

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE

THE CLOSER UNION OF THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS OF CANADA, AS INAUGURATED AT THE DOMINION GRANGE CONVENTION LAST WEEK, IS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS IN CANADIAN HISTORY. WHEN THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE WEST JOIN HANDS WITH THE DOMINION GRANGE AND OTHER EASTERN BODIES FOR CO-OPERATION AND UNITED POLITICAL ACTION, THE FARMERS OF THIS COUNTRY WILL STAND SOME CHANCE OF GETTING EQUAL RIGHTS WITH OTHER CLASSES, INSTEAD OF BEING EXPLOITED BY VARIOUS INTERESTS. AGRICULTURE WILL OCCUPY ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY AND POLITICS JUST AS SOON AS THE FARMERS OF CANADA GET TOGETHER.

DECEMBER 24, 1913

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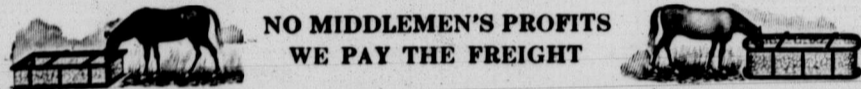
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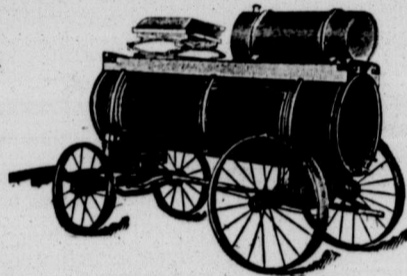
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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.

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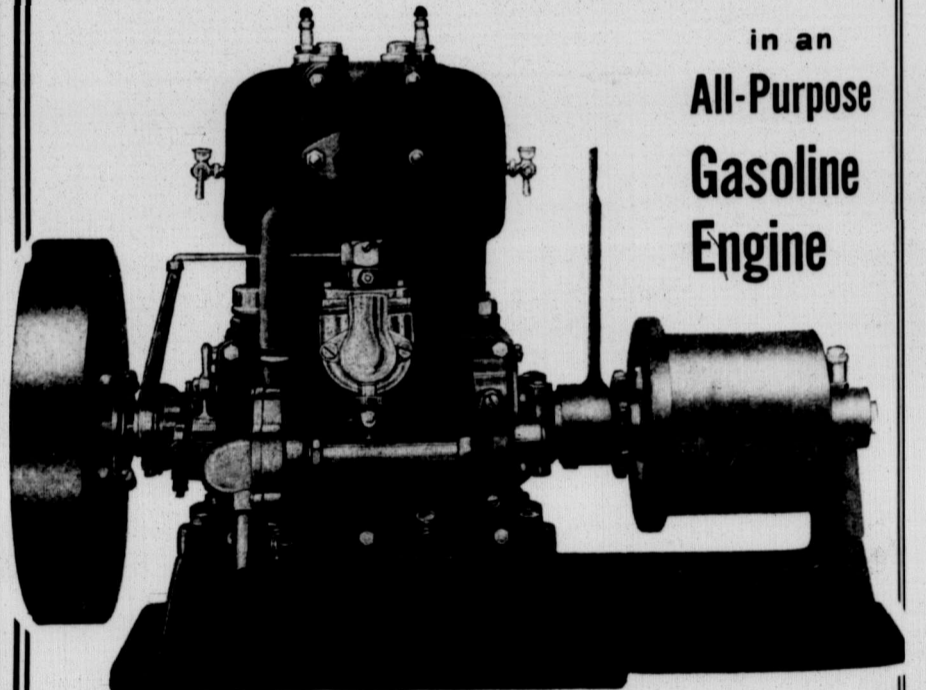
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Annual Meeting Union Bank of Canada

Held at Winnipeg, December 17th, 1913

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Banking House in Winnipeg, on Wednesday, December 17th, 1913

The Annual General Meeting for the election of directors and other general business, was held at the banking house, in the City of Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 17th of December, 1913. The meeting was largely attended.

The Chairman read the Annual Report of the directors, as follows:—

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

29th November, 1913

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1912	\$ 75,483.76
Net profits for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest, due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	750,095.27
(being slightly over 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, during the year).	
	\$825,579.03

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 104, 2 per cent. paid March 1st, 1913	\$100,000.00
" No. 105, 2 per cent. paid June 1st, 1913	100,000.00
" No. 106, 2 per cent. paid September 1st, 1913	100,000.00
" No. 107, 2 per cent. payable December 1st, 1913	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent. payable March 1st, 1914, to shareholders of record as on February 14th, 1914	50,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	100,000.00
Reserved for depreciation in securities owned by the Bank	125,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	50,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	90,579.03
	\$825,579.03

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 6,287,179.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$19,038,076.18
Deposits bearing interest	45,557,212.01
	64,595,288.19
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	42,361.74
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and to other Banks in Foreign Countries	412,539.92
Bills payable	150,866.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	634,390.57
	\$72,122,625.42
Total Liabilities to the public	\$72,122,625.42
Capital paid up	5,000,000.00
Rest Account	3,400,000.00
Dividend No. 107	100,000.00
Bonus payable 1st March, 1914, to Shareholders of record as on February 14th, 1914	50,000.00
Dividends unclaimed	3,328.03
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	90,579.03
	\$80,766,532.48

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$2,512,330.37
Dominion Government Notes	4,754,501.00
	\$ 7,266,831.37
Notes of other Banks	887,356.00
Cheques on other Banks	3,631,082.06
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	170,389.07
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	617,031.08
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	570,707.50
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	440,461.42
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	2,212,271.16
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,250,894.32
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	8,608,756.16
	\$27,655,780.14

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	46,798,969.15
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	1,640,472.84
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	634,390.57
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	155,545.25
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	112,318.89
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	163,471.25
Bank Premises	2,031,031.02
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	240,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	1,300,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	34,553.37
	\$80,766,532.48

G. H. BALFOUR,
General Manager.

JOHN GALT,
President.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 30th November, 1913.

The New Bank Act, as revised, went into force on July 1st. You will notice several changes in the form of our statement. Under Sec. 56 of the new Act, you are required at this meeting to appoint Auditors for the Bank, and to vote the amount of their remuneration.

A new set of Bylaws will be submitted to you for approval and adoption if thought advisable. It will be necessary to change the date of our Annual Meeting from December to January in order that the Auditors may have sufficient time in which to complete their work.

Your Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the excellent advice, helpful guidance and valuable work by the Bank's Committee in London, England.

It is with the deepest regret the Directors have to record the death of the Honorary President, the Honorable John Sharples. Mr. Sharples was for many years a Director, and for five years the honored and esteemed President of this Bank. His present standing is largely due to his great interest in its welfare and sound judgment in business matters.

Mr. Wm. Price, of Quebec, was elected Honorary President, and Mr. Geo. H. Thomson has succeeded him as Vice-President.

The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr. B. B. Cronyn, Vice-President of the W. R. Brock Company, Limited, a gentleman of long business experience in Toronto. We feel sure the judgment and influence of Mr. Cronyn will be of great advantage to the Bank.

During the past year thirty-one Branches and Agencies of the Bank have been opened in the several Provinces as follows: Ontario 4, Quebec 6, Alberta 2, British Columbia 5, Manitoba 4, Saskatchewan 10.

Three Branches in Ontario which were not giving satisfactory results have been closed.

The total number of Branches and Agencies is now 313.

The usual inspection of Head Office and of all Branches and Agencies of the Bank has been made.

JOHN GALT, President.

The President, Mr. John Galt, moved that the report be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders, and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

The President's Address

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, I have an opportunity of placing before our Shareholders a review of general conditions in Canada as they present themselves to us. The financial statement will be dealt with later by the General Manager. I shall only say that this statement is satisfactory as it shows steady progress, and also indicates the conservative policy, which, in my judgment, is characteristic of the management of the Bank.

The year 1913 has been a trying one both for borrower and lender. There has been a general feeling of uneasiness which has caused financiers to carry an unusually large proportion of their funds in a liquid form. This has curtailed the loaning power of all the Banks, and has checked the encouragement of new business, but we have been careful to see that our customers have had the money necessary to carry on their legitimate trade, and I do not think we have given any of them reason to complain.

The capital available for investment in new fixed forms such as railways, canals, city and farm buildings, etc., is, of course, limited. Of late years it has been pretty well absorbed. It is clear that when the supply is exhausted, or when causes operate to check it, expenditure in fixed forms must be curtailed. This point seems to have been reached, and Canada will have to mark time until confidence is restored and until the older countries, from whom we draw much of our capital, are in a position to again invest their savings and profits. The natural resources of Canada are so vast and so attractive that the capital necessary for their development will, undoubtedly, be forthcoming when financial conditions become more settled.

The causes underlying the feeling of anxiety to which I have referred were world-wide, and whilst some of them are now removed, we still feel that caution is advisable and that strictest economy in both public and private affairs is necessary.

Speculation in real estate is over for the present, but the demand for building sites must continue in a country where the population is steadily increasing, and holders of such property should not be apprehensive of this class of investment. That the inability of speculators to turn over their property has had so little effect on the general business of the country is largely due to the conservative and prudent action of Canadian Banks, for they have consistently discouraged and refused to finance speculative land operations.

CROP OF 1913

The statistics which are at our command will be furnished by the Superintendents in their reports on the several Provinces. I may say, speaking generally, that the crop results have been satisfactory. In the three great wheat growing Provinces, this has been a banner year. Not only has the yield been large, but the average quality has never been equalled, and the cost of harvesting has been unusually low owing to the magnificent weather we have enjoyed. This has, to some extent, offset the low prices which prevailed. Providence has indeed been kind to us, and that, too, at a time when we needed it most. The railways have done splendid work in handling the crop, and we have had few complaints of shortage of cars. We cannot, with our present facilities, expect much more wheat to be delivered at lake ports before the close of navigation than has been delivered this year, and the need of interior storage for our grain will be urgent for some time to come.

MIXED FARMING

There is a marked increase in the number of livestock. Farmers are becoming more fully alive to the advantages they derive from this source and are realizing that their borrowing credit is greatly enhanced with their Bankers if they can show a good proportion of cattle in their assets, and banks should look with favor on loans for the purchase and handling of livestock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Trade conditions in British Columbia have not been as bright during the year as we could wish. Conditions in the lumber trade have been unsatisfactory, and coal strikes on Vancouver Island, which have lasted for months, have thrown a great many men out of employment.

The fishing industry has had a good year, and the recent revision of the United States tariff, by which fish now enter that country free, will be of advantage to the trade.

The mining industry has yielded satisfactory returns, a very large increase in the production having taken place over the preceding year.

The fruit crop for 1913 has been a record one, the value of shipments from the Okanagan District alone being in the neighborhood of \$1,400,000.

Railroad expansion has been active and about 2,300 miles was under construction during the year.

Stringent money conditions have checked many Municipal undertakings, and

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N. W. WARD
Associate Editor

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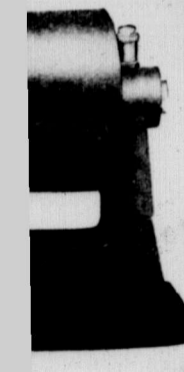
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his, together with the closing down of lumber camps and completion of railroad work, will add to the number of unemployed during the coming winter.

Large harbor improvements have been undertaken at Victoria which have improved conditions to some extent.

In Eastern Canada, trade conditions have been good, and the crop results have been most gratifying.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Crops have been of a good average and we have again to report a prosperous year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Along both shores of the St. Lawrence and in the Eastern Townships, conditions were favorable, and abundant crops were harvested in good order.

The lumber trade has experienced a good year, and the removal of the United States duty on lumber should stimulate trade.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Weather conditions have been satisfactory with the result that all crops have been above the average. The fishing industry has also experienced another profitable year.

GENERAL

Good Roads—The question of good roads is of paramount importance, and there yet remains a great deal to be done. We are glad to be able to report that the Legislatures of the various Provinces are giving their attention to this important question.

Immigration—Reports continue to be of a satisfactory nature. Approximately 400,000 people have entered Canada during the year ending September, 1913. The immigration authorities report favorably on the class of these new settlers, and estimate them to be worth \$1,000 per capita to Canada.

Whilst we believe trade conditions to be on a sound basis, and the financial position of Canada in a most gratifying condition, we still consider that it is the duty of this Bank to exercise caution and to discourage any attempts to undertake large commitments whilst conditions in Europe are readjusting themselves after the recent disturbance.

FINANCING OF MUNICIPALITIES

From our point of view it is very desirable that the Provincial Governments should take action in regard to monies required for municipal expenditure. A commission should pass on all issues after expert examination of proposed expenditures. If these issues carried the guarantee of the Province, and were sold under its auspices, they would have a greatly enhanced value, and the saving to the community would be very large, both in the difference of value and in the supervision of expenditure exercised by the Government. Under the present system the initial financing falls upon the Banks because they have to await the sale of debentures, the disposition of which, in turn, often depends upon the ability and knowledge of men who have had little or no experience in financial operations, and who make their sales in a haphazard instead of a systematic manner. In this way sometimes, for indefinite periods, large sums are tied up which should be employed in the general financial operations of the community.

The proposed legislation by the Province of Saskatchewan along these lines is, in my judgment, likely to prove of benefit.

NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF

The recent reduction in the United States tariff should result in obtaining a larger market for our products.

In conclusion, let me say that the figures which have been laid before you must be particularly gratifying to our Shareholders. We are now a large institution, and our growth and strength illustrate, to some extent, the general development of Canada. With your help we shall do our best to keep pace with this progress, and to build up a great Bank, which will be in touch with the needs of the country, and a credit to the whole Dominion.

General Manager's Address

The General Manager, Mr. G. H. Balfour, addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen:—Owing largely to the unsettled financial conditions which have obtained throughout the whole world during the year under review, business has not been normal and has caused bankers much anxiety. Conservative administration and caution have been adhered to, and whilst supplying our customers with their legitimate requirements, we have aimed at maintaining, at all times, a strong financial position in so far as liquid or immediately available assets are concerned.

The early marketing of the Western grain crop has had an important bearing upon collections in that section of the country in which we have large interests and is reflected in the increased volume of deposits.

Dealing with the figures in the Profit and Loss Account and in the Balance Sheet, I am pleased to say that after making ample provision for all necessary reserves, the net profits show an increase of almost 1 per cent. over those of 1912, being slightly over 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

In the opinion of the Directors this result has been deemed sufficiently satisfactory to justify the declaration of a bonus of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular dividend of 8 per cent. (2 per cent. quarterly). This bonus will be paid on the 1st March next to Shareholders of record as on February 14th, 1914.

Owing to the prevailing monetary conditions, prices of securities generally have declined during the year, and it has been considered advisable to set aside the sum of \$125,000, out of Profits, to a Special Reserve Account, to meet the depreciation in market values of stocks, bonds and debentures, owned by the Bank as an investment.

\$100,000 has been added to Rest Account, which now stands at \$3,400,000.

\$50,000 has been written off Bank Premises.

The usual contribution of \$10,000 has been made to the Officers' Pension Fund.

\$90,579.03 is carried to the new Profit and Loss Account, as against \$75,483.76 brought forward from 1912.

Some changes will be observed in the classification of figures in the Balance Sheet; these were necessary to comply with the provisions under the revised Bank Act.

Deposits have increased by \$8,952,000, which, considering financial conditions, is looked upon as very satisfactory. They now amount to \$64,595,288.19.

Our immediately available assets are \$25,000,000, or 34.59½ per cent. to liabilities to the public.

Current Loans in Canada have increased by \$1,780,000, and now amount to \$46,798,969.

Loans and Discounts outside of Canada total \$1,640,472, as against \$779,000 last year.

Real Estate and other Bank Premises has been reduced by \$150,000. Property and buildings acquired for the use of the Bank are now at once charged to Bank Premises.

Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank are larger by \$47,000 than a year ago, and overdue debts show an increase of \$45,000.

In agricultural districts it is difficult to impress upon the farmer the necessity of attending promptly to his paper at its maturity, especially when weather conditions are favorable to plowing and other agricultural pursuits. Bank Premises have in-

creased \$200,000. It is found necessary to erect a number of buildings every year for our own occupation, when suitable premises cannot be leased, every effort being made to provide comfortable accommodation for members of the staff at country branches.

The total assets of the Bank are now over \$80,000,000, as against \$69,400,000 in 1912, showing a substantial expansion in the growth of the institution during the year.

PROGRESS OF THE BANK

During the year three Branches were closed in Ontario.

The total number of Branches and Agencies is now 313, as follows:—Alberta, 48; British Columbia, 20; Manitoba, 50; Saskatchewan, 90; Ontario, 89; Québec, 13; Maritime Provinces, 2; London, Eng., 1.

Since closing of the year, we have also opened a West End Branch in London, Eng., in the Haymarket, corner of Panton Street, and at Smithers, B.C.

In connection with the very satisfactory manner in which the railway companies have carried out the grain from the Western Provinces this year, it may be interesting for you to know that up to December 1st the following quantities of grain have passed Winnipeg for the head of the Great Lakes, namely, 99,000,000 bushels wheat, 32,500,000 bushels oats, 9,500,000 bushels barley, and 6,500,000 bushels flax.

Before sitting down I desire to bear testimony to the efficiency and loyalty of the Staff, not only of the Executive Officers, but the whole Staff of the Bank, to whose energy and ability much of the success which has attended the operations of the past year is due.

Mr. Geo. H. Thompson, the Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the Report, which was carried.

AUDITORS

Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A.; E. S. Read, C.A.; and C. R. Hegan, C.A., were elected as Auditors of the Bank.

The ballot was unanimous and these gentlemen were declared elected.

It was moved by Hon. W. H. Montague, P.C., seconded by Mr. E. H. Riley, of Calgary, that the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby tendered to the Honorary President, President, Vice-Presidents and the Directors of the Bank for their valuable services during the year.—Carried.

It was moved by Mr. M. Bull, seconded by Lt.-Col. Carson, that the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby tendered to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, Superintendents, Inspectors, Managers, and other officers of the Bank, for their devotion and zeal in the service of the Bank during the past year.—Carried.

Mr. G. H. Balfour, General Manager; Mr. E. O. Denison, of Minnedosa; and Mr. H. J. Pugh, of Virden, replied briefly on behalf of the Staff.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Wm. Price, John Galt, R. T. Riley, Geo. H. Thomson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, Wm. Shaw, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Hon. Samuel Barker, P.C., M.P., E. E. A. Duvernet, K.C., Stephen Haas, Lt.-Col. John Carson, F. W. Heubach, B. B. Cronyn. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board, Mr. Wm. Price was elected Honorary President; Mr. John Galt, President; Mr. R. T. Riley and Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, Vice-Presidents.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

PINE CREEK ANNUAL

Election of officers for 1914. Moved by Josiah Bennett, seconded by H. Burton, that A. B. Phelps be President. Carried. Moved by W. Johnson, seconded by W. S. Burton, that D. Brown be Vice-President. Carried. Moved by A. B. Phelps, seconded by W. C. Johnson, that Josiah Bennett be re-elected Secretary. Carried. Moved by W. Johnson, seconded by W. S. Burton, that John Lippington, A. Stewart, A. McCaig, W. C. Johnson, H. Burton and Jamison Stewart be elected directors. Carried.

