

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



*The Man Who Made the West*

CHRISTMAS NUMBER, DECEMBER 10, 1913

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**TAYLOR PAYS MORE**

**TRAPPERS LET US PAY YOU MORE MONEY FOR FURS**

St. Louis is the largest fur market in America and the biggest buyers in the world gather here. F. C. Taylor & Co. is the largest house in St. Louis, receiving more furs from trappers than any other house in the world and our enormous collections are always sold at top prices, which enables us to pay you more.

**WE WILL TEACH YOU HOW TO TRAP**

Trapping is no hard work if your outfit is complete. You need a few good traps, the best bait and your spare time morning and night. Our big new Supply Catalog and Book on Trapping is ready and you can have a copy FREE if you write today. The book tells you when and where to trap, kind of traps and bait to use, how best to remove and prepare skins, etc.; also contains trapping laws of every state. Price lists, shipping tags, etc., also free. Get busy at once—big money in it. Write for book on trapping today.

**F. C. TAYLOR & CO., 595 Fur Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
AMERICA'S GREATEST FUR HOUSE



**WILD OAT SEPARATOR**

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich., & WINDSOR, Ont.  
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

**WM. H. EMERSON & SONS**  
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

Made in Three Sizes:  
5 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR  
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR  
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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

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

### General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	Each Insertion
16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.	
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

### Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY	Each Insertion
14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.	
One Inch	\$ 1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

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

### CLASSIFIED RATE

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

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Are You Buying Your Flour on the Echo Milling Co.'s Co-operative Plan?

Our Daily Capacity Exceeds 300 Barrels



Most local associations are. If yours is not, why not come in?

Co-operation means the greatest good to the greatest number, the profits divided where they belong—among the people who create them.

Our plan enables local associations to buy their flour and feed in car lots, at mill prices, thus saving both the jobber's and retailer's cost of handling and profit.

And this big saving on first cost is not the only economy effected.

These associations are getting the very best flour that modern methods, machinery and careful selection of wheat can produce—flour that makes the greatest number of loaves to the sack and is never disappointing in its quality.

If you could only visit our mill and see the care we give to the milling of Gold Drop, you would understand why Gold Drop is "the flour that is always good."

Send a post card today saying "Please send us your plan for co-operative buying."

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LIMITED  
MILLERS TO GRAIN GROWERS  
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Manito  
Sarnia  
Banwel  
German  
Dr. W  
Standar  
Winnipeg.  
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# Where to Buy

Important Information for Guide Readers

To enable our readers to get in closer touch with the advertisers we are again publishing this classified list. It has been corrected and revised up to date and contains, with the exception of classified ads. the names and addresses of all concerns who have patronized our advertising columns during the past six months. We believe all these concerns to be absolutely reliable, and have gone in a great many cases to considerable trouble and expense to convince ourselves. We will be pleased, however, to receive advice from anyone who may know anything to the contrary. A publication like The Guide, placing its subscription price at \$1.00 per year, must necessarily derive a large income from its advertising. In order to make the advertising a success we must have the support of every reader, and ask them when buying to give preference to those firms who use The Guide for advertising purposes. These advertisers are spending their money with us and are, therefore, helping along the farmers' cause and also to build up The Guide. Every time an advertiser increases the size of his ad. it means that our revenue increases and that we can give The Guide readers more for their money. What we want every reader to know and to feel personally is that the more they patronize Guide advertisers, the more the advertisers will patronize The Guide, and in the end the readers of our paper will benefit by getting a larger and vastly improved publication. Now, we think that you will surely find among the advertisers in this list several from whom you can purchase articles needed by you regularly. If such is the case, why not sit down right away and write a letter to each one of these concerns getting their prices and all other information desired by you, and if everything is satisfactory, then send them the order. We want to make this list so complete that you can purchase everything that you may wish through it. It has always been our aim to keep the advertising columns of The Guide absolutely clean. We accept no undesirable advertising. In fact we refuse many thousand dollars' worth of ads. on this account. Our object is to help the farmer, but we also ask him to help us in return. We are here to help you. Let us know your wants.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

- AUTOMOBILES**  
 Ford Motor Co., Walkerville, Ont.  
 Reo Motor Sales Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Maritime Motor Car Co., St. John, N.B.
- ALARM CLOCKS**  
 Big Ben. Any dealer.
- BOOKS**  
 W. H. Law, Toronto, Ont.
- BUILDERS' SUPPLIES, ETC. PAINTS, PLASTERS, CEMENTS, ETC.**  
 Beaver Lumber Co., Winnipeg.  
 Carbon Oil Works, Winnipeg.  
 Consumers' Lumber Co., 1116 Second Street East, Calgary, Alta.  
 F. J. C. Cox and Co., Winnipeg (Comfort Felt).  
 Martin-Senour Co., Ltd., 309 Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.  
 G. F. Stephens and Co., Winnipeg.  
 Standard Paint Co., Montreal.  
 McCollom Lumber Co., 11 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg.
- DEPARTMENTAL STORE**  
 T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.  
 Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg.  
 Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto.
- DENTISTS**  
 New Method Dental Parlors, Winnipeg.
- EDUCATIONAL**  
 Central Business College, Winnipeg.  
 Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.  
 Omar School of Trades and Arts, 483 Main Street, Winnipeg.  
 Success Business College, Winnipeg.  
 Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.  
 University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.  
 Winnipeg Business College, Corner Portage Ave. and Fort St., Winnipeg.
- FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES, GASOLINE ENGINES, BINDER TWINE, ETC.**  
 T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.  
 Bournival and Co., 333-337 Notre Dame East, Montreal.  
 Burrige Cooper Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Canadian Swensons, Lindsay, Ont.  
 Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon, Man.  
 De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Detroit Engine Works, 293 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 Dadds and Detwiler, c/o Leland Hotel, Winnipeg.  
 Eagle Mfg. Co., Dauphin, Man.  
 Wm. Eddie, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Emerson and Sons, Detroit, Mich.  
 Emerson Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.  
 Eureka Planter Co., Woodstock, Ont.  
 Farmers' Machine Co., Watrous, Sask.  
 Farmers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Goodell Co., Antrim, N.H.  
 Gregg Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Halbritte Steel Tank Co., Halorite, Sask.  
 Hawkey, H. E., Winnipeg.  
 International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Manitoba Engines, Ltd., Brandon, Man.  
 McDonald Threshing, Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.  
 D. Maxwell and Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.  
 W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Toronto.  
 Renfrew Machinery Co., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 H. Rustad, 325 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Sharples Separator Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Stevens Brush Cutter Co., Didsbury, Alta.  
 John Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Wm. Galloway Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Waterloo Mfg. Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.  
 Waterous Engine Works, Winnipeg.  
 Currie Mfg. Co., Lauder, Man.  
 Cushman Motor Works, 206 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.  
 Fisher-Ford Mfg. Co., 31 Queen Street W., Toronto, Ont.  
 Hackney Mfg. Co., 641 Prior Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Heider Mfg. Co., Carroll, Ia.  
 Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg.  
 Dominion Specialty Works, Winnipeg.
- FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE**  
 Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., Brandon, Man.  
 Cunnington and Campion, 595 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.  
 Dickerson and Co., 159 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg.  
 Laing Bros., 307 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.  
 Matthews Laing, James and Louise Streets, Winnipeg.  
 Pallesen, P., Central Creamery, Calgary.  
 Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Lusted Street, Winnipeg, Man.
- FENCE, GATES, ETC.**  
 Great West Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.  
 Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.  
 Sarnia Fence Co., Sarnia, Ont.  
 Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.
- FERTILIZERS**  
 German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, Ont.  
 Dr. Wm. S. Myers, New York, N.Y.  
 Standard Chemical, Iron and Zinc Co., Winnipeg.
- FIRE ARMS**  
 Remington Arms Union, Windsor, Ont.

- FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, LOANS, ETC.**  
 Anderson and Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.  
 Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.  
 Insurance Agencies Limited, Brandon, Man.  
 Imperial Bank of Canada, Winnipeg.  
 Occidental Fire Insurance Co., Wawanesa, Man.  
 Union Bank, Winnipeg.  
 Standard Trusts Co., Winnipeg.  
 Matthews, Wrightson Co., Winnipeg.
- FISH MARKET**  
 City Fish Market, Winnipeg.
- FRUITS**  
 Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ont., Ltd., Toronto.  
 Sunripe Fruit Co-operative Assn., Penticton, B.C.  
 United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Berwick, N.S.
- GOPHER POISONS**  
 Mickelson Shapiro Co., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 National Drug and Chemical Co., Montreal, Que.
- GRAIN AND ELEVATOR COMPANIES**  
 Blackburn and Mills, Winnipeg.  
 Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont.  
 Canada Grain Co., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, and Calgary, Alta.  
 P. Jansen Co., Winnipeg.  
 MacLennan Bros., Winnipeg.  
 N. M. Paterson and Co., Winnipeg.  
 Jas. Richardson and Sons, Winnipeg.  
 Square Deal Grain Co., 414 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.
- HARNESS**  
 E. F. Marshall, Langham, Sask.
- HIDES, WOOL, FURS, ETC.**  
 Brandon Tannery, Brandon, Man.  
 Jno. Hallam, Toronto, Ont.  
 Indian Curio Co., Winnipeg.  
 McMillan Fur and Wool Co., Winnipeg.  
 Frank Massin, Fort and Rosser, Brandon.  
 Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg.  
 Pierce Fur Co., Winnipeg.  
 Regina Tanning Works, Regina, Sask.  
 F. C. Taylor and Co., 595 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- HOUSE AND BARN EQUIPMENTS**  
 Beatty Bros., Brandon, Man.  
 Loudon Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.
- HORSE AND STOCK REMEDIES**  
 International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 The Mayer Co., Winnipeg.  
 Pratt Food Co., Toronto.  
 W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co., Winnipeg.  
 Canadian Stock Food Co., Calgary, Alta.
- HOTELS**  
 Seymour Hotel, Winnipeg, Man.
- JEWELERS**  
 Henry Birks, Winnipeg.  
 D. E. Dingwall Ltd., Winnipeg.  
 Porte and Markle, Winnipeg.  
 D. A. Reesor, Brandon, Man.  
 Rytis Bros. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

- LEGAL**  
 Bax Will Form Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Bonnar, Trueman and Hollands, Winnipeg.
- LIGHTING SYSTEMS**  
 Mantle Lamp Co., Winnipeg.  
 Acetylene Construction Co., Montreal, P.Q.  
 Lighting Systems, Ltd., Winnipeg.  
 General Sales Co., 272 Main St., Winnipeg.
- LIVE STOCK**  
 Alberta Live Stock Association, Calgary, Alta.  
 Caswell, R. W., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Chapman, J. A., Hayfield Station, Man.  
 Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.  
 Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.  
 Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.  
 Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.  
 Downie, Simon, and Son, Carstairs, Alta.  
 DeClow, W. L., Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
 De Vine, W. H., Calgary.  
 Ewens, Jas. M., Bethany, Man.  
 Glenlea Stock Farm, 706 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.  
 Gamley, A. D., Griswold, Man.  
 Graham, John, Carberry, Man.  
 Galbraith, Alex., Brandon, Man.  
 Hunter, W. W., Oids, Alta.  
 Herron, W. S., 1202 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.  
 Layzell and Durno, Calgary.  
 Lyall, C. F., Strome, Alta.  
 Laycock, Jos. H., Okotoks, Alta.  
 Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, A. W. Bell, secretary, Winnipeg.  
 Mayland, A. H., Calgary.  
 Michener Bros., Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta.  
 Miller, O. and O. C., No. 1 Farm, 1 mile west of Strathmore, Alta.  
 Moose Creek Farming Co., Carlyle, Sask.  
 McGregor, J. D., Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.  
 McGregor and Bowman, Forrester, Man.  
 McIver, K. and E., Virden, Man.  
 Mutch, A. and G., Lumsden, Sask.  
 Rawlinson, Tom, Innisfail, Alta.  
 Rutherford, J. H., Caledon East, Ont.  
 Reid, Allen, Forrest Station, Man.  
 Richards and Sons, J. J., Woodland Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta.  
 Robin Hood Kennels, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
 Rupp, Geo., Pioneer Stock Farm, Lampman, Sask.  
 Sharman, C. A. Julian, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.  
 Southern Alberta Land Co., Suffield, Alta.  
 Sutherland, W. C., Dunrobin Stock Farm, Saskatoon.  
 Sinton, Robt., Regina.  
 Saskatchewan Provincial Fair, Regina.  
 Vanstone and Rogers, Winnipeg and North Battleford, Sask.  
 Weber, M., Didsbury, Alta.  
 Wibray, T. L., Ashwood Stock Farm, New Norway, Alta.  
 W., W. A., Chilton, Alta.
- MAIL ORDER SPECIALTIES**  
 Moncrieff and Endress, Winnipeg, Man.
- MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALTIES**  
 General Acoustic Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Keeley Institute, Winnipeg.  
 Wilson Ear Drum Co., Louisville, Ky.

