monopoly; we secured individual freedom of shipments at initial points, the construction of loading platforms and the right to load at a platform, thru an elevator or at a switch. At times of blockade we have forced an outlet via the Soo and thru the United States. We sued the Grain Exchange, secured the appointment of a Grain Commission to study the whole question of grain grading, elevating and transportation, and compelled interests to respect the Grain Act.

We sent out our own men to make a private investigation, resulting in the formation of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The same men organized the Grain Growers' Guide. Read it regularly. We further entered an action against the railways and compelled them to respect the Grain Act. We asked for and secured the appointment of a Railway Commission and extension of their powers from time to time.

At the second annual meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that the immediate granting of provincial powers to the North-West Territories was absolutely essential to the progress of the country.

The Interior Elevator question is more recent and was agitated for and the farmers' lines were secured as a direct result of our efforts. The Interior Terminal Storage Elevators are also being built as a direct result of our agitation. The Hail Insurance and the Government Telephones. The building of the G.T.P. Railway and the Hudson Bay Railway. The securing of compensation for horses destroyed for glanders. The Credit Commission for securing of cheap money for farmers and recent legislation regarding it, and many other things.

But perhaps more important than all of these things is the whipping into line of a provincial government that has been led to see the absolute necessity of a satisfied, well ordered rural life and agricultural industry as a basic source of the nation's wealth and permanency. And also the same magnetic influence is being exercised on the present Dominion Government. The creation of a general spirit of good fellowship between the different nationalities that have settled thruout our province. The creation of the convention spirit, providing a farmers' parliament, whose sessions are watched by all interests thruout the length and breadth of Canada. And the local association work, which is carrying on an educative and socializing influence which cannot be overestimated.

But possibly transcendent above all these is the co-operative spirit that is being brought into operation. (While increased cost of living is largely caused by each individual absorbing on himself larger quantities of the labor product of others, nevertheless, a great saving is to be secured by the elimination of unnecessary expense and extortion practised by middlemen in the exchange of commodities between producers and consumers). The development of this spirit in our government and a fearless expression of it by them and its adoption by them as their working plan—their guiding star; this, with the growing cohesiveness amongst ourselves which has put the backbone into our government, is the aurora borealis which is attracting all Canadian governments.

Now under, thru, and by aid of these things we are about to draft a plan for the practical operation of a comprehensive system of co-operative trading and legislative propaganda that I believe will astonish the world, and will tend towards the elimination of waste and leechery of every kind, and elevate the simple life and establish comfortable environment for the honest toiler.

Be sure and be at the Convention.
F.W.G.

Harmony Not Lacking

The following extract is taken from a letter recently received at our office and in view of the approaching convention we give our delegates the benefit of it and our reply in part:

"I hear that the Directors and yourself are not in harmony. It is alleged that the fault is yours, but I am inclined to believe it to be theirs because I consider it their duty to procure your resignation if you act as it is claimed."

"I hereby inform you confidentially, not that you will use this information in any way to hurt the association, but I give it to you in confidence, that you may defend yourself if the accusation is unjust, as the minds of the people are being poisoned against you."

"The main accusation is that the Di-

rectors have no control over your actions as secretary."

Reply in part:

"Well, friend, this is most astounding news to me, because, in so far as I am aware, my relationship with each and every one of the Directors is most cordial. I have not had one single complaint from any of them along the lines suggested by yourself. No instructions given by the Executive or Directors have ever been neglected or disregarded in so far as I am aware. My confidence in the personnel of my Board of Directors is such that I can hardly believe anyone spreading such a report received his information from a Director, or has the good of our Association at heart."

"I trust you will be good enough to get a definite statement from any person who may have received such an idea as I feel sure it will be found to be a misunderstanding."

"But, of course, in one sense, I am not controlled by our Board. That is, I am not gagged by them. Neither do they lead me about. The greater part of the time I am compelled to act without their advice or direction. If no fault is found, advice or orders given, I assume my work is satisfactory in so far as the Directors and Executive are concerned."

"It should be remembered, too, that I also am a Director, and have my own views and individuality, which are expressed on the Board. If that is what is referred to, I do not propose that any man shall control my thought, views or expression."

"But the Convention is approaching, and every delegate will also have an opportunity to make any complaint he may have, openly before the assembly from his own local viewpoint, and if I am found guilty, in any way, I hope to be able to take patiently such chastisement as the Convention may have to offer."

"I thank you kindly for your information and wish both friend and foe the compliments of the season."
"Jan. 3rd, 1914. "F.W.G."

The Closer Touch

We would like very much to get into a little closer touch with you. We are still alive and I believe thriving. Our numbers are few so far, yet during the year that is almost gone, we can look back and see some good work that has been done. Last meeting, our numbers and interest, was the best we have had yet. Our next will be our annual meeting, when we expect to enroll quite a few new members. The meeting is to be on Monday, the 12th of January. We would like very much to hear from you before then, and if you have any good hints to give us they will be gladly received.

GEORGE MESS,
Sec., Perley Assn.

George Mess, Esq.:—I note you would like to get in a little closer touch with me. How this is to be done I do not know. A local association is a working unit within itself. An engine supplied by its own boiler, its business and duty is first with and to itself, as affected by local conditions and surroundings. Its business being to serve and protect the special interests of its own particular membership. Next, its duty through its duly appointed delegates to the Central body. In that respect we would particularly like to get in closer touch with you.

What we want from you is your advice, the advantage of the consolidated gray matter of your members. If regular meetings are held by your local and a thorough study given to questions properly put before the meeting, erroneous opinions sifted out and the majority voice registered in properly drafted resolutions on the various questions of general public interest of either univer-

sal or class cause or effect, and forwarded to this office, you can readily see what assistance such resolutions would be, coming in from all the local associations all over this province. These classified, we would have a moving panorama of the best thought of our members before us regularly, and to secure the application of ideas and ideals thus expressed, would be a work for this Central body which might well make any man or group of men, feel proud to perform. It could not fail to be effective and would certainly command due consideration from all bodies to whomsoever presented.

Now let us have your best thought embodied in a resolution or set of resolutions passed in your regular meetings. Is not this the principle of Direct Legislation and pure Democracy?

F.W.G.

Co-operation the Key

We recently had a visit from Thomas Spence, secretary of Sandford Dene. He informed us that that local is very progressive. They do not think \$1.00 per year is anything like sufficient for membership fee. They charge their members 25c per month in addition and keep a room open where members can drop in and where papers and books are on file. They have debates twice a month and business meetings once a month and one social meeting each month. The 25c per month extra defrays expenses for the hall and literature and also furnishes revenue with which to promulgate special ideas of their own.

They are very anxious to have lecturers visit them. Co operation is their key word and around that their endeavors concentrate and believe that the activities of the local should tend to put money in the pockets of every individual member thereof.

F.W.G.

Strongfield Active

The Grain Growers of Strongfield recently spent a most enjoyable evening consisting of music, speeches, etc. Mr. Simpson being in the chair was the first on the program, followed by an instrumental by Miss A. Thompson, then a lengthy and enjoyable speech by Mr. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., and president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. He spoke first of the necessity of the farmers having an association to look after their interests legislatively, educatively and co-operatively. He gave a lengthy description of the association since its inception as an organization about three years ago. He also showed the great necessity of the farmers going in for co-operative buying of all materials used on the farm, such as coal, lumber, flour, binder twine, and all other articles which could be handled in car lots. He also appealed to the people to become members of the Local Association, which was replied to in a handsome manner. The next day, until 3 p.m., was taken up by the farmers interviewing him in regard to matters in connection with shipping wheat at local and terminal elevators, and also by A. A. Kennedy giving the use of his auto to give Mr. Maharg a view of the surrounding country, which was much enjoyed. Mr. Thompson, newly appointed director of co-operation in the Saskatchewan government, also gave an address which was appreciated very much by all. We were also favored with a song by John Elliott, a recitation by Miss Hale, which was encored. Lunch was served at the conclusion and ended an evening of pleasure not soon to be forgotten.

J. W. ROBINSON,
Secretary, Strongfield Assn.

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ASHWORTH

RESPONDENTS

he Guide is main- purpose of prod- for the readers change views and he benefits of ex- gestions. Every the name of the arily for publica- rrespondents are The Guide.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

Books have been written and countless poems penned about the heroes of the battle field whose bravery shines undimmed even tho their great achievement was the slaughter of their kind.

With the waning of the battle cry the ever-present pessimist saw the spirit of heroism departing from our midst and rank materialism stalking thru the land. But in glorious contradiction to his dark predictions there has risen over the horizon the sun of a new heroism—the heroism of peace.

A mere boy with all the shining light of youth upon life's pathway sits alone at the wireless instrument of a sinking ship quietly giving his life in exchange for scores of others. No flapping flags or blaring trumpets urge him on. No beloved comrades falling at his side lash him to vengeful fury. He sits alone at his post and looks unafraid into the eyes of death. He is no taker of life, but a giver of it, this new hero of peace.

The last lifeboat from the Titanic has been lowered and the husbands and fathers, who in the same instant have said good-bye to their beloved ones and to all hope of life, turn away quietly and light cigars or tune up their band instruments and wait thru creeping hours of inactivity for a nameless death. Was ever soldier put to such a test? Drawn from all ranks of society supposedly worm-eaten with materialism, these men.

And now after many days there float up to us from the lake country rumors of the big-hearted courage with which the tug crews on Lake Superior took their lives in their hands and went forth to save their comrades in one of the worst gales that ever raged over those waters. Plain men these with no medals or promotions dangling before their eyes, but just the stern word "duty" and who did not flinch or waver when duty threatened to be death.

Bravery die out with war? Not while men like these can look death out of countenance without a single strain of martial music to fire the blood.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A LOYAL DEFENDER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a most interested reader of The Guide for nearly three years and have often thought of writing a few words of appreciation to the editor of the Country Homemakers for the noble work in which she is engaged. But with my household duties, church duties and studying the important problems confronting us today, I have been a busy woman and so have been content to let others do the talking.

But since reading Wolf Willow's letter in The Guide, November 19, I felt it my duty to speak. I have observed closely all your editorials and have failed to see one instance where you have been unfair to one of your correspondents. I consider you have been most just and fair in all your dealings and I think it not only unjust, but unladylike for Wolf Willow to write you such an insulting letter. "A Mere Man" calls her a womanly woman, but to my mind no womanly woman would write such a letter, re her own sex, as she wrote in The Guide, November 5. She betrays a bitter spirit.

I have yet to find one woman who is agitating for the franchise, or the uplifting of the nation in general, who is aspiring for an office. I think the women she refers to are too deeply interested in society, that is, who is to be "leader" in fashionable circles. But those women are not often interested in bettering social conditions for their less fortunate sisters.

It is real refreshing in these times of ambition and strife to find such noble women as Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Mrs. McClung and many others whose sympathies are so broad and deep that they extend far beyond their own fireside.

I sincerely agree with Wolf Willow in November 19 where she says every child is fresh from the hand of God. Would that all mothers could fully realize that they have in their hands the power (their sons and daughters) that moves the world. Then they would be more anxious to train them up as ideal citizens—men and women who could neither be bought nor sold; but that would take a

long time to get all women educated up to that point.

This is just where I think this agitation for woman suffrage is doing a world of good. It is rousing women up to their duty by reading and deciding for themselves the benefits of woman suffrage. Too many women have been content to work, eat and sleep and say they have no time to read. Others say they have a good husband and they do not need the vote. Now I think it is every woman's duty to improve her mind to the best of her ability. When I haven't time to read all I wish to, my husband is delighted to read aloud to me while I do something else. I know some men would rather spend their evenings in the hotel or club or any place out of their own home, and men who I know have noble, self-sacrificing wives. After ten years teaching school and going in and out of the homes of the very rich and very poor I know whereof I speak.

I am a lover of good, manly men and I know we have a great many more good men than bad and it is not for the good men we want the vote or the laws changed. We want to help the good men in their struggle for better things. I find the best educated men and women are the broadest and most sympathetic in their treatment of the female sex. The same voice which said "Wives submit yourselves

I must say that while a great many of my readers in a very gratifying loyalty to me feel very cross with Wolf Willow. I have nothing but perfect good will towards her myself and I believe that towards me personally, in spite of her one impetuous outburst, she entertains the same feeling.

F. M. B.

FAVORS USE OF RURAL SCHOOLS AS SOCIAL CENTRES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Like a great many others I have been going to write this long while, but never got down to it. Just lately my attention was drawn to your remarks about using the rural schoolhouse as a social meeting place. That, to my mind, is certainly a sensible suggestion, barring the dance part. I would never approve of using the schoolhouse as a dance hall, but for concerts, debates or entertainments of various kinds it seems to be just the thing, as most homes in newly settled districts are too small to accommodate the young people. Now I wonder if you know of any books along the line of debates (subjects the young people could take up) or guessing contests or games. There has been a club (Good-Will Club) formed in this district for the winter months and it is rather a problem to find entertainment that will prove instructive as well as amusing.

EVERYBODY COME TO THE WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION AT MOOSE JAW

Naturally you are busy, but if you wait until you have nothing else to do it is very few conventions you will get to in a lifetime.

It is going to be a real farm woman's convention this year with farm women in charge and only a few outside speakers to tell you what you ought to do. It is not going to mean merely a little inspiration administered in yearly doses, but getting your own hand in and forming a big organization that will be a help and inspiration to you every day of the year.

It is planned to leave plenty of time for informal speeches from the farm women and those of you who were present at the Saskatoon convention will remember how enjoyable the discussions were. And, of course, there will be addresses on live interesting subjects from speakers well capable of handling them. Lastly, I think Mr. Green will probably arrange with the women of the town to offer some delightful entertainment.

And again, lastly, I am going to be there myself and am looking forward to meeting a great many of you whom as yet I know only thru your letters, so I have an extra special reason for making this invitation as alluring as possible.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

unto your husbands" said, "Husbands love your wives even as Christ loved the church," and where that is done there is no trouble in the home. During the last three years I have made it a point to make special enquiries re suffrage question amongst my male friends and acquaintances and I have only met one whom I know to be a good husband and citizen to be opposed to woman suffrage. On the contrary educated men in all walks of life are willing to give women "equal rights."

Think of a man (English) saying to an intelligent woman of fifty years who consulted him re signing a petition for votes for women "If you dare." A Canadian said, Sure, I am in favor of woman suffrage." I do not mean by that that all Englishmen are so domineering, but as Mrs. Swinborn Hale, of New York, a most talented woman and an able exponent of woman suffrage, said in Montreal a year ago, that people on this continent (United States and Canada) have no idea of the attitude of men in England towards their women folk. Mrs. Hale, I understand, is an English woman and an ardent advocate of woman suffrage of the non-militant type, but says that the members of the present English cabinet have deceived and misled our English sisters until their patience has been worn to a thread. I would fain lay claim to any special foresight, but I predict that in the near future women of this Western country will rise up and bless Miss Francis Marion Beynon and all such broad minded cultured women who have taken an active part in bettering conditions for women.

Yours for the uplifting of the nation,
EQUAL RIGHTS.