Moved by W. Johnson, seconded by W. S. Burton, that we strongly protest against the extortionate price of \$11.61 extra charges on a car with a bulkhead in, as several of our members have been charged this by the C.P.R. and that this resolution be sent to Portage District Convention, to be held on December 17, and from there to Brandon. Carried.

Moved by W. Johnson, seconded by John Lippington, that we condemn the action of all towns and cities for granting exemptions to large corporations from taxes in the manner done by some towns and cities at the present time, seeing that the very poorest of our city population have to pay taxes while the large corporations are exempt from nearly all taxes, in some cases all taxes, and we consider this an act of injustice, or, shall we call it class legislation to exempt the rich and tax the poor?

This resolution was passed after a long discussion, brought about by Secretary Bennett reading, quoting and explaining to the meeting that in the last thirty years, the City of Winnipeg had alone exempted the C.P.R. from \$1,174,202.92. We find that in 1883 they should have paid \$10,000 in taxes, and so it has been every year since then, only, of course, the taxes should have been a little more each year, as we find in 1912 they were exempt from \$97,308. We also find that railways in the United States are taxed at \$400 per mile. Still, we pay a higher freight rate than across the line. Now if the C.P.R. had paid Manitoba the same rate per mile, the province would have received \$1,680,800, instead of the \$154,783 we did receive.

J. BENNETT, Sec'y Pine Creek Ass'n.

SALEM ANNUAL MEETING

Salem branch held its annual meeting for 1913 on Tuesday night, December 9. There was a good attendance. President Strachan occupied the chair. The election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows: R. A. Thompson, president; Frank Dunn, vice-president; B. N. Thomas, secretary; L. J. Scofield, Thos. Maxwell, Jr., A. L. Rennie, Chas. Fust, A. Walker and R. Morgan, directors; A. W. Moffatt, auditor. The retiring president called on R. A. Thompson to take the chair. Our president introduced Josiah Bennett, of Austin, secretary of Pine Creek branch, who addressed the meeting on the workings of the association, also pointing out that there never was more need for us to be more determined than ever to put our shoulders to the wheel, as all interests that are against us are endeavoring to take away what privileges we now enjoy. If we as members work with a will and each one brings in a new member it would mean a great deal to our local branches. We should not depend on the secretary to keep things going, but each member should be interested in the work and join hands with the officers. By so doing they would be such a help that people would take note and our association would certainly be benefited by it.

Salem Grain Growers also held a novelty box social on Friday night, December 12, in the schoolhouse, it being a decided success. The social opened with a chorus by choir, then came the Binder Twine Tangle; gentlemen taking one end of twine and ladies the other, winding up until they came together, around table and blocks of wood, causing lots of fun. After partners were selected the program started with readings, recitations and songs. After the program refreshments were served. Those not securing partners were supplied by the committee. Everybody was well pleased with the evening's enjoyment. A vote of thanks was passed to all those assisting in making it one of the pleasantest evenings spent at Salem.

B. N. THOMAS,
Sec'y, Salem Branch.

The highest culture is to speak no ill.—
Robert Browning.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 24th, 1913

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE AND FREE WHEAT

A significant turn is given to the "Free Wheat" controversy by the notice given in the Manitoba Legislature on Friday last, by Harvey Simpson, Conservative member for Virden, that on the reassembling of the House after the Christmas recess he will move a resolution in favor of removing the duty from wheat and wheat products entering this country from the United States, in order to open the southern market to the Canadian farmer. G. H. Malcolm, Liberal member for Birtle, has given notice of a similar resolution. It was expected that the Liberals would bring forward such a motion, and there was considerable speculation as to the attitude the government would take. The fact that the motion is to be introduced by a private member still leaves the position in doubt, but the most likely conclusion to be drawn is that the Borden Government has decided to grant the demand of the Western farmers for the opening of the southern market for their wheat, and that an intimation to this effect has been conveyed to the Manitoba government. We earnestly hope that this is a correct conclusion. There seems to be absolutely no reason why wheat and its products should not be placed on the free list. The farmers who raise wheat, the millers who produce flour and leading grain dealers have declared in favor of accepting the offer made by the United States of reciprocal free trade in wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products, and so far as we know there has been no opposition expressed by any interest concerned. The Liberals can, no doubt, make party capital out of the fact that in the reciprocity discussion of 1911 Conservative speakers and papers declared that the American market was of no value to the Canadian wheat grower, and that they are now inconsistent in supporting Free Wheat, but if the Liberals are wise they will co-operate with the government (assuming that the government is behind Mr. Simpson's motion) to secure a unanimous expression from the Manitoba Legislature in favor of Free Wheat. The unanimous passage of such a resolution by the Manitoba Legislature, before the matter is dealt with at Ottawa, would practically ensure favorable action by the Dominion Parliament, and there is no doubt that Free Wheat would mean millions of dollars a year to the Western grain growers.

SASKATCHEWAN AND DIRECT LEGISLATION

A number of letters have reached The Guide during the past two weeks complaining seriously of the manner in which the Referendum on the question of Direct Legislation was taken in Saskatchewan on November 27 last. The official figures have not yet been announced and it is, therefore, not known how many voters went to the poll, but it is evident that the vote fell considerably short of 30 per cent. of the total number of names on the list. Consequently the Direct Legislation Act does not go into force automatically and unless further action is taken at the present session of the Saskatchewan Legislature there will be no opportunity of taking another vote on the question until 1915. Nevertheless, we confidently assert that the vote which was taken on November 27 proves that the people of Saskatchewan are very strongly in favor of Direct Legisla-

tion. The returns, as far as at present known, show that a majority of approximately six to one was given in favor of the bill, and, although the total vote was small, that is not to be wondered at under the circumstances. If the voting had taken place at the time of the municipal or provincial elections a large vote would have been polled and Direct Legislation would probably have been endorsed by just as large a majority. Instead, the vote was taken at a time when there was nothing else before the people, and there was no means of conducting a campaign for or against the bill or of getting out the voters, except by a special organization which would have cost an enormous amount of money. That the small vote polled cannot be properly called a rejection of Direct Legislation by the people of Saskatchewan is shown by a large number of resolutions and letters we have received from different parts of the province. A typical resolution is that passed by the Mountain Chase branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as follows:

"The members of the Mountain Chase Branch of the Grain Growers' Association, in annual general meeting assembled, desire to put on record their feeling of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the recent vote on Direct Legislation was taken. The want of publicity in everything concerning the vote, the mismanagement in all the arrangements and the general secrecy that enshrouded the whole matter, leads them to believe that the government showed a lack of earnestness and sincerity contrary to their pre-election promises.

"Notwithstanding all the difficulties placed in the way the result of the vote was so favorable to the principle of Direct Legislation that the members of this Branch are convinced that it was a true expression of the sentiments of the electors, and they are determined to spare no effort to bring this reform to pass.

"They refuse to regard the question from a party standpoint, and, as both parties in the Legislature have pronounced themselves in favor of the principle of the measure they pledge themselves one and all to support with their votes the candidate of the opposite party if the present Government refuse to put into operation an act that is obviously desired by the people.

"It is further agreed that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the member of this electoral division and to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, for publication in that journal."

Dinsmore Grain Growers' Association is another branch that has passed strong resolutions on the matter, condemning the government, the opposition and the press of the province for failing to make known the fact that the vote was being taken. Readers of The Guide were, of course, aware of the Referendum, for the matter was dealt with in our editorial columns in every issue published between the announcement by the government and the taking of the vote. The place of voting, however, was not known to many, especially in outlying parts of the province, and from such places we have received letters declaring that secrecy was observed in order to prevent voters from recording their views. The Saskatchewan Legislature would be acting in accordance with public opinion if it passed an act at the present session bringing Direct Legislation into force, and the least it can do is to make provision for the taking of another Referen-

dum on the subject at the next municipal elections.

INDEPENDENCE IS COSTLY

There was a time when the farmer and his family made their own clothing largely from the materials produced on their own farm; when his food supply was also of home growth and manufacture and when the lumber for his buildings was cut from his own timber lot and manufactured at the local mill. In those days the farmer was practically independent of outside influence. But those days have gone, never to return. Today the occupation of farming is so interlinked with many other occupations and lines of business that none can be said to be independent of the others. Today the farmers' food, clothing, building material and tools of industry are very largely factory products from various corners of the earth, while the surplus products of the farm find their market abroad, and the foreign price regulates the home price. Conditions have been undergoing a remarkable change during the past generation, and as a class the farmers have not been the most alert in meeting and coping with those changed conditions. There are still farmers in this country who harbor the delusion that the farmer is the most independent man, and that, in the vernacular, he needs not to "take off his hat" to any man. This is a very pleasant thought and one that gives inward satisfaction, but unfortunately it will not bear close scrutiny. The farmer is no longer an independent man, and in the march of civilization it is decidedly better for the agricultural industry and the people of rural Canada that such is the case. But in so far as the farmers fail to adjust themselves to these changes in conditions, just so far will they be the losers under the new economic system. It is through the Grain Growers' and the United Farmers' organizations that the men on the land in Western Canada are adjusting themselves to meet these new conditions and endeavoring to hold their own and secure an equitable portion of the wealth they produce. The organized farmers, of course, find themselves face to face with other organized business and meet with considerable opposition. The opposition which is most serious and most dangerous to the farmers' organizations, comes from the farmers themselves, and too frequently from their own members, who have not yet learned that the farmer is not independent but can only secure his rights through co-operation with his fellow farmers. We recall many incidents of farmers purchasing their flour in car lots and saving themselves 50 cents or more per sack; purchasing their apples by the carload and saving \$1.50 per barrel; purchasing their fence wire by carloads and saving more than \$500 on a carload, and the same in many other lines. Every farming community in the West could do the same thing if the farmers in that community were wide awake to their own welfare. The organized farmers are asking to have the tariff reduced on the necessities of life so that the cost of living may be reduced, but there are a great many shortsighted farmers who are opposed to tariff reduction chiefly because they are not alive to changing conditions. We find farmers also who still believe that land speculation is a good thing for the country, because they have not grasped the seriousness of its effect, not only upon the

economic conditions, but also upon the morals of the people. It is in one way unfortunate that most of the improvements in conditions secured through the work of the organized farmers are enjoyed as much by those who have not helped in any way to bring about the improvements, as by those who have borne all the burden of the struggle. If it were possible to withhold the benefits of these improved conditions from those who either openly or by their indifference oppose them, their eyes would be opened, but as it is the only hope for the organized farmers is to educate the unorganized farmers, and show them the great advantage it will be to them to join with their fellows in raising the occupation of farming to a level where it will secure its proper returns and recognition.

SOBERING UP

When a man has been intoxicated for a protracted period his recovery is marked by pains and remorse. When a man or woman succumbs to the lure of gambling and becomes intoxicated with the spirit of chance, the return to normal is through the miseries of mental depression. When a people indulge in the drunkenness of land speculation, and each one is obsessed by an insane desire to live without working, the aftermath is misery and suffering. Many of the people of Western Canada have for three or four years been drunk on the seductive wine of land speculation and now are undergoing the pangs of sobering up. The wine of speculation made them joyful and hopeful, and each inebriate saw through his bleary eyes a mountain of gold that would soon be his. This mountain of gold, earned by society, was placed within reach of the speculator—not by labor, not by the sweat of his brow—but by laws made by our western legislatures. Thousands of men in these western provinces who have not done one tap of productive labor in five years have appropriated to their own personal uses many millions from this mountain of gold. The result was that those who worked not took the product of others' labor, while the workers paid higher rents and suffered from a higher cost of living. Still the orgy continued, for even though one-tenth of the people were living on the other nine-tenths the victims were either hoping to secure a slice of the plunder or had not enough intelligence to see that they were being robbed. Even those who piled up fortunes for which they never toiled were frequently seized of the injustice of their gains, and gave largely to charity. This salved their consciences and gave them a feeling of piety that was deeply satisfactory to themselves. In every city, town, village and even in hundreds of districts where there is not even a building the land speculator has been busy. Thousands of men living in Eastern Canada, United States, and Europe, who have never seen Western Canada, have taken millions of dollars of our wealth and given us absolutely not one cent in return. But now comes the sobering up and the remorse. The real estate agents are out of jobs and hunting for productive employment. Stenographers have also to look for work. Telephones have been pulled out and offices vacated. The speculators are hard up and struggling to hold the land upon which they have made part payments, but upon which they still owe money. The profits in land speculation were advertised widely in all the daily papers as indications of prosperity and have drawn population to the cities and towns, where the ranks of the unemployed are steadily growing. The churches that formerly received a part of the gamblers' profits, and the charities also, are feeling the pinch. And steadily the cost of living rises. The farmers are beginning to see that the vacant land lying all around them is taking money out of their pockets.

This pinch, so far as it is caused by the recovery from land speculation, is a good thing for the country. It will be the best thing that ever happened if it shows the people the iniquity of speculating in land which the Creator gave for the use of His people. And the remedy is in the hands of the western people. The western legislatures can remedy the situation, and will do so just as soon as the people have suffered enough to have their eyes opened to the truth.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGAN CONDEMNS BONUSES

Since The Guide frequently finds it necessary, in defending the interests of the agriculturists and the great common people of Canada, to differ very strongly with the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it is very gratifying to find an occasion on which Industrial Canada and The Guide for once see practically eye to eye. In the current issue of our contemporary is an editorial article on "Saskatchewan and the bonus system," in which it says:

"While Industrial Canada remembers that some industries which have received bonuses have been successful, the system, in a general way, cannot be recommended. A manufacturing concern which has the necessary capital, ability and experience does not depend on the size of bonuses in selecting a site. It will consider shipping facilities, labor supply, accessibility to raw materials and other economic questions. Experience has shown that, as a rule, the bonus system does not attract to municipalities the permanent industries which they are anxious to secure. Moreover, it encourages unscrupulous promoters and practically insolvent companies to defraud municipalities and to disappoint their ratepayers."

These sentiments are very similar to those which have on more than one occasion been expressed by The Guide, and we welcome the support of the Manufacturers' organ in protecting the taxpayers and citizens of Western towns and cities from unscrupulous promoters and real estate boosters.

COMMISSION ON COST OF LIVING

It is announced that a departmental commission, consisting of C. C. James, of the Department of Agriculture; John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs, and R. H. Coates, statistician of the Department of Labor, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to conduct an inquiry into the cost of living. The commissioners have instructions to enter upon their investigation with the least possible delay, and it is expected that their report will be presented to Parliament early in the coming session, which is to open on January 15. It is pointed out that if an independent commission were appointed, the officers named would be among the chief witnesses, and both time and expense will be saved by permitting the commissioners to tabulate the information which is already in their departments. The report of the Commissioners will, no doubt, be both useful and interesting, but the question is whether the government, when it has the report, will have the courage to deal with the causes which have brought about the enormous increases in the cost of living which have taken place in recent years. A committee of the Toronto Board of Trade, it will be remembered, reported some months ago that the tariff, and the trusts and combines which have grown up under its protection, were among the chief causes of high prices, and we have not yet seen any intelligent denial of this obvious fact. The government, however, has given no indication that it intends to reduce the tariff even upon the

food and clothing which thousands of men, women and children are suffering from the lack of in every considerable city in Canada. But while the government is taxing starving people upon their food and clothing, it is to be hoped at least that they will have a better theory upon the high cost of living problem than The Winnipeg Telegram enunciates in its issue of Saturday last. The Telegram claims that the higher the price of food goes, the cheaper it becomes, or in other words, it maintains that when the people are forced to pay high prices for the necessities of life it is a proof of their prosperity. Consequently The Telegram looks upon high prices as a good sign. If The Telegram's reasoning is true, then Canada is at the very height of its prosperity, a fact of which few people, apparently, are aware. Mr. Coates, one of the members of the commission to which we have referred, publishes each month, on behalf of the Department of Labor, a report on wholesale and retail prices, and the last report which he issued established a new high record. If The Telegram is interpreting the views of the government there is no doubt our present prosperity will be continued. The price of commodities might be lowered by removing the tariff and other taxes upon business and industry, but it would be even easier to increase prices by raising the tariff wall and fostering more trusts. May Heaven save us from any more prosperity of that kind.

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

Although the ballots for The Guide Referendum were published in the issue of December 3, every mail still brings in a batch of votes, and consequently we are keeping the ballot box open so that every reader may have the opportunity to record his or her opinion on the eleven great questions submitted. It is important that every farmer and every woman in charge of a farm home should make known their opinions through this Referendum. If the farm women of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the suffrage this is a splendid opportunity for them to say so, and if the men, and the women, too, believe in Free Trade, Land Value Taxation, Direct Legislation and the other reforms submitted in the Referendum, they can express their belief by marking a ballot in their own homes and mailing it next time they visit the post office. The ballots appeared only in the issue of December 3, because only one vote may be recorded by the same person. The Referendum will be closed in about two weeks' time and the votes will then be counted. The result will be announced by provinces, and will show the men's and women's votes separately.

Rumors are afloat that the \$41,600,000 which the C.P.R. is raising by the issue of \$52,000,000 worth of 6 per cent. notes, is to be used for the purchase of the C.N.R. system. Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., denies this report and states that the C.N.R. charter explicitly forbids the merging of the two companies. But if the C.P.R. or anyone else did wish to purchase the C.N.R. it surely would not need to pay \$42,000,000 for it. Any company which takes over the C.N.R. would have to take over its bonded indebtedness as well, and it is commonly reported that the outstanding bonds, guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial governments, are at least equal to the value of the railway.

The cost of living still climbs. In November, 1912, the index number of the Department of Labor for wholesale prices in Canada was 136.6, in October, 1913, it was 136.8, and in November, 1913, it was 138.4.

Second Siege of Ottawa

Representative Delegation of Organized Farmers waits upon Government and asks for Sweeping Reforms

By A Special Correspondent of The Guide

Ottawa, December 16.—A delegation of fourteen members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture waited upon Premier Borden and the members of his cabinet this morning, and presented their arguments in favor of tariff reduction, amendments to the Railway Act, amendments to the Grain Act, opposition to the sample market, request for co-operative legislation and regulation of railway, ocean and lake freight charges. The delegation met the government at 11 o'clock and the presentation of their case occupied nearly three hours.

The members of the delegation were introduced to the government by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who is also president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Members of the Delegation

The delegation comprised the following members:

Manitoba Grain Growers' Association—R. C. Henders, president; J. S. Wood, vice-president, and R. McKenzie, secretary.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—J. A. Maharg, president; F. W. Green, secretary, and Dr. Flatt, director.