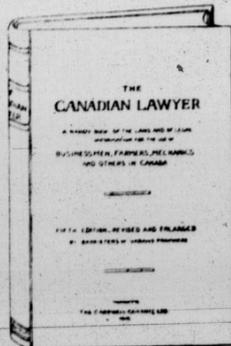
- MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS**  
 Catesbys, London, Eng.  
 Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., Winnipeg.  
 Barratts Boots, London, Eng.  
 The House of Pan, Winnipeg.  
 Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolens, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.  
 Canada Felt Lined Clog Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Holt, Renfrew Co., Winnipeg.  
 Home Comforts Co., 577 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.  
 Loudon Feather Co., Ltd., 71 Donald St., Winnipeg.  
 Woman's League Supply Co., 43 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.  
 Holeproof Hosiery Co., 345 Bond Street, London, Ont.
- METAL SHINGLES, SIDING, CULVERTS, TANKS, ETC.**  
 Alberta Culvert Co., Didsbury, Alta.  
 Clare and Brockest, Winnipeg.  
 Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.  
 Metallic Roofing Co., Toronto, Ont.  
 Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., Calgary, Alta.  
 Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co., St. Boniface, Man.
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
 Babson Bros., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Doherty Piano and Organ Co., Winnipeg.  
 Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.  
 Karn Morris Piano Co., Woodstock, Ont.  
 Sherlock Manning Piano Co., London, Ont.  
 Winnipeg Piano Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- OILS, GASOLINE, ETC.**  
 Imperial Oil Co., Winnipeg, Man.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**  
 Steele-Mitchell Co., Winnipeg.
- POULTRY SUPPLIES**  
 Alberta Incubator Co., Mankato, Minn.  
 Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.  
 Lee Mfg. Co., Pembroke, Ont.  
 Wisconsin Incubator Co., Racine, Wis.
- PREMIUMS**  
 Western Premium Co., Winnipeg.
- RAZORS**  
 Gillette Safety Razor Co., Montreal, P.Q.
- RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS, EXPRESS COMPANIES**  
 Allan Line, Winnipeg.  
 Dominion Express Co., Winnipeg.  
 Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg.  
 Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg.  
 Grand Trunk Railway Co., Winnipeg.  
 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Santa Fe Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.
- SEEDS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.**  
 Caldwell, John, Virden, Man.  
 Campbell Floral Co., Calgary.  
 Cluny Nurseries Co., Cluny, Alta.  
 Mitchell Nursery Co., A., Coaldale, Alta.  
 Reenie Co., Wm., Winnipeg.  
 Steele Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg.  
 Murray and Co., J. J., Edmonton.  
 Patmore Nursery Co., Brandon, Man.  
 Potter, A. E., and Co., Edmonton.  
 Garton Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man.  
 McKenzie, A. E., and Co., Brandon and Calgary.
- STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.**  
 Can. Malleable and Steel Range Co., Oshawa, Ont.  
 Clare and Brockest, Winnipeg.  
 McClary Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
- TAXIDERMISTS**  
 Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb.
- TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, FLOUR & HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES**  
 Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg.  
 Bovril Limited, Montreal, P.Q.  
 Canada Starch Co., Ltd., Montreal.  
 Echo Milling Co., Gladstone, Man.  
 Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg.  
 Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.  
 Swift Current Farmers' Milling and Elevator Co., Swift Current, Sask.  
 Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.  
 Winnipeg Co-operative Society, 350 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg.  
 Thum Co., O. and W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- TOBACCOS**  
 Rock City Tobacco Co., Quebec, P.Q.  
 E. G. Webb Cigar Co., 102 King Street.
- TRACTION ENGINES AND SEPARATORS**  
 Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.  
 British Canadian Agricultural Tractors, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co., Winnipeg.  
 Canadian Holt Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.  
 Hart Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.  
 International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Marshall Sons and Co., Saskatoon, Sask.  
 Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Winnipeg.  
 Pioneer Tractor Co., Calgary, Alta.
- WELL DRILLING MACHINERY**  
 Lisle Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Ia.  
 Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

# Just What You Want!

## Don't Read at Random---Make Your Reading Count

Build up a Library of your own. You can have a Library to be proud of---a series of remarkable books that tell in a broad, accurate way many facts you ought to know. You and your family may read these volumes with pleasure, and secure a liberal education at the same time

### The Canadian Lawyer



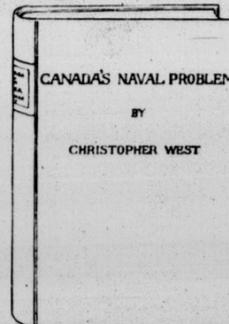
"Ignorance of the law excuses no man." That's law. You can't always "guess" the law. You may not have time to "study" law. Lawyers charge high fees, especially some of them. But you must know law!

This book tells in a simple, direct and plain manner "how the farmer can keep out of law suits." 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 of 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.

Price \$2.10 Post Paid to any address in Canada.

### Canada and Sea Power



Here is a book you'll surely want to read! For it shows what a Canadian navy can do and what it can not do. Every lover of his country should seek to get at this truth at whatever cost to national pride. At the present time new forces are gathering in international affairs and the suggestions and facts presented by the author, Christopher West, will surely lead the farmers of the West to a closer study and a better understanding of these forces. If either the Borden or Laurier Naval Policy is adopted it will mean an additional tax of \$25 per year on every farmer's family. Is this tax needed, or shall Canada devote her energy towards peace? That is a question you will be able to answer after reading this famous book.

Price 50 cents Post Paid to any address in Canada, or three copies for \$1.00.

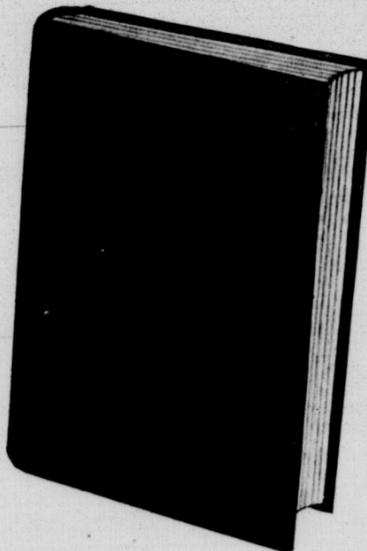
### Sixty Years of Protection In Canada

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.



### Farm Management

By G. F. Warren

Read this book and give yourself a greater opportunity to "make good" on the farm. Like the majority of farmers, you have a desire, born of ambition, to succeed in your work. If you are prepared, you have a far better opportunity to be successful than those who have the desire but not the preparation, and one of the essentials of a successful farmer is the ability to manage his farm properly. Good business management on any farm will bring you from \$100 to \$500 more profit per year. "Farm Management" will tell you how to lay out your work to the best advantage; how to save time, labor and machinery. It is the only book of its kind in existence. Every farmer faces the problem of how large a crop he should grow, and of keeping his crop yield up to the highest point. In Western Canada the fertilizer question in some parts is becoming a problem, and Mr. Warren deals with it from the business standpoint.

This book contains five hundred pages, splendidly illustrated and fully indexed, and is worth at least \$100 to any live farmer.

Costs only \$1.90, Post Paid to any address in Canada.

### How to Speak in Public

By Grenville Kleiser

In every walk of life, in every business, and in every profession, the big man is always he who can put his thoughts into words and address effectively a public meeting. The farmer who can do this has a decided advantage over his fellow men. In your spare hours the author will show you how to increase your self-confidence and enable you to get up on the spur of the moment and address your local Association, or your annual convention. In this crisis the organized farmers need a large number of able speakers to further the cause of truth and justice. Get this book and learn how to present in a concise and telling manner your thoughts on the vital questions of the day. "Course of Study" booklet will be given free with every copy.

Costs only \$1.40, Post Paid to any address in Canada.

BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN. 1913

Gentlemen:---Please send me the following books for which I enclose \$.....

Title .....	Price .....

YOUR NAME .....

POST OFFICE..... PROV:.....

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



Organization, Education  
Co-operation

A

# Christmas Greeting

¶ To the Stock Holders and Patrons of our Company, Guide Readers, Members of Grain Growers' Associations and others, we extend our wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous and Happy New Year



THE  
**GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. LIMITED

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# PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



## Free Land for Settlers

Alberta's natural resources are tremendous in variety and scope. Lands, timber, minerals and water powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for the economical advance of the country.

## Room for Millions

Alberta has the largest area of unbroken fertile land in the world under one government suitable for growing wheat and all kinds of cereals, free for homeseekers.

## Railroads and Telephones

Three Transcontinental Railroads are already built across the province, and are racing to the Pacific Coast. The Hudson Bay Railway connects with the Alberta systems and gives the province a new and shorter outlet to the East. In addition to these branch railroads extend throughout the province in every direction. Alberta was the first province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system, which now serves about 22,000 subscribers.

## Mixed Farming

The rapidly increasing transportation facilities of the province are promoting the development of mixed farming.

The farmers, particularly of the Central and Northern portions of our province, have their horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and dairy products as well as a surplus of grain. No country in the world surpasses Alberta's opportunities for mixed farming.

## Demonstration Farms

And free Provincial Schools of Agriculture are now available for settlers. These provide special opportunities for observing the best methods of farming operations and obtaining both technical and practical agricultural information.

## Horses

Alberta is the Kentucky of Canada, with regard to horse breeding.

Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cool water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal has become noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases.

Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches of Alberta.

High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world.

## Sheep

The fine herbage of the prairie proves to be excellent sheep feed. Several large flocks are run in various portions of the province, and have been giving most handsome returns.

As yet few farmers have added sheep to their program of mixed farming, but a profitable opening awaits them. Supplementary foods are easily provided by growing rape, turnips and winter rye.

## Swine

Hogs Without Corn. Thousands of ex-corn belt farmers in Alberta stand ready to answer the question: they have found that, although there is no plant that will produce more pounds of pork per bushel of grain, they have in Alberta cereals, which are more easily grown, and have a feeding value, pound for pound, almost equal to Indian corn and far surpassing it in the quality and flavor which they impart to meat.

They have learned that oats for growing pigs and barley for finishing purposes is a combination hard to beat, even in the corn belt.

For Full Information apply to

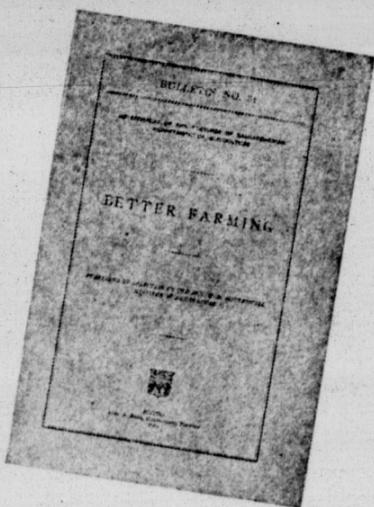
Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

# Winter Reading Matter

## FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

Will be supplied Free of Charge  
upon request by

The Department of Agriculture  
REGINA, SASK.



**"Methods of Soil Cultivation."** Gives directions regarding the best cultural practices for Saskatchewan, based on twenty-five years practical experience in the Province.  
**"Hints for Flax Growers."** Gives detailed information pertaining to the growing and marketing of flax in Saskatchewan.

**Grain Markets**

**"The Report of the Elevator Commission of 1910."**  
**"The Report of the Grain Markets' Commission of 1913."**  
**"Pioneer Problems."** Practical pointers regarding grain marketing and other topics.

**The Agricultural and General Development of the Province**

**"Hand Book on Saskatchewan."** An outline of the development of the province presented in concise and attractive form.  
**"Facts About Saskatchewan."** A booklet giving up-to-date statistics and general information regarding the province.  
**"Opportunities in Saskatchewan."** A booklet giving detailed information regarding agriculture and other industries in the province.  
The above are attractively prepared and would make appropriate souvenirs to send to friends in other lands.  
**"Public Service Monthly."** A monthly publication recording current events of provincial interest.

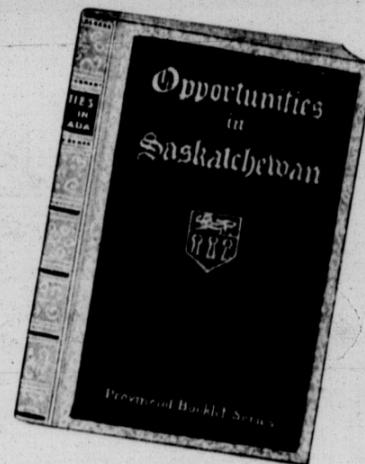
**Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture and its various branches**

**"The Annual Report of the Dairy Branch."**  
**"The Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch."**  
**"The Annual Report of the Weed and Seed Branch."**  
**"The Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor."**  
**"The Annual Report of the Game Branch."**  
**"The Annual Report of the Statistics Branch."**  
**"The Report of the Agricultural Credit Commission of 1913."**

**Legislation affecting Farmers, Threshermen, etc.**

**"The Horse Breeders' Act."**  
**"The Hail Insurance Act."**  
**"The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Companies' Act."**  
**"The Threshermen's Lien Act."**  
**"The Brand Act."**  
**"The Dairymen's Act."**  
**"The Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act."**

All of these publications are prepared expressly for the farmers of Saskatchewan. While the supply lasts they will be sent free of charge to Saskatchewan farmers applying for them. Mark on the list herewith the publication you wish to receive, detach the coupon at the dotted line and mail it to The Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.



**What are you Interested in. Live Stock** Then Send for:

**"Sheep In Saskatchewan."** A bulletin for beginners. This bulletin deals with the selection and purchase of a breeding flock and their treatment for a full year.  
**"The Live Stock Industry in Saskatchewan."** A bulletin giving up-to-date information regarding the present status of the live stock industry in Saskatchewan.  
**"Hog Cholera."** A bulletin setting forth the cause, symptoms, treatment and prevention of this insidious disease.  
**"Alfalfa in Saskatchewan."** Shows the value of this plant as a stock food and gives directions in regard to the growing of the crop, etc.

**Dairying and Poultry**

**"The Grading of Cream."** An outline of the advantages of the paying-for-quality system of purchasing cream.  
**"The Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm."** A short, but comprehensive treatise on practical dairy problems.  
**"Fleshing Chickens for Market."** A concise statement outlining up-to-date methods of preparing poultry for the best markets.

**Grain Growing**

**"Better Farming."** A practical treatise dealing with weed identification and control, seed selection, crop diseases and kindred topics.



**COUPON**

Department of Agriculture,  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
Please send to my address, without cost to me, the publications marked X on the following list:

- Sheep in Saskatchewan .....
- The Live Stock Industry in Saskatchewan .....
- Hog Cholera .....
- Alfalfa in Saskatchewan .....
- The Care of Milk and Cream on the Farm .....
- Fleshing Chickens for Market .....
- Better Farming .....
- Methods of Soil Cultivation .....
- Hints for Flax Growers .....
- Report of the Elevator Commission .....
- Report of the Grain Markets' Commission .....
- Pioneer Problems .....
- Hand Book on Saskatchewan .....
- Facts About Saskatchewan .....
- Opportunities in Saskatchewan .....
- Public Service Monthly .....
- Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture .....
- Annual Report of the Dairy Branch .....
- Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch .....
- Annual Report of the Weed and Seed Branch .....
- Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor .....
- Annual Report of the Game Branch .....
- Annual Report of the Statistics Branch .....
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- The Horse Breeders' Act .....
- The Hail Insurance Act .....
- The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's Act .....
- The Threshermen's Lien Act .....
- The Brand Act .....
- The Dairymen's Act .....
- The Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act .....

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Post Office .....