No doubt there are such books, but have never happened to run across them.

It may be quite a while before this appears in print (that is if it ever does; have two dictionaries beside me so hope there are not too many mistakes). I will enclose a stamped envelope in case you may have some suggestions or names of books to send soon. We study the Homemakers' page quite regularly and Miss Beynon's ideas on most all subjects are considered O.K. at our house, therefore, you will know the views of

MRS. TIMOTHY HAY.

A list of such books as were available was sent by mail.

F. M. B.

WALPOLE HOMEMAKERS

Our annual meeting and election of officers took place in the hall at Walpole, Sask., on December 11.

The election of the different officers went by acclamation:—President, Mrs. Robert Hicks; vice-president, Mrs. G. McConnell; directors, Mrs. J. McVeigh, Mrs. W. Hicks, Mrs. A. Robinson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. Hamilton Glass.

A successful year has closed and one of mutual benefit and enjoyment to the members. Interesting and instructive papers have been given on "Marmalade," "Poultry," "Preserving Fruit," "Woman's Dress," "Cooking for Threshers," "Different Ways of Cooking Meats," "Infectious Diseases and their Treatment," and "Care of the Child Attending School," all much appreciated by the listeners.

Several times the roll call was answered by a favorite recipe, and this was helpful

to us all, as we got new ideas on cakes, cookies, pickles, preserves, etc. At one meeting we entertained the members of a neighboring club and this added pleasure to the afternoon. Mrs. H. N. Thompson, of Regina, visited us early in July about sending an exhibit to the Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa. It was decided later that owing to the distance we would not attempt anything this year.

On July 14 Mrs. Fyfe, of Bladworth, addressed us on "Why I am a Homemaker," and in a few excellently chosen words pointed out to us the benefits each and all might derive and gave us evidences that had come under her own personal notice. We greatly enjoyed this address. She then called upon Miss Irwin to give her cookery demonstration, which dealt chiefly with appetising and tasty dishes that could be prepared from left-overs. She kindly gave us her recipes for each dish she cooked and several other suitable ones. Everyone present was delighted with Miss Irwin's results and all felt very much better for attending this meeting.

One of the chief features of the year was the address given by Dr. Murphy, of Wawota, on "First Aid in the Home," dealing with "Accidental Poisoning," "Accidents" (broken bones, etc.), "Burns and Scalds," "Cuts," "Foreign Bodies in Nose and Ear," "Fainting," and "Convulsions." This was listened to with the greatest interest and everyone present, especially the mothers, was greatly helped.

One of our members has married and gone to live in Regina. Delegates from the club attended the two Homemakers' conventions held during the year, and we added to our funds by giving a concert last July. These have been deposited to the credit of the club in the savings department of the Union Bank of Canada at Wawota. The year closed with a membership of nineteen. We are hoping for an even better year in 1914.

(MRS.) A. HAMILTON GLASS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

HOME INFLUENCE UPON THE CHILD

(A Thought from Jane Addams, of Hull House, in The Mother's Magazine)

A mother croons an old-time song as she toils. A father speaks kindly as home from work he crosses the threshold which leads to wife and rest from labor. The child—the stepping-stone between mother and father, the connecting link—hears both song and gentle word.

The father, still toil-stained, whether he comes from field or shop, stoops to kiss the mother, also toil-stained. He speaks softly, mayhap:

"Howdy, sweetheart; glad to be home again."

She turns a sweat-marked face up to his, in farmhouse or tenement, and answers:

"I'm glad to have you home."

Of all this the child's witness. Things of the world are yet new and strange to it. Mysteries still confront it. Guiding stars it is searching for, and lo, in the very greetings of mother and father, in their own loving attitude toward each other, this undeveloped life finds a star.

Such is the influence of environment of two personalities—that of father and mother—upon the questioning child, blood of their blood and flesh of their flesh. How powerful, how everlasting, when between mother and father, patience, self-consideration, forbearance and forgiving are always kept uppermost in the mind!

If, on the other hand, the child must see in daily home life impatience, selfishness; hear hasty or angry words, from those whom it knows long before it understands the law of city, county, state, or nation, what contempt must naturally grow in its heart for those things that make for the best of life—law and order, gentleness of speech, regard and love for others, trustfulness and hopefulness.

The personal home environment of a child has much to do with its future state of mind as to respect for work, law and humanity.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Edmonton Endorses Democracy

Continued from Page 9

moral support. Women took a keen interest in the campaign and a number of them were active.

On election day the organization of each candidate was complete and ready. From early morning until late at night the battle waged; automobiles by the score raced throughout the day in the carrying of voters to the polls. Out of some 9,000 votes cast William J. McNamara got a majority of 236 and the "powers that were" received the greatest surprise in their lives.

Overconfidence at the outset on the part of the mayor, and his failure to consider in his reckoning the personality and the sincerity of his opponent in the principles laid down in his platform, cost the administration its control.

The platform upon which Mr. McNamara made his remarkable campaign was as follows:—

McNamara Platform

"The present system of municipal government has proven unsatisfactory, cumbersome and expensive, lacking in effectiveness, responsiveness to the public will, economy and efficiency. An Elective Commission form, such as has furnished the solution in many other cities, embodying the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, holds great promise, definitely locating responsibility and placing credit where it belongs. It is my belief that this system should be applied to Edmonton as quickly as the legislative details can be worked out. If elected I promise to submit this question to the ratepayers in the form of a plebiscite and in the event of its adoption by them to lose no time in bringing it into force.

"If elected, I will endeavor to enlist the active co-operation of the commissioners and heads of departments in an effort to bring about the greatest efficiency and harmony possible under the present system.

No More Secrecy

"Pending the adoption of Commission government with its complete publicity, there should be no more secret sessions of the council, council committees or the commission. The broadest publicity should be given to all public business.

"Pending the adoption of the Referendum, as provided in Commission government, the citizens should be given every opportunity to express themselves by plebiscite upon any and every large question of public interest and to meet this requirement there should be adopted by council some broad general policy under which, by petition to council by a certain number of ratepayers, a plebiscite could be invoked. Under this plan the street numbering system should be submitted without delay.

"Organized labor should be duly recognized. Where contracts are to be let, there should be specifically set out the wages to be paid upon a fair wage basis and penalties should be provided for failure upon the part of the contractor to abide by the wage clause in the contract.

Extravagance Must Cease

"Taxes in Edmonton are too high for the results accruing. The city should get a dollar's value for every dollar outlaid, in the central administration which is becoming grievously overloaded, in local improvements, the cost of which appears to be out of all proportion to the work done or provided for—as evidenced in the tax notices—and in the handling of the utilities, the capitalization of which has been in many cases badly mismanaged.

"Extensions of utilities should be made impartially upon a basis of population, sufficient to guarantee a revenue to meet capital cost of installation and the cost of maintenance and operation.

"Extensions to paving, sewer and such improvements should be made with a view to serving the greatest number of people and never with a view to the exploitation of property interests.

"An immediate effort should be made to place the street railway upon a practical and businesslike basis such as will guarantee a satisfactory service and make the utility self-sustaining.

"Edmonton should always own and operate all its utilities."

We extol ancient things, regardless of our times.—Tacitus.

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Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream	Calgary
Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

J. E. Bergh, of Cereal, sends in an encouraging report of their annual meeting. The Union is still going ahead both from a business point of view and in point of members. Elections for president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and six directors were held and the positions filled. One delegate was appointed to attend the convention and various other business was transacted.

John Fortune, secretary of the Hindville Union No. 546, one of our recently organized unions, reports twenty-six members paid up for 1913, also a large number paid up in advance for 1914. The union is also sending a delegate to the annual convention.

W. G. Inman, of Stanmore, reports the new Stanmore Union No. 545, as follows: "I am enclosing to you annual report of our union for the year and registering the letter, as this is not a money order office. We had an attendance of twenty-two people at the meeting and the matter of sending a delegate to Lethbridge was discussed and it was decided to send one delegate. The meeting elected O. Peterson, of Stanmore, to attend. A special donation was voted of 75c per member to pay the expense of the delegate, and \$12.75 was collected that evening, so you will have a delegate from this union, who will be there to use the special train from Calgary. The election of officers resulted in the election of J. W. Stewart as president; Ole Peterson as vice-president; Herman Wilson, as secretary-treasurer, and A. N. Colbert, W. G. Inman, A. Campbell, Geo. Zinger, B. Loban and Andrew Anderson were elected as directors. Eleven new members were put on the books during the evening. The time of the meeting was changed from the evening to the afternoon during the winter months, to be held at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the first Saturday and the third Saturday in each month. The matter of organizing a co-operative store here to run a mercantile business was discussed and a committee was appointed to look up the matter and report at the next meeting. We would like all the information we can get to aid us in looking up this matter and would appreciate all the information we can get from your office."

Phillip L. Rogers, Belmont Union No. 537, when remitting balance of dues for 1913, reports that the union held a very successful basket social and dance recently, realizing in the neighborhood of \$44 from the sale of the baskets which will provide funds for two delegates to be sent from that union to the annual convention at Lethbridge.

The secretary of that live union, Maple Leaf No. 504, in sending in the report of two meetings held during Dec. last, makes mention of the fact that their new U.F.A. hall is completed and their annual meeting was held therein. The location of the hall was decided by ballot, and is on the S.E. corner of the N.E. quarter of 26-14-6. The union has decided to purchase outright one acre of land on which the hall stands and secure title to this land in the name of the union. The total cost of the building was \$293.45, made up as follows: Lumber and lime, \$249.00; brick, \$2.65; insurance premium, \$10.00; hardware and sundries, \$31.80—total \$293.45. The building complete is valued at \$500. The whole of the cost has been paid by the members of the union, with the exception of \$175 borrowed from the bank, but this will doubtless be removed at an early date, as a special committee has been appointed to arrange for the renting of the hall for other purposes and for the holding of social entertainments to clear off the balance of the debt remaining.

Dewberry Union No. 98 has also re-organized recently under their old secretary, W. H. Anderson, who reports as follows: "I enclose money order for \$6.00, being membership fees for ten

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

Alberta

members at 50c and four at 25c, fourteen members in all. We have selected a delegate to attend the Lethbridge convention, so please reserve accommodation on the special train for him. As regards the work for the coming year we hope to do considerably better. Our new president for the coming year is R. F. Blair, and vice-president, S. H. Thomas, with myself again secretary-treasurer.

S. L. Hooper, of Mere Union No. 513, sends in a very complete report of their annual meeting. The union have hopes of greatly extending their work in the way of co-operative purchasing by the carload during the coming year. A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with one of the farmers in the district, who, unfortunately, lost a considerable amount of grain by fire. The union expressed their desire to render assistance financially if proper compensation could not be obtained from other quarters. The union is also interested in the establishment of a branch of the Co-operative Elevator Company, co-operating with the Sibbald Union in this matter. Four members of the Mere Union are on the joint committee. The president and secretary-treasurer were chosen as delegates to the convention. The secretary concludes with the following paragraph: "Although we have not accomplished much for ourselves we realize that in a more or less degree we have strengthened the hands of our Central Office, and as the years go by we trust we will be able to do more."

A. S. Groat, Secretary of the Halkirk Union, No. 140, writes as follows: "I am enclosing annual report of this union for the year 1913, as made out by F. O. Duke, the retiring secretary. The officers named in the report were elected at the annual meeting, held on Saturday, December 20. Two delegates were appointed at that meeting to attend the annual convention at Lethbridge, namely, Paul Farnells and Thos. Styles. The union held a very successful concert and dance on Friday, December 19, there being a very fine musical program and a most enjoyable dance, leaving the sum of \$34.35 to the credit of the union, and we hope to be able to hold another entertainment at a future date. It was regretted at our annual meeting that the President, J. A. Jamieson, did not have the time to spare to fill the office of president again, only we know that he will always have the good of the union at heart and will be ready to help as vice-president, and the president elected, John Hiles, who has always taken an active part in the union, will ably fill the chair. The union also distributed a carload of flour this month, which was jointly ordered by this and the Cornucopia and Endiang unions."

GRANUM CENTRAL'S ANNUAL

J. A. Elgin sends in the minutes of the meeting of the Granum Central Local, No. 207, December 27, 1913, including secretary's report for preceding year. Moved and carried that M. Matheson audit the secretary-treasurer's books. Officers elected for ensuing year as follows: President, P. S. Clark; Vice-President, C. Lytle; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Elgin; Directors, Messrs. McNaught, M. Matheson and D. Laughton. Messrs. P. S. Clark and L. H. Cochlin elected as delegates to attend the convention at Lethbridge. Moved and carried that the Granum Central U. F. A. ask the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company to install a feed chopper at the elevator at Granum for the benefit of the farmers. Moved and carried that the secretary send in to head office \$12.60, proceeds from social and \$5.50 paid up in membership fees for 1914. The U. F. A. is getting on fairly well at the present, owing to the condition of things in this locality. We handled about twelve carloads of the different kinds of goods this year, but am afraid money matters are going to be so close in this part next year that the farmers won't be able to get what stuff they really need, and that is going to

make co-operative buying somewhat slow in the spring. Wishing the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer of the U. F. A. and the U. F. A. in general a grand success thru the new year.

SPLENDID UNION SOCIAL

The following is the report of a social recently held by the Rathwell and McBride Lake Union: "A social was held at the McBride Lake school-house, under the auspices of the Rathwell and McBride Lake branch of the Farmers' Union, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to cover the expense of the delegation to be sent to Lethbridge for the coming convention. There was a very large attendance and keen enjoyment was manifest all thru the proceedings. An excellent program was provided, in the interval of which a sumptuous repast was served by the ladies. At the conclusion of the program, quite a large company settled down to dancing, the music being supplied by the South Macleod band, under the able leadership of J. A. Edgar. During the course of the evening, an announcement was made to the effect that seed grain would be supplied to all (who lost their crop thru calamity) having unpatented lands, application for the necessary forms to be made to J. Stenson, W. Shields, Secretary of the above branch of the U. F. A., presented a report which showed that a considerable saving had been made to all of those who were able to purchase such commodities as flour, feed, and binder twine, posts, wire, formalin, strychnine, etc., thru the agency of the U. F. A. co-operative buying scheme. Mr. Shields also claimed that it was thru the prompt action of the U. F. A. executive that the loading platform was saved to the farmers a year ago. The market of the U. F. A. in Calgary was well spoken of, as was also the plan for a pork packing plant, public abattoir and cold storage plant. These and other considerations, coupled with an active interest in all that pertains to the well-being of the farmer, entitles the U. F. A. to generous support, and this was given. A good program of songs, duets, etc., was also given."