Ontario Grange—W. C. Good, master; E. C. Drury, past master, and James McEwing, executive officer.

Other honorary members of the council present were H. B. Cowan, editor of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro; and George F. Chipman, editor of Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The members of the government present, in addition to the Premier, were: Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. A. E. Kemp, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Martin Burrell and Hon. W. J. Roche.

In introducing the delegation, Mr. Henders stated that they had travelled many of them a long distance to lay before the government the views of the farmers of Canada. The farming industry was not in a flourishing condition, and it was felt that conditions were rapidly becoming serious. These conditions were not attributed to the government, but it was felt that legislation would do a lot to alleviate them. He asked the government to accept the presentations that would be made to them as sincere, and to believe that the delegates appeared before them in no other light than as earnest seekers after the best interests of Canada as a whole.

Tariff the Big Issue

Mr. Henders then read the resolutions one by one and called up the various members of the delegation to speak to them. The larger portion of the time was devoted to the tariff question. The only formal statement was that read by Mr. McKenzie and presented in written form to Mr. Borden. It was a very comprehensive arraignment of the whole protective system and showed in a convincing manner its blighting effect upon agriculture. Mr. Drury, in speaking on the same question, pointed out that rural Ontario was being steadily depopulated, and that the burden of protection was becoming increasingly harder to bear. Hon. W. T. White pointed out that the tariff was practically

the same as it had been for many years past, and inquired why it was now becoming a heavier burden.

Mr. Drury said that the effect of protection was not immediate but rather cumulative and was now very seriously felt. The high water mark of the agricultural industry in Ontario was in the early eighties and since then there had been a gradual decline until today many rural townships had not by one thousand or more, as many people living on the farms as was the case twenty-five years ago. This was directly attributable to the fact that the agricultural industry did not offer the financial returns for the same labor and investment as was offered in other callings in the city. In the district in which he lived, vacant farm houses and idle farms were becoming far too plentiful. The movement from the farm must be arrested, and one of the first acts towards this desirable end was a reduction in the tariff duties. The question of the British preference was the particular phase of the tariff dealt with by Mr. Drury, and he urged the government to grant the increase asked for in the resolution presented. Such an act would not only bring Canada into closer relations with the Mother Land, but it would also bring a competing factor into our commercial life, which would lower the cost of manufactured goods to the Canadian farmer and consumer. Another great advantage from an increased British preference would be larger freight cargoes westward and a consequent lowering of freight rates.

Messrs. Wood, McEwing, Sheppard and Good also spoke on the tariff question, and showed how seriously the agricultural industry was declining and how urgent was the need for relief.

The question of co-operation was presented by Dr. Flatt and Mr. Green; the sample market case was presented by Messrs. Maharg and Green, and the amendments to the railway act by Mr. McKenzie.

The Premier's Reply

In reply to the presentation, Mr. Borden spoke briefly and expressed his deep interest in the matters laid before him, and assured the delegates that his government would seriously consider them. He expressed particular sympathy on the co-operative question, and the delegates went away with a feeling that at least this part of their request would be granted. Mr. Foster also stated that the question of placing the control of scales in grain elevators in the hands of the Grain Commission was under advisement, and the delegation gathered that something would be done in this matter. Mr. Borden stated that of course no

definite announcements could be made until they were presented to Parliament. After a few other general remarks upon the subjects under discussion, the interview closed.

During the presentation of the tariff case, several interesting exchanges took place between the speakers and members of the government, chiefly Mr. Foster and Mr. White, though the premier also asked several questions. Many of these questions were asked solely for information, and the government seemed impressed with the specific information which the farmers were able to give them.

Protectionists' Dodge

As usual, the protectionists were on hand to minimize, as far as possible, the effect of the farmers' demands. When the interview with Mr. Borden opened, the Premier stated that there was another delegation in the building interested in the same question, but from what viewpoint he did not know. This delegation had asked the permission of the Canadian Council to be present during their interview as silent listeners. Mr. Henders immediately granted their request, and also granted full freedom to the press representatives to be present. The delegation of protectionists, headed by Senator E. D. Smith, then filed into the room and took chairs in the corner and listened while the farmers presented their case. It turned out to be simply a dodge on the part of some of the manufacturers to make a little capital for themselves, and, if possible, to embarrass the farmers' delegation. When Senator Smith heard that the organized farmers were coming to present their demands to the government, he gathered together half a dozen stockmen and fruit growers to present the other side of the case. In the afternoon, the senator and his speakers presented their arguments in favor of increased tariff protection to the government, and were assured of "serious consideration."

The memorial presented by Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, in support of the demands of the delegation in reference to the tariff, was as follows:—

"In advancing reasons why it is in the interest of Canada that the government should concede to the requests made in the resolutions just presented to you by the president, let me present some facts, selected largely from government returns, showing the economic condition of Canada, and the relations the protective system has to trade conditions.

"Canada imported for home consumption in the year ending March 31, 1913, in round figures, \$685,000,000 worth of merchandise, and exported \$375,000,000

worth, which to that extent paid for her imports, leaving a balance of \$310,000,000 to be provided for in some other way."

Trade Balance

"In addition to this adverse trade balance, Canada has to provide for interest charges on borrowed money. That interest charge is now estimated to be \$75,000,000. The total amount, therefore, which had to be paid otherwise than by export was \$385,000,000. How was this to be done? We are paying for it now by borrowing. Clearly, we cannot continue borrowing to meet the balance against us, which is increasing year by year at an alarming rate. From 1896 to 1906 we exported more goods than we imported, and money borrowed during that period went into public works to improve conditions. Since 1903 the percentage of imports over exports has increased alarmingly and now stands at 43 per cent. We doubled our exports in the last thirteen years and increased our imports four-fold during the same period. In addition to borrowing for necessary public works, we borrowed money to pay for excess imports and also for interest on previously borrowed money at such increasing rates that lenders got alarmed and called a halt.

To Stop Borrowing

"Clearly, the sensible thing for the Canadian people to do is to stop borrowing money to pay for what we buy, and produce for export to meet our obligations. Our source of wealth is our illimitable natural resources in fertile soil, mines, forest and fisheries.

"The natural wealth in mines, forest and fisheries can be depleted. The wealth in our many millions of acres of fertile soil is inexhaustible. The world needs and can absorb all the produce we can extract from our farms, and will willingly accept it in exchange for other commodities that we cannot profitably produce.

Produce of Farm

"Another source of wealth is the converting of manufacturing of the raw produce of farm, mine and forest into finished articles available for the use of man. The government of Canada adopted a policy of taxing all imports of manufactured goods, creating a tariff wall around Canada with a view of encouraging the development of this source of wealth. This led to the establishment of many factories in different lines. For a long time manufacturers competed with one another, and so long as that competition existed, the burden of the tariff was not so severely felt, nor was its blighting effect on agriculture so manifest.

"In recent years, however, a new situation has come into existence in Canada, one that has to be reckoned with in any proposal that has to do with improving conditions for the development of our natural resources and increasing the output of our farms, forests and fisheries. "Being protected from outside competition by customs duties, the manufacturers have seen a gain to themselves in combination of interests, and the standing economic fact in the last few years in our country is the consummation of a large number of industrial amalgamations. In four years previous to January, 1913, fifty-six industrial mergers were negotiated, with an aggregate authorized capitalization of \$456,938,266. The fifty-six amalgamations absorbed 248 individual companies. The aggregate

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SASKATCHEWAN BREED

A string of foals exhibited by Saskatchewan breeders at the Chicago International, 1913

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Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

BANQUET TO J. D. MCGREGOR

J. D. McGregor, of Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., the owner of the Grand Championship fat steer of the Chicago International, for the second year in succession, was, on the evening of December 12, the guest of honor at a banquet, held under the auspices of the Brandon Board of Trade.

Mayor Flemming, of Brandon, occupied the chair and was supported by the Lieut. Governors of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while there were present representatives from Winnipeg City Council and Board of Trade, the railways and the different Live Stock Associations of the two provinces.

In responding to the toast of the guest of the evening, Mr. McGregor, in the course of his reply drew a very apt comparison between corn and barley as feed. The average crop of corn grown on the best land was only thirty-three bushels. In the West the average yield of barley is about thirty-five bushels. Barley was usually grown as a scratch crop. If we grew barley on our best land, the average would be fifty bushels to the acre, and barley was very nearly equal to corn in feed value. This advantage in feeding was enormous. He stated that on the Rugby farm, managed by his partner, Mr. Bowman, they had a profit of \$10 per head on their ewes.

Mr. McGregor said Manitoba feed and climate are ideal for the production of cheap mutton. We have proved that there is as much profit in one ewe as there is in an acre of wheat. Sheep will eat nearly any weed grown and after the crop is off they will fatten on the stubble. There is no animal kept on the farm that is as profitable as sheep.

Pork production in Western Canada has been very profitable for the last few years, and, owing to our splendid system of controlling animal disease by the Dominion veterinary branch of the department of agriculture, we do not have to contend with the terrible ravages of cholera that our friends to the South have.

"Our climate," said Mr. McGregor, "is particularly suited to the production of live stock. Sudden change in the weather very often throws both cattle and sheep off their feed, causing very great loss to the feeder. Manitoba should not only be feeding sufficient sheep and lambs for local supply, but thousands for export."

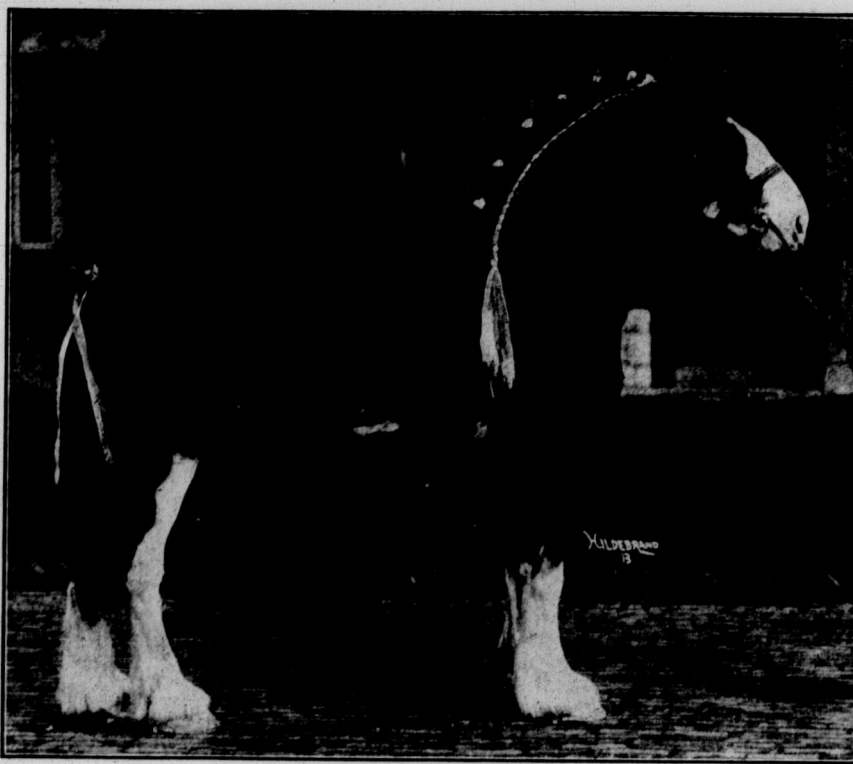
Growing of Alfalfa

"Last year," continued Mr. McGregor, "I had the honor to be your guest at a banquet tendered me to celebrate the victory of Glencarnock Victor I. I then spoke very strongly on the question of the growing of alfalfa in Western Canada. After another year's experience in growing this valuable forage plant, I feel that all I said on that occasion has proved true, and I feel that every business man in Western Canada should interest himself in the introduction of alfalfa in his district, as it means more cattle, sheep and hogs, and more fertility returned to the land, more humus which we have exhausted; better crops of wheat will follow, in fact, it means the salvation of this country."

WINNIPEG TO HOLD EXHIBITION IN 1914

Winnipeg will have its annual exhibition in 1914.

The City Council, at a special meeting, decided to make a grant of \$26,700 to enable the association to hold its exhibition next year. The grant is to be made on condition that the sum of \$6,700 is to be spent on repairs to the buildings, and that the city is not to be liable in any way for any further sum in connection with the expenses or deficit of the exhibition. Other conditions attached to the grant are that the exhibition association must arrange, by a revision of its charter, if necessary, for directors from outside bodies on its board, and that an assistant manager shall be appointed who shall have charge of the publicity department of the exhibition.



"GALLANT BUCHLYVIE"
Sire, "Bonnie Buchlyvie," third in 2-year-old Clydesdale Stallion class at Chicago International. Owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

THE JOY OF ACHIEVEMENT

Under the above heading the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, has the following editorial, which speaks for itself:

"Harry Bowman is the name of a modest seventeen-year-old Manitoban with a broad Scotch accent and a canny Scotch smile. His is a joy of great achievement. He fed and fitted the king of the 1913 International—Glencarnock Victor 2d. And Warwick himself never did a better job at king-making.

"J. D. McGregor shipped Glencarnock Victor 2d back from last year's show and placed him in Harry Bowman's hands to be made a grand champion, remarkable as such a performance would be. But Harry Bowman is one of those farm boys who knows and loves his job. He took the black beauty and fed him wisely on barley and oats. At Brandon grand champion honors came easily and that spurred on the boy with the renewed hope of winning at Chicago. J. R. Campbell, judge, had in his mind's eye the prime modern type, and the combination of good steer, good feeder, good judge, brought into Harry Bowman's hands the royal purple for the grand champion bullock of the great 1913 International. To chronicle that event is of large moment, but there is also another thought.

"Wrapped up in that black steer's hide were many hours of careful watching and thought, many days of patient intelligent feeding and care. But what is life for

except accomplishment? It is all a matter of vision first, then of patient endeavor, and as often as we deserve, attainment. That is the meaning of life, and this boy tasted its sweet as his beautiful steer came proudly from the ring with the badge of his high achievement. Every farm boy can have his work decorated with royal purple if he is persistently thoughtful and busy. The youth who gets early into the game of life, who comes home with a reward now and then, will forever feel the restless longing and impulse to do the best things. To such come many joys of achievement."

TEACHING OLD COUNTRY BOYS WESTERN AGRICULTURE

A plan is being arranged, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall, and Premier Sifton, whereby Alberta schools of agriculture are to be used for the training of boys from the old country who are desirous of emigrating to Canada for the purpose of taking up farming under Western conditions. A different course from that adapted for the sons of Alberta farmers is necessary.

THE MATERNAL INSTINCT IN TURKEYS

The following is taken from the agricultural section of one of the leading

Scottish dailies and may have some interest for readers of The Guide:

In the turkey the maternal instinct is developed to a high and unique degree. Old female fowls of the less prolific breeds will often become broody after having laid only one or two eggs, but that is usually the combined result of natural non-productiveness, old age and constitutional laziness. The peculiarity of the turkey hen, however, is that it can easily be induced to become broody without having laid an egg. The French peasants of years ago, who knew a good deal more concerning the eccentricities of poultry than is within the knowledge of the modern authority, were the first discoverers of this turkey peculiarity, and they quickly put it to a practical use. It was once the custom in different parts of France for poultry keepers to make use of their caponized cockerels to rear the chickens. The chickens were simply shut up in a coop along with the capon and in a short space of time the latter would nestle down, tuck the chickens under his wings and "mother" them ideally until they were able to look after themselves. It is difficult to say whether the French peasants made the capon experiment first, or whether they learned the lesson, by happy chance, from a turkey, but the methods of inducing the maternal instinct are closely similar in both cases.

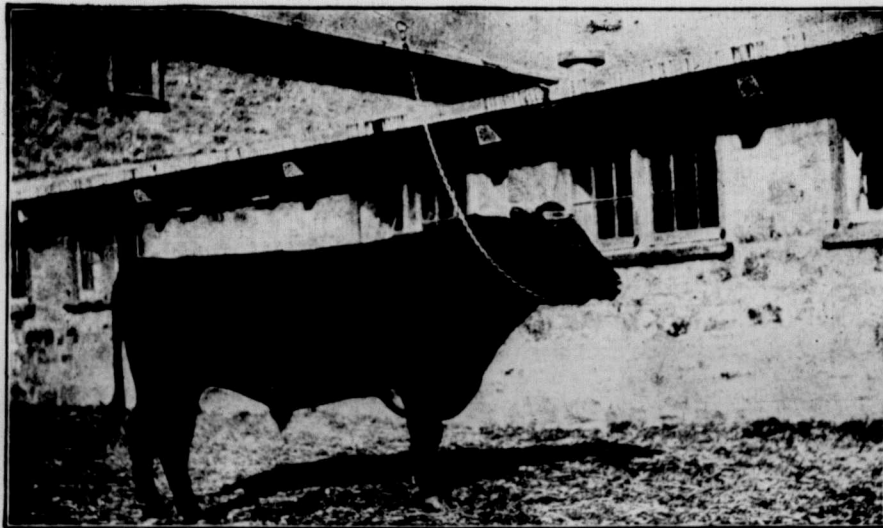
The French principle had been known to a correspondent for many years, but was regarded as nothing but a fable, until, having failed to procure a broody hen to hatch a valuable clutch of eggs, he made a young turkey hen undergo the French treatment. It was very simple. One of the smallest and youngest turkeys was caught, placed in an outhouse, and liberally fed for a day. The same night she was shut up in a roomy coop with a comfortable nest containing some dummy eggs. Next morning she was standing on the nest, just as she had been put in the previous evening, and very miserable and ill-used she looked. The experiment did not look like succeeding and, with belief at zero, the turkey was let out of the nest for a quarter of an hour, a good feed was given and she was put back again. The following morning she was sitting on the eggs, and on being lifted off for exercise and breakfast, she returned to the nest quite readily. After another day's trial the turkey was given the clutch of eggs which she was intended to hatch and she attended to her duties so well that fourteen chickens resulted from fifteen eggs. The eggs were rather old before being "set," and the chickens were, in consequence, late in hatching and none too strong when they did. Yet, so gentle and careful was their turkey mother that not one was lost. The average broody hen in such a case would likely have trodden on and smothered the lot. Since then scores of turkeys have been used to hatch eggs and rear chickens and in only a few instances have the birds failed to be as careful and gentle as the heroine of the original experiment. The best results were from young hens that had never laid.

WASTE ON WESTERN FARMS

No industry in the world could stand the mismanagement and waste which takes place on seventy-five per cent. of the farms of Western Canada and still pay wages to its operators. Of course if you pass any remarks on this subject to an old-timer, he will generally tell you that "it is always the same in a new country," and that seasons are so short that there is no time to be lost in trying to remedy such trifling matters.