# British Columbia

## THE LAST BEST WEST



B.C. Orchard

-----  
 CANADA'S  
 MOST  
 PROGRESS-  
 IVE AND  
 PROSPEROUS  
 PROVINCE  
 -----



B.C. Fisheries

### STATISTICS OF GROWTH

Area: 253,010,000  
Acres

**Production, 1911**

Agriculture	\$21,641,928
Minerals	23,499,072
Timber	25,000,000
Fisheries	11,000,000
Manufactures	45,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$126,141,000

Population, 1912:  
450,000

**Production, 1912**

Agriculture	\$22,269,768
Minerals	32,440,800
Timber	28,750,000
Fisheries	13,677,125
Manufactures	45,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$142,137,693



B.C. Forest

### BRITISH COLUMBIA POSSESSES

Fertile Virgin Lands  
 Unlimited Natural Resources  
 Good Laws wisely administered  
 Free Udenominational Schools  
 A Progressive Railway Policy  
 Rapidly Growing Cities  
 Good Harbors  
 Good Public Works Administration

### BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFERS

Free pre-emptions of 160 acres of Government Land.  
 Unique opportunities for the Capitalist, Manufacturer, Farmer, Fruit Grower, Working man, Sportsman and Tourist.  
 A climate unexcelled.  
 Unrivalled scenic attractions.  
 British Columbia rivers and lakes are swarming with fish; its valleys, mountains and forests with big game and birds.

**B.C. FRUIT BEATS THE WORLD**

REVENUE, 1903: \$2,193,476      ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1913: \$10,326,085

*For full information regarding British Columbia, apply to—*

**THE SECRETARY, BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION  
 VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA**

# The Great Farmers' Grain Company of Saskatchewan

This great farmers' organization is owned by 13,156 Saskatchewan farmers, and is today operating 192 elevators. Remarkable success has attended the Company since it began business in July, 1911.

The rapidity of growth can best be conveyed by the following figures:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Subscribed Capital -	\$176,580	\$1,514,350	\$1,672,850
Number of Shareholders	8,962	11,490	13,156
Number of Elevators - -	46	137	192
Number of Bushels Handled - - -	3,250,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
Net Profits - - - -	\$52,461.50	\$167,926.86	For Four Months only

**We handle grain of all kinds, either by the wagon load at country points, by the carload on track, or by the carload on commission**

Any information regarding the Company will be gladly furnished if you drop a postal to the Organization Department, Regina.

For full particulars re Commission Department write to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, Bulman Building, Winnipeg.

**Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited**

HEAD OFFICE:

LEADER BUILDING, REGINA

The  
**"Dreadnoughts" of the Prairies**

NOT IN ANY COMBINE

**The "Marshall" British "Colonial" Tractors**

FOR PLOWING, THRESHING, HAULING, ROAD GRADING, Etc.

**BUILT LIKE A BATTLESHIP  
 RUNS LIKE A WATCH**

The "MARSHALL" Engineering Specialties are known in every corner of the earth, and known to be good, sound, and above all, Reliable. Send for our Illustrated Catalog.

**CUSTOMERS MAY RELY  
 UPON PROMPT SERVICE  
 AND CAREFUL ATTENTION**

**MADE IN 2 SIZES—  
 16 H.P. Draw Bar  
 30-35 Brake H.P. and  
 32 H.P. Draw Bar  
 60-70 Brake H.P.**

**ECONOMICAL  
 DURABLE  
 RELIABLE**

**GUARANTEED OF  
 FINEST MATERIAL AND  
 BEST WORKMANSHIP  
 WANT FEW REPAIRS**



This illustration represents a 32 H.P. Draw Bar and 60-70 Brake H.P. Class "F" Tractor with two travelling speeds.

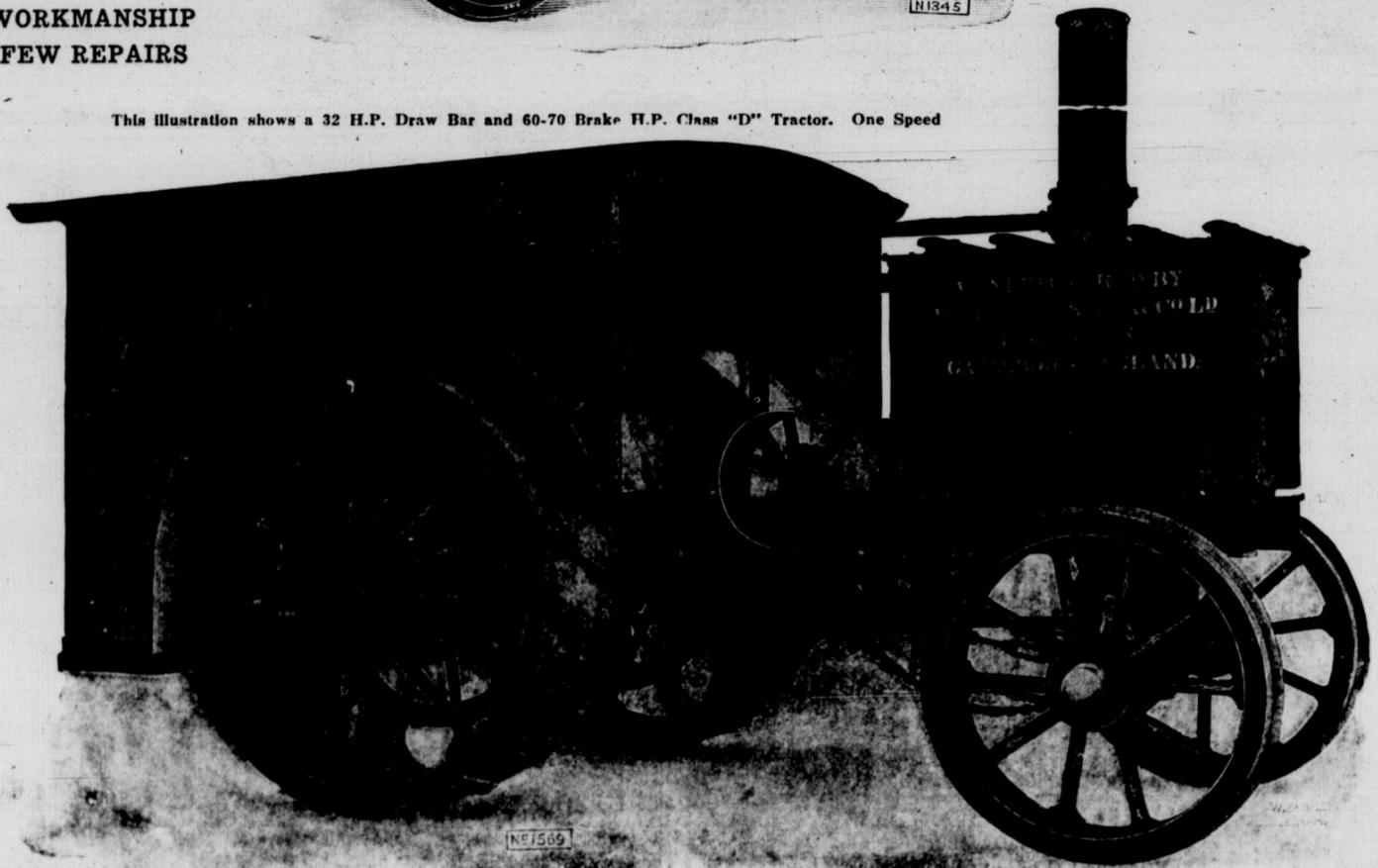
**HAVE STOCKS OF  
 TWO SIZES ON HAND**

**HAVE COMPLETE  
 LINE OF REPAIR PARTS**

**HAVE SKILLED  
 MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
 FROM WORKS IN  
 GAINSBORO, ENGLAND**

**REFERENCES TO  
 THOROUGHLY SATISFIED  
 USERS. HAVE MANY  
 TESTIMONIALS**

This illustration shows a 32 H.P. Draw Bar and 60-70 Brake H.P. Class "D" Tractor. One Speed



The "MARSHALL" Works at Gainsboro were established in 1848, and now employ over 5,000 men. Works cover 40 acres, and they have produced about 152,000 Engines, Boilers, Threshing Machines, etc.

Call and see our New Factory now being completed, Eleventh St. W., Saskatoon, site 500 ft. x 130 ft. This will be the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in Western Canada.

*Send for Illustrated Catalog with full description—and DO IT NOW!*

**Marshall, Sons & Co. (Canada) Limited, Engineers**

P. O. Box 1564

**SASKATOON, CANADA**

Telephone 3393

# A Christmas Gift

## That will Outlive Your Time

At this time when your natural desire to bring pleasure and happiness to the members of your family makes your first thought "What will I give them for Christmas?" you find your chief difficulty is to select something new---something useful---something that they will be sure to like for itself in addition to appreciating it for the spirit that prompts giving it.

A happy solution to your problem would be to give them a Stock Certificate in their own name for from one to forty paid-up shares in The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited. **Its certain steady increase in value and its yearly revenue-bearing qualities make it an altogether desirable gift.**

Think how the wife who has shared your ups and downs of fortune will appreciate the thoughtfulness that gives her something

which will yearly bring its welcome reminder of the occasion. To the boy or girl, think of the incentive it will be to thrift, one of the qualities that will help them most in their struggle in life.

Make this Christmas of 1913 a happy and memorable one for some member of your family by giving them a gift of such practical and perpetual value.

The guarantee of the value behind it shows here at a glance:

### Comparative Statement

	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**

The value of each share is \$30.00. Simply send your cheque for the necessary amount according to the number of shares required, with the full name and address (stating if a junior) of whoever you want the stock for.

The Certificate will be mailed to you promptly.

Get for yourself this Christmas the glow of satisfaction that never fails to come from doing something worth while for someone else.

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Winnipeg      Fort William      Vancouver      Calgary

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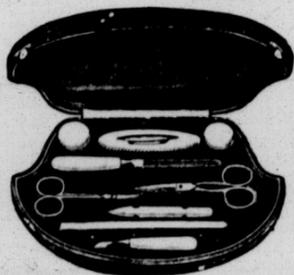
# EATON'S MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

SHOULD PLACE ORDERS EARLY

IT WILL be greatly to the advantage of mail order customers in Western Canada to place their orders for Christmas goods at once, thus ensuring the best selection, an early delivery and the safe arrival of presents at their destination. The lines illustrated on this page—toilet articles, watches and books—are merely suggestive of the many which Eaton's carry. Reference to our Fall and Winter Catalogue will reveal a host of suitable Christmas Gifts. The Eaton Catalogue in fact is crammed with Christmas suggestions. Here are some lines that would make nice presents:—

- |               |               |                |                 |               |             |                 |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Albums        | China         | Hair Brushes   | Linens          | Neckwear      | Shoes       | Thermos Bottles |
| Brushes       | Cut Glass     | Hair Ornaments | Mirrors         | Perfumes      | Silverware  | Ties            |
| Books         | Dumb Bells    | Handkerchiefs  | Moccasins       | Photo Frames  | Skates      | Tie Pins        |
| Bicycles      | Footballs     | Hosiery        | Morris Chairs   | Phonographs   | Sleighs     | Toilet Cases    |
| Boots         | Fountain Pens | Jabots         | Mouth Organs    | Pianos        | Slippers    | Towels          |
| Burnt Leather | Furs          | Jewelry        | Mufflers        | Pictures      | Snowshoes   | Toys            |
| Calendars     | Furniture     | Jewel Cases    | Musical Instru- | Rings         | Suit Cases  | Travelling Bags |
| Cameras       | Gloves        | Knives         | ments           | Safety Razors | Suspenders  | Umbrellas       |
| Candies       | Glove Boxes   | Lamps          |                 | Sewing Cases  | Sweaters    | Watches         |
| Clocks        | Guns          |                |                 | Shaving Sets  | Table Linen | Work Boxes      |

## Toilet Requisites Make Suitable Christmas Gifts



6W75.—Manicure Case, extra good value. Consisting of nine pieces, made from the very best quality steel with bone handles, in handsome plush-lined box of unique design. Price ..... **\$3.50**

Hundreds of toilet sets will make acceptable Christmas gifts this year. We have the finest stock and largest selection. A special feature is our toilet sets with solid back ebony-finished brushes. All lines are listed and illustrated in our Fall and Winter Catalogue.

There are toilet sets, manicure sets, mirrors, toilet sundries and perfumes in all styles, ranges and prices.

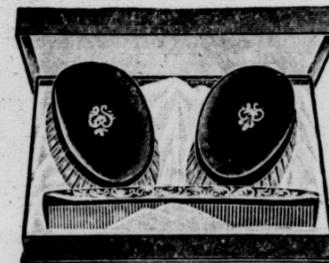
Toilet sets in varying styles run from 35c, 75c, and \$1.15 for brush and comb sets, to \$1.10, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$3.65, \$4.00, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$10.00 for more elaborate lines.

Manicure sets are shown in profusion at from 50c, for which we give a set consisting of manicure scissors, emery boards,

bone manicure stick, nail-file, padded nail buffer, powder and paste boxes, in neat padded case, to \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.50.

Solid ebony-backed military brushes are priced \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per pair; shaving sets at 50c, 65c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$5.00 and \$7.00; combined shaving set and military brushes, \$5.00; ebony hand mirrors, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.75.

See our Fall and Winter Catalogue for descriptions, prices and order numbers.



6W67.—Three-Piece Set. In neat hinged box, cloth-lined, heavy military comb fully mounted. Large brushes with ebony finished solid backs and 11 rows of good bristles. Price .... **\$1.25**

## EATON Watches Are Accurate

A WATCH AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

Certainly nothing is more appropriate as a Christmas gift than a watch—and in watches there is none that can surpass the Eaton in quality, durability and reasonable price.

It is now possible for anyone to have a thoroughly reliable watch at a very low price—a 15-jewelled Eaton movement in a gold-filled Fortune case.

This movement has 15 ruby jewels, solid nickel plates, patent lock regulator and exposed winding wheels, open face, screw back and front, and the balance wheels set flush with the movement, giving more protection to the balance stop, which is the most vital point of the watch.