SUMMERTIME'S WORK REVIEWED

The following report was received from the Summerville Local Union, No. 147: "This local meets monthly and we have had all thru this year a fairly good attendance, with the exception of one meeting during the harvest time. Last winter we arranged a program for each meeting, a certain subject being chosen for debate, and in which the ladies of the district were invited to take part. Debaters were also chosen, so as to leave nothing to chance. This proved a great success, both in an educational way and in the way of securing good attendance. Some social events, concerts, recitationals and dances were also arranged, under the auspices of the local U. F. A. At our annual meeting we had the pleasure of entertaining our local M. P. P., John Kemmis, and the following resolution was put and unanimously carried: 'That we, the local U. F. A., fully and unambiguously approve of the memorial adopted and recently expressed and presented by the Council of Agriculture to the Premier of Canada, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, and that we take this opportunity of presenting this, our endorsement of said memorial of the Council of Agriculture, to the Premier, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, thru our local M.P.P., John Kemmis, now present, asking him to urge its adoption by the Dominion Parliament at the next session, to the best of his ability, during his coming visit at Ottawa. Mr. Kemmis, after explaining that his intended visit at Ottawa was a private one, accepted the office of expressing our views as expressed, if the opportunity offered."

Wood River Union, No. 356, reporting for the year, state that they will be sending two delegates to the annual convention at Lethbridge. F. J. Bullock, Secretary, continues: "I also wish to report that our local is in a thriving condition and by co-operating with the Asker, Climax and Eastside locals, is

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Winterburn; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—A. Rawlins, Taber.

year, we have been able to handle two carloads of wire, two of flour, one of twine, and a half car of apples. On December 17 we held a box social and entertainment, thereby increasing our cash account by \$37.65."

The annual meeting of the Penhold Union, No. 13, was held on Saturday, December 20, with a fairly good attendance. The financial report was very satisfactory, showing sixty-one paid up members for 1913, and a balance on hand of \$53.75, after paying all expenses, including \$50 to the secretary. A good deal of business has been done for the members, including five cars of coal and other matters. The resolutions for the convention were then passed on, that giving full membership rights to women being endorsed, while those altering the basis of representation and the proportion of fees sent to the Central were turned down. The following were elected officers for 1914: President, W. Rogers; Vice-President, S. Pye; Secretary, A. Speakman; Directors, Messrs. A. Stevenette, W. Whiteside, T. P. Parcells, G. Greene, R. Bourne and J. Speakman. Delegates to the convention, J. Speakman, W. Rogers, S. Pye, T. P. Parcells, G. Domoney and R. Bourne. The hour being late, the elevator question was not taken up, but a special meeting was called for Saturday, January 3, at which it was hoped to settle the matter.

Creighton Union, No. 191, recently re-organized and the new secretary, J. C. Shannon, of Mannville, writes as follows: "The Creighton branch of the U. F. A., No. 191, held their annual meeting on Tuesday, December 9. There was a fair attendance and the following officers were elected: Geo. Bennett, President, second term; Harry G. Shannon, Vice-President, second term; J. C. Shannon, Secretary-Treasurer. We also chose Melville E. Clarke to represent us at the coming convention. We are holding regular meetings, but it is very hard to get the members to turn out. We are arranging to hold a series of debates and concerts to increase our membership. We have done some co-operative work, but we intend doing far more this coming year, as it is the only way to break even. We got our coal laid down at Mannville for \$4.50 per ton. I might say we were lucky enough at our last meeting to pick up three new members."

DEATH OF AN ENERGETIC SECRETARY

It is with great regret we have to record the passing away of one of our most energetic secretaries, in the person of E. E. La Frenz, of Prominent Heights Union, No. 445. The following message of condolence from his brother members, which has been forwarded to his parents, speaks for itself and is fully concurred in by the executive and board of directors of the U. F. A.:

"Whereas, by an untimely illness, one of our beloved and respected brothers, Ernest E. La Frenz, has been taken away from this life; and, Whereas, We, his former brothers and fellow citizens, desire to express our most sincere sympathy for his bereaved parents and sisters; Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the organized body of Prominent Heights Local 445 United Farmers of Alberta, do hereby extend to those who knew and loved him our most heartfelt sympathy. As a comrade, all of us remember him as a smiling, cheerful, sincere fellow. As a brother, he had our respect, and as our secretary, we remember him as just, helpful, interested and above reproach. That one of our fellows should be so early cut off causes us genuine pain. We shall long cherish his memory as one who had a likeableness that won all who knew him. The bereaved father, mother and sisters have our sympathy as those who mourn together. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be handed to the parents and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy forwarded to the Provincial Secretary."

Breeders' Notes

HOGATE'S PERCHERONS

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., has again a fine consignment of young stallions and mares in his importing barns at Brandon, and a further lot is expected about the middle of this month. The stallions are a big, good topped bunch, from two to four years old, and weigh up to 2,100 lbs. while the females are above the average, among them being an exceptionally good three-year-old mare, which was first in her class at Toronto lately, as well as a nice black, two years old, with good feet and clean legs, well topped and a great mover, and a yearling with lots of size and substance.

Mr. Hogate is to have an auction sale during Brandon Winter Fair, in the first week of March.

JOHN HORN'S DISPERSION SALE

After twenty-seven years in the Regina district John Horn has decided to retire and has rented his two farms. This is one of the big herds and will be sold at lowest prices to clear out the whole bunch. Some of the mares offered for sale have had foals every year. All stock is of the best blood and bred from imported sires and dams.

THE GREAT CANADIAN SHORT-HORN SALE

Just a few words from the manager about the others that are contributing to this sale. J. A. Watt is easily one of the best shorthorn breeders on this continent and he comes by it naturally. His ancestors have been successful breeders for generations; he is more than ordinarily fond of the work, he is plucky and energetic, he is fresh from big winnings at the biggest shows, and he offers the best lot of cattle he has ever sold. Kyle Bros. have done a great deal of showing this year and in past years. They are young men that are fast making a good name as breeders and reliable business men too. They sell for the first time, and they want you to judge them by their cattle. John Miller, jr., is of the fourth generation that have spent their lives in breeding good cattle. He has always sold young things that were bred right and made right, they have always grown in value, this lot is the same and will interest you. Capt. T. E. Robson, one of the best judges in America, will sell three head, which he says are grand in every way, and I say so too.

I will not speak of my own cattle, but to say that the whole makes the best lot of shorthorns that we have ever sold, and no matter whether you want one bull to head your herd, one female to improve it, or more than one of either sex to show or to breed from, there has not been a chance like this sale will be.

The shorthorn meeting will be on the 3rd, and there will be cheap railway rates.

JOHN GRAHAM'S NEW IMPORTATION

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from John Graham, Carberry, Man., one of the oldest and largest importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires in Manitoba, in which Mr. Graham states: The carload of pure bred stock I have lately imported from the Old Country came safely to hand on Xmas day. The consignment consisted of three shorthorn bulls, four Yorkshire boars and five sows two Leicester yearling ewes, a ram lamb, and two Suffolk yearling ewes.

I imported quite a lot of the stock on order, including a boar and sow of the very choicest breeding to A. D. McDonald, Napinka, Man., and to W. H. English, of Harding, Man., a boar and sow also two Suffolk ewes. One of the ewes is perhaps the best in this or the Old Country; she won 1st as a ewe lamb and 2nd as a yearling ewe at the show of the Highland Society, the best show in Scotland. A Leicester yearling ewe, a ram lamb and a boar and sow were for John Strachan, of Pope, Man. The ewe is a good one, being the best at the age, while the ram lamb was the best of his age at the Lambdon dispersion sale in the south of Scotland in August last. The Lambdon flock has been established over forty years and has produced some of the best of the breed.

The day following their arrival I sold a top boar just coming two years old to A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask. This is a

show hog and will be invaluable as a breeder, as he was herd boar in one of the best herds of Yorkshires in Scotland last season. He is full of the best blood from the herd of the Earl of Ellismere. Mr. Potter also took a yearling Leicester ewe, also bred at Lambdon, and of equal merit to the one sold to Mr. Strachan. All the ewes are expected in lamb, the Leicesters to "Albatross," the best of the 1911 Mertoun consignment at the Kelso ram sales, and the Suffolks to the highest priced ram lamb at the Kelso ram sales in September last.

Of the bulls, two are the best I ever imported, and have breeding and individuality of a high order. The oldest one was bred by the Edgote Shorthorn Co., of Banbury, England, and if there is anything better bred in this country I would like to hear of it, his sire being the great clipper bull "Ascott Clipper," for which the Edgote Co. paid Leopold de Rothschild \$4,500 at the Birmingham bull sale as a yearling. His sire, "Collynie Monarch," cost his owners \$4,000 at the Duthie sale as a calf, and after being in service in the Rothschild herd until last month was sold to Lord Dillon, of Dichey, Oxen, for service in his herd. His dam, "Jessica 5th," is by the good bull "Collynie Conqueror" that won 1st prize and the Leinster cup in 1904. His grand dam, "Jessica 3rd," is by the famous "Scottish Archer," perhaps the sire of more show bulls than any other sire, including the British and American champion "Brave Archer," P. L. Mill's noted champion "Marengo," George Harrison's "Bright Archer," Messrs. Garnes "Now or Never," and many others too numerous to mention. This bull is a show one and will stand some beating.

The second bull referred to is "Doune Campaigner," bred by the Earl of Murray, at Doune Lodge, Perthshire, Scotland, and is a nice roan and a show one. He won in his class and was male champion of the show at the Border Union Agricultural Society in August last; is royally bred, being sired by "Proud Warrior" by "Proud Emblem," and his dam is the great cow "Doune Camelia," by the Duthie bull "Diamond Earl," that cost a mint of money as a calf.

I sold this bull the other day to Allan K. Gillies, of Bonnie Braes Farm, Clover Bar, Alta., who has just started a herd. I am expecting great things of him in the hands of Mr. Gillies. He was herd bull in my brother's herd in Scotland last season.

A third bull is merely a calf and being so young had rather a hard time on the trip as indeed all had, but he will be all right in a little and in shape to sell. He is beautifully bred, being by "Scottish Champion" by "Newton Crystal," and his dam is by the Duthie bred bull "Village Favorite."

I have two other solid red bulls imported last summer, and in use in my own herd, and both are good ones, one especially a show one, is sired by "Broadhooks Victor," dam by "Golden Gift." The other is by "Coronation," dam by "Strowan Butterfly."

Besides these bulls I have for sale a few of my own breeding and two I did not breed. They are mostly under a year old and sired by the imported Broadhooks bull, "Silver Cloud," while their dams and grand dams in most cases are also by imported bulls.

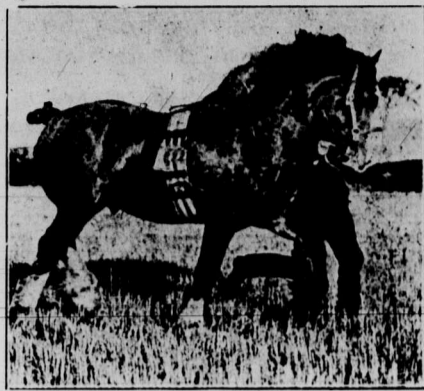
FRANK COLLICUTT BUYS HEREFORDS

Frank Collicutt, of Calgary, the owner of the old "Reid" ranch at Olds, Alta., and who for a number of years was one of the principal buyers for P. Burns & Co., writes The Guide that he has just purchased the herd of pure bred Hereford cattle, including the show herd, belonging to Messrs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. The "Elkhorn" Herefords are well known in Alberta show rings and are probably the best bred "Whitefaces" in Western Canada, and Mr. Collicutt is to be congratulated on securing such a high class lot, as the infusion of new blood into his own already good herd should bring his stock up to a very high standard.

THE GLEN RANCH PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS

At the Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta., owned by J. C. Drewry, will be found possibly the finest aggregation of forty

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Hackneys



JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.

HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. FARM TWO MILES SOUTH
Consignment of Stallions and Mares at Branch Stable, THREE HILLS, ALTA.

Forty-four Head of Clydesdales and Three Hackneys—For sale. Thirty-two of the lot are stallions, the balance mares, mostly all imported. The offering is up to my usual standard, and by the leading sires of the day. I have horses at all prices, to suit all buyers and terms on application. Fifty-five Head of Shorthorns—Have a few young bulls and females for sale, all sired by imported bulls, and good individuals. Five Imported Bulls—Which have just landed, and two of the lot are top show ones. To anyone in want of a first-class bull to head their herd, you will find nothing better in the country for sale.

BRANDON, MAN. WESTON, ONT.

Importing Barns

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

IMPORTER OF

Percheron

Stallions and Mares

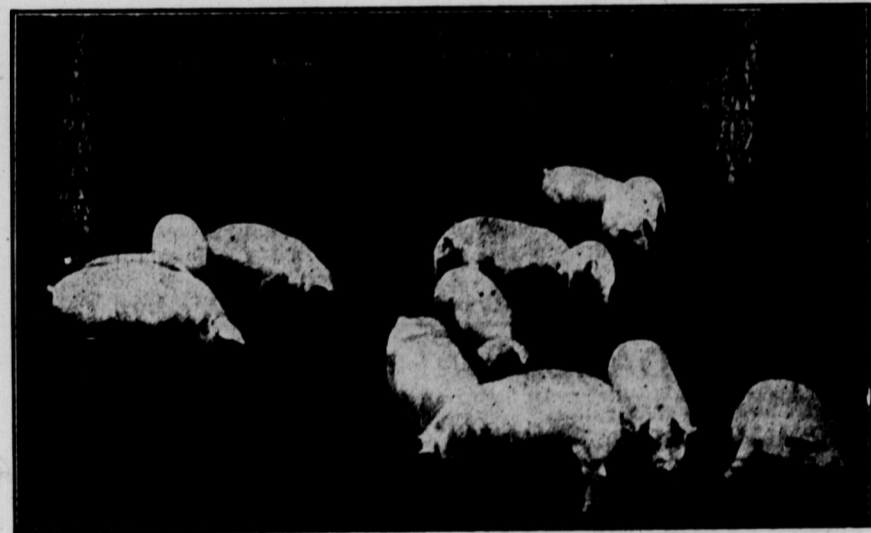
Ages from one year old to six years old. Blacks and Greys. Great big thick ones. Come and see what I can show you and get prices before you buy. This will be to your interests. I do not sell reputation, I sell horses, and if I cannot sell you a better stallion or mare for less money than anyone in the business, I do not want you to buy from me. For further particulars, write

F. L. HOGATE, 719 13th Street
BRANDON : Manitoba

Clearing Sale of Registered Clydesdale Horses

Stallions, 1 to 6 years, \$190 to \$1,500 each. Imported and home-bred Mares, all ages, \$190 to \$600 each. Holstein Bulls, 1 year, \$65 each. Holstein Cows, with Calf, \$85 each. Cash. Farm 4 1/2 miles S.W. Regina.

JOHN HORN, Home Farm, REGINA, Sask.



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

If you are interested in Hogs write: GLENLEA STOCK FARM Office: 702 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.




Baron's Henchman (imp.) 10015 (15062). Sire, Baron's Chief. Dam, Daisy of Auchafar, by Record Reign.