A company of travellers, among them a machine man or two, as well as a collector for one of the big implement firms, were discussing farm problems on the train the other day, one of the topics under discussion being the "care of farm machinery." Going on to tell how more machinery was wasted and worn out on Western Canadian farms, by leaving it out in the fields, to the mercy of the weather, than by actual use this collector made the suggestion that the

Continued on Page 12



The above picture shows how a bull may be let out for exercise without his becoming a danger or a nuisance. A cable is stretched across from one building to another, and the animal is fastened thereto in the manner depicted in the illustration, in such a way that he is free to move up and down the yard. It will readily be seen that it is impossible for him to get the chain wound round his legs.

Alberta

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

U.F.A. CIRCULAR NO. 14

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 7, 1913.—
To the Officers and Members of

Union No.

Gentlemen:—So far as can be foreseen this will be the last circular sent out to our unions this year, with the exception of the special resolution circular which will be mailed during the first few days of January, 1914. Two or three circular letters on special subjects, which were to have been sent by request, have had to be postponed indefinitely through lack of time for preparation.

Errata

In circular No. 13, page 2, under the heading "Special Instructions to Delegates," in the first paragraph and three lines from the end of that paragraph, by some oversight the word "Calgary" was printed instead of "Lethbridge."

Please take notice that all delegates, whether using the special train or not, require to purchase a single first class ticket to Lethbridge, over the C.P.R. lines from their nearest C.P.R. station, securing, in addition, a standard certificate to correspond. Those delegates travelling over more than one line require to purchase a single first class ticket from their home station to the junction point with the C.P.R., securing a standard certificate for that part of the journey and then repeat the same arrangement for the balance of the journey.

Program

A program for the convention is being prepared and will be outlined as far as possible in the Alberta section of the Grain Growers' Guide at an early date in January next.

Annual Reports

The usual form for the use of local secretaries in making their annual report to the Central Office is enclosed herewith. Secretaries are requested to fill this in and return to this office at the earliest opportunity. This can be done immediately after your annual meeting. The names opposite the space for officers should be filled in with those of your newly appointed officers for 1914.

Amendments to Constitution

The time limit for sending in amend-ments to the constitution is now past. Any further amend-ments sent in can only be accepted as notice of motion for 1915.

The following amend-ments have come in since the last circular was issued:

Passed by Carnforth Local Union, No. 202: That section 14 of the constitution be amended in accordance with the following resolution: "Whereas the annual conventions of the U. F. A. have annually endorsed Equality of Women for full franchise, and whereas the best interests and progress of the U. F. A. would be assured by consistent action; therefore, be it resolved that section 14 of the constitution be amended so that our women folk be granted the full privileges of complete membership and equality with men in our unions, on the family ticket basis."

Passed by Strathmore Local Union, No. 58: That sub-section 3, of section 5, of the constitution covering order of business at the convention be changed in accordance with the following resolution: "Therefore, be it resolved, "That the executive and board of directors elected by the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta be appointed as the last business of the convention, so as to enable delegates to judge better whom they choose."

Passed by Bentley Local Union, No. 434: That section 4 of the constitution governing the representation of unions be changed in accordance with the following resolution: "Whereas, in our opinion, the number of delegates allowed by section 4 of the constitution is altogether too many, making the expense to the union too heavy, besides assembling such an unwieldy mass that over one half of them never get a chance to speak; therefore, be it resolved that section 4 of the constitution be amended as follows: "The Association shall be gov-

erned by the convention to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of one delegate from each local in good standing for the first fifty members or less and one additional delegate for each fifty or major portion of fifty paid up members."

Passed by Prairie Dell Local Union, No. 112: That section 16 of the constitution be amended by substituting in line three the word "three-fourths" instead of the word "one-half," making it read "and shall forward with such report three-fourths of the membership fees collected during that term on the membership basis of one dollar."

CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

It may not be out of place to remind you once more that arrangements have been made with The Grain Growers' Grain company, by our executive, to open up a produce department in Calgary and that a stall on the public market in this city has been rented by that Company for your convenience. The Grain Growers' Grain company are licensed and bonded, thus affording you full security in regard to your shipments. The Grain Growers' Grain company is the only firm doing business on the market affording you this protection. The number of shipments being sent in is gradually increasing, but still leaves much to be desired. Business is brisk when the goods are on sale and a much larger quantity of stuff could be handled, if it were available, without any extra expenditure. A nominal commission is charged and your returns sent in promptly. Send in your trial shipment and let the results decide for you whether the facilities offered you are worth your consideration. For full particulars and instructions how to ship, write The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Produce Department, Box 1669, Calgary. The Company is now handling fresh meat as well as other farm produce.

Hoping you may have the pleasure of meeting representatives of your union at the convention in Lethbridge.

Yours truly,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

A new union was recently organized at Beddington, in regard to which G. M. Cardiff, secretary, reports: We have organized a local union in our district and have some twenty-five paid up members and prospects of getting many more in the near future. The following have been elected as officers for the year: Thos. Pole, President; J. A. Bishop, Vice-President; G. M. Cardiff, Secretary-Treasurer, and six directors. At our meeting on November 25, a discussion arose regarding the enforcement of a by-law by the City of Calgary which would render it impossible for the farmer to sell any dressed meats in the city and place a monopoly of such business in the hands of the big packing houses. It was resolved that we lay a resolution before the coming annual convention strongly opposing the enforcement of any such by-law. We have not decided yet what will be our permanent place of meeting, but expect to at our next meeting. We have got a purchasing committee at work and expect to get our farm supplies at a good reduction from now on.

GLEICHEN SAVED \$4,000 BY CO-OPERATION

The annual meeting of the U.F.A., Gleichen, was held in the town hall and was so well attended that standing room was at a premium. When the appointed time arrived for the meeting to open, President N. N. Hayes had not yet arrived and by a unanimous vote Wm. Kirkup was called to the chair. Before the calling of the roll was completed, the president arrived and took the chair. A review of the work of the union was given by the president and corresponding secretary, which showed that the membership had increased about eighteen per cent., notwithstanding the fact that new unions had been organized at Cluny and Standard and in each case a number of the old members had been absorbed

in the membership of the new unions; and sixteen meetings had been held during the year. Beside subscribing to stock and constructing an \$8,000 elevator, the union had distributed about 60,000 lbs. of flour and other mill stuff, 44,000 lbs. of binder twine, 376 cases of fresh fruit and 1,800 boxes of apples, beside quite a quantity of dried fruit, on which they had saved the consumers about \$4,000, beside creating a small fund for the union. The quality of the goods handled had all been of the very best and especially the fresh fruit which had been of a better quality than could have been secured in the regular channels of trade, as the fruit was allowed to ripen on the trees and then packed and shipped direct to the consumers by express, so that the members received it ripe and at the same time fresh. Great praise is due Secretary Buckley for the prompt and efficient manner in which he handled the fruit shipments. These shipments were arriving almost daily during the busy season of the year and yet they were delivered so promptly that there were only a very few cases which were over-ripe when they reached the consumers, and in nearly every instance this was due to the parties who had ordered the fruit not calling for it promptly when they were notified that it had arrived. When it is remembered that all the goods handled were taken care of without any building in which to handle them, with the exception of the carload of flour and apples, it is surprising that so little difficulty was experienced. The members were so well pleased that a committee, consisting of Harry Scott, N. W. McMillan, Wm. Kirkup, J. C. Buckley, N. N. Hayes and W. D. Trego, was appointed to consider ways and means for increasing co-operative buying for the coming season.

The election of officers was then taken up and in each case the present incumbent of each office was re-elected by acclamation. The election of delegates to the annual convention was then taken up, which resulted in the following members being elected: J. C. Buckley, N. W. McMillan, W. D. Trego, N. N. Hayes, Wm. Kirkup, L. A. Moore, T. W. Bates, J. R. Allgood and Jas. Naylor. The following were elected as alternates: D. Gellispie, A. F. Wilson, John Arnold, H. K. Shaw, Harold Prestwich and A. Neilson. Before adjourning it was decided to meet again at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 13th inst., to receive the report of the committee on co-operative buying.

W. D. TREGO,
Corresponding Secretary.

There was a busy scene at Sligo school-house on the night of November 21, when the Saddle Hill Union held a box social and dance. Seven short years ago, the new-comer into this district struck out his own trail from the C.N.R. as far North as the new C.P.R. line from Wetaskiwin to Hardisty. He might then travel for days without a sight of a human being and the difficulties encountered in hauling a load through unknown country were sufficient to develop self-help in the greenest of immigrants. On the night in question a friendly crowd was gathered together, bent upon enjoying themselves, and all went well without even a jarring note. Our local M.P.P., Mr. Hudson, was here joining in the fun and materially helping by acting as auctioneer and stirring up unwilling bidders. Ladies are rather scarce still and competition was keen for their wares, over \$100 being realized, to be applied to the new building for the teams of members and visitors. There were some present who had come sixteen miles from Wainwright. By such mutual help, conveniences are added and life made easier for the settler. Difficulties are not yet over for the farmer, as the fact of our needing a union proves. But most of us realize that united we have a reasonable expectation of bettering conditions and making life more livable. Advancement is so swift in the present age that surely the time will shortly come when, for the good of all, there will be one pure government, one all-wise Governor,—the consummation of "Thy Kingdom Come."

J. H. CROMPTON, Sec.-Treas.

TRUE SUCCESS IS UNSELFISH

It is, indeed, one of the highest rewards of success—if one understands what success means—to be in the way of putting others on the same road.—H. W. Mable.

In Cold, Snow or Slush

No matter—you will be warm, dry and comfortable if you wear

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

Try for them AT YOUR STORE. If not there write us



ALL SIZES FOR MEN WOMEN YOUTHS GIRLS

SAME PRICE

\$2.00 Delivered free

Cosily lined throughout with felt—great for winter wear. We have thousands of testimonials for Lumbersole Boots.

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
263 TALBOT AVE., WINNIPEG
Or from our retail store, 306 Notre Dame Ave (2 minutes from Eatons').

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

DUCKS	per lb.	14c
GEESE	"	14c
OLD HENS	"	12c
ROOSTERS	"	10c
SPRING CHICKENS	"	13c
TURKEYS	"	15c-17c

If crates are wanted we send them. Money order sent back same day on receipt of goods. You to pay express charges.

Bere Levitsky & Co., 39 Schultz St.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values
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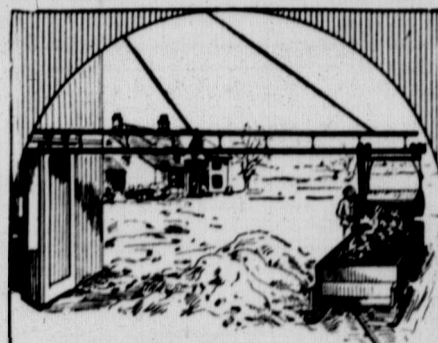
Sierce Fur Co. Ltd.
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FISH

Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

CITY FISH MARKET
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Stable Cleaning Play for a Boy

Deep snow drifts needn't block stable-cleaning now. Get a BT Manure Carrier. It runs on level overhead track, right over the snow to pile or sleigh. Keeps manure many yards from barn where it won't impair health of the stock.

BT MANURE CARRIER

A boy can handle it and do two men's work. Saves enough time and toil to pay for itself in one winter. Strongly built to last 50 years. Send your name and address on postcard for illustrated catalog and prices. Address

BEATTY BROS., Limited
Dept. B 110 Winnipeg, Man.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

FOR DEBATERS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

So many people are writing in to me for help in suffrage debates that I have decided to make a list of the arguments for and objections to woman's suffrage.

The first and fundamental reason for woman's suffrage is the principle of Democracy. He who believes in Democracy can't logically be opposed to woman's suffrage. In the days of an absolute monarchy, the king felt that to delegate any of his power to the nobles would be fatal to the interests of the country and contrary to the divine will. When the nobles wrested the power from the king, they stood just as jealously on guard over it and fought desperately against any extension of it to the commoners. But as one class after another has won the franchise, the principle of Democracy has justified itself. Now every farmer feels that it would be a calamity if the manufacturers were to be allowed to legislate for him. But often he does not see the inconsistency in the one great outstanding case of class legislation that remains—all the men of the country legislating for all the women.

The anti-suffragist will tell you that a woman's vote is represented by her husband's. There are three effective answers to this.

The first is that thousands of women have no husbands and are not living with any male relative and their opinion has not even an indirect mode of expression.

The second is that one ballot can only represent one opinion. To illustrate, let us take the case of a husband who is growing steadily fonder of liquor. It is almost certain that the husband will want to keep the liquor within easy reach and the wife will want to do away with it. He votes to keep it. How is her opinion being represented? Again, a man and his wife, both of high moral character, live next door to a bachelor of ill repute. The issue in a campaign is the returning to office of men who protect the white slave traffic. The bachelor votes for retaining them in office. The moral man next door votes against them, but where does the wife's opinion come in? The man in favor of corruption has as much power as the man and wife against it. The scrutineers don't count opinions, they count ballots.

Finally, it is impossible for men to adequately represent woman's opinion. The two sexes are essentially different and their functions in society are different. Women are the bearers of children and the only ones who know at first hand the cost of human life.

Men, on the other hand, have been for generations the providers and they know the difficulty of accumulating and protecting property. So, representing their own point of view and not the woman's, they have made more stringent laws for the protection of property than they have for the preservation of the health and chastity of their children.

Appalling Facts

Men always sniff at this argument until the existing state of our laws is cited and then they stand appalled at the facts. For stealing oysters, or an oyster brood a man is liable to seven years imprisonment, or a less sentence, at the discretion of the judge. For stealing a letter from a post box, not less than three years and liable to life imprisonment.

For the seduction of a girl previously chaste, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, the maximum sentence is two years imprisonment. If a man can be proved to be a procurer, he is liable to a sentence of five years, with hard labor; while if he can be proved to have stolen anything from a railway station, yard or carriage he is liable to fourteen years imprisonment. The maximum sentence for stealing a tree, sapling or shrub, to the value of twenty-five dollars, is the same as that for stealing a girl's honor. In view of the fact that they hold a woman's virtue at a valuation of twenty-five dollars, will any man dare to tell us that men have represented the woman's point of view in legislation?

Again the anti-suffragist says that a woman should attend to her home and

children. So also says the suffragist. But the suffragist claims that a woman needs a vote for that very purpose. Years ago the home was the clothing factory, the bakery, cannery and public school. The children grew up under the mother's eye and she had the power to dictate the conditions which should surround them. Today all these industries have been moved out of the home to the factory and if the mother is going to continue her business of caring for them, her authority must follow them there. She has a right to follow her sons into the factory and insist that proper laws for their protection from accident are enforced. She has a right to demand that her daughters shall not be driven to a life of evil by bad factory conditions. She has a right to see that the rules of sanitation are enforced, so that during the long hot summer, the little babies will not die off by thousands. It is her business also to see that the food that is prepared in those factories is as clean and wholesome as the food that, generations back, was prepared in her own home. And she cannot attend to any of this business effectively without the ballot.

Do They Want the Vote?

It is claimed that the women do not want the vote. For that matter, neither do the men. All the voters that both

any numbers, but incidentally we allow the white slaver to vote. Why not his victim?

Women haven't time to vote, those declare who don't want them to. Did you ever stop to consider how long it takes to vote? About ten minutes at the outside, and as for the trip to town, it might well be assumed that a woman might have to make at least one trip to town in three years. But they haven't time to read the papers. It is for the women who have never stopped to read anything that the vote is needed to give them an interest outside of their own little round of duties.

Think of the contamination of the polls, wails the anti. The men that one meets in the polling booth are the same that one meets in the general store and on the street and they are the men that we are sending our sons and daughters out to meet in business in a far more intimate way than we come in contact with them in passing on our way to the ballot table. If they are not what they ought to be, all the more reason why we should be there to counteract their evil influences.

Women are not strong enough to vote. Did you ever heft a ballot paper? A woman who has drawn a pail of water up out of a well and carried it twenty yards to the house doesn't need to worry about being strong enough to vote.

much of her charm scrubbing offices and floors and doing the other dirty work of the world as will come off.

The vote isn't any use when you get it. Not so very long ago a union of labor women in New York City sent representatives up to the Senate to plead for a fifty-four hour a week law for working women. The manufacturers sent representatives to put their case before the Senate and their side was heard first. The Senators gave them a respectful hearing. But when the representatives of the working girls rose to speak, every Senator but the chairman left the chamber. If they had represented thirty thousand voters instead of thirty thousand voteless women, the Senators would not have dared to have so insulted them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

The Guide has for sale the following carefully selected literature:

Booklets

The Value of the Vote, 5 cents.
Why Women Should Vote, by Jane Addams, 5 cents.
Guardianship of Children, 5 cents.
Why I Want Woman Suffrage, 5 cents.

Leaflets, 10 for 5 cents

Have We a Democracy?
Why the Housekeeper Needs the Vote.
Dorothy Dix on the Woman's Ballot.
Farmers' Wives Consider This.

Books

Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest political economists of any age, 65 cents.

The Story of Woman's Suffrage, by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, leader of the non-militant branch of the English suffragists, 25 cents.

Woman and Labor, by Olive Schreiner, one of the greatest books on the Feminist Movement, \$1.25.

IT IS IDLE WOMEN WHO WANT THE VOTE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Another Mere Man wants to come again and I might say, in the start, it is out of my line to write to the press, but I read the letters every week in The Guide, and it is hard to keep from answering. I know you are in a hard position. You are almost forced to take the women's side (re votes for women), and, while I don't blame you for that, I don't think The Guide should uphold the woman's side so much.

If all the women were like Wolf Willow we would have an ideal world. I think man has run the affairs of the world so long I can't see what women want to come in at this late date for. Women are not consistent, as a rule. They are always criticizing their own sex. See how they will look down on one of their fallen sisters. Did you ever notice, no matter how small a town is, there are always a few of the 400, and it seems they would like to be all men, even imitating him in dress, except for the X-ray skirt.

I would wager a new hat to any woman that if they were carrying on the business of the country the same as men are doing now, that they could not agree. I never yet saw two that could agree.

I consider women have a good time, and there are very few men that will try to best their wives out of their share of the property unless he has a very good reason. A man is forced to support his wife—what more does she want? How would they like it if it was vice versa? I think Mrs. McClung boasted too soon about Saskatchewan giving the vote so soon. But they go right along making laws for the good of woman just the same. I think any woman that looks after her own home will be the most thought of. And for my part, I hope they never get the franchise. I find it is the women that have not much to do that want to vote. All they want is more work—some of them.

ANOTHER MERE MAN.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new—
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land—
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson

party machines could induce to come out at the last provincial election in Saskatchewan was fifty-eight per cent. of the electorate, and when Hon. Walter Scott's government put the required number of votes in favor of Direct Legislation at thirty per cent., the advocates of Direct Legislation hooted the idea. The actual number of votes polled in this referendum was about fifteen per cent. of the electorate, and yet there are men who say that they will be willing to give the women the vote when the majority of them vote in favor of having it.