The Price on this 15-jewelled Eaton movement, as above described, in Fortune gold-filled case, hand carved, engine turned or plain for monogram. **\$9.00**  
(Order No. 4W52)

The same movement, but in nickel case. **\$5.50**  
(Order No. 4W53)

This is but one of the many watches which we feature. For others, see the Eaton Fall and Winter Catalogue, where complete descriptions, illustrations and prices will be found.



## Most Popular Books For Christmas Presents

Books are ever welcome as Christmas gifts. We have a big selection of the latest and most popular works at the most reasonable prices:

### POPULAR REPRINT NOVELS

At 50 cents, cloth-bound, on good paper, and most of them illustrated, including—A Girl of the Limberlost, and At the Foot of the Rainbow, by Gene Stratton-Porter; The Dop Doctor, by Dehan; Lords of the North, by Laut; The Crossing, Winston Churchill; The Squaw Man, by Faversham; Torchy, by Ford; Freckles, by Porter; Graustark, by Geo. Barr McCutcheon; The Shuttle, by Burnett; Trail of the Lonesome Pine, by Fox; The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by Fox; The Master's Violin, by Reed; Lavender and Old Lace, by Reed; Shepherd of the Hills and the Calling of Dan Matthews, by Harold Bell Wright, and many others.

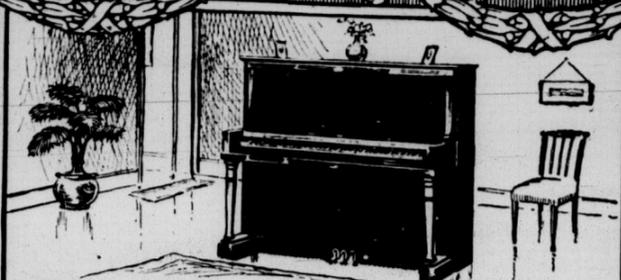
### OTHER BOOK VALUES

We also carry the latest copyrights:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 12W667 — The Winning of Barbara Worth, by Harold Bell Wright. Very popular. Price ..... <b>\$1.20</b> | 12W672 — Between Two Thieves, by Richard Dehan, author of Dop Doctor. Price ..... <b>\$1.20</b> |
| 12W668 — Happy Warrior, by E. S. Hutchison. Price .. <b>1.20</b>                                      | 12W673 — Upas Tree, by Florence L. Barclay. Price <b>1.20</b>                                   |
| 12W669 — Heart of the Hills, by John Fox. Price ..... <b>1.20</b>                                     | 12W674 — The Rosary, by Florence L. Barclay. Price <b>1.20</b>                                  |
| 12W670 — Amateur Gentleman, by Jeffrey Farnol. Price ..... <b>1.20</b>                                | 12W675 — The Following of the Star, by Florence L. Barclay. Price ..... <b>1.20</b>             |
| 12W671 — The Penalty, by Gouverneur Morris. Price .. <b>1.20</b>                                      | 12W676 — Through the Postern Gate, by Florence L. Barclay. Price ..... <b>1.20</b>              |
| See the Eaton Catalogue for descriptions, prices and order numbers.                                   | 12W677 — Common Law, by Robt. W. Chambers. Price <b>1.10</b>                                    |

THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

CL  
A choice lot of yo  
are all from pure  
GLEN



## DOMINION PIANO

**A ROYAL GIFT at Christmas**

*Satisfy Someone's Musical Longings*

One that will radiate enjoyment and good feeling for years and years to come, will be a Piano or Player Piano of the highest grade. If you choose a Dominion Piano you will buy an instrument 40 years Canada's favorite and known all round the world for matchless depth and clarity of tone, imperviousness to climate, and sterling strength of construction. Choose quietly in your own home like to own or give, from our big, free, illustrated catalogue. Write promptly — today.

**\$100 Easily Saved**  
We send your "Dominion" to you at a saving of \$100 or more, because we cut out many costly selling expenses, such as lavish city showrooms, costly "artists' testimonials," etc., etc., all of which the piano buyer must pay for. Yet we deal direct from the factory where we are not represented and

**Dominion Organ & Piano Co. Ltd.**  
Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player Pianos  
BOWMANVILLE - ONTARIO  
**GEO. H. RIFE** WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE  
362 SIXTH STREET, BRANDON

# RHEUMATISM

## THE TERROR OF MANKIND

**Successfully Driven from the System by Use of the Human Bake Oven**

Rheumatism is the terror of mankind. For centuries this torturing affliction has defied medical science, but at last the dread scourge has been conquered, restoring to complete health thousands of sufferers who had virtually abandoned all hope of even temporary relief.

Rheumatism and kindred ailments have been successfully driven from the system by the Human Bake Oven, such as is now in operation at the Edmonton Sanatorium, where numerous patients from various parts of Western Canada are now under treatment, with every reasonable promise of recovery.

The Edmonton Sanatorium has taken over the Cobbett residence, one of the best in the down town business district of Edmonton, and fitted it up with modern furniture and fixtures, including the Human Bake Oven, by the use of which the disease germs are literally baked out of the system.

The value of the Human Bake Oven treatment, which is endorsed by reputable medical practitioners in many parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, has been demonstrated beyond all doubt in ridding the system of diseases of parasitic and infective origin. It does its work thoroughly, and the cost of the treatments is reasonable. No man or woman suffering from disease due to bad blood and poor circulation can afford to continue being ill when such an agency is available.

The management of the Edmonton Sanatorium has hundreds of testimonials, given voluntarily by grateful patients, telling of the wonderful results accomplished by the Human Bake Oven treatment. The superintendent in charge has had wide and successful experience in treating rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout and other ailments; there are trained nurses in attendance for women and children.

Sufferers from rheumatism and kindred ailments are invited to write to the superintendent of the Edmonton Sanatorium for a free booklet describing the method and treatment, which will be mailed the day the inquiry is received. Visitors in the city are cordially invited to call at the Sanatorium. There is absolutely no charge for consultation.

Why continue to suffer from rheumatism and other diseases, due to bad blood and poor circulation, when permanent relief is at hand? It is easy to investigate the merits of the Human Bake Oven treatment without the cost of a penny or any obligation whatever on your part.

**The EDMONTON SANATORIUM**  
634 FOURTH STREET TEL. 1738

**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.**

### OUB OTTAWA LETTER

#### The Western Freight Rates Case

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Large issues of public policy are involved in the western freight rate case, which has again been engaging the attention of the Railway Commission. A great deal of time was spent in the discussion of technical details which are dry as dust to the general public. These discussions often veil issues which mean many dollars to the shippers of grain and other commodities; but in addition to these every now and then distinct questions of the relation of the railways to the development of the country break out of the maze of technicalities into the broad light of day.

One of these is the policy to be pursued in regard to the construction of new lines, which was discussed by the expert witness for the Dominion Government. This gentleman, J. P. Muller, an American rate expert, made a strong plea for the adoption of a policy of government control of future railway building.

#### Government Control Necessary

"Regulation of rates by the government," he said, "without adequate control of future development, is likely to lead to a duplication of mileage beyond immediate requirements of any particular region to the two-fold injury of the country; first, because the division of a certain volume of traffic sufficient only to be profitably handled by one, between two carriers, in order to be remunerative for both lines would make an inordinately high rate profit addition to cost inevitable, thereby taxing the public to a greater extent than necessary; second, unprofitable duplication of transportation facilities has a tendency to discourage construction of pioneer lines which are needed to open up virgin territory." The force of this second reason will be immediately appreciated in the West, where there is an abundance of territory which is yet without railway service of any kind. The first reason appears at first sight to be a contradiction of the customary doctrine—which experience has shown to be quite sound when properly interpreted—that absence of competition means high rates. But it is also pretty generally realized by this time that the competition between railways is decidedly limited. Railways are, in fact, a natural monopoly; and therefore an excess of tracks and other facilities in the long run merely lays on the shipper an extra burden to be borne. This is the logic which lies behind Mr. Muller's first reason, and it is logic which points the way to state ownership and operation of railways as the proper way to deal with a natural monopoly.

#### Illustrative Rates

Another large contribution which Mr. Muller made to the discussion of the western rate question was his presentation of a series of illustrative rates. His theory—which is the theory put forward by the Dominion counsel—is that railway rates should be based upon the cost of the service. He, therefore, analyzed the cost of service as performed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, reduced that cost to the basis of the cost of carrying one ton one mile; and then built up a series of rates on this basis. He specifically stated that these were not proposed rates; but their comparison with existing rates is nevertheless illuminating. He declined to "propose" any rates, because he had not sufficient data for the purpose. Before he would do that, he would want to have the C.P.R. accounts kept on the system used by him and to have reports on five years of such accounts.

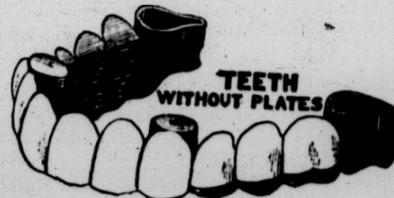
#### Large Reductions Possible

He presented his illustrative rates on two different rates of gross profit—this being the allowance for the payment of taxes and of interest on the investment. One series of rates was based on 50 per cent. gross profit, and the other on 66 2-3 per cent. Under both profits he figured out rates for the four Western Provinces for distances from 50 to 1,500 miles. In some instances Mr. Muller's illustrative rates were higher for short hauls; but on the average they were much lower. On a 50 per cent. profit basis the average reductions range from 27 to 44 per cent.;

Continued on Page 26



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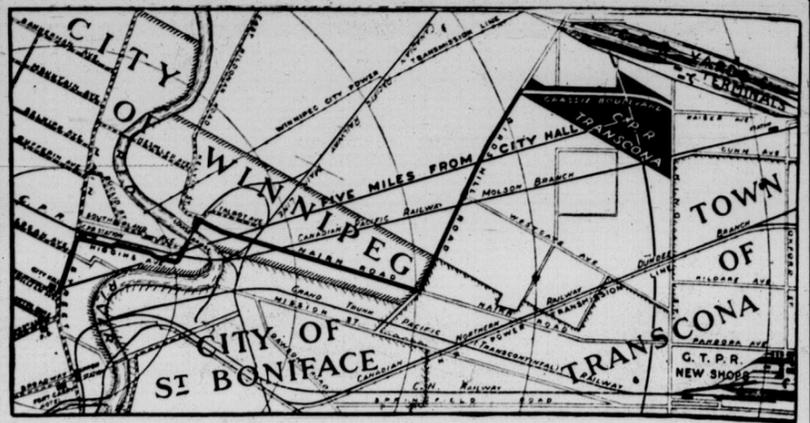
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THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE ABOVE KEY MAP ARE AS FOLLOWS: Our property is shown in black. The straight line between the City Hall and the centre of our property shows the distance to be exactly five miles. The irregular heavy black line connecting with Grassie Boulevard shows the shortest automobile road between the City Hall and the C.P.R. roundhouses. The dotted lines show the electric car routes in operation. The C.P.R., C.N.R., Grand Trunk Pacific and the transmission lines of the Winnipeg Electric Power and the C.N.R. are also shown. Study the map carefully, then write for latest illustrated folder to

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**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.

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Get our Prices before selling your Poultry. We buy it, alive or dressed. Coops for Shipping on request. We want dressed Hogs, Veal and all kinds of Vegetables PROMPT REMITTANCE MADE

**DICKERSON & CO., 159 Portage Avenue East**

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 10th, 1913

## CHRISTMAS DAY

Another year has rolled around and Christmas greetings are once more sounding in our ears. And who that hears the sound does not welcome it? Christmas this year will not seem like former ones to thousands of people in Western Canada who have come here within the past year or two from the old country, the United States and other lands. But even these can celebrate the day for what it has meant to them and for what it means to millions of homes throughout Christendom. Pity the man or woman to whose mind the word "Christmas" does not bring back a host of precious memories. And pity, whether they be found in crowded city or in lonely country, the children whom dire Poverty robs of all the sweets and consolations of Santa Claus and the merry season.

Why has Christmas gripped the hearts and thoughts of millions such as no other feast or holiday has ever done? Is it not because Christmas is the time for giving? Not the presents we give each other, so much, but the thought, the time, the planning to please, the unselfish effort to make others happy. On that first Christmas morn more than nineteen hundred years ago God gave to earth the best He had. Christmas should mean the same today. We can give the best we have, ourselves, to the noble service of making others happier. It takes more than mere presents or money to do that. Kindness, thoughtfulness, a helping hand, sympathy, and encouragement—these are the greater gifts, harder to bestow in reality, but infinitely more needed and appreciated. To get the most out of Christmas one must find the secret of joy in this kind of giving. What a happy change to drop for a day the constant grind of getting, getting, getting, and try giving! No wonder everybody looks more cheerful and feels more human on Christmas Day. It is simply because practically everybody is co-operating to make everybody else happy that makes this day the gladdest of the year. And instead of losing anything by this unselfish activity, the harder you work to help and gladden others the more you yourself get in solid satisfaction, in the esteem of others, the approval of your own heart, and the development of character. If this line of conduct is so satisfactory on Christmas Day, why drop it, and, for the other 364 days of the year, go back to our narrow self-centred grubbing for a living? Society will some day be organized co-operatively and people will lead happier, healthier, more efficient lives because they will work "all for each and each for all." They will regard that as the only sane, natural and Christian way for brothers to live all the year round, while we as yet put it in practice only once a year, on Christmas Day.