Kilallan Stock Farm

F. N. A. WEIR, Ohaton, Alta., Importer and Breeder of REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

Baron's Henchman has headed my stud for four years and is now for sale. He has left me a splendid string of young stallions and fillies, any of which are for sale. This horse has twice taken second place at Edmonton exhibition, and was three times first and champion at Camrose, Alta. A yearling filly sired by him was first at Edmonton this year. He gets the showing quality and breed type. SPECIAL: Two 3-year-old stallions sired by Dunure Pebble, will be sold at a right price. These colts are big, and have nice quality and straight action.

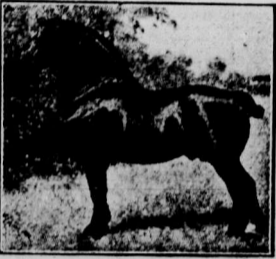
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VANSTONE & ROGERS'
Clydesdales Percherons Belgians
STALLIONS OF QUALITY AT BARGAIN PRICES
STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS
 We have an exceptional bunch of Big Drafty Stallions at North Battleford, Sask. They have great size and excellent breeding, many of them top prize-winners in the Old Country and Canada. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to
VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg

Gaston the Needle Breaker No. 533, Imported 4-year-old Belgian, weighing 2100 lbs.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm
 Some fine young bulls for immediate sale, among them the second prize calf at Calgary this summer. Also "Rideau Calamity's Son," 3 years old in March, out of a cow which made 19 1/2 lbs. of butter in 7 days, as a two-year-old. Am booking orders for Bull Calves and some choice Breeding Cows. Sixty head to choose from.
WINNERS OF 37 PRIZES AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON THIS YEAR
 Our Specialty—to supply the best Holsteins in the West to buyers who appreciate such animals.
Joseph H. Laycock - Okotoks, Alta.



Marathon Importing Stables
New Importation of Percheron Stallions
 The best of color; of splendid weight, bone, quality and style. They will suit you if you are looking for a good Percheron Stallion. The prices are right and the stallions are right. Come and look them over.
 New importations of high-class two-year-old stallions and fillies due about beginning of December. Enquiries promptly attended to.
W. H. DEVINE, 228 13TH AVENUE WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.
(15 years salesman for W. S. J. B. & B. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.)

Sinton's High Class Clydesdales, Stallions & Mares
 All ages. Including several of the get of "Fyvie Baron," the celebrated H.&A.S. 1st prize horse, also stock from such renowned Scottish sires as "Baron's Pride," "Baron of Buchlyvie," "Everlasting," "Revelanta," "Marmion," "Sam Black," "Mendel," "Baron Mitchell," "Montrave Ronald," "Memento" and others. Some very select mares are bred to "Gartly Bonus," "Marmion's Pride," "Rothesay Ronald" and other good stockgetters.
SIZE. STYLE. QUALITY. SHOW-RING RECORDS.
ROBERT SINTON - REGINA, SASK.




Craigie Mains Clydesdales
THE BEST COLLECTION OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED CLYDESDALES IN THE WEST
 Eighty head of Stallions and Mares, young, acclimatized, with size and quality and show ring records to suit the most critical buyers. All Stallions over three years guaranteed to pass Provincial Government's Stallion Licensing Board. No young stuff sold that will not pass. WRITE FOR CATALOG.
A. and G. MUTCH :: Lumsden, Sask.

The J C Ranch Clydesdales
 One hundred and fifty head of Stallions and Mares, all ages to choose from. Home Bred and Imported. In the lot there are many choice Mares and Stallions. Prices right. Let me hear from you.
JOHN CLARK, Jr., Box 32, GLEICHEN, Alta.

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

THIS IS STOUT THE PERCHERON MAN



A number of high quality Percherons and Shires—many of them Prize-Winners—for immediate sale. Each sold with a written guarantee. Liberal discount for cash sales. Come and look them over.
"THE OAKS" WESTBOURNE, MAN.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

head Percheron stallions and mares throught the Dominion of Canada, and it is exceedingly doubtful if many of the studs across the line could show a superior combination of completeness and excellence.

It will be remembered that at all of the big fairs (including the Dominion) in Western Canada last year the Glen Ranch Percherons, in strong competition, had things pretty much their own way and swept the principal prizes ahead of them.

The stock horse "Habitus" had left a particularly good lot of youngsters on the ranch, and while the days of his show ring career may be practically over, his usefulness as a stock-getter has by no means waned.

Other stallions used as studs are the well known grand champion of last year "Jureur" and the noted prize-winners "Pontiac," "Nolan" and "Sylphant," these stallions are of the kind which is everywhere gaining acceptance as the Percheron type, they are powerful of ends, bold of front, big and alert, and step out gracefully and easily, both walking and trotting.

Their young stuff are growthy, active and well proportioned, with great bone and exceptionally strong hard legs.

The females are a smooth-tapped, strong coupled lot, with joints and action of the right sort and of elegant quality, of which "Flossy," the champion mare of last summer, is a type.

The herd of sixty head of Holsteins are also a very important branch of the live stock industry on the Glen Ranch, and while the dairy cattle cannot boast of the wide show ring record of the Percherons, having never been shown, except at Lethbridge (where they gave a good account of themselves), they are, nevertheless, of splendid breeding and choice type and can make amends for lack of prize-winning records by their performance at the pail, and it is only the last named records that really count the most in summing up the merits of this great black and white dairy breed.

AUCTION SALE OF BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

An auction sale of pure bred Belgian stallions and mares, together with a consignment of good grade work horses, belonging to Joseph F. Suys, R. R. No. 1, Duhamel, Alta., will be held at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Thursday, 4th February, 1914. There will be offered four stallions of good breeding, one of them eight years old, and three of them around four years, weighing about 1900 to 2000 lbs., and all good even-tempered individuals, with plenty of bone, while with each goes a written guarantee as to soundness and 65 per cent. foal getter. The five mares are also around four years old and are also registered, and both males and females were purchased by Mr. Suys from the best breeders in Belgium and are guaranteed sound. The grade horses consist of colts, fillies and work horses. The terms are one-third cash on the stallions and mares; three years time will be given on furnishing approved security on three equal payments; interest at 8 per cent.; 5 per cent. discount for cash; while the terms on the grade horses will be arranged on sale day. Geo. L. Owen, auctioneer, Wetaskiwin, will call the sale.

RAILWAY RATES TO LIVE STOCK MEETINGS, TORONTO

Return tickets for single fare, on the certificate plan, will be given on all railways east of British Columbia, and including the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. For west of Fort William, tickets are good going from January 21 to February 1 inclusive and good to return up to February 21, 1914. East of Fort William, tickets are good going from January 30 to February 5 inclusive and good to return up to February 10, 1914.

Buy a single fare ticket to Toronto, and secure a standard certificate properly filled in by the station agent. This certificate, when signed by W. G. Pettit, secretary Shorthorn Association, who will be at the Walker House, Toronto, during the convention, for that purpose, will entitle the holder to free return ticket on payment of 25 cents.


GETTING HER MONEY'S WORTH

Hexler—Why didn't Randall's wife let him put up the screens last summer? Long—She had bought a lot of fly paper at a bargain and wanted to get the worth of her money.

You want to know where you can buy White Wyandottes

that are pure white, broad and cobby, with stout yellow legs; that are vigorous, productive breeders and good winter layers. We've bred this kind exclusively for eleven years. Pairs and trios for sale. Cockerels \$3.00 up.
The Wyandotte Farm, Box 350, Macdonald, Man.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE



Champions and Prize-winners at all the principal summer fairs in the four provinces. Eight imported mature sows. A few gilts absolutely new blood, to breed to boars of new blood. Young stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. Write us.
O. & C. MILLER, No. 1 Farm, 1 Mile W. Strathmore, Alta.

Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.
BERKSHIRES—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.
J. J. RICHARDS & SONS
 Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.
 Long Distance Phone.

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.
W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SAVE YOUR FOAL—USE



Not a cure—a preventive treatment ensuring immunity from
NAVEL DISEASE
 AND
JOINT-ILL
 May be used with every confidence; contains nothing of an injurious or harmful nature. Guaranteed or money refunded. Price \$3.00 per bottle. For further information write—
H. O. WRIGHT, Sole Owner
 Wallen Drug Company
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 583 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, Man.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Boards, Lap-Siding and Dimension . . . **\$16.00**
 Ship-Lap Flooring and Siding **\$24.00**
 F.O.B. Carlots at Erickson or Kelwood
 Tamarac \$1.00 extra. Cash to cover order must be deposited at the Bank of Hamilton at Minnedosa, Man., until order is filled.
C. E. Bengtson, Erickson, Man.

For Barns, Fences and Elevators use

Stephens' Barn Paint

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



IS THE Peerless Extra Long Gate

Gates should no longer be looked upon as mere holes in the fence where a bar or any makeshift of an obstruction sufficient to keep the stock will do. A good gate is as essential as a good fence.

Insecure gates are a menace to the lives of stock and crops and should be promptly replaced with Peerless Wire Mesh Gates.

These gates are built of the best materials. Have a frame-work of extra heavy pipe filled with the very best grade of wire mesh. The frames are electrically welded and are air tight so no water can get in and rust out. They are braced with one diagonal and a short horizontal brace and two vertical ones, thus making a very strong rigid gate which will not sag.

Frame strong. Mesh is heavily galvanized and will not chip, flake or rust.

Peerless Gates are strong, durable and satisfactory, will look best, wear best, and serve you best. We especially recommend their use with Peerless Wire Fencing.

Write for our Catalogue

We also manufacture a large and reliable line of farm and poultry fencing, walk and ornamental gates and fencing.

Agents almost everywhere.

Want live agents in unoccupied territory

Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Fertilizers with High Percentage of Potash Increase Yields and Promote Maturity

This is a very important fact for the Western Farmer to note, since it often means the difference between SUCCESS and FAILURE to have his crops ripen one or two weeks earlier than they otherwise would, besides obtaining larger yields of superior quality. Another important point to note is that FERTILIZERS ARE EFFECTIVE FOR SEVERAL SEASONS AFTER THEIR APPLICATION, a feature which should never be lost sight of.

Properly balanced fertilizers, containing adequate supplies of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, in the proper proportion demanded by the various crops, should be used in order to obtain the best results.

When one considers that in Great Britain and Germany, where fertilizers are most largely used, the average yield of wheat is more than 30 bushels per acre, even allowing for differences in climatic conditions, there seems every reason to believe that the yields of the wheat lands of the Dominion could be enormously increased by the judicious use of fertilizers.

In order to meet the increasing demand for information on this subject, a number of treatises on the fertilization of the various crops have been prepared by agricultural experts, amongst them are:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"
- "Potash in the Prairie Provinces"
- "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses"
- "The Potato Crop in Canada"
- "Farmer's Companion," etc.

FREE copies of these publications as well as expert advice on soil and fertilizer problems may be obtained from

German Potash Syndicate
1105a TEMPLE BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

The great breeding horse, Apukwa (145-67), a son of the famous Hiawatha (10067), comes second on the list, with 11 animals and 32 prizes. This is remarkably good work for an animal of his age. Dunure Footprint (15203), the five-year-old son of Baron of Buchlyvie, is in the third place, with 10 animals and 27 prizes. He gives promise of rivalling his great sire some day. Baron's Pride (9122), the great old champion which died more than a year ago, is fourth, with 18 animals and 25 prizes. Following him there is Hiawatha, with 9 animals and 18 prizes; Revelant (11876), with 18 animals and 17 prizes; Scotland Yet (14839) with 8 animals and 13 prizes; Everlasting (11331), with 7 animals and 12 prizes; Auchenflower (12007), with 5 animals and 11 prizes; Oyama (13118), with 6 animals and 10 prizes; Royal Favorite (10630), with 5 animals and 9 prizes, and Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032), with 6 animals and 8 prizes. Among these twelve sires there are six winners of the Cawdor cup.

A HOME-MADE HORSE POWER

The worst disposition which can be made of a worn-out farm machine of any kind is to lay it up by the fence in the doorway or barn-yard, to be an eyesore for years and a possible source of danger to domestic animals, or even to persons passing hastily or carelessly near it. The better plan is to take the machine to pieces, set aside any unsound or broken wood for fuel, sell whatever iron is not likely to be useful in its present shape, and carefully store away, in a suitable place, the remaining parts, whether of wood or iron, particularly bolts, gearing, etc. With a little ingenuity and perhaps a slight outlay of money, wheels and shafts from disabled reapers, mowers or other machines may be put together to form a light horse-power, which will be found very serviceable in driving feed-cutter, corn-sheller, or farm-mill. In the construction of a horse-power, certain general principles must be kept in mind, otherwise failure, more or less complete, will be the result. The different parts must be sufficiently strong to bear the strain to which they will be subjected; the bearings need to be true, and the whole so securely braced and held together that any slipping of cogs will be impossible. The rate of speed must be from seventy-two to one hundred and sixty revolutions of the cutting-box shaft for every one of the horse, the first being rather low for a six-foot, and the second rather high for an eight-foot sweep. Since some portion of the force employed is always lost thru friction, the fewer wheels to secure the required speed and direction, the better. Hardwood boxes are cheaper and are more easily adjusted than those made of metal, and if they are kept properly greased, last, perhaps, quite as long.

An excellent portable power can be made by taking a bevel-gearing from an old discarded brick-machine, a pair of spur-wheels from an ancient reaper, two or three shafts and a band-wheel from other sources—all odds and ends picked up cheaply here and there—arranging them to suit the purpose and fitting all but the band-wheel and one shaft in a stout frame. The odd shaft extends from the end of the frame some distance and carries the band-wheel at its further end, above which a feed-cutter stands on a loft and is run by a belt. From a pulley on the same shaft, power is conveyed to a grindstone and corn-sheller, which require a much lower rate of speed than the cutter. The crown wheel has fifty-four cogs, its pinion, eighteen; the spur-wheel has seventy-two cogs, its pinion, fifteen; the band-wheel is thirty-six inches in diameter, and the pulleys on the cutting-box six inches. The number of revolutions of the cutter-shaft to one of the horse are, therefore, eighty-six and two-fifths. A six-inch leather belt will seldom or never slip; a four-inch belt is quite too light. Two horses, attached to this power, cut cornstalks very rapidly. The crown-wheel has a tendency to rise and allow the cogs to slip. It must be kept down by friction wheels placed above the rim, or by a collar on the axle, working against the underside of the upper cross-piece, which, in turn, must be kept in place by a bolt or rod at each end, running up through the bed-piece, and secured at the top by means of a broad washer and stout nut.

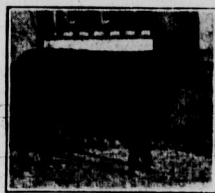
AUCTION SALE Pure Bred Stallions and Mares

Nine Head—4 Stallions 5 Mares—at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Thursday, 12th February, 1914. The Horses were purchased from one of the best breeders in Belgium and all guaranteed young and sound. The Stallions are guaranteed 65% Foal-getters. There will also be sold 25 head of Grades, consisting of Colts, Fillies and Work Horses. TERMS—On Pure-Breds, one-third cash; on Stallions and Mares three years time will be given on furnishing approved security on three equal payments. Interest at 8%—5% discount for cash. Terms on Grade horses will be arranged on date of sale.