Women wouldn't use it if they had it. Facts have disproved this statement. In the first election after the women of New Zealand were given the franchise, seventy-eight per cent. of the women voted as opposed to sixty-nine per cent. of the men and the percentage of both men and women voting has steadily increased. In the states of the Union to the South where women vote, seventy to ninety per cent. of the women exercise this right of franchise.

The bad woman would vote, says the anti-suffragist. As a matter of fact, having reasons for not caring to divulge their real names, they do not vote in

"Women cannot fight." Women provide the fighters. They have consequently a right to say whether the lives for which they paid such a large price shall be sacrificed on the altar of war.

"I don't believe in militancy." This is a confusion of a principle with the acts of some advocates of that principle. Men were burned at the stake by the advocates of the Christian religion, but we do not regard that as an argument against the Christian religion. What any band of advocates of a cause do has nothing whatever to do with the righteousness of that cause, either in their country or abroad.

Chivalry

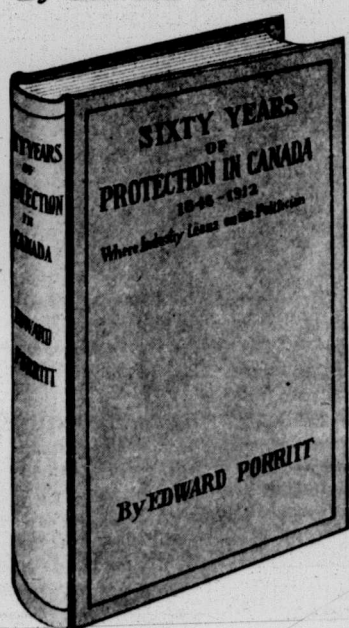
Chivalry will die. The kind of chivalry that will die because women get the vote is better dead. The real chivalry is from the strong to the weak, regardless of sex. But apart from that, I am afraid that much of the boasted chivalry of today is a superficial thing. It often means merely giving up one's seat in the street car to the well dressed woman or the pretty young girl and allowing the poor working woman, not only to stand in the street car, but to brush away as

The High Cost Of Living

It is only once in a decade, not oftener, that a really Great Book is written — this is one.

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada

By Edward Porritt



Is a book that will brush aside all the cobwebs of confusion and point out a clear course for the uplift of the farmers of the West. Many attempts have been made from various viewpoints to advise the farmers upon the Canadian tariff, but the conflicting opinions have confused and mystified rather than made the vision more clear.

Mr. Porritt has written a book that stands absolutely alone. It is the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. It will tell you straight from the shoulder in an accurate manner all about the tariff—what it is—how it works—and whom it benefits. In short, the arguments presented in this book in favor of free trade will enable you to confuse the most able protectionist in the Dominion. The greatest industry in the whole world is that of the housewife, whose family assembles around the table three times a day and has to be fed, and when it costs more and more each year to supply our wants, or even the bare necessities of life, we begin to wonder what is wrong. Send for this book and learn how the tariff increases the cost of living.

Price \$1.25 Post Paid to any address in Canada.

Address all Orders to
Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Please send me "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," for which I enclose \$1.25.

Name _____
Post Office _____
Province _____

A Business Proposition

Many times we have asked our readers to help us by patronizing, when possible, our advertisers. We have many evidences that our readers are doing this to a remarkable degree, and the result is being favorably felt by our advertisers. Letters are coming to hand steadily from our advertisers, large and small, telling us that they have had excellent results from advertising in The Guide, and a great many of them find The Guide by far the most profitable of all the western farm papers. This naturally leads them to increase their business with us, and in addition to helping the advertisers, it also brings The Guide a larger revenue. Here is a splendid letter just to hand:

WIRE FENCE

Sarnia, Ont., November 18th, 1913.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

In checking the results of our Advertising Campaign for the past season of 1913, we thought you might be glad to learn that the results from the use of your columns, during the present year, have been so satisfactory that, in spite of the fact that we spent with The Guide considerably in excess of one thousand dollars, we propose to place even a larger proportion of our western advertising in The Guide for the coming season of 1914.

In our correspondence with farmers of the West we have, on different occasions, been forcibly struck with the very warm feeling of loyalty and confidence which is expressed towards The Grain Growers' Guide. Prior to our using your paper we have had farmers call our attention to the fact that we had not seen our advertisement in The Guide, and suggested that we use The Guide, which we eventually did, with most satisfactory results. We believe, in our Western Campaign, that dollar for dollar, we obtained the maximum results through the Grain Growers' Guide.

We send the above as a voluntary statement of the results as we find them, which we think should be gratifying to you. In the meantime, we remain,

Yours very truly,

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Signed) M. De PENDERGAST, President.

Guide Goes Everywhere

To show how well The Guide covers the western field we here reproduce a telegram recently received by one of our Winnipeg advertisers from far Northern Alberta, beyond the railroad belt:

34Mo Ba 49 N L Via Edmonton
Grand Prairie, Alta. Nov. 10-1913.
Genl. Sales Co.,
272 Main St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

kindly express Via Edson Collect on delivery here wonder table lamp at three eighty-five as advertised in Grain Growers' Guide just received. Wire best terms to Agent lettergram giving full description of lamp weight, candle power, oil consumed, etc. Fair prospects for business if you make it worth.

S. J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Pays Breeder Well

Another letter just to hand shows that our readers are patronizing the breeders who advertise in our pages:

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.
Wadena, Sask. Nov. 20th, 1913.

Dear Sirs:—

In reply to yours re my success in advertising in The Guide will say that in the past it has been most satisfactory. This year I have received the largest number of inquiries and the smallest number of orders of any year yet. The number of inquiries shows that good stock is much in demand and the scarcity of orders is only another evidence of the tightness of money. This year, however, I have sold more locally than I ever did before. This goes to show that the neighbors, at least, are catching on that it pays to have good stock. Wishing you every success in the fight you are putting up for equal rights, I am,

Yours truly,
G. A. HOPE,

We hope our readers will continue to support our advertisers and thus help themselves and The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

SEEDS
DROP A
POST CARD
for
MCKENZIE'S
1914
SEED
CATALOG
A.E. MCKENZIE Co. Ltd.
BRANDON, MAN.
CALGARY, ALTA.
WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED-HOUSE.

Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office.
In every town and city
in the country there is
at least one place where
you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter
is never safe; even when sent
by registered mail there is
danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent
because the Express Company
will reimburse you for the full
face value of your order if your
letter should be lost in the mail.
Call on your Express Agent—
you'll find him courteous and
obliging. Ask him to explain
a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

Manitoba Agricultural College

HOME NURSING

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

Write for descriptive circular.

W. J. BLACK, President.

MEN WANTED

To learn to operate and repair Gas
Tractors and Automobiles. Our gradu-
ates are receiving from \$3.00 to
\$8.00 per day. Our employment plan
enables us to place our students in
good positions after graduation. We
also teach Plumbing, Bricklaying,
etc. We teach by actual practice on
the machines or by correspondence.
Write for Free Illustrated Catalog.
OMAE SCHOOL OF TRADES AND
ARTS, 483 Main St. Winnipeg.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires

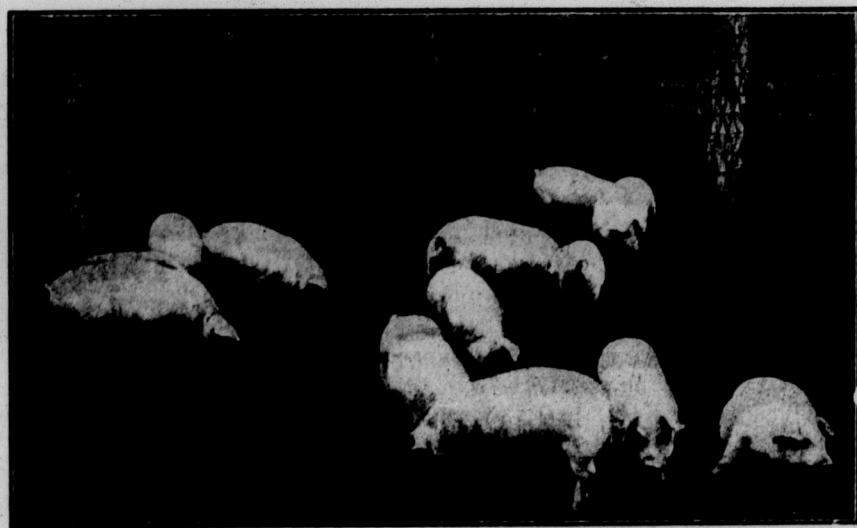


Forty-four Head of Clydesdales, thirty-four of which are Stallions, ages from yearlings to six-year-olds; all descended from the leading sires of the day.

Forty Head of Shorthorns—And have bulls as well as females of all ages for sale. The bulls include FIVE newly imported, all from the choicest Scotch ancestry, a couple of these being special Prize Winners.

In Yorkshires we will have an imported Yearling Show Boar and two Sows of Saunders Spencer's Breeding, early in December. Speak early if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.
HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. FARM TWO MILES SOUTH



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.

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.



BARON'S HENCHMAN
Imp. (10015) 15062
Age 5 years

Kilallan Stock Farm

I have a good selection of **CLYDESDALES**, imported and home bred, to offer at reasonable prices. My young stock are from mares by such leading sires as "Everlasting," "Pride of Blacon," "Baron Winsome," and other well known stock-getters. Prize Winners at Edmonton and other fairs.

N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pietertje de Riverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

MICHENER BROS.
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.



Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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.

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

mounted police ought to take the matter in hand and among their other duties in the late fall of every year, should see that every farmer places his machinery under cover. Machinery should certainly be under cover during the winter months, but oft-times the farmer has not the where-withal to erect an implement shed. However, a coat of paint or a good smearing of grease would help greatly to preserve machinery that has perforce to remain out all winter in the shelter of a windbreak or building.

But that is only one item. Take the waste in harvest time, when the days are short and the thresherman is in a hurry, how much grain is left on the ground at every setting and how much goes over into the straw-pile? Again the thrifty farmer does his best to minimize this waste by turning his stock onto the stubble to pick up the grain. But a score of leaks in the harvesting and threshing of grain could be enumerated: the rapidly ripening crop that will soon shell out, the binder that is eternally breaking down and needing fresh repairs, the binder canvases left uncovered to the dew or rain, the open bottom racks, and the missing of sheaves and sometimes whole stooks by careless pitchers, and last, but by no means least, the burning of the straw-piles, which ought to be fed to stock.

But to come nearer home, the majority of farmers now-a-days are gathering a few stock around them and there is skim milk to be fed to calves and hogs, there is the waste and slops from the kitchen, which, instead of being thrown into the bluff or out of the back door to freeze in winter and be the nursery of disease from swarms of flies in the summer, should all go to the pigs and calves.

Then there is the garden: the small fruits which are often left ungathered, the crab apples left to rot on the ground, the cucumbers and citrons, which should have made preserves, the grains and small seeds which ought to have been boiled for the cattle, the potatoes and turnips which were frozen in the soil and rendered useless.

Again there is the manure heap which is often burned instead of going back onto the land, the broken glass in the windows of the cattle and horse stables, the repairs to the stalls and boxes, which could be done on a stormy day when outside work is impossible. But enough! Every thoughtful farmer knows; these and many other kindred leaks are the bane of his life and his attention should be devoted as far as possible to trying to eliminate these leaks.

The farmer of the future must, if his farm is going to be run as a paying concern, give careful attention to the saving of farm wastes and then we will hear very little of the farm that does not pay.

SOME REASONS WHY YOUNG PIGS DO NOT THRIVE

While a sow is suckling her litter, she must be liberally fed and at the same time have plenty of exercise. Many a good sow and litter have been sacrificed by inattention to these details. When the litter is from ten to twelve days old, they may accompany their mother outside; the fresh air and exercise will be beneficial to them. If the sow is strong and healthy she will suckle her litter nicely, but if weakly, it will be well to feed the youngsters from the trough on warm milk, thickened to a gruel with meal, which they will soon learn to eat when hungry. At the end of six or eight weeks the litter should be weaned by gradually taking the sow away from them for a longer period each day, till they are able to do without her altogether.

Weaning time is a very critical period in the life of the young hog, and while in the natural course of events no setback ought to occur, nevertheless, despite the very best care, something often goes wrong, whether owing to insufficient robustness or the change of diet, it is sometimes hard to tell. The newly weaned litter ought to be fed five or six times during the twenty-four hours, but after two weeks three meals a day will be sufficient. With this and a good supply of fresh earth or wood ashes, they will be kept in good condition. Young pigs at this period of their lives should be kept growing and should suffer no setback. The sow herself, after the pigs are taken from her, should not be given

too much sloppy food and very little vegetable matter.

If the young pigs are unthrifty, there will generally be a variety of reasons; probably the food is too rich in nitrogenous matter, or it may be deficient in this respect; skim-milk with oatmeal is good, so are a few mangels. Keep them warm, give them exercise, feed regularly, and there is not much fear of having unthrifty pigs.

Housing is an important factor in rearing young pigs. They need plenty of fresh air, lots of sunlight being indispensable, while plenty of good clean straw for bedding must not be overlooked, and above all avoid draughts.

SHEEP IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Guide is in receipt of Bulletin No. 36, "Sheep in Saskatchewan," by J. Cochrane Smith, Live Stock Commissioner for that province, and published by direction of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture. The bulletin deals with sheep in Saskatchewan from the standpoint of the small farmer who is considering engaging in this branch of live-stock for the first time, and is intended to only carry the beginner to the end of his first year's experience with sheep. It gives a number of good reasons why a man should keep sheep, how he should handle them, how he should select and buy, and also a lot of valuable information on the general treatment of the breeding flock.

A companion bulletin, practically the complement of this one, discussing some points in greater detail and also dealing with matters such as feeding for market, suitable buildings, breeds adapted to Saskatchewan, etc., suitably illustrated, is nearing completion. These bulletins should be in the hands of every farmer in Saskatchewan. Write for one now.

CRATE FATTENING OF POULTRY

Practical experience has shown that crate feeding is not only a very satisfactory but also an economical method of fattening poultry. The saving in the amount of feed required to produce one pound of gain is quite marked, and the feeder is enabled to observe to greater advantage the progress being made by individual birds. He can also, if necessary, curtail the duration of the feeding period in the case of birds which have attained their maximum weight and are ready to be placed in the finishing crate.

Crate fattening cannot, with success, be carried on in a haphazard way. The feeder requires to understand the principles of what he is at and to give the necessary attention to the details of his work. In order to teach the proper method of feeding poultry in crates the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has had prepared a seasonable illustrated pamphlet on the subject, which explains clearly the construction of a fattening crate, the constituents and preparation of proper rations, the method of feeding, killing and dressing birds and information regarding packing for market. The work, which is designated Pamphlet No. 2 of the Live Stock Branch, is available to all who apply for it while the edition lasts, to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

ALBERTA TEACHER'S ENTERPRISE

One of the most interesting letters recently received by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, is from a school teacher in Alberta, who asks for milk record forms and literature on the subject of Cow Testing, because—now listen: "Some of the boys in the school are starting a contest in recording the production of individual cows, to last one year."

This opens up a most promising field for every school teacher and for thousands of boys in our country schools. In this we would be following somewhat slowly in the wake of many schools in the United States and New Zealand where the use of the Babcock milk tester has been taught for some time. In a dairy country like this, we should be out blazing trails for other teachers and boys to follow.

No better work could be taken up by such lads, for any record work of that kind must infallibly lead to better, vastly better conditions on dairy farms. Probably these Alberta lads will soon be excellent dairymen, obtaining seventy-five or one hundred dollars per cow.

Needless to say the Dairy Division will be only too ready to supply blank forms and instructions in all such cases.

Breeders' Notes

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Few men have done more to foster the Clydesdale industry in Saskatchewan than Alex. Mutch, of Lumsden. For over a quarter of a century "Craigie Mains" has enjoyed a high reputation for the quality of its stock and for the integrity of its men. At the present time there is on the farm and in the barns one of the finest collections of good brood mares to be found in Canada, including among them names familiar to Clydesdale men both in Scottish and Canadian show rings.

For many years the head of "Craigie Mains" imported large drafts of the best blood money could buy from Scotland, but within the last two or three years these importations have been partly discontinued, and young stock is now being raised at home.

Last year there was a fair crop of foals by "The Bruce," owned by R. H. Taber, of Condie, whose progeny have done so well at the recent Chicago International, and this year the mares are mostly all in foal again to the same horse. Among the yearling and two year old stallion colts there are undoubtedly many of high quality and many of them will figure largely in future Canadian show rings, while the older horses, and there are none over six years old, will ably sustain the Craigie Mains reputation. The stock is all in good condition, the young stuff is kept coming right along, but they are not in any way "pampered" and it was just probably this admirable method of raising young Clydesdales that led the Breeders' Gazette to remark on the "thin" lot of youngsters from Saskatchewan at the recent show.

A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, have some good young horses for sale and will be glad to send a catalog with prices and terms to anyone who desires it.

MR. BREDT PURCHASES CLYDESDALES

P. M. Bredt, of Golden West Stock Farm, Edenwold, one of Saskatchewan's most progressive stockmen, and a man who has done not a little for the cause of good stock and good agriculture in his own province, is welcomed again back to the front ranks of the men who are building up Western Canada's live stock industry.

Mr. Bredt was a heavy buyer of choice females at the Turner-Wright dispersion sale at Calgary last month, and from the fact that he secured such good mares as the Alberta champion "Poppy," by the great "Baron of Buchlyvie" and "Geraldine," by the unbeaten "Everlasting," "Lady Kelvin," another noted "Baron's Pride" mare, and some others, is sufficient proof that Mr. Bredt means to again get into the lime-light as one of the foremost breeders and exhibitors in a province that has already a highly enviable record for the quality of its Clydesdales.

After his good long rest, Mr. Bredt returns to the live stock arena with a fresh reserve of health and strength, and on that account, just as much as for his influence in live stock affairs, he will be heartily welcomed back.

WOODLANDS AYRSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES

J. J. Richards, of Woodlands Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta., is one of the pioneer stockmen of this celebrated dairy district in Central Alberta. Starting farming in a very modest way over twenty years ago, Mr. Richards early pinned his faith to this great Scotch dairy breed, and by dint of good judgment, perseverance and the use of the best sires he could buy, he gradually worked himself into possession of one of the finest herds of Ayrshires in Western Canada, and a herd whose prize ring records at Western Canadian fairs are known to all Ayrshire breeders. Mr. Richards is offering for sale a couple of very fine young bulls from Old Country prize winning stock, the dam of one of the bulls making 11,000 lbs. milk and 400 lbs. butter, while the dam of the other is also a heavy milker and an Old Country prize winner, their sire being Mr. Richard's stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," probably the best Ayrshire bull that ever came to Alberta.

One of the 4-year-old heifers on Woodlands farm has already had four calves, a couple of singles and twins, and as a 3-year-old had a record of 7,400 lbs milk and 322 lbs. butter, testing 4.3, in 312 days.