## CANADA LOSING CITIZENS

Right Hon. R. L. Borden, speaking in the House of Commons, on May 1, 1911, drew attention to the fact that in the year ending June 30, 1910, no less than 94,496 persons left Canada to take up their permanent residence in the United States. At that time the country was in the throes of the reciprocity controversy and this somewhat surprising statement passed almost unnoticed. Recently, however, reference has again been made to the volume of emigration which is passing from Canada to the United States, and on another page in this issue we publish an article giving up-to-date statistics in connection with the movement of population both from Canada to the States and from the States to Canada. According to the reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration stationed at Montreal, the flow of

emigration from Canada to the United States has increased very considerably since Mr. Borden called the attention of the late government to the matter. That report shows that while 94,496 persons left Canada to become permanent residents in the United States in the year ending on June 30, 1910, the number in the following twelve months was 105,512, and during the last fiscal year it swelled to 143,578. Immigration from the United States to Canada has also increased and in the last three years the numbers of people coming to this country from the United States have been 119,753, 143,251 and 139,009 respectively. That there should be a large immigration to Canada from the United States is only natural. Canada is a comparatively new country, rich in natural resources, with fertile soil and immense areas of undeveloped land, and while settlers are coming from Europe by hundreds of thousands every year, it would be surprising, indeed, if the enterprising people of the republic lying alongside our southern border did not join in the invasion. In Canada Americans can purchase land more cheaply and raise larger crops than in their own north-west, while our rapidly growing towns offer abundant opportunity to their young business and professional men. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a large immigration from the United States to Canada, and while the United States authorities are exerting themselves to keep their people at home, they recognize, nevertheless, that the movement from the American northwest to Canada is only a continuation of the movement of population from the older settled portions of the United States to Minnesota, the Dakotas and other northwestern states. A large movement from Canada to the States, however, is a totally different thing. It is not natural, and we doubt if any precedent can be found for such a condition, that there should be a large migration from a new country, richly endowed by nature, a country possessing wide areas of fertile virgin soil, and which proves its agricultural capabilities anew at every international exposition, to an older, more settled country with less natural advantages and where the best opportunities are already taken up. The United States immigration authorities declare that 143,578 persons, residents of Canada, left this country to settle permanently in the United States in the year ending June 30 last. If that be untrue it is the duty of the Canadian government to make a denial and furnish the most complete proof. If it be true, then a most serious condition is disclosed. If there is a large migration of Canadians, European immigrants and former Americans from Canada to the States we should know why they are discontented with their Canadian homes. Canada is all right, the best country under the sun. But economic and industrial conditions brought about by grasping interests which have influenced legislation and secured for themselves Special Privileges to exploit the people are not all right. Is it possible that the greed of the Canadian plutocracy, and the misused power of the Triple Alliance is driving the Canadian people to seek relief in the United States?

In this issue on Page 2a we publish an alphabetical list of those advertisers who patronize The Grain Growers' Guide. In other words, it is a list of those firms whose goods are displayed in the advertising pages of The Guide. We hope that our readers, when making their purchases, will look over this list as well as over our Classified Advertisements on page 38, and transact as much

of their business as possible with those advertisers who display their goods in The Guide, and thus help to build up and strengthen the farmers' paper.

## THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

Ballots marked by our readers in The Guide Referendum are now coming in by every mail. There are still a great many of our readers, however, who have not yet recorded their votes. There is still time and every reader of The Guide should mark his or her ballot and so make the Referendum a true expression of the stand of the organized farmers and their wives and daughters on the leading issues of the day. The ballots, one for women and another for men, were printed in The Guide of December 3, and will not be published again.

## THE GRAIN CO. AND CO-OPERATION

At the recent annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. one of the most important matters discussed by the shareholders was that of adopting co-operative methods in the distribution of profits. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is a co-operative concern to the extent that the company was established and is controlled by the farmers whose grain it handles and to whom it sells flour, coal, apples and other products, but up to the present it has not adopted the principle which is one of the fundamentals of the great co-operative societies of Great Britain, namely, the payment of a fixed rate of interest on capital and the distribution of further profits on the basis of the amount of patronage given. It is recognized by many shareholders, and, we believe, by the members of the board of directors, that the distribution of profits on this plan would be for the good of the company, and when the Dominion charter was secured in 1911 a clause was inserted which permits the company, after paying 8 per cent. on capital, to dispose of the remaining profits on the co-operative plan. The profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., it must be recognized, are made out of the business given the company by the farmers. The company charges the same commissions and the same storage charges as other companies, and one of the chief differences between the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and private grain firms is that the profits on the former go back to 14,000 farmers in Western Canada, whereas those made by the latter go into the pockets of a few large capitalists. Consequently, the more business a man does with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., the more he contributes to the profits which are made. Some farmers ship all their grain to the company; others, though shareholders, give all their business to one of the concerns whose profits go to the big grain men. It seems only fair that those who support the company with their business should receive a bigger share of the proceeds than those who merely invest their capital because of the attractive rate of dividend and who do nothing to contribute to the success of the company. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum is surely sufficient remuneration for the investment of capital and the company's charter will not permit the co-operative distribution of dividends until this amount has been paid on capital. The difficulty, however, lies in working out a practical and equitable basis for the distribution of profits according to patronage. One man ships the company a car of wheat to be sold on commission and the company, for selling this grain, receives one cent a bushel, or, say, \$10 per car. Another man uses the company's interior elevator and pays 1 3/4 cents a bushel for handling and storage, in addition to the commission. Yet another



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sells his grain by the wagon load, and the company may, according to the fluctuations of the market either make or lose on street grain. Yet another sells on track, and again the profits vary. The company also operates a terminal elevator, a flour mill, and a cleaning and sacking elevator, and deals in coal and other commodities. The difficulty is to evolve a plan under which profits can be fairly divided among all these different classes of patrons and which will not require a very costly and laborious system of accounting. The shareholders, appreciating the difficulties, instructed the board of directors to consider and investigate the question and report at the next annual meeting, and also to take into consideration the question of entering much more extensively than at present, into the supply of farm necessities to shareholders on the co-operative plan. This question of how the Grain Growers' Grain Co. can best adopt true co-operative principles in their entirety should be the subject of discussion by the organized farmers throughout the country during the coming winter, and then the board of directors will be assured of plenty of suggestions to assist them in evolving their scheme.

### THE TOLL OF THE OCEAN COMBINE

A few days ago the Dominion Millers' Association met the Dominion Government and urged that steps be taken to have ocean freight rates between Canada and Great Britain reduced, particularly those on flour. The Millers' Association laid before the Government the freight charges on grain and flour between New York and London and Glasgow for the past six years. These figures are the same as were presented to Parliament by the Hon. Arthur Meighen when he addressed the House on this subject last Spring. The New York-Liverpool figures are as follows:

Year.	Flour.	Grain.
1907 . . . . .	8.37	6.08
1908 . . . . .	7.8	5.46
1909 . . . . .	7.20	5.63
1910 . . . . .	8.	5.06
1911 . . . . .	9.08	6.99
Average . . . . .	8.09	5.84
1912 . . . . .	16.	12.75
Increase . . . . .	7.91	6.91

It will be seen that in 1912 freight rates on both wheat and flour suddenly jumped to more than double the average rate that had been prevailing for the previous five years. In 1910 the average rate on wheat from New York to Liverpool was 5.06 cents per hundred weight, or 3.03 cents per bushel, but in 1912 this rate had jumped to 12.75 cents per hundred weight or 7.65 cents per bushel. That is, in two years the freight on wheat from New York to Liverpool was raised from 3 cents per bushel to 7½ cents per bushel, the increase being 4½ cents per bushel, making \$45.00 on a 60,000 pound car of wheat, or \$60.00 on an 80,000 pound car. Figures are quoted from American ports because they are not easily secured from Canadian ports, but the Canadian rates are much the same. If it now requires \$45.00 to \$60.00 more to have a carload of wheat carried across the Atlantic than it did two years ago, it must be apparent to everyone that the farmers in Western Canada are receiving \$45.00 to \$60.00 per car less than they would be receiving, because of these high freight rates. In our last issue we explained the reason why the freight rates were increased and pointed out that it was due to the organization of the North Atlantic Shipping Conference, or what is better known as the Shipping Combine, which includes all the big steamship lines on the North Atlantic. The rates on flour have also been enormously increased and the Millers' Association protested vigorously, as it greatly handicapped their business and has

already greatly reduced their export trade. This is one place where the millers and farmers can well afford to work together for mutual protection.

The Shipping Combine is particularly powerful because it is at present beyond the reach of any existing laws. Not only have the freight rates on wheat and flour been doubled, but it is stated by those who should know that the freight rates on British imports into Canada have been increased from 50 to 100 per cent. during the past two years. This huge increase in freight charges, of course, will largely nullify any benefits which might come from the tariff preference which Canada gives on British imports. It seems of very little benefit to spend a great deal of time and money in a fight to secure lower freight rates on Canadian railways, while the steamship end of the same railway companies are doubling ocean freights. It has taken the Railway Commission practically two years in the present investigation of railway freight rates, and as yet they have accomplished nothing, though the railway freight situation is fully in their hands. What then is the likelihood of any relief by legislation from the toll of this outlaw shipping combine? The British Government will be very loth to join in any move that will be considered hostile by the big shipping interests, because they are more firmly entrenched in Great Britain than in any country in the world, and exercise a very powerful influence in British political and financial circles. The Canadian Parliament could do nothing in the way of regulation of ocean freights, because, if onerous restrictions were placed upon the Canadian steamship companies they would immediately transfer to American ports, and pursue their way unmolested. The remedy urged upon the Government by the Millers' Association was the establishment of a line of freight steamers owned and operated by the Canadian Government. The cost of such a line, it was pointed out, would not exceed 20 per cent. of the estimated cost of enlarging the Welland Canal, while the investment would prove a profitable one, as is shown by the experience of all ocean steamship companies. At 4½ cents per bushel loss to the western farmers on their wheat in one year the aggregate would be about \$9,000,000, for although only a portion of the 200,000,000 bushel crop was exported, yet the export price regulates the home price. For less than \$9,000,000 the Canadian Government could establish a publicly owned line of steamships, which would form a complete and perfect regulator for the Shipping Combine, and if the Government can provide relief in no other way for the consumers and producers of Canada, then Government ownership and operation of steamship lines must be the remedy.

### THE SURTAX PROPOSALS

The taxation of unimproved land values, we believe, is the best and only just method of raising public revenues. Before this system can be established for federal purposes, however, a vast deal of educational work must be accomplished, Protection must be swept away, and Special Privilege in many forms must be dethroned. In the meantime those who recognize the evil of large areas of land being withheld from use are endeavoring to devise means of getting at the speculator immediately by some direct method, which can be adopted by the municipalities or the provinces. Probably the best method that has so far been suggested is the Surtax, under which the owner of vacant land is required to pay to the municipality a tax of so much per quarter section in addition to the taxes paid on cultivated land. In The Guide Referendum is the following question:

"5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter section upon all vacant farm lands?"

There can be no question that such a surtax would be to the advantage of the bona-

fide farmer. It would reduce his taxes while it increased those of the speculator. The latter, naturally, would object, but we submit he would have no right to complain. The speculator's land is being increased in value by the settlement and industry of the surrounding farmers. The farmer who wishes to increase his holding is held up by the speculator and compelled to pay for the increase in value which he himself has helped to create. The speculators' land is a breeding ground for gophers and a frequent cause of damage by prairie fire. He does nothing for the benefit of the district, but he reaps an advantage from every step of its progress. He can well afford, out of the increase in value, to pay additional taxation.

### BRIBERY OF RAILWAYMEN

A move in the right direction was made recently when a C.P.R. conductor and two brakemen were punished for accepting bribes from farmers to supply cars at Revenue, Sask. This practice has been entirely too common if reports are to be believed. We have had reports to the effect that in times of car shortage during the past few years hundreds of farmers have bribed railway employees to give them cars out of their turn. It was undoubtedly straight graft on the part of the railway employees, and they deserve to be punished. The railway management will not uphold such action by their employees. But what about the farmers who gave these bribes in order to get cars which by right belonged to other farmers? One of the chief difficulties in stopping this practice has been that the farmers do not enter complaints and bear the responsibility of having their own name connected with it. We can quite understand that a farmer who would thus take a mean advantage of his fellow farmers, and at the same time corrupt a railway official, would not be anxious to have his share in the transaction known. Should the farmers who give the bribes also be punished, or should they be encouraged and other farmers also encouraged to follow their example? Or should the car order book be protected and all farmers given their cars in proper order? Has a farmer who thus secures a special privilege by bribery any ground for complaint against any other branch of special privilege and corruption?

We feel justified in calling special attention to the advertisement of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, on page 5 of this issue. The Department of Agriculture is taking a very progressive step in thus making an effort to place its publications in the hands of the farmers in the province. We believe that the other departments of Agriculture in Canada should also make an effort to put their publications into the hands of the farmers. There is a tremendous amount of information of the greatest value published by the various Departments of our Provincial and Federal Governments, and much good work can be done by advertising these for free distribution. We hope the farmers of Saskatchewan will avail themselves of this opportunity to get valuable information without cost to themselves. Education must be carried to the people or most of them will not get it.

We wish to make an investigation into the lumber question, particularly the prices which farmers are paying to their local lumber dealers, as we believe that arrangements can be made to have lumber supplied at greatly reduced prices. No doubt thousands of farmers have detailed, receipted invoices from their local lumber dealers showing the prices they are paying for different kinds of lumber. We will be glad if any of our readers who have this information will send it to us at once. We will return any invoices or other documents that are sent to us, after we have used them.

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# The Prairie Flower Garden

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, Man.

President of Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association

There is something very attractive about the title of this article. It suggests a combination of the wild with the cultivated. Those of us who know the real wild prairie know that it is indeed a garden itself, which has given to the garden of the older countries such lovely additions as the evening primrose, the many types of purple aster, which in England is called the Michaelmas daisy, and the gay sunflowers. But the cultivated garden in its turn has much to give to the prairie homes; and it is because so few people realize the delight of having a proper flower garden about the home that I am asked to write for the readers of this Christmas Number a practical talk on the Prairie Garden of Flowers. To be practical one must know how to dig, to hoe, to rake; yes, one must also understand that such a garden must not be too elaborate. It is, also, one thing to know all about gardening in Ontario, Quebec, the British Isles, France, Italy, Germany, Austria or Russia, as many of our settlers do know, but quite another thing to be up to the little ways of our dry, windy western climate. It always seems to me a pity that generation after generation of new settlers should have to work out for themselves such problems as the right kind of plants to use, or the right kind of trees to plant, when for a single dollar a year they can acquire the information in the printed publications of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, whose secretary is Prof. F. W. Brodrick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in Winnipeg. To old country folk western conditions are a little strange and unexpected, however well posted they may be on the principles of gardening. Probably they will hardly believe you if you tell them that pansies raised from seed sown in boxes in March will bloom in July; and generally they want to plant trees in the fall just as they used to do "at home."