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When Robert Miller, Stouffville; J. A. Watt, Elora; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn; Capt. T. E. Robson, London, and Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., will sell SIXTY-SIX PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—24 Bulls and 42 Cows and Heifers. Every one a good one, but amongst them First Prize Winners in both sexes at our best Shows. The Grand Champion Bull at the Canadian National Show in Toronto, the First Prize Jr. Yearling, and several others that won first and second prizes there and at other good shows in Canada and the United States. There are numbers of high-class show animals in the offering. It is better than ever before in quality. The bulls are the best lot that have ever been sold in Canada. They come from the best herds in the country. All are young and valuable and they consist of Lavenders, Missies, Nonpariels, Butterflies, Augustas, Village Blossoms, Minas, Jenny Linds, Glosters, Miss Ramsdens, Kilblean Beauties, Golden Drops, Wedding Gifts and others.

Every animal in the sale is straight and smooth and attractive. They are valuable, but they will be sold. In past years many have been sold very cheap and resold for three times the price in some cases, but always at a profit. We want you to be there to get some of the bargains this year.

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Mensury Barley at 50c per bushel. Also Abundance oats at 35c per bushel, January sale. Good, cleaned seed. Sacked, 5c per bushel extra. Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City. 1-3

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, RECLEAN-
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Wheat, Emmer, and Squaw Corn. This barley and emmer won second prize at International Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma. No noxious weeds. These oats are the best variety where early frost occurs; strong straw, large yield. Emmer makes the cheapest feed—try it. The corn is very white and sweet, forming large ears, ready to eat here Aug. 1. Samples and full particulars of purity, germination, etc., on application to The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 3-6

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CAPTURE AT SEA

The resolution of the National Liberal Federation at Leeds, November 27, in favor of the abolition of the right to capture private property at sea in time of war does not necessarily mean that the present British Government will immediately reverse the traditional British policy on this issue; but it registers a change in public opinion which will, in time, bring about such a change if Liberalism remains the dominant force in the public affairs of Great Britain.

At present, when a State is at war, it has a right to seize at sea by the agency of its lawfully commissioned cruisers, not merely the fighting ships of its foe, but all enemy merchantmen with all the goods found on board them. Both ships and goods must then be brought for adjudication before a Prize Court sitting in its territory. If enemy ownership of the vessel is proved, it is confiscated. The same fate overtakes the goods, if they turn out to be enemy property. But if they are neutral and are not what is called contraband of war, they are restored to their owners. The result is that neutrals who send cargoes to sea in belligerent merchantmen are exposed to the danger of enormous loss, even though in the end they get their goods back again. There is always the loss of market due to delay, and often the further loss caused by the deterioration or destruction of perishable merchandise.

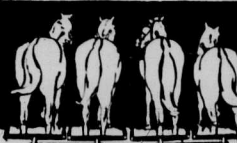
At the last Hague conference the proposal that private property should be exempt from capture by sea, made by the United States, was strongly supported, but failed of adoption chiefly through the opposition of the representatives of Great Britain. The traditional British view is that the strength of the British navy is sufficient to protect British commerce while driving the mercantile marine of a hostile nation from the seas—the maintenance of the principle of the capture of private property at sea is therefore held to be in the interest of Great Britain in the event of war. It is obvious that there is an intimate relationship between this adherence to the old view of capture at sea and the policy of having, at all hazards, an overwhelming navy; and it is not surprising that those who favor moderation in armaments also support a change in the international law governing capture at sea.

Public opinion in the overseas Dominions, it is safe to say, is in line with the declaration of the National Liberal Federation; and would thus express itself at the Hague conference if in the present scheme of things it were possible for them to secure representation at that gathering of nations.—Winnipeg Free Press.

HOW NEW ZEALAND SOLVED THE PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMIGRATION

In 1899 Senator James Bucklin, of Colorado, U.S.A., visited the country as chairman of a commission appointed by the State Senate to "investigate the tax laws of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies, and the effect of such laws." In his report he said:—

"As the chief measure of relief, the Ballance Government had demanded during the campaign, and now passed, the Australasian land value tax law (1891). At once, without the 'Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act,' or any new labor laws, the condition of labor began greatly to improve. Wages increased, the hours of toil shortened, the cost of living decreased, and the idle received employment. From 1891 to 1898 the cultivated lands of New Zealand increased 3,522,091 acres (sown grass lands increased 3,278,501 acres), the value of improvements increased \$39,000,000, and nearly all business greatly improved. Wages in New Zealand are not high, but the cost of living is cheap, and the people generally seem to be most prosperous and happy. For nearly a day I walked through the streets of Auckland, a city of more than 60,000 people, in search of an idle working man, and was unable to find one. In the four years immediately preceding the land tax, in spite of government ownership and management of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, insurance, etc., there was actual decrease of immigration over emigration of 17,789 persons, being a loss each year. At once on the passage of the land value tax the tide of emigration turned, population has increased 122,447, and the first two years after adoption of the land tax the immigration of New Zealand exceeded the emigration 15,379 persons, and has continued in excess each of the eight years since its passage."



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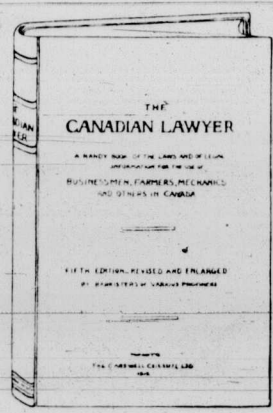
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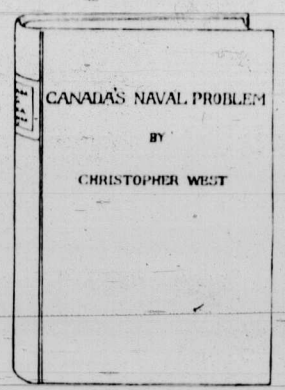
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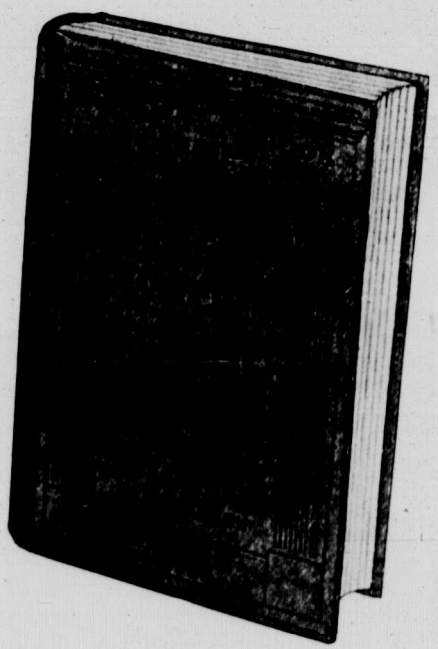
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BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN. 1914

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Also send me your catalog of books on the tariff and other progressive subjects

The Island of Tea

The choicest tea in the world grows high up on the mountain-sides of Ceylon. The native purity and garden-freshness of this superb Ceylon Tea is preserved by the sealed lead packages used in packing.

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Black, Green or Mixed

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

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By simply asking for **FLOUR** bearing this name you can always be sure of more bread and better bread.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get **ONE FREE**.

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to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

ABOUT THE MONTESSORI SCHOOL

The coming of Dr. Montessori to America reminds one of all that one has read about the Montessori school, where children learn by playing. Into this school one morning came a little boy, who just naturally loved colors, but who lived in a dingy house, in a dingy street, where he rarely saw beautiful things.

Almost the first sight that met his eyes in this strange school was a little boy of about his own age, playing with some wonderful colored spools, and so much did they gladden his sight that he shouted, "Mine, Mine," and snatched a handful.

In this action the teacher did not see greediness or any other form of naughtiness, only a great love of color. So she gathered up a handful of spools and came over to him and said, "Those are your neighbor's spools. Will you give them back to him, then you can have these to play with?" So the little laddie carried the spools back to the little boy from whom he had snatched them and came back to the teacher, who laid a spool on the white table before him and said, "This is red." After a moment she laid a spool at the opposite side of the table and said, "This is blue," waiting again for him to make the association between the color and the name.

Then she took the next step in the Montessori teaching. "What is this?" she asked, pointing to the red, and the child answered promptly and correctly, "Red," "and this," pointing to the other, "blue," he shouted gleefully.

Then followed the third step. "Show me the red. Show me the blue." When he had done this correctly, the teacher laid down the other two spools. "These are yellow," she said, and went away, leaving him to enjoy what he had learned.

That night, before the little new pupil went to bed, he stood looking out at the window and shouted, pointing to the sunset, "See, red, yellow." Already the sunset meant more to him.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FLAX SEED AND CARBOLIC SOAP

Dear Miss Beynon:—I note Dandelion's inquiry as regards the flax. I am afraid I did not make myself clear when I wrote. I would take a couple of tablespoons of whole flax, and put it in an enamelled cup, pouring on enough water to cover. Let this simmer on a not too hot part of the range; it becomes of a rather thick and gelatinous consistency. Eat with salt or sugar. Of course the whole dry flax would be perfectly harmless and perhaps equally as good, only this is easier to take. It is a splendid preparation for maternity, if used regularly for three months, or as much longer as you like.

While I am at it, I will add another recipe. To cure dandruff, wash the hair once a month with Lifebuoy (carbolic) soap. To make the hair grow, use common vaseline, rubbed into the scalp. A ten-cent jar will last a year. A little coal-oil rubbed into the roots of school-children's hair will act as a tonic, and be a preventative of parasites. To darken fading brown shades of hair, moisten when "doing up" in "curl-rags" or "kid curlers," with strong, cold, black tea.

WOLF WILLOW.

MATERNITY SUGGESTIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just read in your issue of December 31 the question of "Dandelion," as to taking of flaxseed. Perhaps "Wolf Willow" will answer right away, too, but my little testimony to its merits will not come amiss, I know. I have used it before the coming of each of my three, and always found it helpful. With the last two I also used considerable slippery elm, always carrying a piece in my pocket and chewing a bit whenever I felt like eating between meals. I tried to eat sparingly all thru the period and found it handy to have something like that to keep me from wanting to eat too often.

I made a thin slippery tea of the flaxseed and drank it off quite a few times each day, putting on more water to keep it from getting too thick and slimy. If some of the seeds go down, too, there is no harm done. It is well worth trying,

this slippery elm and flaxseed regime, also the sparing diet. I got some of these ideas from a book called "Tohology" which will be found invaluable to wives and mothers.

There is another invaluable help towards easy and safe child-birth, and that is spikenard-root tea, taken each morning for about six weeks before confinement. This corrects any tendency toward kidney trouble, regulates the entire system, and brings an almost painless delivery. It is much recommended in the "American Woman" (a magazine I dearly love), and also in our old Family Doctor book.

My sister tried it, with excellent results, but I have never had occasion to use it since learning of it. You can get a package of it from Eaton's, or any other good drug store. Steep a teaspoonful of the loose shreds of roots each night in a tea-cup and drink it first thing in the morning, leaving the dregs in the cup. If you find this a little too much at first, begin with a weaker infusion, or take less of it.

Now that I've started, I'd like to say that I don't think we women have quite come up to our privileges since we have not yet told any of our experiences, "Counting our blessings," as it were, for the Sunshine page. Perhaps the Christmas preparations have kept us too much occupied with other Sunshine work, and we may hear some yet. For my part I am glad to know that I never complained when I had my share of the deprivations and discomforts of home-steading. I gloried in having a share in the pioneering of this great new country, and it is not my choice that I am not there yet. True pioneers are like true patriots, true soldiers, true explorers, and others who are in the front, making history. They know that hardship and self-denial is a part of it, but they are glad they have the strength and spirit to endure and to conquer. You, dear editor, have the same spirit when you encounter opposition in the suffrage cause, so we hail you as a kindred spirit, a pioneer. Lovingly

ONWARD.

Oh, but I am a really truly pioneer as well. Haven't I many a time had the hair nearly frozen to my scalp in our paper box of a country house, and my feet covered with chilblains from the cold floor? Indeed, yes, I have pioneered.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ANIMAL COMRADES

A curious little story is told about a little dog called "Fanny" who disappeared from her home. After four days anxious searching her mistress gave her up as lost, but on the fifth morning a big St. Bernard, who belonged to her neighbor, came to Mrs. Reed's home and dropped a bone on the doorstep. Several times the dog was driven away, but she always came back until Mrs. Reed decided to follow her and see where she would go, and sure enough she led her across the street to a house some distance away and around to the side piazza, where she again dropped the bone.

Under the floor of the piazza the lost pointer was found, and although weak from hunger she was able to show her delight at being restored to her mistress.

So kind and intelligent are dogs that it often seems absurd that certain human beings who are neither kind nor intelligent should have authority over them and the opportunity of abusing them.

DIXIE PATTON.

LITTLE JEAN

Once upon a time, so long ago that everybody has forgotten the date, there was a little boy whose name was Jean. He lived with his aunt in a tall, old house in a city, the name of which is so hard to pronounce that nobody can speak it. He was seven years old and he could not remember that he had ever seen his father or his mother. The old aunt who had the care of little Jean was very selfish and cross. She gave him dry bread to eat, of which there was never enough; and not more than once a year did she speak kindly to him.

But the poor boy loved this woman, for he had no one else to love, and there was never a day so dark that he did not think of the sunlight. Everybody knew that Jean's aunt owned a house and had a stocking full of gold under her bed, but even so, she did not dare to send the little boy to the school for the poor. Instead, a schoolmaster on the next street agreed to teach him for almost nothing; but whenever there was work to do he was kept at home.

The schoolmaster had an unkind feeling for little Jean because he brought him so little money and was dressed so poorly. And so the boy was punished very often, and many times he had to bear the blame for all the wrong that was done in school.

The little fellow was often very sad, and more than once he hid himself where he could not be seen and cried as if his heart would break. But at last Christmas came.

The night before Christmas there was to be singing in the church and the schoolmaster and his boys were all to be there. Everybody was to have a very happy time looking at the Christmas candles and listening to the sweet music.

Winter had set in very cold and rough and the ground was covered with snow, so the boys came to school with fur caps drawn down over their ears, and heavy coats and warm gloves and thick, high-topped boots.

But little Jean had no warm clothes. He came shivering in the thin coat which he wore on Sundays in summer; and there was nothing on his feet but coarse stockings, very full of holes, and a pair of heavy wooden shoes.

The other boys made many jokes about his sad look and worn-out clothes, but the poor child was so busy blowing his fingers and thumping his toes to keep them warm that he did not hear what was said. When the hour drew near, the whole company of boys, with the schoolmaster first, started to the church. It was fine in the church. Hundreds of wax candles were burning in their places and the air was so warm that Jean soon forgot his aching fingers. The boys sat still for a while, and then, while the singing was going on and the organ was making loud music, they began, in low voices, to talk to one another, and each told about the fine things that were going to be done at their homes on the morrow.

The mayor's son told of the monstrous goose that he had seen in the kitchen before he came away; it was all stuffed and stuck all over with cloves till it was as spotted as a leopard. Another boy whispered of a little fir tree in a

wooden box in his mother's parlor; its branches were full of fruits and nuts, candy and beautiful toys. He said that he was sure of a fine dinner, for the cook had pinned the two strings of her cap behind her back, as she always did when something wonderful was coming.