Mr. Richards sold lately a fine heifer and young bull to the Alberta government. He is just now making a special offer of his Berkshires. He has for sale one or two grand 2 year-old boars, and a bunch of young pigs of both sexes from 10 to 14 weeks old.

Mr. Richards' Berkshires are well known for their prize winning qualities and as prolific breeders, litters of 10 to 13 being quite common in this herd.

A. D. GAMLEY'S ROADSTERS AND LEICESTERS

A. D. Gamley, Griswold, Man., is now offering for sale 20 head of standard-bred stallions, mares, and geldings, of all ages.

The animals are well matched, of a good color, and weigh around 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. and would make good delivery horses. He has also some good teams of matched geldings. In Leicesters Mr. Gamley has been doing a good business lately. He has at the head of his herd a ram from the herd of John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., and is now offering a few choice young rams.

Among his recent sales are a shearing ram to Chas. T. Mason, Woodbay, Man.; a ram lamb to A. McDonald, Boissevain; 2 ram lambs to Simpson Shaw, Gainsboro; a shearing ram to J. W. Crawford, Pipestone, and a shearing ram to E. D. Kennington, Bredenbury.

STOCK ON FOREST HOME FARM

Andrew Graham, the well-known breeder, of Pomeroy, Man., reports business good. He is sold out of Oxford Down bucks. The demand for Yorkshire boars has been good, and he still has about a dozen good ones fit for service, as well as a number of young sows ready to breed.

Forest Home has one of the best herds of Shorthorns in the province; about forty head in all. Some choice heifers in calf are for sale, as well as some young bulls.

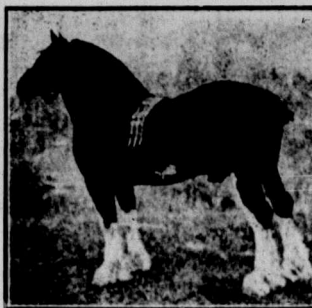
The Clyde stud consists of about 30 head, including 15 brood mares, 9 of which are imported, among them being three daughters of "Baron's Pride," and several granddaughters. Others are by such noted sires as "Prince Sturdy," "Prince Shapeley," etc. The young stuff in the stud are mostly the get of the famous stud horse, "Johnston Count," one of the best bred horses living, his sire, "Balmedie Queen Gerard," one of the best sons of "Baron's Pride," out of "Royalist," the greatest son of "Darnley," and his dam "Lady Freda," is by "Royal Favorite," that has stood high for years amongst Scotland's greatest sires.

"Lady Freda" is one of the most famous brood mares today in Scotland. One of her sons, "Johnston Victor," first at the Glasgow stallion show, has proved a wonderful sire. "Johnston Hero," another son, has a great record. "Johnston Count," the Forest Home stud horse, has a record as the sire of winners that has never been equalled by any stallion in the province. At the recent sale in Lanark, Scotland, a two-year-old filly, out of "Lady Freda," brought over \$1,500, and a five-months horse foal, also a brother of "Johnston Count," out of "Lady Freda," brought \$2,600, the highest price ever paid at auction for a foal. The Scottish Farmer, commenting on the sale, says, "Anyone owning any of the progeny of 'Lady Freda' should esteem them very highly."

"Johnston Count," while not a ton horse, is of large stock, and his get are developing plenty of size along with quality of a very high order.

Mr. Graham has several young stallions by this horse, out of imported mares, as well as a number of fillies.

IDLENESS BREEDS DISCONTENT
To be employed is to be happy—Proverb.



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 CATALOGUE.

A. and G. MUTCH :: Lumsden, Sask.

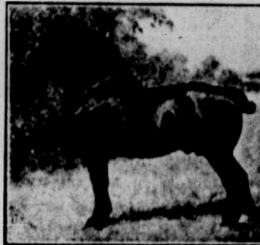
Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

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 19½ lbs. of butter in 7 days, as a two-year-old. Am booking orders for Bull Calves, some choice Heifer Calves and 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.)



Percherons and Shires

Specially Low Prices for next 30 days

I have a high quality lot of Percherons and Shires still in my barns, a large number of them well-known Prize Winners, and each will be sold with a written guarantee.

Liberal Discount on Cash Sales

Come and look them over or write me for further particulars

JOHN H. STOUT, The Oaks, Westbourne, Man.

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. DECLAW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. An extra fine lot of Bulls and Heifers for sale of the best breeding, also a number of Yorkshire Boars of breeding age. Sold out of Berkshires and Suffolk Sheep.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON

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.



DUROC JERSEY SWINE

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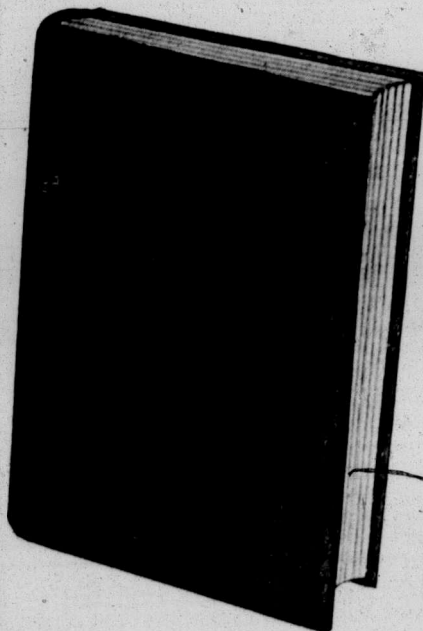
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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Dear Mr. Green:

I have pleasure in reporting a fairly successful district convention for district 12, held in Prince Albert on the 5th and 6th. While the number of delegates present was not as large as was expected, it was quite evident that those who did attend were there for a purpose. The presence of President Maharg and his addresses on the Sample Market and Co-operation were greatly appreciated. The district director conducted the proceedings, while W. E. Hobson acted as secretary. Arrangements were made for resurrecting several dead associations. A number of important resolutions were put before the convention, copies of which I enclose for further action by the executive. A large number of local Grain Growers attended on Saturday afternoon. The following are the resolutions:—

1. Resolved: That this district convention endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in asking that the tariff on wheat and wheat products imported from the United States be removed so that the wheat of the Western Grain Growers may be admitted under the provisions of the new American Tariff Act. Carried.

2. Resolved: That in the opinion of this district convention the executive should approach the Manufacturers' Association and endeavor to secure their consent to make all machine notes payable on December 15. Carried.

3. Resolved: That this district convention ask the Central executive to approach the provincial legislature or the Dominion Parliament, if necessary, urging that legislation be passed prohibiting manufacturers or salesmen of farm machinery from taking any security other than on the article sold.

4. Resolved: That in the opinion of this convention the Dominion government should enlarge the duties of the present Railway Commission so that they may have the power to settle all differences between private property owners and railways re right-of-way. Carried.

5. Resolved: That this district convention puts itself on record as dissatisfied with the present system of cattle guards on railways and hereby ask the Central executive to approach the Dominion government with a view to having legislation passed making it compulsory for all railway companies to put in efficient cattle guards, either in the shape of a deep trench or otherwise. Carried.

6. Resolved: That this district convention hereby approves of the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into ways and means of establishing agricultural credit, particularly that portion regarding co-operative trading. Carried.

7. Resolved: That whereas the work of organization in some districts is too large to be taken up by the district director owing to the extended areas and difficulty of travel.

Therefore be it resolved: That this convention of district 12 approves strongly of the idea that the Central executive should appoint a paid organizer to devote his time wholly to organization work throughout the province. Carried.

ANDREW KNOX,
Director.

The following resolution has been received from Langenburg Association: That any sale of farm machinery by an agent in any city, town or village should be null and void if any intoxicating liquor is used to effect such sale. We have also a resolution from Lannigan Association advocating the provincial government being asked to give their support to the establishment of small milling industries in the province.

Our annual meeting has just been held and was fairly well attended. The new officers are: President, F. B. Coates; vice-president, N. Bethune; secretary-treasurer, H. Ducie; directors, R. M. Anderson, D. J. Whiting, J. Anderson, E. Hartz, C. Heimbecker, H. Ducie. In regard to resolutions sent to local, I brought them up with the following result: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were approved. No. 4 was laid over for further discussion, the members not being well informed on the subject. Nos. 5 and 6 were heartily endorsed by the association. No. 7 was laid

over for discussion, it being considered too big a question for one meeting. In regard to your question, "What is the best way to increase membership in the local?" I will tell our experience. Although our local is not one year old, we have started the new year with seventeen paid up members. Last summer when we tried to obtain new members, one man said there was nothing in it for him. In that one sentence lies the keynote of local association increased membership. This fall we ordered a car load of flour and feed. That same man took twelve sacks of flour, saving at least about 70 cents per sack. We also bought two barrels of coal oil at 22½ cents per gallon; oil being retailed out in same town at 35 cents. The same man took ten gallons, a saving of \$1.20 on ten gallons. I do not think that we will have any trouble now in getting him to join our local. In ordering our flour and oil we allowed non-members to join in with us, thus giving them a chance to see what could be saved by uniting with us. Having given them the opportunity it remains for them to join our local before obtaining the same privilege again. Enclosed find 50 cents for membership cards for 1914. Could you tell me whether there will be a woman's congress at Moose Jaw like the one at Saskatoon last year?

HARRY DUCIE,

Sec'y, Coates G.G.A.

Yes, it is our intention to hold a woman's congress in connection with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association to be held in Moose Jaw, February 11-13, 1914.

F. W. G.

The following address from Thomas Conlon, director, was read at district 15 convention, held at Expanse on the 4th November.

To my fellow farmers:—

I am disappointed at not being with you today. A series of accidents coupled with bad weather delayed my threshing. As you have heard me on several occasions your disappointment should not be great and you will be amply recompensed by the splendid addresses I am sure Mr. Maharg and Mr. Green will deliver.

This meeting was called for the express purpose of getting the associations in the neighborhood together to elect or select a number of well known farmers as officers to take hold of the organizing work in their respective districts. As you are aware, the work of organizing the vast territory south of Moose Jaw to the United States boundary and west to Alberta is beyond the power of any one, two or three men, even if they could devote all their time to it.

Personally, I think these conventions have been called a little too soon as the threshing and marketing operations are not over yet, and time has not been given to advertise and make the individual members acquainted with the objects to be attained and the part they were expected to take. I know all local secretaries have had circulars, but the busy season has not been favorable to calling meetings and discussion. I think this meeting could be made into a preliminary affair to pave the way for a regular district convention to be held in the near future, which would be representative of all the associations in the district on the same basis—one in ten—as at our annual convention, the delegates coming prepared to discuss the future policy of our association and return home determined to do their part toward organizing new associations, so as to have a monster delegation at the annual convention to be held in Moose Jaw this winter—large and influential enough to lay that policy intelligently before the assembled delegates to give it some chance of being endorsed by them.

As far back as we read history, one class has been making slaves of the other. The particular form of oppression peculiar to our time is "Capitalism" and started with the introduction of labor saving machinery on a large scale, in the years 1760 to 1840—known as the period in which the industrial revolution started and developed the factory system, which has displaced skilled workmen and individual effort and reduced man to the level of a machine. Working now by the new system as part of a huge machine

has increased the wealth of the world to an enormous extent. Unfortunately the laws of the people were not changed to meet changed conditions, until the wealth of the world has passed from the control of the people into the hands of a few, who are not responsible to anyone and they can create financial money stringency and cause all kinds of hardships at their pleasure and the law protects their vested interest at the expense of humanity, and we are confronted with the spectacle of people destitute and out of work because they have produced too much wealth.

Some of us thought we had left all this behind when we sought the freedom of the prairies, to make a home for ourselves and the women we had promised to love, cherish and protect. We thought we would be able to raise our sons and daughters free from the grinding oppression which was grinding our lives out. You know if you have escaped; I know I have not. There is a good deal for us to do before we bring about conditions as we want them. For this reason we must organize our fellow farmers so they can help.

Dr. Bland, in a very inspiring address delivered to the delegates at Saskatoon last winter, referred to the unrest all over the world, likening it to a volcano of smoldering discontent, injustice and the cry of vengeance. He is right about the unrest being world wide and the remedy will have to be universal. The trouble in the past is that we have been trying to apply local remedies instead of purging the whole system.

You are met together today to decide what part you are prepared to take in the coming evolution, or rather revolution, and you have also to decide what part this association of organized farmers shall take. Dr. Bland in his address held out an ideal—"Canada for the Common People." I cannot do better than quote his words. "The cause of the people calls for a new party born by the people, consecrated to the cause of the people. Such a party may seem feeble at first. It will experience defeats. It will not have the unscrupulous machines, the swollen campaign funds that have seemed such irresistible force in Canadian politics. But it will have what is far stronger, what neither of the other parties commands, it will have the immeasurable and resistless force of moral passion.

"Grain Growers of the West, the call comes first to you. By your own experience of intolerable wrongs, by your sense of justice, by your love of brotherhood, by your faith in Canada's high destiny, you are summoned to lead in this new crusade, this holy war, this uprising of a new and nobler Canada." Whether the doctor is right I leave to you. Something will have to be done and that soon. We cannot go on for ever raising wheat costing us from 70 to 80 cents per bushel and selling it for from 40 to 65 cents and paying more for everything we purchase than it is worth. The solution will have to come from you and the sooner you start to solve the problem the sooner conditions will change. Do you intend to follow the old groove of electing your bosses and the servants of your bosses to govern you and then begging as favors that which is your right? Or will you strike out for yourselves, seize the reins of government and legislate for the "Ideal?"

"Canada for the Common People." But first we have to organize and educate and be educated. To organize you need to appoint a committee today, lay out a plan, set a date for another convention to be held soon, to perfect the organization scheme, hold regular meetings of your local association, encourage discussion to find out that which is best for all, and after coming to a decision and being sure you are right, strike to win and keep at it until the victory is ours. Do not let petty jealousy interfere with your actions. The men who may be elected to carry on the work will not be the ones you would have chosen if the choice had rested entirely with you. Don't let that discourage you. There must be something in them that you can't see. Give them your loyal support and the work will prosper, which, after all is what counts.

THOMAS P. CONLON,
Director, District 15.

Enclosed please find order for \$2. being membership fees for four ladies. Our branch now numbers fifteen male and seven lady members and the coming winter should see some spirited meetings.

SAM J. GREEN,

Sec'y, Hatherleigh Assn.

The Best Savings Bank

For You And Your Children

In almost every home, whether it be mansion or cottage, the same parental care exhibits itself. "What of the Children?" As parents, is there anything we can do for the children in the early stages of life whereby we can help our offspring at the time when they launch out to fight life's battle? That is the thought which occurs to most of us. And this reflection always leads up to money. We must make some provision while we are able, either in property, actual cash, or preferably some good, safe investment. An investment that will return year after year a good interest on the capital laid down is the one that appeals to us all.

Buy Grain Growers' Stock

The Benefits You Derive

Every dollar you put into the Company counts. It gives us an extra push. Our progressive policy took us into every branch of the grain business. Then in the last eight months into co-operative handling of flour, coal and apples. Our ability to branch out into other lines such as lumber and binder twine rests with you. In other words we are reducing the cost of living. This is only the beginning of the benefits that every Grain Grower in the West can secure through this farmer's business organization.

The following Figures show what this Organization has done:

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

August 31, 1913:

**Total Reserve
\$183,000**

Make a deposit today! The value of each share is \$30.00, and shareholders are limited to forty shares each. Now is your opportunity to kindle in your children the Western Grain Growers' Co-operative Spirit!

If you already own stock you know its worth--buy more. If you are not a shareholder write for full particulars now.

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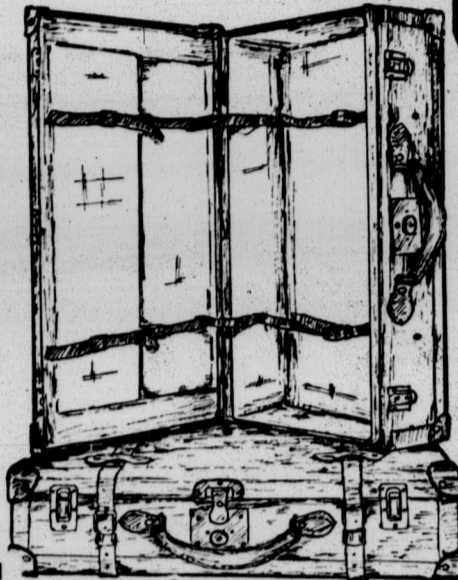
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Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

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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 \$800.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.
MANTLE LAMP CO., 249 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Just a little wayside gossip of do's and don'ts for our club.

At the very beginning of the don'ts I would like to put this one. Please don't ship any clothing to me. It only means that I have promptly to reshipe it and often straight back to the locality from which it came. This is a very great waste of time and money.

Please don't forget to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope if you want a reply by mail. This is important as I do not want our subscribers to think that we are ever negligent of their requests, but we really cannot keep on answering letters unless this rule is strictly complied with.

Be sure that all letters intended for me are addressed to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Don't be cross if there is some delay in receiving a reply. It will almost always mean that the editor does not have the information you want and is having it looked up for you.

In regard to house furnishing queries, I answer them as soon as I get time to go down town and hunt around the stores for the right solution of each problem. As you know, this happens to be my hobby, so I don't mind doing it in the least, but it often takes considerable time. This does not apply, of course, to the sending out of the wood samples and, by the way, I had a letter from Berry Bros. this morning saying that they had shipped me a set of samples showing the effect of their stains on British Columbia fir. As soon as they arrive, we will send them out to anyone finishing a new home with fir, if they will enclose the postage, which is eight cents a box and two cents extra if an answer by mail to any questions is desired.

The money sent in by Grace E. Stinson was spent to buy toys for some wee sick folk in the Children's Hospital. I think it was something like that Grace intended.
FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PRAISES TRUTH BOOKS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Just a few lines to you thanking you for sending on the books I ordered. I received them all right and I think they are just fine and just what is needed. I have read them all through and I think with such books as these it will not be hard to make known the truth to children.

Now as I have no help to offer I will close with best wishes to all and success to you and the page. Will sign myself as before,

PERPLEXED MOTHER.

HOW TO MAKE LEMON CURD AND HEAL BURNS

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have been taking The Guide for a long time and I have at last plucked up courage to write a few lines to the page. I have nothing to complain about and am so sorry for those who have. I have been married two years and have a dear little boy. I will enclose a recipe for lemon curd made with apples, which is much cheaper than the ordinary way: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. apples, 1 lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 2 ozs. butter and 2 eggs. Boil and pulp apples, grate, rind and squeeze juice of lemon and sugar and eggs, mixing all together thoroughly. Put into a saucepan in which butter has melted and stir over fire for half an hour; let cool and tie down.

The white of an egg applied to a scald or burn is most soothing and will cause the wound to heal quickly.

CANDID.

There was a "Contented" on our books already so I had to give you a new name.

WOULD LIKE TO HELP ALL THE NEEDY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was touched very much by the appeal for assistance of Cinderella. Poor little girl! I wish she was near me so I could help her. I have some cast-off clothing I could send her if she could pay express charges.