### Practical Advisers

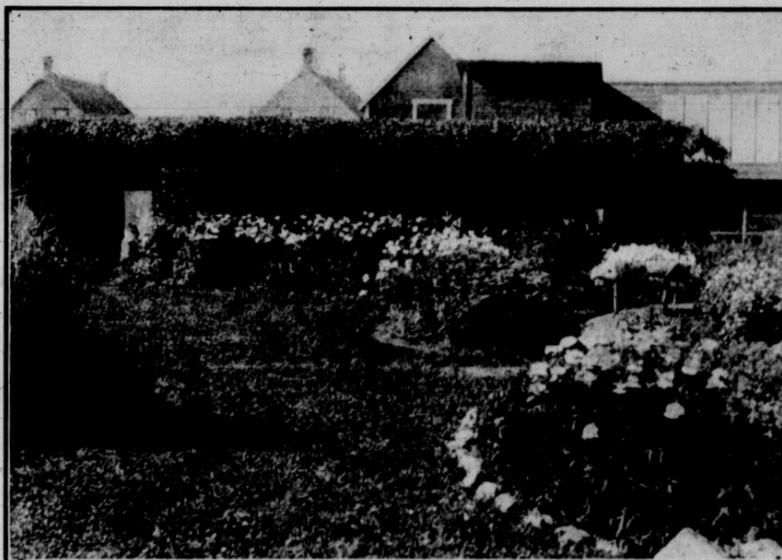
I would, therefore, recommend newcomers in particular, but also many quite old-timers, to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest all the gardening information they can acquire from men like Angus McKay, A. P. Stevenson, Norman Ross, D. W. Buchanan, Rev. Dr. Baird, S. Larcombe, R. Patmore, T. Jackson, P. Middleton, A. M. High, J. J. Ring, G. W. Batho, J. J. Golden, J. Birch and many others who have had the right kind of experience in one branch or another of gardening. It is a pleasure to offer some of my own practical experience to readers of these lines as one who has worked in his own garden of flowers with his own hands for the past eleven years in Pilot Mound. I also happen to be one of the very few western horticulturists who have had the honor of representing Western Canada at the annual convention of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society held each December in Minneapolis. This society, of which I am a life member, is a good one to belong to as it publishes a monthly Horticultural Journal. If our Manitoba Society had one-tenth of the support given by the Minnesota government to the Minnesota Society, we, too, would be able to carry on a powerful mission of instruction to all western settlers. With this preliminary statement I will now venture to treat plainly and clearly the practical points required of those who who have a prairie flower garden, always remembering that such a wide subject can only be handled in a rather sketchy fashion here.

**Climate and Protection**—At this latitude our gardening

"From the time of Adam the best of men have been gardeners"

season begins about May 1, as a rule, and closes sooner or later in October. I calculate we get about six months of flowers in the open garden. During the first and the last months the flowers are but a select few, but during the middle four months we have an abundance of splendid bloom. Of course the climate is the great governing influence and

But if you have no natural or planted bluff what can you do? Well, your garden will have to be only a small patch, protected by, say, a row of sunflowers sown on the windy side, inside of which you can plant plenty of summer cypress. Of course, it would be quite easy to use every third row in your vegetable garden for flowers such as mignonette, Cali-



DR. SPEECHLY'S GARDEN AT PILOT MOUND  
Looking South. Note the clipped hedge of Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*)

from October to May no gardening is possible, as everything is frozen up; but between May 15 and September 15 our worst enemy is wind, especially the fierce, sweeping nor'wester, which racks and slams everything to pieces; nothing breaks and blackens our flowering plants so badly as wind. Therefore, in choosing where you will place your garden you must provide protection from wind.

fornia poppy, Shirley poppies, pinks or sweet alyssum. But these are only make-shifts. A really good flower garden, one that the whole home will love and that the neighbors will come to see, must have the solid protection of trees as the main shelter on the north and west sides; while on the south and east sides well-grown hedges of caragana, lilac, Tartarian honeysuckle, or Manitoba



ANOTHER VIEW OF DR. SPEECHLY'S GARDEN

maple will prove of great value, not only against wind and dust but against untimely frosts. These should be kept well clipped, so as not to exceed four feet in height. You see you want the sun in the morning, so it is best to keep the south and east sides fairly open. Sometimes the farm buildings take a share in giving protection, but buildings will often create air whirlpools for the big winds. One part of my apparently sheltered garden invariably suffers from the swirl and plunge of heavy winds over our kitchen roof, making hay of nasturtiums and larkspurs, or any flower that is either tender or tall. No trees are the best protection always, especially if double-rowed bluffs are planted. It would require a whole article on tree planting to tell you how to lay out a bluff, so I must not say more on this very interesting topic.

### Arranging the Flower Beds

It is taken for granted that the piece of land you propose to make into a flower-garden is of the best type, possibly adjoining your vegetable garden. The lawn is the starting point of most flower-gardens, especially as green grass makes a good contrast to any arrangement of flower-beds. I will suppose that you have a lawn. You can do one of two things. You can surround the four sides of your lawn with either mixed borders of annuals and perennials, or beds reserved for annuals only; or you can cut various-shaped beds out of the lawn and occupy the cultivated spaces with your flowers. The first plan is in the best taste, probably, especially if you curve the borders and do not plan them on the square. Now, how about the beds? Our black prairie humus is such good stuff for flowers that it needs no manure for a year or two, unless it be where you intend to plant perennials. If this be the case, it is well to trench that part deeply, say to two feet, half fill the trench with well-rotted stable manure, stamp it in, and fill up with good black soil. The main general requirement for your flower-garden is thorough opening up of the soil down to sub-soil. It is this digging thoroughly that pays in the long run and in dry years. After digging let the soil rest for a few days and then work the surface thoroughly with a rake until the upper three inches are well pulverized and freed from all those weed-roots and wild-rose stems which have escaped your digging operations. I favor burying about six inches deep all stones not larger than the palm of your hand, in order to give the roots of your plants cool, damp spots below the dust mulch. Thus, you see, good gardening demands deep cultivation, careful conservation of moisture by the surface mulch, and uncompromising destruction of weeds. In addition the proper manuring of the soil, as it is required, with well-rotted stable manure, and sometimes, in heavy soils, the addition of sand or wood-ashes are further on in time found to be necessary. "Dear me," you say, "we might be wanting to grow wheat!" Precisely! That is exactly what good gardening teaches both young and old. I regard weeding as very important, because weeds rob your plants of room, air-space, water and light. So weed in the fall as well as in the spring; weed early and weed late. Weeding also teaches you to recognize cultivated seedlings, quite a hard job till you learn how. Now comes the question which usually perplexes the beginner. **What to Grow**—What shall I plant? Most plants can be grown from seed. Annuals

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# The Farm Girls' Strike

By Francis M. Beynon

While writers and lecturers are pleading with the farmer's daughter to stay on the land and deploring the exodus of these young people from the farming communities, more sensible people are facing the fact that there is something wrong with the farm from the girl's point of view or she wouldn't be so ready to migrate.

In the first place not all girls born on the farm should stay there any more than all city bred girls should continue to be urban dwellers. It is a waste of good material to try to hold to her place in the country the girl who has a perfect genius for secretarial work or the conduct of great business departments. But this accounts for only a small proportion of the hundreds of girls who annually migrate from the farms to the small towns and cities where they become more or less efficient dressmakers, milliners and clerks.

One of the causes of this discontent of women with rural life is that up to the time of going to press, the farming world has been a man's world. The well-to-do farmer supplies himself with every known convenience for saving labor. The first sign of prosperity in a district is the erection of good barns and convenient outbuildings generally. The writer, who has lived in rural communities for many years, cannot think of a single instance where this growing prosperity was first evidenced in the erection of a convenient, well-equipped kitchen. The farmer will tell you that he must have good barns for the preservation of his stock. What about the preservation of his wife?

In all fairness to the men on the farms it must be said that to a certain extent this is the women's fault. They have often not asked for anything better, but the purpose of this article is to point out the conditions that are driving the girls away from the farms, not to explain the origin of those conditions.

## Drudgery and Inconvenience

Undoubtedly one of these conditions is the drudgery of farm work due to the inconvenience of the homes. On a certain farm, where there was a huge barn with every facility for feeding the stock that the farmer could learn of or devise himself, there was a house with a lean-to kitchen, having an old rotten soft wood floor. From this kitchen there was a step up to the diningroom. At the end of this long narrow diningroom, farthest from the kitchen, was the pantry and access to the cellar was had through a trap door in the floor of the sittingroom over to the right. The home of this very well-to-do farmer was a triumph of inconvenience and there was not a single labor-saving device in the house.

Let us visit the home of another very wealthy farmer. In this place there was a huge kitchen and again a step up to the diningroom, but as this room was used only on state occasions perhaps this was not so serious. Again the pantry was under the stairs on the far side of the diningroom. There were no cupboards or cabinets in the kitchen and the number of steps the farmer's wife must have taken in going around that kitchen every day are appalling to reflect upon, to say nothing of the labor involved in scrubbing the floor once or twice a week. There was a furnace in this house, but no other saver of labor, not even a cistern and sink. In the home of a really progressive farmer of means one found the same old-fashioned half-acre kitchen, which, as the family never ate their meals there, was quite unnecessarily roomy. In this home there was a furnace and sanitary closet, a gasoline stove, and a cistern, but the water from the

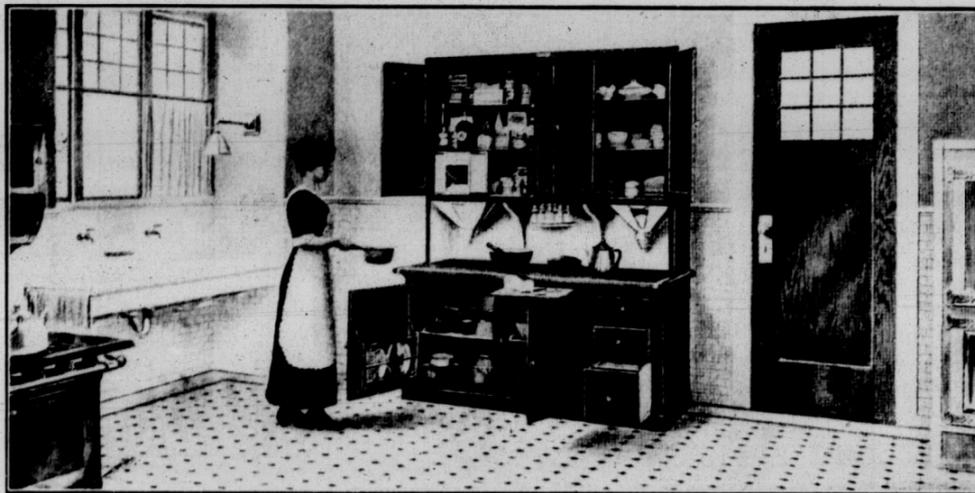
*"The farmer will tell you that he must have good barns for the preservation of his stock. What about the preservation of his wife?"*

cistern had to be hauled up through the floor of the parlor with a bucket. As this man was an exceedingly kindly and generous person, I am convinced that his wife could have had a sink, power washer, mangle and any other household convenience if she had asked for them, but as she kept help perhaps she did not feel the need of them so keenly as many women do.

Altogether it has been our experience

independent means of earning money that they can regard as their own. If the daughter of the house wants money she has to go to her father and explain what she wants it for and so she comes to look with keen envy upon the girl in town who has her own salary and can spend it as she chooses.

If, on the other hand, she tries to raise money through gardening or poultry, she has more often than not to nag and



HOW OFTEN IS THE FARM HOME KITCHEN AS CONVENIENT AS THIS?

that the homes of even wealthy farmers are very badly equipped for their chief business, the providing for the comfort of the occupants, and there is no question that contrasting the position of their mothers with that of mothers of girls they know in town, farmers' daughters make a comparison that is not at all complimentary to farm life.

Again in their mad rush after wealth both the farmer and his wife, too, often neglect the finer side of life. They look upon the time as wasted that is spent in beautifying the grounds with trees and shrubbery and they begrudge the money that the young girl would like to spend to make the home as attractive as that of the girls she visits in town. So it often happens that the country home has not a single charm, either in the interior or exterior, to endear it to the hearts of the young. It is a bare factory for the production of wealth. When the children grow up there are no tender, only sordid ties, binding them to the home and they are apt to scatter, to the lasting regret of their parents.

## Let the Girls Earn Something

Few girls on the farm have any definite

coax and beg to get the ground prepared and the buildings erected and then it is done as a mighty favor to her. A few unnatural fathers even demand that she put her earnings into the general fund, though I believe such men are scarce. But the inclination to regard the girl's efforts to earn money as a joke is far too common and her struggle to reach financial independence without leaving home is often amiably thwarted by her father and brothers.

Another and more subtle influence which induces the young girl to leave the farm is that peculiar something in a girl's nature which makes her demand chums among her own sex when she gets to the age of fourteen or fifteen. It is difficult for country girls to get together in flocks as town girls do and they feel this lack in their lives. Parents might help to overcome this drawback by making it easy for their daughters to visit the homes of neighbors and by making the neighbors' girls always welcome in their own homes.

## Sentimental and Susceptible

Perhaps a false standard of life accounts for a certain number of girls

leaving the farm. Nearly all of them pass through the stage where the attentions of a well-dressed, easy-mannered man are very flattering. The man who always walks on the outside of the sidewalk, who springs up and opens the door and offers her a chair gracefully, the good dancer and the dashing dresser is her ideal of a man. The possibility of his carrying around a terrible vacuity where he should have had grey matter in his brain concerns her not at all and because she has not learned to pierce through the superficialities of dress and manners she does not appreciate the sterling worth of many country boys.

Parents should prepare when she is very young to meet this dangerously sentimental period of the girl's life by implanting in her mind an ambition for personal success and a respect for achievement rather than appearances. And lastly, many girls don't stay on the farm because, as we say in the business world, there is no future in it for them. The principle on which a large number of farms are run is that the father and mother and daughters should throw all their energies into the work of the farm with the expressed intention of handing it over to the boys upon the death of the parents or sooner.

## Their Dowry

Of course, it is expected of the girls that they will marry, but in the meantime they often give five or ten years' hard work and get out of it in the end, besides their board and clothes, a wedding outfit and a few tablecloths and towels. Now if these girls were to go into business their employer would not ask them if they expected to marry, and if they did, withhold all their wages but enough to buy board and clothes, on the ground that they wouldn't need money. They do something very like it of course in that they do not pay her nearly as much as they would give a man for the same work, but they pay her at least a regular wage and admit she has earned it.