Then the children talked of what Santa Claus would bring them, and of what he would put in their shoes, which, of course, they would leave by the fireplace when they went to bed. The eyes of the little fellows danced with joy as they thought of the bags of candy and the lead soldiers and the grand jumping jacks which they would draw out in the morning.

But little Jean said nothing. He knew that his selfish old aunt would send him to bed without any supper, as she always did. But he felt in his heart that he had been all the year as good and kind as he could be and so he hoped that kind Santa Claus would not fail to see his wooden shoes which he would put in the ashes in the corner of the fireplace.

At last the singing stopped, the organ was silent and the Christmas music was ended. The boys arose in order and left the church two by two and the teacher walked in front.

Now, as he passed thru the door of the church, little Jean saw a child sitting on one of the stone steps and fast asleep in the midst of the snow. The child was thinly clad, and his feet, cold as it was, were bare.

In the pale light of the moon, the face of the little child, with its closed eyes, were full of sweetness, which is not of this earth, and his long locks of yellow hair seemed like a golden crown upon his head. But his poor bare feet, blue with the cold of that winter night, were sad to look upon.

The scholars, so warmly clad, passed before the strange child and did not so much as glance that way. Little Jean, however, who was the last to come out of the church, stopped, full of pity, before him.

"Ah, the poor child!" he said to himself. "How sad it is that he must go barefooted in such weather as this. And what is still worse, he has not a stocking or a wooden shoe to lay where Santa Claus can put something in it when he comes."

Jean did not stand long. He took off his shoes and put them in front of the strange boy. Then the boy went to his cheerless home.

"What have you done with your shoes?" his aunt asked.

Jean told her he gave them to a poor boy. She then told him that in the morning, if there was anything in his stockings, it would be a switch to whip him with for giving his shoes to a beggar, and his Christmas dinner would be a hard crust of bread to eat and cold water to drink.

Jean went to bed frightened and did not go to sleep till Christmas bells had rung. In the morning, when the old woman got up grumbling and went down stairs, instead of a switch in Jean's stockings, she found toys, candy and his shoes back again.

"Who put them there?"

Soon they heard somebody in the chapel reading: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these." Then they knew where they had come from. The boys who thought about the nice toys they saw found switches in their shoes instead.

They both knelt down together and thanked God for what He had done to reward the kindness of a little child.

IRENE THOMPSON.

Decker, Man., age 13.

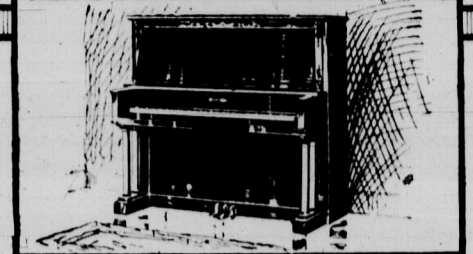
ECONOMICAL ETHEL

"Oh! Ethel, why don't you use your finger bowl?"

"What's the use o' wastin' this good jam, mother, when I can lick my fingers?"

STEP LIVELY

Yeast—Nothing will make a person walk so quickly as good cold weather. Crimsonbeak—Oh, I don't know. There's the dinner bell.


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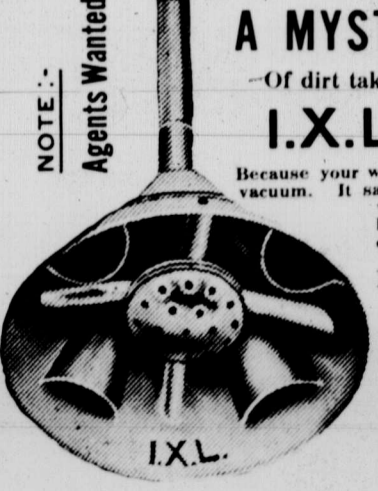
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Essentials of Farm Bookkeeping

Continued from Page 7

Cash Account

Date	Receipts	Amount	Business	Private	Date	Expenditures	Ch. No.	Amount	Business	Private
1913					1913					
April 1	<i>Cash on hand*</i>	\$ 63.20			April 1	Man's wages for March	55	\$25.00	\$25.00	
" 1	<i>Cash in bank</i>	591.00			" 5	Household expenses		20.50		\$20.50
" 2	Cream check	102.00	\$102.00		" 5	Monkey wrench		.50	.50	
" 5	2 calves sold	20.00	20.00		" 7	Leghorn rooster		2.00	2.00	
" 5	5 doz. eggs	2.00	2.00		" 15	8 bushels seed corn	56	12.00	12.00	
" 12	Dividend on creamery stock	50.00		\$50.00	" 15	Life insurance premium	57	40.00		40.00
" 12	6 doz. eggs	2.10	2.10		" 19	Household expenses		15.30		15.30
" 19	6 doz. eggs	2.10	2.10		" 19	2 tons bran	58	46.00	46.00	
" 26	7 doz. eggs	2.45	2.45		" 19	Pane for stable window		.50	.50	
" 30	10 bushel potatoes	7.50	7.50		" 23	Personal expense		17.80		17.80
					" 26	Household expenses		22.20		22.20
					" 26	Pliers		.75	.75	
					" 26	Padlock		.50	.50	
					" 30	<i>Cash on hand</i>		39.30		
					" 30	<i>Cash in bank</i>		600.00		
		\$842.35	\$138.15	\$50.00				\$812.35	\$87.25	\$115.80

*The items in italics should preferably be written in red ink.

The Cash Account

The form of the cash account is not so important as the principle on which it is kept. As its name implies, its purpose is to keep a record of cash transactions, and of them only. Only such receipts and expenditures as involve the actual paying out or receiving of money must be entered in it. Indirect gains and losses will be shown by an increase or decrease in the inventory.

The cash account may be balanced as frequently as desired. In the form shown, it is supposed to be balanced monthly. The account is begun by writing at the head of the "Receipts" column the amount of cash on hand and in the bank. At the end of the month another inventory should be taken of the cash, and this should correspond with the difference between the totals of the two sides of the account. If it does not, and if one is absolutely sure that no mistake has been made in the arithmetical work, either some improper entry has been made or some necessary item has been omitted.

Private Account

It will be necessary, when the dividend statement is made out, to know the amount of the farmer's private (i.e., personal and household) expenses during the year, and also his private receipts, if any. It is desirable, therefore, that all items should be classified as "business" or "private" at the time of entry, and for this purpose two extra columns have been ruled in the form shown. The principle may be still further extended by subdividing the business column into the various departments of the farm. A suggested classification would be: under "Expenditures"—"Stock," "Crops," "Labor," "Implements," "Improvements and repairs," "Sundries," and under "Receipts"—"Grain," "Hay," "Orchard, garden," "Stock," "Dairy," "Poultry," "Sundries."

In a small business it is hardly necessary to keep an extra account with the bank, as the Bank Pass Book is usually sufficient for this purpose. To facilitate reference, however, it will be well, when any payments are made by check, to be careful to write full particulars of the transaction upon the stub and to enter the number of the check in the cash account in the column shown.

Household and personal expenses need not be itemized. A separate detailed account may be kept for them if desired and then only the totals need be entered in the main account as often as that is balanced.

At the time when sales or purchases are actually made, the amounts may be written in a pocket notebook and subsequently posted in the cash account—the same evening, if at all convenient.

Of the produce account, little need be said except that it is absolutely necessary to keep one if the profit returned from the farm is to be justly and accurately calculated. Its purpose is simply to keep a record of all supplies taken off the farm to be used in the house. In the example shown, a few specimen entries are given, taken at various dates thru the year. In practice, it would be well to find the totals and carry them forward month by month or perhaps week by week.

PRODUCE ACCOUNT (SPECIMEN ENTRIES)

DATE	SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO HOUSEHOLD	VALUE
Oct. 20	Turkey	\$ 2.00
" 22	Eggs for week, 6 doz. at 40c.	2.40
" 22	Milk for week, 35 qts. at 4 1/2c.	1.57
Nov. 10	Fire-wood, 10 cords at \$4 a cord	40.00
Dec. 15	Beef, 300 lbs. at 11c. (half carcase)	33.00
Dec. 24	3 chickens	2.25
Jan. 3	16 cwt. flour in exchange for 40 bu. wheat	32.00
July 25	12 qts. strawberries at 7c.	.84
Sept. 2	1 bu. table carrots	.35

DIVIDEND STATEMENT

ITEM	Inventory, 1912	Inventory, 1913
Land, with fences, drains, etc.	\$4,875.00	\$5,000.00
Buildings	3,866.00	3,750.00
Horses	725.00	790.00
Cattle	1,240.00	1,200.00
Swine	100.00	110.00
Poultry	53.50	59.00
Implements	832.00	805.00
Supplies	452.50	477.30
Growing wheat	37.50	30.00
Cash	591.25	688.15
Accounts and bills receivable	35.00	58.08
Total investment	\$12,807.75	\$12,967.53
Mortgage and accrued interest	1,522.50	1,015.00
Net worth each year	\$11,285.25	\$11,952.53
Increase in net worth	\$ 667.28	
Personal, household and family expenses	1,086.40	
Year's interest on mortgage of \$1,500 at 6 per cent.	90.00	
Supplies furnished by farm to household	240.00	
Rent of house (interest at 6 per cent. on its value)	72.00	
Gross farm gain		\$2,155.68
Unpaid personal and family labor	\$ 900.00	
Board of hired man	156.00	
		1,056.00
Dividend		\$1,099.68
1280775 10996800 8.5		
10246200		
7506000		
6403875		
\$1,099.68 represents a dividend of rather more than 8 1/2 per cent. on an investment of \$12,807.75 (as per inventory of March 1, 1912)		

Profit or Loss

Turning now to the Dividend Statement, the fundamental principle of it is to discover the gross farm gain and to subtract from this the value of all labor not paid in cash, the remainder being the dividend.

The first item in the farm gain is the increase in net worth during the year. To obtain this it will be necessary to compare the inventory of one year with that immediately preceding. It is desirable that a summary of the two inventories be placed side by side in the manner shown. Should the net worth unfortunately show a decrease, the amount of such must be added in with the value of the unpaid labor and deducted from the gross farm gain.

Besides the increase in net worth, the farmer has drawn from the profits of the business his own and his family's living expenses for the year—the total of which is given by the cash account—and has paid the interest on a mortgage; further, the farm has provided him with various supplies—the value of which is shown by the produce account—and has furnished him with a house to live in. The business must be credited with all these items, and, together, they make up the gross farm gain.

Workout Percentages

Some explanation should probably be made as to why the interest on a mortgage should be included here. It may be objected that this is a business expense, and, as such, should be charged against

the business rather than counted in its favor. But we must remember to distinguish between the profit of the farm and the profit of the farmer. The point may perhaps be made clear if we regard the mortgagee as a sort of a shareholder in the business, to whom a certain proportion of the dividend must be paid. The farm has made as much profit, no matter to whom it is paid, and, therefore, the mortgagee's share must be included as part of the farm gain. Another way to elucidate the matter would be to consider how the statement would appear if there were no mortgage. As no interest would have been paid, the amount of cash on hand—as shown by the 1913 inventory—and hence the net worth for that year would be \$90 greater. The item "Increase in net worth" would then be \$757.28 instead of \$667.28, thus balancing the omission of the item. "Interest on mortgage" and making the gross farm gain the same as before, namely, \$2,155.68.

The gross farm gain having been found and the value of all labor not paid in cash having been deducted therefrom, we obtain a certain sum as dividend.

The next step is to work out what percentage this bears to the capital invested, a ratio which is found by multiplying the amount of the dividend by 100 and dividing by the total of the investment at the beginning of the year, as illustrated in the example shown.

Results

The system of book-keeping above outlined, while simple, supplies some very essential information, which every farmer ought to possess about his business, namely:

- (1) Amount of capital invested.
- (2) Increase or decrease in capital year by year.
- (3) Farm profit or loss.
- (4) Personal and household expenses.
- (5) Value of supplies drawn from farm for household.
- (6) Labor income of farmer and family.
- (7) Distribution of receipts and expenditures (if a classified cash account be kept).

A more complex system would aim at providing much additional information, such as the precise profit obtained from a particular field or group of stock or the exact cost of producing a quart of milk or a bushel of wheat.

More Details Possible

It may be desirable to keep many records that have no direct connection with money matters, e.g., to keep account of the number of hours worked by each man and each horse, the quantity of milk produced by each cow, the number of eggs laid day by day, the date of every animal's birth, etc., etc. But all such records are beyond the scope of this article, which aims, as its title indicates, at presenting merely the essentials of farm book-keeping. It is believed that any farmer who will conduct a system of accounting according to the principles here laid down, will obtain, at the expense of a few minutes every evening and one day a year for stocktaking, a clear insight into the financial side of his business and a sound basis for comparison with other occupations.

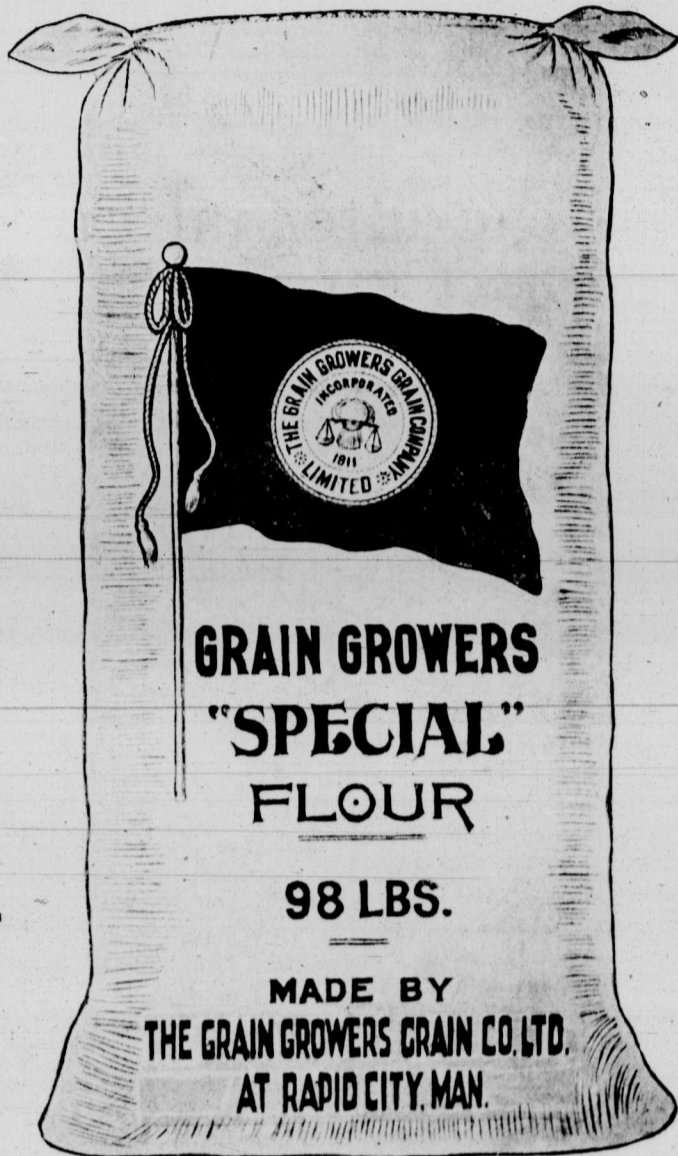
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1907:

2 1/2 Millions

1913:

30 Millions



A year ago Grain Growers' Flour had not been heard of. Now it is being successfully manufactured and sold. The quality is there to compete with **any** flour. You know how the price compares with what you had to pay previously. **Why?** It's just another step forward in farmers' co-operation--in helping ourselves.