I have a plum color cloth shirt waist suit that might fit her, if she is not very tall, and a rain coat, a red sweater for a boy eight or ten years of age, a blue sweater and toque for a larger boy, a mall man's or large boy's overcoat; the

coat is good tailor made, but our boy has out-grown it; some pieces of red cloth that would make a dress for a small girl, a woman's skirt, waist twenty-six, length thirty-eight; some waists, and a warm coat, but old-fashioned. When I look through my box there may be more things I could send some needy one. There are so many asking for assistance. I wish I could help them all.

We haven't been in this country very long, only two and a half years. I did not like the country very well at first, although the people were very nice and kind to us. We all like it very much now we are out on a homestead, as so many of your correspondents are. We bought our land and built a house and barn, so we have been quite busy.

I have often been tempted to write to your page, but refrained from doing so for fear I might get into a scrap like "A Mere Man" and not be able to defend myself. I did feel like having a drive at him, but I think he has got nearly all that's coming to him from "A Mere Woman." And then "Another Mere Man" had to strike up and try to express some of his opinions on women. He would say ten times as much but for space. I judge he has said ten times too much; but since M.A.C. has told him what to do, there is no need of me saying any more on this subject.

I am very much interested in Wolf Willow's letters. I agree with most of her letters, but not all. I think she is just fine and she is well posted in her Bible, too, and I like that. I do wish I were able to write a letter half as good and helpful as Wolf Willow and some of the other members.

Now, Miss Beynon, last, but not least, I must say that I thoroughly enjoy your articles every week in The Guide. Last week we missed getting The Guide, but this week we got two.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

OLD MAPLE.

I think Cinderella has had all the offers of help she requires.—F.M.B.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

8055—Coat in Russian Style for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With or without Draped Belt.
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7546—Five Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line, with Panel or Plain Front.
7970—Three-Piece Plaited Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.
The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

POOR OLD YEAR

When this paper reaches most of you, the Old Year will be tottering on his legs and by the time another week has rushed around, he will be dead and buried for ever and ever.

I always feel sorry for the poor Old Year that he can't stay around a bit and see the fun. For life is such good fun. I don't care how hard up we are or how hard worked, life is one big funny, as the Chinese boy said of Hallowe'en.

I never can be quite sure which I loved best as a child, the cold crisp winters or the lovely lazy summers, but I rather think both.

I liked to go out early in the spring and sit down on the sunny side of a hill to snare gophers. It wasn't such bad sport just to go for the cows on a summer evening and it was great to drive home at harvest time in the moonshine and dream dreams of what we would be when we grew up.

Looking back on those dear old, queer old times today, the thing that I am gladdest for of all is that we lived on a farm instead of in a town or city.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE LOST PRINCESS

Once upon a time there lived a king who had married for his wife the most beautiful and good princess in all the world. The king and queen loved each other very much, and they loved their little son and daughter, too. Their son was a little boy of three years, and his sister was a wee baby. She was the image of her mother, therefore the prettiest baby ever seen.

Now, not very far away from the king's palace lived an ugly and bad old witch. On the baby's christening day the old witch was present and when she saw the beauty of the babe she grew jealous, for her own daughter was as ugly as herself.

So one day when the king and queen went out to a royal wedding, the old witch went to the castle and when the nurse went out to fetch the little prince, Alfred, in to tea, the wicked witch snatched up the little princess, Grace, and ran off. Thinking that perhaps the king would discover his little daughter if she did not flee, she got on board a ship called "The Swallow" and sailed to a distant land, with her son, daughter and the little princess.

Day by day the little princess grew in tallness and beauty. The wicked old witch never gave her an hour's schooling, but made her work hard. Of course, she never told Grace that she was not her own mother or that she was a princess. So at seventeen years of age Grace had to work like a slave, with poor food and thin clothes. The witch's son and daughter knew she was far prettier than either of themselves, so they were very jealous. They called her an ugly brute and such names, and the princess, who had never had the chance to see herself in a looking-glass, thought they despised her because she was uglier than they.

Now, the witch's daughter was very gay and went to a great many balls and dances, and so dirtied many clothes. Poor Grace had to wash them all, which took her from five o'clock in the morning till ten at night every Monday. After that she was obliged to weave or spin for two hours, and get up at four o'clock (thus affording her only four hours sleep) and drive a herd of goats to their pasture on a hill; and during the day-time, while she watched the goats, she was commanded to weave cloth.

In this part of the land lived a fairy called the "Comforting Fairy," because she was a comfort and blessing to all in need. Finding that the poor princess needed comfort, she at once came to her as she sat in the field, and watched that no bad elves stole her cloth whilst she drove the goats down to the stream.

This fairy could not work wonders and such, but she was very clever. She found out Grace's history, told her she was a princess and that her name was Grace and bade her remember it as it might prove useful some time. The princess was very good and did not complain to the fairy about her food. But the fairy saw she was thinly clothed, so she made her a warm cape that she would not take cold and be ill. But fearing the witch might steal it, Bluebell the fairy took it every night and hid it

in a tree with an owl to be on the watch for thieves.

Now, the witch's son was very crafty, so (not knowing that Grace had a brother) he thought it would be wise to marry the princess, so that when her father died he would come and claim the throne. So one Wednesday morning, as Grace sat spinning, the witch's ugly son came up to her and told her what he wanted. But Grace steadily refused. First the wicked man asked her, then tried to urge her, and then threatened her life. But the princess replied every time, "I will not marry you."

"Won't you, you'll see to-night if you won't," and shaking his fist angrily at her, he went away.

Then the princess burst into tears and sobbed, "What shall I do? Oh, what shall I do?"

Just then a knight in armor rode by and seeing her in tears, he left his horse with one of his servants and came to ask what was wrong.

He said to her, "Fair lady, why do you weep?"

The poor princess could only sob, but by and by she quieted down and told her tale.

"Fair lady," said the knight, "yonder stands my horse. Make haste, come with me and I will take you to a place of safety!"

Grace needed no second bidding, for in a moment she had sprung to the saddle, with the knight in front of her, and was riding swiftly away.

"What is thy name, fair lady?" asked the knight, when they came out of a wood through which they had been riding.

"A fairy told me my name was Grace and that I was a princess, whom the old witch stole while I was still a baby," answered Grace.

The knight gave a cry of joy. "I," said he, "am Alfred, thy brother. You are she for whom I have been searching these four years. I assured my father I would not come home till I found you; but now let us hasten on together lest the witch should discover us!"

After a long, toilsome journey, during which Grace was ailing, they reached the palace of Grace's babyhood.

The king and queen, who had heard they were coming, were ready at the gate, and embraced Grace with tender affection; crying and weeping for joy they led her into the palace, where they all lived happy ever after.

ELSIE AVERILL, Age 12. Clanwilliam, Man.

LOUISE, THE CHILD OF THE RHINE

By the river Rhine, in Germany, there once lived a child called Louise, who lived with her parents. Not far from the river stood the house. It was large, roomy and built of brick, for Louise's father, David, was very rich, as he owned large vineyards. Louise was very happy, for she loved her parents.

Soon, however, her father lost all his wealth. At last he decided to sail to America, which was reported to be a wonderful country. He travelled to a seaport and went on board a huge steamer. Louise and her mother went, too. One bright day they started for America. Louise was sick for a time, but she soon got well. Her father called it seasickness. Louise liked the ship and enjoyed the trip. She saw many icebergs and boats. At New York they landed and after a tiresome trip by rail they got to their homestead. While Louise's father was building their cabin, which was of logs, they had to sleep in the wagon, covered by blankets. When it was finished there was a great difference between their past and present home. It was a large, one-storied house, consisting of but one room. It was not far from town. Next a barn was built. It was like the house. Louise and her father killed a bear and kept its lovely black skin.

I will not tell you of all Louise's difficulties, but let it suffice to say that Louise is very wealthy and lives in New York. She still has the bear skin. DOUGLAS DARVILLE. Alvinston, Ont., age 12.

SUFFICIENT IN THEMSELVES Great thoughts, like great deeds, need no trumpet.—Bailey.

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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.

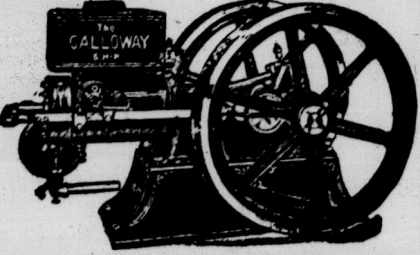
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THE MAYER CO. Ltd. : WINNIPEG, MAN.

Second Siege of Ottawa

Continued from Page 7

capitalization of 206 of these individual companies was approximately \$167,289,182, indicating that, whereas the people of Canada had to provide dividends on \$167,000,000, they have now to provide dividends on three times that amount. This enormous increase in capitalization is almost wholly made up of common stock, which admittedly represents very little real investment, being simply protection capitalized. A few outstanding illustrations are: The Canada Cement company, Montreal, capitalized at \$38,000,000, absorbed eleven companies with a total capital of \$17,750,000; Ames-Holden & McCready, boots and shoes, capitalized at \$11,500,000, absorbed two companies, capital \$3,500,000; Canada Cereal and Malting company, capitalized at \$3,250,000, absorbed eight companies with \$809,000 capital; Dominion Cannery, Hamilton, capitalized at \$12,500,000, absorbed forty-five individual companies whose capital was given as \$1,324,000. All the other mergers are similarly inflated.

Combines Formed

"Operations have not been confined to one or a few classes of commodities, combines have been formed for handling soap, cereals, asbestos, and nearly all the necessities of life. Arrangements have been also made between navigation, light and power, brewery, canning, retail box traffic and other companies. These instances are sufficient to exemplify the widespread nature of the new feature in our commercial and financial progress, which is slowly painting a new economic map of the Dominion. This consolidation of individual companies into combines, and combines into trusts, has the further effect of centralizing capital and power in the hands of a few individuals. By an interlocking of directors, the same men control our banking institutions, our loan companies, our insurance companies, our transportation companies, and our industrial institutions. It is stated on good authority that Canada's economic structure is in control of about twenty-three capital directors, who are members of 90 of the 121 corporations of Canada having a capitalization of \$500,000 or over.

Customs Duties

"The method that has hitherto been pursued in this country of collecting revenue through customs duties enables one group of individuals to levy toll upon their neighbors, and is inherently unsound. It is so because it destroys the balance of equality in taxation. When customs duties are levied, not for revenue purposes, but for the protection of a certain class in the community, the practice becomes vicious, as it enables that class to levy a tribute on the rest of the people.

"Wherein should we tax the money invested in agriculture for the benefit of capital invested in manufacturing? On what principle of justice can a government give a man who invests \$100,000 in a manufacturing industry the privilege of levying a tax on ten men who invest \$10,000 each in land to develop the natural wealth of the country?

"By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work to the working man? On what principle will you tax the working man to give prices to the farmer?

Protective Tariff

"The essence of a protective tariff is the power it gives the manufacturer of a commodity to levy tribute on the users of that commodity. This privilege, granted by statute to manufacturers, is directly responsible for results in Canada that are deplored by thinking men. A few men become millionaires, while the masses become poorer; a few live in mansions while many are forced to slums. Manufacturing is unduly expanding, while the farming industry languishes because of being drained of its life's blood.

"As a proof of the above it may be stated that the total capitalization of manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada, according to the census returns, increased from \$446,916,487 in 1901 to \$1,247,589,609 in 1911; the ascertained surplus after deducting cost of raw material, wages, power, etc., from the gross revenues, showed an increase of net earnings on capitalization from 19.82 per cent. in 1901 to 25 per cent. in 1911,

notwithstanding the inflation of capital stock by the methods adopted by mergers.

"Sir Edmund Walker, in his evidence before the banking and commerce committee on April 16, 1913, to prove that banks did not make undue profits and not so much as other business concerns, is reported, on page 520 of the published report of the committee saying:—

Business Profits

"I have thought it best to begin by a statement of the profits of 100 businesses selected from forty-nine different callings, covering a very wide range of industry."

"Profits of 100 industrial businesses in Canada; capital and surplus \$76,044,587; profits \$13,563,363. Percentage 17.84."

"In many cases there is good will included in the capital, and if this could be removed the percentage would be higher."

"In 1901 the official census returns compute the farmer's gross earnings at 18.55 per cent. of the capital invested. This has fallen in 1911 to 17½ per cent. The farmer's raw material, which consists of seed, manure and other fertilizers, the feed of animals fed in excess of maintenance, to produce flesh, milk, eggs, wool, and to perform labor (the food of production) is not taken into account, though the value of food raised on the farm, and fed on the farm, is included in the gross revenue. The farmer's own labor and that of his family, like his raw material, is also not counted nor valued. Were the value of the farmer's raw material ascertained, and together with ordinary wages for himself and members of his family, deducted from the ascertained gross revenue there would be practically nothing left for interest on his investment.

Disparity of Earnings

"This disparity of earnings between capital invested in agricultural production, and that invested in interest bearing securities is an outstanding factor in driving farmers and their families off the farms. Farmers generally have not the question of the cost of production reduced to a science like manufacturers have. Perhaps it is fortunate that such is the case as the number who sell out their holdings to live in town and invest the proceeds of their sales in other securities, is largely recruited from farmers who make records of cost of production.

"The average price paid farmers for tomatoes last year at Ontario factories was 30 cents bushel. In some cases the price ran as low as 27½ cents. It is stated that a bushel of these tomatoes will, under ordinary conditions, fill ten cans, the price of which to the consumer in Western Canada is 20 cents per can.

Difference in Prices

"That is to say; what the Ontario farmer gets 3 cents for the Manitoba farmer pays 20 cents for. The manufacturers' census of 1911 shows the surplus earnings of canning factories of fruit and vegetables to be equal to 50 per cent. of the capital employed in the business. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Cannery, Limited, in December last, it was given out that the net earnings of the company, after paying all fixed charges were 12 per cent. on the common stock, which is supposed to represent nothing but water, and was selling on the stock exchange at 86.

"Protection is intended to increase the cost of goods in the interest of the home manufacturer. It may be safely assumed that he will add the full amount of his protection to the selling price of his goods. Now the census and trade returns show in 1911 that for every dollar's worth of dutiable goods we imported, we manufactured \$4 worth, consequently for every dollar we paid to the government for revenue we paid four to the manufacturer. There lies the root of our trouble, there lies one great cause of the high cost of living.

Economic Ills

"To that basic wrong can be attributed many of the economic ill and social injustices from which the people of Canada are now suffering.

"Farmers do not object to pay their share of the cost of government; they are willing to submit to any system that will be an equitable taxation levied for revenue purposes only.

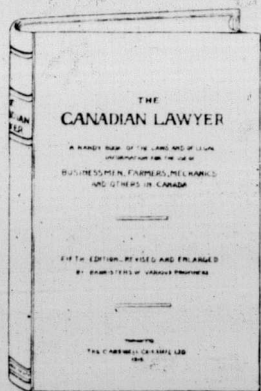
Rural Conditions

"The social conditions of rural life, the housing of the laboring class in cities, are practical demonstrations of the result

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Tells in a simple, direct and plain manner "how the farmer can keep out of lawsuits." It will protect you against the sharp practice of lawyers, agents, or any person who might like to get you into a tight place. It will help you to do business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging a lawyer and paying him \$5 to \$10 for every little bit or ordinary legal advice. Get this book and save your time and money. Farmers are losing many dollars every year through being unacquainted with their legal rights and proper method of redress.

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of our fiscal policy. By it is created a system that centralizes capital, that decreases the purchasing power of a day's work or the exchanging value of the output of an acre of land. The lack of social enjoyment, the lack of home comforts, the long hours of labor that are driving men from the land to seek homes in the towns and cities, are due to the fact that they cannot get enough of the commodities that go to make home comforts and improve their farms in exchange for the product of their farms. That is to say, the farmer is prevented from improving his home, developing his farm, and increasing his output, because artificially created conditions not only tend to, but permit those who live and grow wealthy without working to get what properly belongs to the men who work.

"Surrounding a country with a tariff wall has the further effect of facilitating combinations and arrangements between those who engage in the business of distribution in the area within those walls, which becomes a burden on producer and consumer alike and increases immensely the cost of living.

Canada an Example

"Canada is an outstanding example of this increase. The farmers in the western provinces sell their wheat at a little more than 1 cent per pound, the consumers pay 3 cents for flour; hogs sell around 7 1/2 cents, consumers pay 20 to 25 cents per pound for bacon and ham; oats sell for less than 1 cent per pound, oatmeal costs 3 cents.

"Let me quote a few more facts from government returns to show the blighting effect this has on farm production—how, instead of agriculture advancing to keep pace with the growth of population, it is actually at a standstill, and, since 1911, receding, not only in the lower provinces, but also in Western Canada.

"The trade and commerce report for 1912 shows that the total area under growing crops in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces in 1900 amounted to 6,000,000 acres. During the next decade that area increased to 7,750,000 acres, and on two occasions during that period the yearly acreage exceeded 8,000,000. Since 1910 the acreage is decreasing year by year; 1912 showed over 1,000,000 acres less under crop than 1910, and a corresponding decrease in estimated acres for 1913.

Grain Production

"The check given to the growth of grain production in the prairie provinces is even more marked. The acreage under crop in 1910 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is given at 2,656,562. There was a gradual increase from year to year till 1911, when the acreage under crop was 17,488,117.

"1912 showed a decrease of 1,000,000 acres and 1913 a still further decline. In the four years, 1908 to 1911, when the growth of the west was at its height, crop area increased from 8,312,953 acres in 1908 to 17,488,117 in 1911. The next two years showed a decrease of 1,659,522, and it remains with this government to say whether we revert to this rapid growth of the decade ending 1911 or remain as we have since.

Previous Memorial

"In a memorial presented you in January, 1911, by a delegation from the western grain growers, to plead with this government to provide an outlet for the millions of bushels of grain going to waste that season on the western prairie for want of access to a market, the following statement was made:—

"Unless the railway companies can ship 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bushels of wheat south before the end of April it will mean ruination to whole districts rather than individuals, and would be a calamity the like of which never appeared in the northwest. Three million acres of new land were broken in the west in 1910 and four million acres in 1911. Given proper transportation facilities, this acreage would be increased proportionately in 1912 and succeeding years, so that practically a new empire would be brought into cultivation within the next decade."