And suppose she doesn't marry, has she any assurance that she will not be left at thirty-five or forty to be kept by her brothers to whom the farms have been bequeathed? Without a trade or profession by which she can earn an independent livelihood, past the age when it is easy to acquire one, regarded as an incumbrance by the wives of her brothers, her position is not an enviable one. This is not a purely imaginary condition. Such things have happened over and over again.

This, then, we believe, is the real basic reason why so many young girls leave the farm, because their seven or eight years' service is worth only the price of a small wedding outfit and this being the case it is high time that they transplanted their energies to some other quarter of the globe where they will be more productive of wealth. Especially is this the case in view of the fact that the same length of service on the part of the boys yields them a quarter or half section of land, with stock to work it. Very often the girl on the farm is not valued as highly as the hired help who are given a regular wage, with no interference in the spending of it. They are not assisted in making the farm either interesting or profitable to themselves and in the end they know there is every probability that after having worked for six to fifteen years, the farm will be handed over to the boys and they will be lucky if their share of the patrimony amounts to five hundred dollars. It has sometimes been a cow. When the farmer and his wife come to value the services of their daughters



LUNCH-TIME ON FARM OF JAS. FALLOON, FOXWARREN, MAN.

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# Saskatchewan's Horse Industry

By J. Cochrane Smith, Livestock Commissioner for the Province of Saskatchewan

One of the pre-eminent characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race is the ability to raise and handle all classes of live stock, and more particularly the equine division of the animal kingdom. It can be truthfully said that a greater number of people are interested, for various reasons, in horses and the horse-breeding industry than can be found identified with any other class of animal on the face of the earth. Taking this fact into consideration, it is natural enough that man should strive to improve and increase the ability of an animal which is so closely associated with both business and pleasure in his life.

The question of improving the quality of horses in general, and of draught horses in particular, is a perennial one and one which has been considered in this province at different times at annual and other meetings of live stock associations, agricultural societies, and farmers' institutes, and is as well a subject of concern to persons individually or officially interested in the promotion of the horse breeding industry. At such meetings there is a great deal of information disseminated which, however, owing to surrounding conditions and the fact that the majority of farmers take few, if any notes, is usually lost upon the hearers and its value thus nullified. The average farmer will pay no attention to scientific data or formulae for balanced rations, but when he is confronted by hard facts in language which he can readily understand, he is as ready as any to appreciate them, more especially if they coincide with his own empiric knowledge of the work. There are many things to be considered in the betterment of horses and probably the first and greatest is that connected with the sire. It can be readily understood were one to go fully into a dissertation on the selection, handling and care of stallions, the space and time occupied would be very great. There are, however, a few salient points which should be borne in mind by farmers in selecting a sire to which their mares are to be bred.

## The Secret of Success

First, a farmer should select the breed he prefers, and in spite of difficulties and disappointments should stay with that class of horse as long as he remains in the business. The reason for this is, that provided the breeder stays with one particular class of horse, and one particular breed in that class, every season that he uses a pure bred sire he is increasing the amount of pure bred blood in his young stock, and thus also proportionately increasing their tendency to inherit the characteristics of the sire. In a great many cases, far too many, in fact, farmers lose sight of this law of breeding and either patronize an animal on account of its convenience or cheapness. There are cases in the Province of Saskatchewan, as in other provinces, where men have been known to utilize Clydesdale stallions for ten years and then, because a good looking Percheron or Belgian horse came into the district, to breed their grade Clydesdale mares to this animal and the trouble is that they expect good results from this kind of work. It is far better to utilize a sire of the same breed, even although not as high class a horse as one would desire, than to change off to other breeds, however superior the individual. The misfits which result from the foregoing procedure are one of the great drawbacks to profit-making in the horse breeding industry and are to be found in nearly every community one visits.

## Size, Conformation and Soundness

Second, at the present time, whilst there is a movement in the right direction, the average farmer, or possibly the average stallion owner, has not paid enough attention to size and the recent examinations in this province reveal the fact that fully 50 per cent. of the stallions examined are under, rather than over, 1,600 pounds. This fact should be borne in mind and whilst one should by no means advocate the sacrifice of quality for size, yet it should be remembered

*In which the farmer is told how to raise better horses for use or sale*

that like tends to produce like, and a small horse which produces animals weighing from two to three hundred pounds more than himself at maturity is the exception that proves the rule.

Along with size we must have both good conformation and soundness in order to produce the highest class of horses and whilst it can be readily understood that it is very hard for the average farmer to obtain animals which approach such an ideal, yet, were the farmers to pay a little more attention to the class of horses they use, there would be no necessity for restrictive legislation in the matter of horse breeding.

Soundness is also a prime factor in the selection of the sire and it is hard indeed to convince men who have not had personal experience in the matter of the danger which attends the use of unsound sires. Unfortunately, at the present time, we have no provincial statistics showing the results of the use

The other unsoundnesses are also dealt with in a similar manner. To show the hereditary character of sidebones, the following figures are given: In the examination of the progeny of a certain stallion possessing sidebone, 61.5 per cent. of the total examined progeny were unsound, whilst 38.5 per cent. were sound. 81.8 per cent. of the direct descendants possessed sidebones as well as 53.5 per cent. of the grandsons and granddaughters.

Owing to the fact that the influence of the dam cannot be calculated, it is hard to say exactly just what results will attend the use of an unsound sire, but surely the foregoing figures will conclusively prove the danger of utilizing an unsound animal for breeding purposes. Numerous other cases are given to prove the same point, especially one of a stallion possessing sidebones, in which every one of the offspring examined showed the same unsoundness.



"LORD SUNDAY"

Clydesdale stallion imported and owned by John Graham, of Carberry, Man. "Lord Sunday" is a son of "Hiawatha" and "Lady Monday"

of unsound stallions, but the following figures, copied from the report of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, Australia, will give some idea as to the results of such a procedure. In the first place, speaking of unsoundness generally, they make the following statements:

1. That hereditary unsoundness exists in draught horses to a much greater extent than in other breeds—to two and a half times greater extent than in light horses, and eight times greater than in ponies.

2. That light horses are much less subject to hereditary unsoundness than draught horses, but much more so than ponies.

3. That ponies are, of all breeds, least subject to unsoundness of an hereditary character.

Going on to the individual unsoundnesses they make the following statement regarding sidebones, which is one of our most prevalent unsoundnesses in draught horses:

1. Ponies do not develop sidebone as a form of hereditary unsoundness.

2. In light horses sidebone is so rare that it may be considered negligible.

3. This form of unsoundness is practically confined to draught horses and is the most common of all forms of hereditary unsoundness in draught horses, and further that its incidence in draught horses is practically six and a half times greater than that of any other hereditary unsoundness, either in draught horses or in any other breed.

district and these were of the one breed, and as nearly as possible of the one type of the one breed, the possibilities are that the offspring would also tend to exhibit a certain uniformity of form and color. If, when these horses had to be replaced, six others of the same breed and type were obtained and crossed with the product of the first set of stallions, the tendency toward the production of a uniform type of animal would be still greater and so on throughout each generation. This system would not only enable farmers within a district to obtain a high class sire at a reasonable cost, but, by co-operating either in the purchase or in the use of such an animal, when owned by a private individual, would also insure the production of a class of animal in large numbers, which would be sought after for the city and contracting trade. Buyers would soon hear of such a district and would make regular trips for the purpose of acquiring the surplus product and in this way an assured market would be established. Probably the greatest factor in bringing about such a state of affairs is education and the more forcibly the point is brought home to the average farmer, the more quickly will such a state of affairs be realized.

## Care of the Sire

In order to obtain the full value of a stallion, it is also necessary that the animal receive sufficient care and attention. The examinations in this province have revealed the fact that at least 25 per cent. of the horses examined show evidences of neglect, some to such an extent as to permanently impair their value and others to a varying degree. Lack of exercise, over-feeding, neglect of feet, lack of grooming, lack of bedding, lack of ventilation and numerous other factors militate against the health of the stallion for nine months of the year and render him less likely to produce a good healthy crop of valuable foals. Some of the horses examined during 1912 and 1913 showed signs of neglect which was almost criminal. In some cases animals had not been outside their stalls for three months at a time; in others, the stalls had not been cleaned out for three or four weeks; in others, the feet had not been cut for six months at a stretch and, there being no travel to wear them, were abnormally long and out of shape, throwing the limbs into all kinds of distorted positions. I feel confident, from my knowledge of Western conditions, that this province is not alone in this respect and that similar conditions would be found to obtain throughout the entire West, were an investigation conducted. Going back to the old platitude that "like tends to produce like," we find that we have not the slightest shred of excuse for our conduct in this regard. We wish a stallion to produce foals which will grow up muscular, healthy animals, with the highest ability to perform work, and yet we leave the sire of these animals without enough exercise to keep him in good health.

There are those who declaim against the working of stallions, but, as a general rule, it has been proven that where stallions are put to light work for six or eight months of the year, they prove more successful at the stud in regard to the quantity, as well as the quality of their offspring.

With regard to the mare, it is not often that we find so many mistakes in her handling as those of the sire. The average female on the farm has to work, and work hard, and it is just as well that it should be so, provided the thing is not overdone. Mares may be safely worked up to within three or four days of foaling, but should on no account be put in harness earlier than two weeks after that event, as the change which takes place in the system of the female requires adjustment, which will not take place naturally if the animal is put to heavy labor. It is just as foolish to breed a mare that possesses hereditary unsoundness as it is to utilize a stallion of that kind, but it is often done, and mares which are so deformed or diseased as to

Continued on Page 29

all of them where the at-easy-mannered The man who de of the side-nd opens the air gracefully, lashing dresser The possibility errible vacuity grey matter not at all and ned to pierce of dress and ppreciate the untry boys. when she is dangerously girl's life by an ambition cess and a cement rather And lastly, stay on the we say in the e is no future The principle number of hat the father d daughters their energies he farm with intention of to the boys f the parents

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te real basic girls leave en or eight the price l this being they trans-ome other hey will be Especially view of the length of of the boys ter or half th stock to n the girl valued as help whar wage, e in the y are not the farm profitable in the end every pr having teen years. anded over ey will be the patrie hundred times been armer and value' the daughters e 36

# The Night Before Christmas

By Lillian Bennet-Thompson

"No!" The woman fairly snapped out the sharp monosyllable. "You're the third hobo that's been here today. If you don't clear out—and do it quick—I'll set the dog on you!"

"Is he insured?" asked the man, replacing his battered hat on his head and regarding the hatchet-faced woman in the doorway with a half whimsical smile.

"Insured? What do you mean?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I'm about hungry enough to eat dog. Look here, ma'am, I'm willing to do any kind of work to earn a meal, if you'll only—"

"That's what they all say," she interrupted acidly; "and the last one sneaked off with my best shovel. I said 'no,' and I meant it! Git!"

With a quick movement, she retreated into the hall, and slammed the door with a resounding bang. The tramp stood for an instant looking at the wooden barrier; then, with another half shrug, turned and shuffled slowly down the path to the gate, where he paused and glanced undecidedly up and down the deserted snowy turnpike.

A white-breasted collie strolled leisurely around the corner of the house, hesitated, and advanced toward the man at the gate with slow, stately tread.

Stretching out his long head, he sniffed inquiringly, drew back, advanced again, and slipped his smooth, cold nose into the tramp's hand, looking up with friendly brown eyes and wagging his tail.

The man patted the sleek head.

"Old chap," he said, "you're the only one who's given me a pleasant look today. If there ever was any of the milk of human kindness in this town, it soured long ago. Folks hereabouts are mighty shy on the Christmas spirit. They act like it was extinct."

A fit of coughing interrupted him. For a moment he struggled for breath.

"Well"—he stroked the dog's head again with a hand that shook from weakness—"I guess I'll be movin'. A merry Christmas to you, old chap!"

With a final pat, he opened the gate and sauntered down the road. The collie crouched in the path and watched patiently until he was out of sight.

The keen December wind blustered noisily along, snatching little clouds of feathery snow from the tops of the high-piled drifts and whirling them along in its boisterous passage. It nipped the man's ears and nose in its arctic fingers, and slapped his sunken cheeks until they smarted.

He shivered and drew his tattered coat closer about him, burying his unshaven chin in the turned-up collar and thrusting his numbed hands deep into the pockets of his trousers.

Little trickles of icy waters, melted from the snow that caked itself about his feet and ankles, ran down inside his worn and broken shoes with a touch like liquid fire until every step became a separate agony.

"The Whistler," as his comrades called him, pursed his blue lips and tried to whistle, but the attempt was a dismal failure. Things were very bad indeed when he could not whistle.

On either side of the turnpike stretched broad meadows and fields, sleeping beneath a thick counterpane of snow, dotted here and there with orchards or an occasional farmhouse with many out-buildings. Just out of sight, around the bend, was the little town of Bluemere.

It was a pleasant, homelike country; it looked hospitable; but the Whistler knew that it belied its appearance. Had he not visited every cottage in the vil-

## After a Smash-up "The Whistler" Seeks Shelter from the Storm, but Finds Himself Playing Quite a Part

lage, every outlying farmhouse, in quest of a meal? The Christmas spirit was a scarce, exclusive commodity which kept within doors and refused to be coaxed with fair words or ingratiating smiles.

At the bend in the turnpike, the Whistler struck off in the direction of the railroad and turned his steps toward the water-tank, a little distance along the track.

The short winter twilight was rapidly deepening into night, and there was a freight due to pass through about six o'clock.

A "side-door Pullman" would be very acceptable; but if this were lacking, a long, stout board would enable him to manufacture a "hammock." He would then crawl underneath and be borne far from the place where every man had more to eat than he wanted, but was willing to give none of it away.

The Whistler crouched in the shelter of a string of box cars drawn up on a siding near the tank, slapped his arms across his thin chest and stamped his feet to keep them warm, while from his lips issued a piping flood of melody.

tomorrow would be Christmas Day. Some kindly disposed person surely would give him something to eat on that day.

The crash and rattle of the heavy cars, as they lurched along, did not disturb him. He was used to the thunderous chorus of the wheels and rails. In spite of the gnawing of hunger and the choking cough that racked him with almost every breath, he slept lightly, instinctively holding himself onto his precarious perch.