The same efforts that produced the foregoing results are all the time bent on improving "Grain Growers' Service" in the handling of your grain. The big increase in our business again this season shows how this is felt by hundreds of Western farmers. Make up your mind now and with your next car

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Brandon Convention

As space prevented publishing the full report of the Brandon Convention in last week's Guide, the remainder of the report is published in this issue

Thru an oversight in the report of the Brandon convention in last week's Guide, the final disposition of the report on hydro-electric power was omitted. In discussing this question Roderick McKenzie thought that as Judge Robson's report would be presented shortly, the convention would not be wise to commit itself to any policy until they knew what the report contained. Everyone agreed that no more water power should be disposed of, but he moved that the latter part of the report referring to Provincial Legislation be struck out and replaced by a clause instructing the committee to continue its investigation and report to the executive whenever necessary.

Peter Wright moved as an amendment

to the amendment that the report as presented by Mr. Berry be adopted, with the addition of the clause suggested by Mr. McKenzie. On a vote being taken, Mr. McKenzie's amendment was carried, almost unanimously.

Hail Insurance Bill

Frank Simpson, on behalf of the committee appointed to draft a Hail Insurance Bill, presented a draft bill following very closely upon the lines of that in force in Saskatchewan. The main features are that municipalities which desire to do so may join an intermunicipal scheme, controlled by a board, consisting of the Reeves of the participating municipalities. A tax of four cents per acre is proposed, with compensation to the extent of \$5

per acre for total loss, with proportional allowance for partial destruction of the grain crop. The bill, as presented by the committee, provided that the municipal council might exempt timber lands or any land to the extent of a quarter section or less on the application of the ratepayer resident thereon. This clause raised considerable discussion and finally it was agreed to amend the clause so as to exempt any land not arable and belonging to a resident ratepayer to the extent of a quarter section. After the bill had been approved, the committee, with the executive, was instructed to watch its progress thru the legislature and endeavor to have it enacted.

Labor and Co-operation

Wednesday evening was devoted to addresses by Alderman R. A. Rigg, Organizing Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and George Fisher, Winnipeg representative of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Alderman Rigg declared that organized

labor realized that the parasite which had attached itself to the farmers was of the same species as that which fed upon the industrial workers in the cities. He believed that the time would soon come when the farmers and the labor men would unite for the common good, and when they did they would be invincible. The idle rich who lived upon the labor of the farmer and the workman were not responsible for existing conditions, however. The people themselves were responsible, for the people had made laws which made it legal for the rich to rob the poor, and for himself he did not blame them for taking advantage of their opportunity.

George Fisher, speaking on the subject of co-operation, gave a very interesting account of the beginning and rise of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, and at the close of his address, in answer to questions, told how the Winnipeg Co-operative Society had been organized under the Co-operative Societies' Act of Manitoba and of the wonderful success of the store that had been established in the city.

T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, and C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, also told of the successful co-operative stores which had been established during the past year in their localities by the members of the Association, and a great deal of very interesting information was given to the convention.

The evening session closed with an address by A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview, Sask., who brought greetings from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

On Thursday morning, F. W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and E. J. Fream, Hon. Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, were also welcomed to the convention and addressed the delegates.

A Spontaneous Demonstration

The election of officers was the next business of the convention, and Mr. Henders asked for nominations for the position of President. He had served the Association in that capacity for three years and a half, and while it had been a very great pleasure, he felt that he must now step aside and make room for a successor.

J. Musgrove at once moved that Mr. Henders be re-elected president. Josiah Bennett seconded. The nomination was received with loud applause and the delegates throughout the hall jumped to their feet with cheers for Mr. Henders. It was then moved that nominations close and the secretary having put the motion to the meeting, Mr. Henders was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Henders, who had determined not to stand for re-election, was overwhelmed by the spontaneous outburst on the part of the delegates, and accepted the re-election without further protest. He regretted, he said, that the convention had not allowed him to take a rest and appointed someone else in his place, but if the convention desired him to continue to fill the office, he must bend to their will.

On the motion of R. J. Avison, seconded by Peter Wright, J. S. Wood was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Association. Mr. Wood was given a most enthusiastic reception, and thanked the convention, not only for their continued confidence in himself, but more especially for having re-elected Mr. Henders to the Presidency.

A resolution regretting the absence of the Hon. President, J. W. Scallion, owing to the illness of his brother, was passed at the opening of the Thursday afternoon session.

Directors Re-elected

The election of the directors necessitated a ballot in only two of the six districts, and the final result was the election of the retiring board. In district No. 3, there were five candidates: W. H. English, of Harding; D. D. McArthur, of Lauder; D. S. McLeod, of Goodlands; J. G. Moffatt, of Souris, and Robert Chapman, of Beresford, being placed in nomination; while in district No. 4, Frank Simpson, of Shoal Lake, and C. Burdett, of Foxwarren, were placed on the ballot. Mr. English and Mr. Simpson, directors for the past year, were both re-elected. The other directors, re-elected by acclamation, being district No. 1, Peter Wright, Myrtle; district No. 2, R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; district No. 5, P. D. McArthur, Longburn, and district No. 6, R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Public Abattoir

The remainder of the resolutions passed at the convention were as follows: Whereas the establishing of adequate

What and Why is the Internal Bath?

By C. Gilbert Percival, M.D.

Though many articles have been written and much has been said recently about the Internal Bath, the fact remains that a great amount of ignorance and misunderstanding of this new system of Physical Hygiene still exists.

And, inasmuch as it seems that Internal Bathing is even more essential to perfect health than External Bathing, I believe that everyone should know its origin, its purpose and its action beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

Its great popularity started at about the same time as did what are probably the most encouraging signs of recent times—I refer to the appeal for Optimism, Cheerfulness, Efficiency and those attributes which go with them, and which, if steadily practiced, will make our race not only the despair of nations competitive to us in business, but establish us as a shining example to the rest of the world in our mode of living.

These new daily "Gospels," as it were, had as their inspiration the ever-present, unconquerable Canadian Ambition, for it had been proven to the satisfaction of all real students of business that the most successful man is he who is sure of himself, who is optimistic, cheerful and impresses the world with the fact that he is supremely confident always—for the world of business has every confidence in the man who has confidence in himself.

If our outlook is optimistic, and our confidence strong, it naturally follows that we inject enthusiasm, "ginger," and clear judgment into our work, and have a tremendous advantage over those who are at times more or less depressed, blue, and nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong—who lack the confidence that comes with the right condition of mind, and which counts so much for success.

Now the practice of Optimism and Confidence has made great strides in improving and advancing the general efficiency of the Canadian, and if the mental attitude necessary to its accomplishment were easy to secure, complete success would be ours.

Unfortunately, however, our physical bodies have an influence on our mental attitude, and in this particular instance, because of a physical condition which is universal, these much-to-be-desired aids to success are impossible to consistently enjoy.

In other words, our trouble, to a great degree, is physical first and mental afterwards—this physical trouble is simple and very easily corrected. Yet it seriously affects our strength and energy, and if it is allowed to exist too long, becomes chronic and then dangerous.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us, which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and enough consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

If our work is confining, as it is in almost every instance, our systems cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and a clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine), and is more serious in its effect than you would think, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood circulating thru the colon absorbs these poisons, circulating them thru the system and lowering our vitality generally.

That's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted to remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously, sometimes, if there is a local weakness.

This accumulated waste has long been recognized as a menace, and Physicians, Physiciculturists, Dietitians, Osteopaths and others have been constantly laboring to perfect a method of removing it, and with partial and temporary success.

It remained, however, for a new, rational and perfectly natural process to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to thoroughly eliminate this waste from the colon without strain or unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy, and keep us correspondingly bright and strong—clearing the blood of the poisons which made it and us sluggish and dull spirited, and making our entire organism work and act as Nature intended it should.

That process is Internal Bathing with warm water—and it now, by the way, has the endorsement of the most enlightened Physicians, Physical Culturists, Osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore, it has been our habit, when we have found by disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms, that this waste was getting much the better of us, to repair to the drug shop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual, but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with Internal Bathing.

Drugs force Nature instead of assisting her—Internal Bathing assists Nature and

is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken thru the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon, which is not called for—Internal Bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon constantly clean, drugs must be persisted in, and to be effective the doses must be increased. Internal Bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is rather remarkable to find, at what would seem so comparatively late a day, so great an improvement on the old methods of Internal Bathing as this new process, for, in a crude way, it has, of course, been practised for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the Medical Profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more natural means; causing less strain on the system, and leaving no evil after-effects.

Doubtless you, as well as other Canadian men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about keeping up to "concert pitch," and always feeling bright and confident.

This improved system of Internal Bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to cover in detail in the public press, but there is a Physician who has made this his life's study and work, who has written an interesting book on the subject called "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath." This he will send on request to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 389, 280 College Street, Toronto, and mentioning that they have read this in the Grain Growers' Guide.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person on this subject, which has so great an influence on the general health and spirits.

My personal experience and my observations make me very enthusiastic on Internal Bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as in health and I firmly believe that everybody owes it to himself, if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject.—Advertisement.

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- 1 Potato Digger, Irie Iron 12
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- 1 Bone Crusher, Stover 6
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- 3 Baggers, 8 ft., suitable for any Crusher, each 15
- 2 Caboose Steel Trucks, with wide 8-ft. Bunks, each 40
- 6 Grain Picklers, Western Radiator, each 5
- 47 Harrow Carts, Eclipse, 24, 28 and 36 in. Wheels, each 7
- 3 Air Cooled Engines, 1 1/2 h.p., Big Chief, each 29
- 1 Hopper Cooled Engine, 1 1/2 h.p., Big Chief 25
- 1 Hopper Cooled Engine, 6 h.p., Big Chief 140
- 1 Hopper Cooled Engine, 12 1/2 h.p., Big Chief, Equipped with Friction Clutch Pulley: Less Friction Clutch, \$30 off 325
- 1 Hopper Cooled Engine, 1 1/2 h.p., Gray 25
- 1 Hopper Cooled Engine, 2 1/2 h.p., Aermotor 50
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stockyard capacity and proper abattoir facilities for the handling of stock is necessary to encourage the stockraising branch of agricultural industry.

Whereas large stockyards have been constructed at St. Boniface under the auspices of the Manitoba government, known as the Union Stockyards.

Whereas provision is made for the government of Manitoba and Alberta to have representation on the board governing the said stockyards, so as to protect the interests of the producers.

And whereas it is alleged that the abattoirs in Winnipeg took action to discredit the establishing of a public market in the Union Stockyards by refusing to send buyers, in that way removing competition, causing loss to shippers and producers at the commencement of the heavy shipping season last year

Therefore be it resolved that we heartily approve of the action of the government and railways in constructing these yards and protecting the interest of producers as set forth above, and urge shippers to patronize said Union stockyards, so as to encourage the cheaper marketing of live stock.

We further urge the government of Manitoba, with the least possible delay, to proceed to build a public abattoir in connection with the Union stockyards, so as to give the necessary competition to the abattoirs in Winnipeg.

And be it further resolved that this convention instruct our executive to approach the government and the council of the city of Winnipeg with a view to devising some means of causing the C.P.R. to close their stockyards, in this way concentrating stock business in the Union stockyards.

And further, that we authorize our board of directors to co-operate with the city of Winnipeg and the Manitoba government bringing the necessary pressure to bear to concentrate the stock business in the Union stockyards.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of this convention that it is the intention of the Board of Grain Commissioners to establish a bureau for testing the milling values of wheat. Be it resolved that the action of the board in this regard be endorsed and that the executive of this Association be instructed to take any steps necessary to assist in bringing the bureau into effective operation at the earliest possible moment.

That this convention reaffirm the position taken at former conventions in reference to amendments to the Railway Act to enable stock owners to recover damages for stock destroyed by railways, as presented to the Dominion government by representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Be it resolved that this convention request the executive to take up the case of James Siple, who had two horses killed on crossing at Elkhorn on May 30, 1913, and has not been able to get any settlement of claim from C.P.R.

That this convention ask the executive to take up with the government the question of financing the farmers.

Whereas we believe that errors occur in the taking of samples from cars and by the interchanging of the sample of one car to another. Therefore, be it resolved that the government be asked to establish a duplicate sample system to protect the shipper, similar to that which obtains in Minneapolis.

That the members of this convention express their satisfaction at the despatch with which the crop of 1913 has been handled by the C.P.R.

That the Manitoba legislature be requested to pass an act which will prohibit the indiscriminate selling of machinery thru the statements made by agents of machinery or otherwise by providing that any contract entered into between any machinery company and a farmer can be taken into court and if found by the judge, upon investigation, that any clause of such agreement or contract is unreasonable, then such agreement or contract shall be declared null and void and the purchaser be absolved from the performance of the contents of such contract. Further, that any statement or warranties made by the agents of such companies, whether made verbally or given in writing, shall, when proof of same is established, be binding upon the company.

Resolved: That this convention reaffirms its faith in the principle of Direct Legislation, consisting of the Initiative and Referendum, and respectfully urge the Manitoba legislature to grant the prayer of the petition for a referendum



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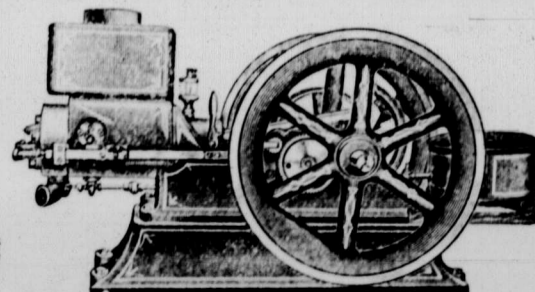
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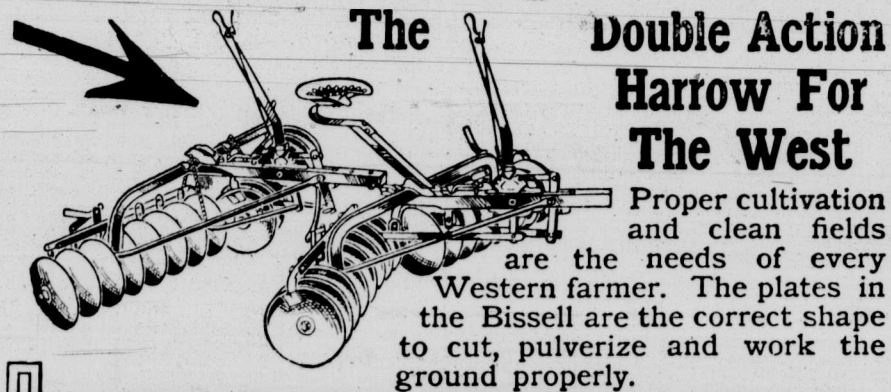
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upon this question, which was presented last year and signed by 8,600 electors.