Acres in Wheat

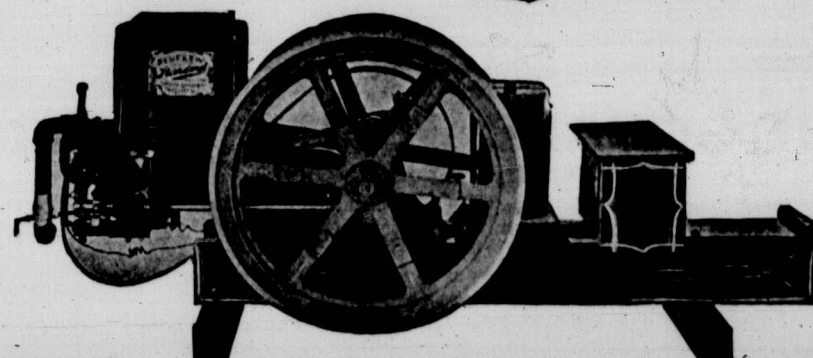
"Nearly 11,000,000 acres were in wheat the last crop. This will be increased by 1913 to 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 acres, with a like increase in the acreage under oats, barley and flax. This acreage under normal weather conditions will provide over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat alone for export, excluding the increased quantity of oats, barley and flax. Unless some avenue for marketing will be provided, the crop for 1913 will be marketed with

Farming for Profit

The average farmer does not realize how much he pays out during the year for having his grain ground; the time he wastes in taking it to the chopper; sawing his wood by hand or having it sawed; hiring labor to turn the grindstone, fanning mill, feed chopper and pumping water. Your wife will have a "Smile that won't rub off" if you will buy for her a Gasoline Engine to do the washing and turn the wringer. All of this can be accomplished with

Renfrew Standard

It starts without cranking



This is the Engine which was so thoroughly tested and tried at the Fall Fairs. Over a thousand farmers went home; discarded the beautifully illustrated Catalogues, printed in all the colors of the rainbow; threw the flowery letters that they had been receiving into the fire, because they had seen a Gasoline Engine made to do all kinds of work and operated by a child. They purchased RENFREW STANDARDS. Why? Because the Engine could be operated by any inexperienced user; they were shown that all the working parts were outside in plain view; that a large engine could be slowed down and do pumping and other farm work at a less cost than a small engine, consequently one Engine could be made to do all the work on their farm; that the Engine was equipped with the fly-ball governor, same as Steam Engines and the speed could be regulated while running; that it had the up-to-date jump spark system instead of the old make-and-break; that every Engine exceeded its rated horse-power and was sold under a guarantee that we would replace any part or parts that wear out or break within five years on account of showing any defects.

Don't wait—take this matter up with your nearest dealer. We have agencies everywhere, but if we do not have an Agent in your town, write direct for terms and prices to
The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
BRANCHES AT CALGARY, ALTA., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.



Pratts Poultry Regulator

is the mainstay of every successful poultry-raiser. This good old reliable tonic has helped thousands of breeders and millions of fowls in the last 42 years. It will help YOU too. "Your Money Back if It Falls." Why not order a package TO-DAY? At your dealer's, 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$9.00; also in packages at 25c, 50c. and \$1.00.

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LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Keep your Old Hens until January or February. We will then guarantee you 15 cents per lb. live weight, delivered to Winnipeg. Let us know how many you will keep and we will mail you a contract. We cannot be responsible for this 15 cent price unless we hear from you immediately, to be later confirmed by us. Present prices as follows:

TURKEYS	Best Market Price
GEESE	per lb. 13c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS	" 10c
DUCKS	" 13c
SPRING CHICKENS	" 13c
LIVE OLD HENS	" 11 1/2c

You pay express. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. Best market price paid for Cattle Hides. Ship them to us.

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A Prosperous New Year To all our patrons and friends is our earnest wish. We thank many shippers for the generous patronage we have received again this season, and hope to be of still greater service to our patrons in days to come. For special shipment we can get you premiums on wheat, oats and barley. Please get in touch with us before billing your grain.

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Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

a loss of probably 15 to 20 per cent. of its value to farmers. The grain growing industry can stand no such abuse.

"This forecast, excepting the estimated increase of acreage under wheat from 11,000,000 in 1911 to 16,000,000 in 1913, has materialized. Expansion in farming operations has ceased. Less than 100,000 acres has been broken in 1913, as against an estimate of 4,000,000 two years previous, and this in the face of the fact that upwards of half a million immigrants have been brought into the western country within the last three years.

Waiting Development

"Over 120,000,000 acres of the most fertile land under the sun has passed from the crown into private control, and is now waiting development. Of that vast area, 16,000,000 acres was under crop this year, and how fast that crop is increased depends largely on this government. The last two years have demonstrated that western farmers are not going to continue to grow crops at a loss. They cannot grow grain at a profit in larger quantities without other markets and alternate routes for shipment. So long as our grain is forced to go for export through one channel, that lends itself so readily to the manipulation of grain speculation and the imposing of excessive freight charges by combinations of transportation companies, we need look for no great increase in production.

Cost to Carry Crop

"It costs from 6 to 8 cents more per bushel to carry the 1913 crop of wheat from Fort William to Liverpool than the crop of 1910. This month we have the humiliating spectacle of seeing Manitoba wheat the lowest-priced wheat on the cash market in Liverpool, when the normal conditions of Manitoba wheat in the past was 2 to 5 cents higher than the wheat from other countries.

"Obviously the solution is wider markets and alternate routes for shipments. We have a market immediately to the south of us that can absorb large quantities of our product. In the year ending March 31, 1913, we bought from the United States merchandise amounting in round figures to \$441,000,000, and sold to them \$167,000,000, leaving in round figures a balance of \$274,000,000. We have to sell goods to Great Britain to that amount, or, what is more likely, borrow the money from them to pay that liability. Would it not be more to our credit and more honorable to use the land now going to waste in raising wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle, hogs, etc., to exchange for the goods we need from them?

Agricultural Development

"The arrested development of agriculture in the prairie provinces is due to two outstanding causes; one, and probably the most potent factor, is the feeling of despondency among farmers, due to the refusal of the government of the offer of the United States for free exchange of natural products, and their apparent determination to limit grain production

to the capacity of the Canadian railways to haul to the seaboard for export. The other main cause is the inability of thousands of farmers to meet their obligations because of losses sustained in the marketing of the crop in 1911. Millions of bushels of milling wheat and oats, containing excess moisture, yet saleable in the United States at 3 to 4 cents below straight grade prices, because of their milling capacity, had to be shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur, when the accommodation for carrying grain was limited and resulted in grain being out of condition, and, therefore, it realized very little to the grower above freight and storage charges and the cost of drying. The farmers in many cases had nothing left to pay the cost of production and had to carry forward the liability under very onerous and oppressive arrangements, of which the following case is typical:—

Typical Case

"A tenant farmer made a purchase from a lumber company in the year 1908, for which he gave a note, amounting to \$43.95, due five months hence, rate of interest 10 per cent. until due, 12 per cent. per annum therefrom until paid. He also ran an open account to the amount of \$11.35.

"This account, according to the bill heads, was to bear interest at 10 per cent. from day of rendering account. Difficulties overtook the farmer, due to poor crops. He surrendered his rented farm poorer than when he commenced operations. He moved away and bought a farm on the crop payment plan, and found himself year by year unable to discharge the old debt. Five years later a garnishee was placed against some money received by his agent for the sale of a carload of grain. Under the garnishee he was forced to pay \$109.75. The interest at 12 per cent. was compounded from year to year, making the total debt, originally \$55.30, now amounting to \$93.81, the remainder of the \$109.75 being costs. The service was made hundreds of miles from his home, and it practically left him obliged to put up with the iniquitously excessive charges and rates of interest.

"The country cannot prosper so long as farming operations have to be carried on under such adverse conditions.

Customs Duties Impose

"Conscious as we are of the unjust burden customs duties impose on the agricultural classes, we do not ask for any change that would unduly disturb existing trade conditions, but rather desire to secure relief gradually. We do ask, however, that that burden should be reduced rather than increased as is now the case.

"The trade and navigation returns for the year ending March 31, 1913, show that the average duty on goods entered for consumption in Canada that year increased from 16 per cent. in the previous year to 17.03 per cent., which means an additional burden for revenue of six and a half million dollars, and if our assumption that manufacturers add the full

extent of their protection to the selling price of their goods is correct, it would entail a very much larger charge to the consumer because of the added cost of goods of domestic manufacture.

No Radical Changes

"The resolutions presented to you do not ask for immediate radical change in customs, duties. We submit that the wider market afforded us by accepting the offer of the United States for free interchange of natural products would have the same effect in stimulating the raising of wheat, etc., as free access to the United States market for cattle has already done for that line. Not only because it would provide another market for grain, but also because it would provide a competitive route for transporting grain to Europe.

"We ask that all food stuffs be placed on the free list, as we believe that the taxing of food is a crime against humanity.

"We seek relief from the oppression of the general tariff by an immediate increase on the preference now given goods imported from Great Britain, and a gradual increase from year to year till free trade is established between Canada and Great Britain. In addition, we ask that such articles as lumber, cement and agricultural implements be placed on the free list.

"These changes can be effected without due disturbance in existing trade. Eliminating the protective feature of the customs duties by a gradual increase of the British preference will enable manufacturers to adapt themselves to the change, nor would it embarrass the government in the matter of revenue. The surplus of receipts over expenditure has been large for several years back, last year reaching \$50,000,000. Granting our requests in full would entail a loss of revenue the first year of \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000, still leaving the government a handsome surplus. Not only would the government grant the people relief to that extent, but in addition the much larger amount that goes to the manufacturer by reason of the protection they enjoy.

Agricultural Products

"The crying need of Canada is increased production of agricultural products for export and cheaper living. You cannot increase farm production without decreasing the cost of production and providing competitive routes for export and wider markets.

"Continuing to tax the people to add to the government pay roll additional men to teach farmers how to farm and provide for other lavish expenditure of money will not do it. Canada spent hundreds of millions of dollars to provide waterways and other transportation facilities, yet it costs more to bring our grain to Liverpool now than ever before. We do not ask for favors, but merely for fair play. We make no request for expenditure of public money in the interest of the industry we represent; we do ask, however, that exploitation of farmers by transportation companies and manufacturers should cease and that artificial barriers to trade be removed. The policy of propping up and nourishing manufacturers at the expense of the rest of the people must be given up. The farmers and wage-earners, who have borne and are still bearing the heavy end of the burden, are not bond slaves, but Canadians of equal rights with those who profit by protective tariffs and restricted markets, and at whose behest the government permits this national wrong to continue."

UNION BANK REPORT

The report of the Union Bank of Canada presented at the annual meeting held at Winnipeg, December 17, was a record of progress and prosperity eminently satisfactory to the shareholders. The bank, with a paid up capital of \$5,000,000, has now a reserve fund of \$3,400,000. On November 29 there were notes of the bank in circulation amounting to \$6,287,179 and deposits amounted to \$64,595,288.19, of which \$45,557,212.01 was bearing interest. The net profits for the past year, after making the usual deductions, amounted to \$750,095.27, which is slightly over 15 per cent. of the paid up capital. The usual dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was paid, and a bonus of 1 per cent. will be paid on March 1 next. The sum of \$100,000 was added to the rest account, \$125,000 was reserved for depreciation in securities owned by the bank, \$50,000 was written off bank premises account, \$10,000 was placed to the officers' pension fund, and a balance of \$90,579.03 was carried forward, compared with \$75,483.75 brought forward

RAW FURS BEEF HIDES

Ship them to us, we pay as follows:
Frozen Beef Hides, per lb. 11c
Minks, No. 1, up to \$5.50
Weasels, No. 1 " \$1.00
Skunks, No. 1, " \$2.00
Red Fox, No. 1 " \$5.00
Wolfskins, No. 1 " \$5.00
Muskrats, No. 1- " 25c

Ship Furs by express, hides by freight

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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.

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We Tan Harness, Leather, Laces, Robes, Coats and Rugs, from your own Hides and Furs.

We Pay Top Prices for Hides and Furs in large or small quantities. Also Taxidermist Work

Heads and Birds mounted at original prices. Special Attention given to Mail orders. Write today for Catalog, Price List and Shipping Tags.

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MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by
ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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from the previous year. Thirty-one new branches have been opened during the year, two of which are in Alberta, ten in Saskatchewan and four in Manitoba. The bank now has 313 branches. At a meeting of the board of directors held after the annual meeting all the officers were re-elected as follows: Honorary president, Wm. Price; president, John Galt; vice-presidents, R. T. Riley and Geo. H. Thompson.

SASKATCHEWAN DIRECT LEGISLATION VOTE

John Morrison, of Yellow Grass, writes: "Your reports of the vote on Direct Legislation reports Yellow Grass, town and rural, 75 for, 69 against, whereas it was 69 for and 4 against."

The returns published in The Guide were unofficial and incomplete figures taken from the daily papers. When the official figures are announced they will be published in The Guide and other inaccuracies will then probably be found.

DIVIDE YOUR JOY

Grief can take care of itself; but to get full value of a joy you must have somebody to divide it with.—Mark Twain

Fighting for Freedom

Farmers of the West advance in their Struggle for a Square Deal 33,000 have lent us their support---Have you?

The West is being electrified. The organized farmers and The Guide are putting up a rare fight against the monopolists and the enemies of co-operation. This fact is giving new courage to the men who realize that every reform must come into existence amid struggle. Only by showing their ability to endure struggle and combat for existence can the Association and the Guide hope to win out. This battle of ours is a fight for the survival of the fittest.

It will not be an easy matter to secure legislation freeing the farmers of the West from the many different kinds of burdens and exactions which are placed upon them until every farmer realizes that this is his fight as well as ours. Last week, through their representatives, the organized farmers of Eastern and Western Canada presented their case so clearly and convincingly before the Government that their demands for justice could not be refuted.

Can we count on every shoulder
To "Equal Rights" great wheel?
Can we fan the fires that smolder
Till the flames of truth reveal
All our leaders growing bolder
In the strife of right 'gainst wrong?
Then the rank and file shall feel
Two hundred thousand strong.

Cheering thought for our reflection
In our fight against subjection
Comrades of our own selection
Two hundred thousand strong.

Attractive Clubbing Offers

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.

These are only a few of the features carried by the Weekly Free Press.

We have no hesitation in saying that those of our subscribers who take advantage of this offer when renewing their subscriptions will be assured a wealth of good reading.
Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

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. Artists, too, are at work under conditions ensuring the results which only the Western Home Monthly can produce along these lines. In fact, it would take a whole page to enumerate the many good points of this fine journal.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

The Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Free Press

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide Nor'-West Farmer

\$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

The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly Weekly Free Press Nor'-West Farmer

\$2.25 for one year

Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

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. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BUY YOUR FENCE NOW

Direct from Factory

Normal Prices will Resume

JANUARY 15TH

Fence prices are going up January 15th. Buy in advance of the rise. After January 15th we will have to go back to our regular prices, which will be two cents per rod higher, with the exception of our styles 5-40-0 and 7-48-0, which will be advanced one cent per rod. Every farmer in Canada has this opportunity. We are notifying you in plenty of time to send in orders—and we are the first fence company in Canada to advise our customers of an advance and give them a chance to obtain fence at the old prices.

This is in line with our policy of co-operation with our customers. We give them fence value. We give them prices below what they thought were possible. Because they have nothing to pay for but quality.

Our 1913 business has again broken all previous records. Sarnia Fence is today the best known fence in Canada.

Canadian farmers buy Sarnia Fence for their own use and recommend it to their neighbors every chance they have. The man who buys Sarnia Fence gets better fence—and he strikes a telling blow at the Fence Combine.

You doubtless know that the Combine has deliberately planned to force us from the field. But the enthusiasm and gratitude of the farmers toward us for lowering the price of high grade fence has kept us in business doing a bigger volume year by year. As long as we and the farmers work together, no moneyed Fence Trust can defeat us.

An order for Sarnia Fence is a protest against unfair, high prices and an indorsement of straightforward business methods—a big dollar's worth of fence for every dollar invested.

We want your order—for a bale or a carload. Remember that every rod of Sarnia Fence is guaranteed. Read—

GUARANTEE—If you find that the Sarnia Fence you buy is not of the best hard steel wire, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it to us. We will pay freight both ways and refund your money.

PRICES FOR ORDERS RECEIVED UP TO JANUARY 15TH, 1914

WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.	CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.					
	Price Less than Carload in Manitoba	Price Carload or Over in Manitoba	Price Less than Carload in Saskatchewan	Price Carload or Over in Saskatchewan	Price Less than Carload in Alberta	Price Carload or Over in Alberta
5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	21c	19c	23c	21c	25c	22c
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	24c	22c	27c	25c	29c	26c
7-26 HEAVY HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 16 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spaced 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6. Weight per rod, 10 lbs. Per rod, freight prepaid..... With 12 stays to the rod, deduct 3 cents per rod.	31c	29c	35c	31c	38c	34c
7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod, 8½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	27c	25c	31c	27c	33c	30c
7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	28c	26c	32c	28c	34c	31c
8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod, 10½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	33c	31c	37c	33c	40c	35c
8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 9. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	34c	32c	38c	34c	41c	36c
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	34c	32c	38c	34c	41c	36c
9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod, 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	37c	35c	42c	37c	45c	40c
10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod; all No. 9 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod, 13½ lbs. Per rod, freight prepaid.....	41c	39c	46c	41c	50c	44c
7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 30 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Per rod, freight prepaid.....	21c	19c	25c	22c	27c	24c
15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 Hard Steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....	41c	39c	46c	41c	49c	44c
WALK GATE. 3½x48. Freight paid.....	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.00
FARM GATE. 12x48. Freight paid.....	4.50	4.25	4.75	4.50	5.00	4.50
FARM GATE. 13x48. Freight paid.....	4.75	4.50	5.00	4.75	5.25	4.70
FARM GATE. 14x48. Freight paid.....	5.00	4.75	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.00
FARM GATE. 16x48. Freight paid.....	5.25	5.00	5.50	5.25	5.75	5.25
STAPLES GALVANIZED. 1½ in. Per box of 25 lbs. Freight paid.....	1.00	.90	1.10	.90	1.10	.90
BRACE WIRE. No. 9 Soft. Per coil of 25 lbs. Freight paid.....	1.00	.90	1.10	.90	1.10	.90
BARBED WIRE GALVANIZED. Two point. Per spool of 80 rods. Freight paid.....	3.10	2.75	3.30	2.80	3.40	2.80
STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price. Freight paid.....	8.75	8.00	9.00	8.75	9.00	8.25

Please Note—The first column of prices is for the fence and gates, freight paid in less than carloads in the Province of Manitoba. The second column, price in carloads to points in Province of Manitoba. 3rd column, price in less than carloads to points in Province of Saskatchewan. 4th column, price in carloads to points in Saskatchewan. 5th column, price in less than carloads in Province of Alberta. 6th column, price in carloads in Province of Alberta. These prices for shipment are based on lake and rail at opening of navigation 1914, but to get your fence at these special prices it will be necessary for us to have your order by January 15th. We prepay charges on shipments of 300 lbs. or over; at carload prices, on shipments of 24,000 lbs. or over. Remit by P. O. money order or draft.

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Dept. A, Sarnia, Ont.

Fence Put Up in 20, 30, 40 Rod Rolls Only

Tack this price list up in a conspicuous place that your neighbors may see it.
It is a protection against Combine prices.