That this convention reaffirm our decision to support the woman suffrage movement and further suggest that each local secretary of the G.G.A. bring before his Association some scheme to form a Woman Suffrage Association in connection with his branch of G.G.A.

That considering the great importance to the farmers, as well as to the city consumers, of an equitable system of distribution and sale of farm produce, this convention recommends that the proper authorities be approached with a view to having the farmers represented on the controlling committee of the Winnipeg central market and that our executive be instructed to take action with regard to this representation. Carried.

That we heartily approve of the action of the executive in pressing upon the government the necessity of a utilities commissioner and hope that such action in this respect will be rewarded with success.

Resolved: That at this our eleventh annual convention, we affirm that the licensed bar is a menace to the community.

That we instruct our executive to continue their effort to have the commission on oats reduced to one half a cent per bushel and to three quarters a cent per bushel on barley.

Report on Guide

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, reported that since last year's convention the circulation of The Guide had increased from 26,000 per week to 33,000 per week, and was still going ahead satisfactorily. He reviewed briefly the history of The Guide and its purpose of supporting the cause of the Association. He showed how every effort was made to keep The Guide clean and truthful in every way, not only in its reading pages but in its advertising pages also. No advertisements were accepted for patent medicines, cigarettes, liquor, mining stock or fake real estate. Mr. Chipman showed how necessary it was that the readers of The Guide should support their own paper by patronizing its advertisers. After concluding his brief remarks on The Guide he devoted some attention to the matter of advertising in its wider field, as relating to the work of the Association. He felt that the good work done by the association was not sufficiently advertised to those farmers who were as yet not members. It was plain that these men did not realize the value of the association or they would at once become members. He suggested that a pamphlet be prepared showing definitely what the Association had accomplished for the benefit of the farmers of Manitoba during the past few years. He also urged that every successful local association should convey to other associations a knowledge of the methods they employed. In this way the weaker could profit by the example of the stronger.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chipman's remarks the following resolution was enthusiastically passed: "That this convention express its hearty appreciation of Mr. Chipman as editor of The Grain Growers' Guide and our confidence in this paper as the mouthpiece of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association."

EVAPORATED APPLES

The Manitoba Grain Growers' association has received several orders for evaporated apples, but still lack a few boxes to make up a carload. Branches that are wanting any of these apples should send in their orders to the Central Office, in Winnipeg, at once.

Raised Over \$900

A short space during the Brandon convention was devoted to raising money for the uses of the Central Association. Delegates to the convention pledged their branches for the following amount to the Emergency Fund of the Association:

Marringhurst	\$10.00
Birtle	10.00
Carroll	10.00
Edwin	10.00
Otterburne	10.00
Silverwood	10.00
Elmbank	20.00
Pine Creek	10.00
Springfield	10.00

Continued on Page 30

FARM FENCE FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

Made of OPEN HEARTH STEEL WIRE. Proven by tests to be the most durable wire produced. Heavily galvanized with pure Zinc. Sixteen different styles and heights each a satisfying-quality fence.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES
17cts. PER ROD, AND UP

Don't buy a single rod of wire fence or a gate of any kind till you first compare the values we offer in our Empire Fencing. Send us your specifications and we will quote you prices delivered at your station. Prompt shipment on a bale or a carload from Winnipeg.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD.
179 MARKET ST., WINNIPEG

MEN WANTED

At once to attend the Chicago School of Gasoline Engineering in Winnipeg; to learn to operate and repair Gas Tractors, Automobiles, Auto Trucks; also Stationary, Marine and Tractor Gasoline Engines. Only few weeks required to learn. We have our own Free Employment Agencies in almost every large city in Canada and U.S.A. Call or write for Free Illustrated Literature, 484 Main St., Winnipeg, Opposite City Hall.

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand 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

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY


Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

GET A GALLOWAY



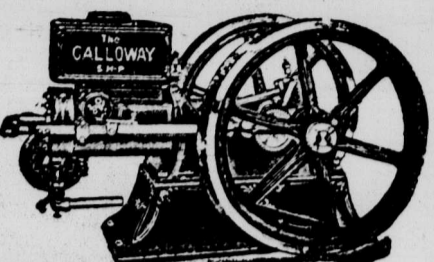
Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.



Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept GG WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bargains in Machinery

Shipments made from Saskatoon or neighborhood—FARMERS, NOTICE!

Kentucky Light Draft, 29 x 6, Single Disc	\$ 75.00
Kentucky Press 16 x 7, Single Disc	\$100.00
Hoosier Press 18 x 7, Single Disc	\$105.00
Superior 20 x 6, Single Disc	\$ 70.00
Superior Press Attachments, 20 x 6	\$ 25.00
22 Section Dunham Steel Frame Packers	\$ 90.00

These machines are all new but slightly weathered, complete and as retailed at from \$145.00 to \$170.00. Repossessed from dealers and cleaning out. Only a few of each style and will go fast. Terms—Draft with order.

The American Seeding Machine Co., 11 Strathmore Block, Winnipeg

Co-operation

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.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



I Have Quit the Implement Business

And have just four excellent BRADLEY HAY PRESSES left on my hands. They are going at the bargain price of \$225.00 each cash. If terms are required will arrange price accordingly. Every Grain Grower will immediately recognize that such a chance does not present itself every day. Write today.

A. C. McRAE, 407 WILLIAM AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Good Farm Cheap Without a Dollar Down FOR SALE

Improved Half Section in Swan River Valley, Manitoba, 4 1/2 miles N.E. Bowsman, C.N.R., all newly fenced. New house, granary, horse and cow stable. About 60 acres cultivated; rich black loam; in the best mixed farming district in Manitoba. \$12.50 per acre, \$500.00 Cash, and will invest this amount in cows and pigs on shares with right party. This is a snap for a good man only. Plenty fuel and water; good roads. Immediate possession.

THOMAS L. SWIFT, Box 1699, CALGARY, ALTA.

We pay highest Prices For

RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

Address **JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED**

FREE

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE

French or English

A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" for quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking.

Mail Dept. 472
111 Front St. East, **TORONTO**

Brandon Convention

Continued from Page 28

Brought forward	\$100.00
Springbrooke	10.00
Portage la Prairie	10.00
Shoal Lake	10.00
Moore Park	10.00
Elm Creek	10.00
Harding	10.00
Rufford	10.00
Starbuck	10.00
Lavinia	10.00
Salem	10.00
Woodnorth	10.00
Vermillion	10.00
Morris	10.00
Boissevain	10.00
Virden	10.00
Lauder	10.00
Medora	10.00
Regent (Bidford)	10.00
Lowe Farm	5.00
Deloraine	10.00
Beresford	10.00
Strathclair	10.00
Shadeland	10.00
Oakville	10.00
Holland	10.00
Ninga	25.00
Desford	10.00
Minto	10.00
Forrest	10.00
Point Douglas	5.00
Mayfeld	10.00
Hartney	10.00
Osprey	10.00
Royalton	5.00
Myrtle	10.00
Angusville	5.00
Golden Stream	5.00
Durban	5.00
Elva	10.00
Arizona	10.00
Gladstone	10.00
Roaring River	5.00
Brandon Hills	10.00
Ingelow	10.00
Foxwarren	15.00
Newdale	20.00
Poplar Point	10.00
Longburn	10.00
Glenholm	10.00
Winchester	10.00
Manson	10.00
Vista	10.00
Glenella	10.00
Valley River	10.00
Birnie	10.00
Lenore	10.00
Pipetstone	10.00
Pilot Mound	10.00
Miami	10.00
Berton	10.00
F. B. McKenzie (Echo Milling Co.)	25.00
"Nor'-West Farmer" (Paid)	10.00
	\$730.00

The following amounts were collected at the Convention:

W. E. Keefer	\$ 2.00
A. J. M. Poole	5.00
John Kennedy	10.00
D. S. McLeod	5.00
P. D. McArthur	10.00
No Name	1.00
J. Esplain	1.00
W. J. Powell	5.00
No Name	1.00
J. L. Brown	5.00
James Nichol	5.00
Jas. Shaw	5.00
No Name	5.00
T. H. Drayson	10.00
G. N. Stewart	5.00
R. M. Wilson	10.00
No Name	2.00
Donald Patterson	2.00
Peter Wright	5.00
R. J. Avison	5.00
A. Watt	5.00
Oscar Palmer	1.00
J. A. Rose	2.00
A. Anderson	5.00
Mr. Lothian	5.00
Branches:	
Beaver	10.00
Oak Lake	40.00
Kenton	10.00
Ashern	5.00
Basswood	10.00
Tenby	1.00
Neelin	10.00
Dunrea	20.00
	\$193.00
Total promised and paid	\$923.00

Western Farm Returns in 1913

Continued from Page 9

decrease in the manufacture of dairy butter, but an increase of one million lbs. in creamery butter, and a sale of sweet cream that far outweighs the decrease in the manufacture of dairy butter and cheese. The returns from dairy products in Manitoba are \$3,416,248.97, as against \$1,904,637.12 in 1912.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has had an excellent year also, and reports an increase of 30.8 per cent. in the average make from its creameries, and further states that 1,100,000 lbs. of fresh milk and 174,000 lbs. of sweet cream were handled through its Regina creamery. Perhaps the most gratifying of all is the fact that seven out of its eleven creameries will operate the whole year, and for the months of November and December have increased their output by 39.5 per cent. over the same months of 1912. In 1907, the output of Saskatchewan creameries was only 66,426 lbs. of butter. In 1913 it was 850,524.

Alberta

Alberta, however, takes the palm for the three provinces in butter production. For the year 1913, 49 creameries reported a production of 4,115,000 pounds, which sold for \$1,090,475, against an output of 3,050,000 pounds, and a value of \$823,500 for 1912. In addition to its creameries, Alberta reports seven co-operative cheese factories, which made 70,716 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$6,900. The largest output of any one creamery was 1,613,761 pounds. In addition to the butter manufactured, the dairy commissioners of Alberta report a large business in sweet cream, of which as yet they have not kept records.

The total value of the dairy products sold for 1913, for the three provinces, was \$4,911,623.97, against \$3,117,737.12 in the previous year, and it would be conservative to estimate that as much more has been consumed locally, of which no record could be secured.

The improvement in dairy matters is one of the most gratifying features of the year's work in connection with the farms. It is worthy of note that no other product of the farm has maintained so steady a price throughout the year as butter.

Potatoes, Roots and Fodder Crop

There is nothing of much interest to report under this head with the single exception of the increased acreage of alfalfa. Prices of hay were slightly higher than during 1912, but yields were smaller. Prices of potatoes showed a small advance, but the total returns from potato roots and fodder crops showed a shrinkage of nearly \$2,000,000 from that of 1912.

Agricultural Education

Any review of the returns from the farmers of the Canadian West would be incomplete and ungracious without reference to the efforts being made by the various departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges to extend agricultural information and stimulate interest in better methods of farming.

SASKATCHEWAN D.L. ANNUAL

A general meeting of the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan is called for Tuesday, February 10, at 1.30 p.m., in the city of Moose Jaw. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held.

The meeting place is provided for through the courtesy of the city and is now understood to be in the Collegiate Auditorium, where during the succeeding three days (February 11 to 13) the Grain Growers' Association of the province is to hold its annual convention. Many persons are members of the two organizations. The advantages of this arrangement are thus apparent and we urge all non-members who are in sympathy with the cause of Direct Legislation to meet the members of the League and to aid in its deliberations, but special attention is called to the following clause of the constitution of the League: "Membership—All persons in sympathy with the objects of the League shall be eligible for membership upon payment of an annual fee of one dollar."

To re-organize is the purpose of this convention. Its officers, executive and advisory boards will be chosen and added to in number, its constitution re-adopted or revised and in particular its future work mapped out.

C. A. BROTHERS,
Secretary.

Success Under Difficulties!

A constant struggle--a ceaseless battle to win success in spite of every barrier, is the price of all great achievements

Attractive Offers

- The Guide for 2 years . \$1.50
- The Guide for 3 years . 2.00
- The Guide for 5 years . 3.00
- The Guide for 10 years 5.00

* * *

To each subscriber who renews for ten years an elaborate illuminated certificate, suitable for framing, will be presented. This certificate will show our readers the excellent designing and printing turned out by The Guide's commercial printing department.

Perhaps no body of farmers ever battled harder to overcome obstacles which would have disheartened most men than the Grain Growers of the West. Rebuffed by the governments, scorned by the protected manufacturers, railway companies and the elevator combine, they have not swerved a hair's-breadth from the overmastering purpose which dominated their every action. The words "square deal" are emblazoned upon their banner, and no threat or ridicule can shake them from their purpose.

The Big Interest

cannot keep a determined organization from success. Every stumbling block that has been placed in the way of the

Association and The Guide has been used as a stepping-stone to further greatness. We are the victors of our opponents. They have developed in us the very power by which we will overcome them. Without their opposition we could never have braced, anchored and fortified ourselves, as the oak is braced and anchored for its thousand battles with the tempest.

To help us successfully accomplish our purpose we want another 10,000 readers enrolled by the 1st of April. If our present subscribers will co-operate to that end and recommend The Guide to all their friends, our hopes will be more than realized. We also wish our readers to send in their renewals today and not wait for a notice to renew.

Extraordinary Bargains

The Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Free Press
\$1.25 for one year

* * *

The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly
\$1.25 for one year

* * *

The Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Farmers' Tribune
\$1.50 for one year

* * *

The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly Weekly Free Press
\$1.75 for one year

Three Great Papers

Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated. A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

The Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. It is thoroly up-to-date in all departments.

Regular Subscription Price - - - \$1.00 per year

The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere, are preparing a wealth of material, ensuring a very high standard for the journal.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Enclosed please find dollars and cents to pay for

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROVINCE

... of dairy million sale of this the of dairy as from \$3,416,- in 1912.

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S, Secretary.



The
NEW Edison Phonograph
 (Mr. Edison's *Latest Invention*)
Now Shipped FREE!

An offer introducing *The New Edisons*. Write quick—*while this offer lasts*. Edison's new phonograph—*just out!*—the perfected musical wonder of the age!

WRITE today for our *new* Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful *new* model Edison with Mr. Edison's *new* diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our *new* Edison offer! Now read:

The Offer: We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**.

We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. **Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.**

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct* from us—*direct* to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons, **especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month**. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the **new** Edison on our **free trial**; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the **new** Edison.

Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

Endless Fun

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. Do you realize how a phonograph will enliven a home, will remake a home?



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

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Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

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Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts**. Fill out the coupon today.

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