Suddenly there was a loud shriek from the whistle. The brakes ground hard. There followed a crashing, rending sound. His hands were torn loose from their hold, and he was lifted in the air and flung violently to one side.

Something soft and fluffy enveloped him. He realized dimly that he had been hurled into a snowbank beside the track.

Hoarse shouts arose. Lanterns flickered, lights flashed up inside the cars, and dark figures hurried along, casting grotesque shadows on the snow.

The Whistler was very drowsy and

ject—a long white Rip Van Winkle beard.

Thrusting it into his pocket, he continued his climb. He soon found himself on a smooth macadam road, lined with fine houses. Turning north, he shuffled forward, whistling softly to himself and keeping a sharp look-out for a barn or a garage to shelter him for the remainder of the night.

It was barely midnight, if the clock in the church tower were a trustworthy guide—yet the town seemed wrapped in slumber. The houses presented dark, forbidding exteriors. Save for a lonely pedestrian or two, hurrying in the direction of the railroad, the streets were deserted.

The Whistler was aware that he was very tired and very hungry. The cold was increasing, and a fine, dry snow was beginning to fall. It peppered his face on the wings of the furious wind, stinging like particles of sharp-edged sand. But he set his teeth and plodded on, crooking his elbow to shield his mouth from the icy blast that seemed to scorch his throat and lungs, bringing on choking paroxysms of coughing.

He had reached the outskirts of the town before he found a place that appeared likely to meet his requirements. A broad lawn, mottled with clumps of trees, sloped gently down to the road. Standing well back, sheltered by towering firs, was a big, substantial-looking house.

There was a large barn in the back-ground, and a garage, too; either might be open.

Pausing at the edge of the lawn the Whistler made a brief but satisfactory reconnaissance of the house and its surroundings, then limped up the driveway which led to the barn.

Under the carriage-stoop he stopped suddenly and, with lifted head, listened intently. A window on the second floor, almost directly above the place where he was standing, was partly open. A slender beam of light fell across the snow. In an instant he had shrunk into the protecting shadow of a tree close beside the driveway. Creeping behind the thick trunk, he looked up.

It was no part of his program to be interrupted at this promising stage of the proceedings; but the person who had raised the window was no watchful servant, no wary house-owner who desired to ascertain the meaning of that slinking shadow on the lawn.

Instead, the Whistler beheld a diminutive maiden clad in a white nightgown, kneeling on a chair and peering into the darkness. Then a small, sweet voice came faintly to his wondering ears.

"Santa! Santa dear! Is that you? Oh, let me see you just for a minute, please!"

There was silence for a moment.

"Oh, dear! I thought it was Santa Claus coming up the drive! And I did want to see him so much!"

The child disappeared, and the Whistler found himself staring blankly up at the place where she had been. In the darkness he smiled to himself.

"Bless her little heart!" he murmured. "She thought I was Santa Claus!"

He stood for some time watching the open window, but the child did not reappear. The snow was falling thickly, and the Whistler was covered with the powdery flakes; but still he loitered.

Perhaps he was thinking of another little girl who had begged to be allowed to "see Santa Claus just for a moment," or, perhaps, the sound of the childish voice brought back memories of a boy who had lived long ago—oh, very long ago—and who had tried hard to keep the

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"You're the only one who's given me a pleasant look today."

Propped against one of the cars was a heavy plank, which he had secured from a pile of lumber.

Along the rails came a soft, musical hum, deepening into a crashing crescendo, as the headlight of a train swung into sight and the big engine puffed and panted to a standstill beside the tank.

The train was not a freight—it was made up of day-coaches and Pullmans; but it would serve. Even under the shelter of the cars the wind was unpleasantly violent. The Whistler decided to wait no longer.

He crept out from his hiding-place, picked up the plank, and cautiously made his way along the line of coaches.

Carefully he adjusted the plank. He rested its ends on the trusses of one of the forward cars and crawled between the trucks onto his "hammock." Then he drew his coat closer about him and composed himself as comfortably as possible.

The train moved slowly off, gathering speed as it swept by the little station platform and roared into the darkness.

The fact that he did not know where he was going did not trouble the Whistler. His destination was something he never bothered about. Undoubtedly he would arrive somewhere tomorrow. And

not a little annoyed at being awakened from his slumber. Gingerly he felt his bruised legs and arms, crawled out of the snowbank, and slouched along to where a crowd of passengers and trainmen surrounded a wrecked baggage-car.

A few bruised heads and limbs proved to be the worst injuries sustained by the passengers and crew. Perhaps the worst misfortune befell the members of a theatrical company, whose car had been the greatest sufferer. Scantly clad, the outraged Thespians grouped themselves at doors and windows and anathematized the inferior rolling-stock of the road, the while they gazed bitterly at the overturned baggage-car and their shattered trunks.

Gaudy wardrobes lay scattered broadcast along the tracks. Gowns and hats, slashed doublet and colored hose fluttered in the wind.

The Whistler regarded the scene apathetically. To him the accident meant only a long delay in getting to his destination—wherever that might be—and, acting on impulse, as always, he turned his back on the train and began to mount the bank beside the track.

A gust of the chilling wind buffeted something soft and warm against his hand. Lazily he looked down at the ob-

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# The Nativity

The World now gives forth rejoicing over the Birth of a Babe in a Manger at Bethlehem, who brought Peace and Joy to Mankind

*"Glory to God in the Highest; and on earth peace  
And good will among men."*

This is the season when the whole Christian world is rejoicing together in gladness over the event which, more than any other, has influenced the world for good during the past two thousand years. The history of the world has been a series of glorious triumphs for the Christian nations and the cause of Christianity has marched ahead with rapid progress. At the time of the birth of Christ the world was suffering from paganism and idolatry such as is hard to conceive at the present day. Tyranny stalked abroad throughout the then known world and human life was held at a very low estimate. The early followers of the Savior were mocked and scoffed at, as was their Great Leader and from the fear and hatred resulted in the Crucifixion, the same course was pursued against the faithful followers. They were scourged, imprisoned and subjected to all the most inhuman indignities that could be devised by the mind of man.

The cause prospered and under the progressive march of the Christian faith the heathen empires tottered and gave way until the world was ruled by Christian nations. Thus it has been for two thousand years, and the peoples that have followed the teachings of the Great Master have led the world forward to its present state of civilization. The spread of the Christian faith has aroused those nations that have lived in pagan sloth and they are today being enthused and warmed into life by the forces which are radiated from Christian nations.

This is the season which the world loves best, and man—whether Christian or not—instinctively renders homage to the Name of the Savior of mankind. The mind goes back to The Nativity—to that humble scene in the manger at Bethlehem. Then a challenge went out to the forces of wrong and the battle has been waged since that time with unceasing vigor. The message brought to the shepherds of "peace on earth" was to the whole world and peace has been brought through the battle for the right.

### Visit of the Angels

It was on that wintry night of the 25th December, that shepherds watched the flocks destined for sacrificial services, in the very place consecrated by tradition as that where the Messiah was to be revealed. Of a sudden came the long-delayed, unthought of announcement. Heaven and earth seemed to mingle as suddenly an Angel stood before their dazzled eyes, while the out-streaming glory of the Lord seemed to enwrap them, as in a mantle of light. Surprise, awe, and fear would be hushed into calm and expectancy, as, from the

Angel they heard that what they saw boded no judgment, but ushered in to waiting Israel the great joy of those good tidings which he brought; that the long-promised Savior, Messiah, Lord, was born in the City of David, and that they themselves might go and see, and recognize Him by the humbleness of the circumstances surrounding His Nativity.

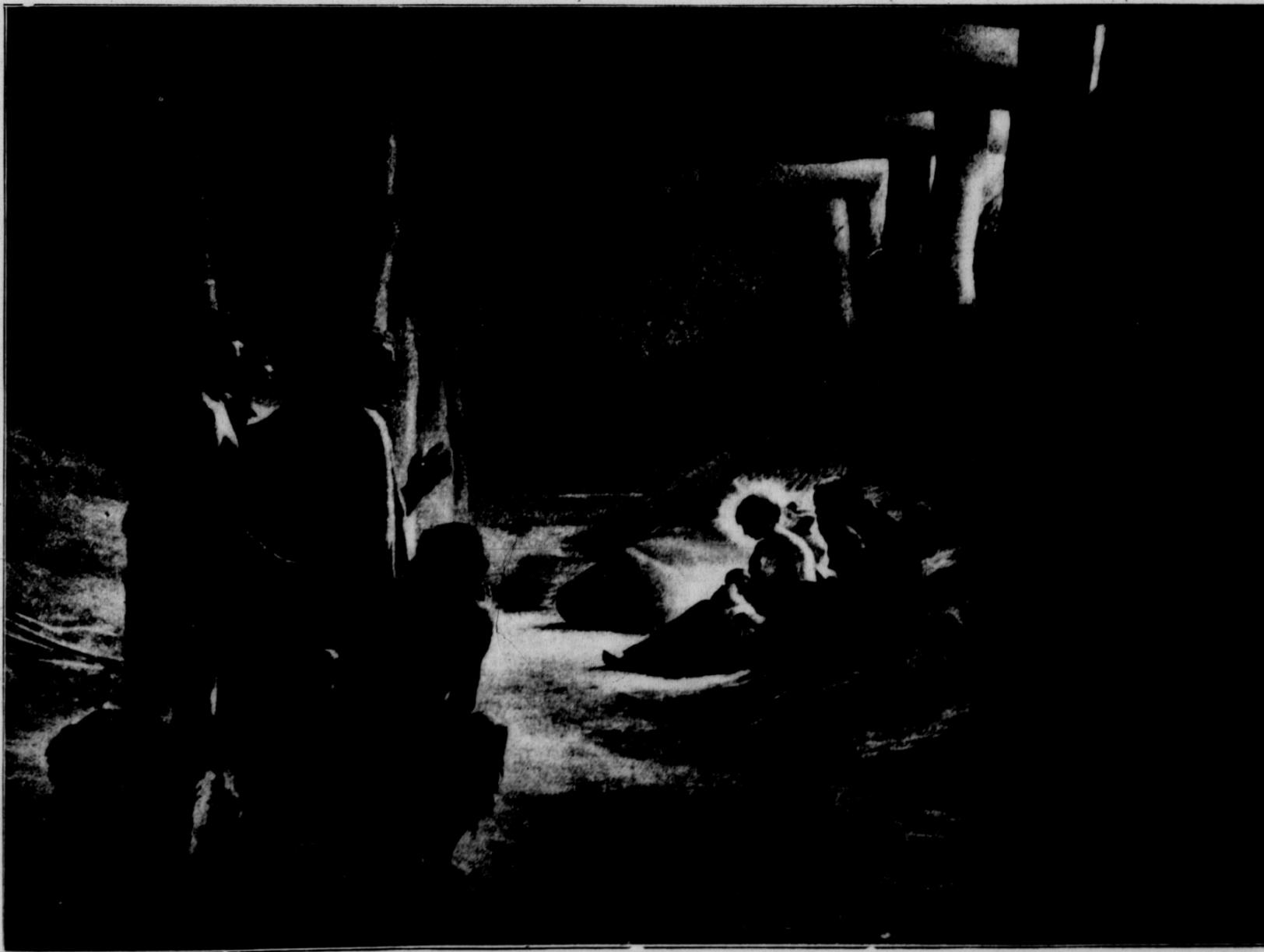
It was as if attendant angels had only waited the signal. As, when the sacrifice was laid on the altar, the Temple-music burst forth in three sections, each marked by the blast of the priest's silver trumpets, as if each psalm were to be a Tris-Hagion, so when the Herald-Angel had spoken, a multitude of Heaven's host stood forth to hymn the good tidings he had brought. What they sang was but the reflex of what had been announced. It told in the language of praise, the character, the meaning, the result of what had taken place. Heaven took up the strain of "glory"; earth echoed it as "peace"; it fell on the ears and hearts of men as "good pleasure".

Only once before had the words of Angels' hymn fallen upon mortal's ears,

when, to Isaiah's rapt vision, Heaven's high Temple had opened and the glory of Jehovah swept its courts, almost breaking down the trembling posts that bore its boundary gates. Now the same glory enwrapped the shepherds on Bethelchem's plains. Then the Angels' hymn had heralded the announcement of the Kingdom coming; now that of the King come. Then it had been the Tris-Hagion of prophetic anticipation; now that of Evangelic fulfilment.

The hymn has ceased; the light faded out of the sky; and the shepherds were alone. But the angelic message remained with them; and the sign, which was to guide them to the Infant Christ, lighted their rapid way up the terraced height to where, at the entering of Bethelchem, the lamp swinging over the hostelry directed them to the strangers of the house of David, who had come from Nazareth. Though it seems as if in the hour of her utmost need, the Virgin-Mother had not been ministered to by loving hands, yet what had happened in the stable must soon have become known in the Khan. Perhaps friendly women were still passing to and fro on errands of mercy, when the shepherds reached the stable. There they found, perhaps not what they expected, but that they had been told. The holy group only consisted of the humble Virgin-Mother, the lowly carpenter of Nazareth, and the babe laid in the manger. What further passes we know not, save that, having

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THE COMING OF THE SHEPHERDS

# Is Canada Losing Citizens?

By John W. Ward

Canadian immigration officials were considerably exercised a short time ago over a statement quoted by the Monetary Times, of Montreal, to the effect that 150,000 people had left Canada to reside in the United States during the last year and that the Immigration Commissioner of the United States in Montreal had made the statement that the immigration of the permanent residents of Canada to take up their permanent residence in the United States would likely amount to 200,000 during the coming year. The Monetary Times was somewhat severely criticized for calling attention to these facts and was actually accused of being disloyal to Canada by spreading false reports to the injury of this country. Enquiries made at official sources and an inspection of public documents indicate, however, that there is a large and growing emigration of Canadian residents to the United States and in calling attention to them the Monetary Times only followed the example of one whose loyalty certainly is above suspicion, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada.

### Mr. Borden's Statement

Speaking in the House of Commons on May 1, 1911, Mr. Borden, who was then leader of the opposition, said (Hansard, page 8111):

"Mr. Speaker, I wish again to direct the attention of the government to the subject of emigration from Canada to the United States, to which I alluded last year. At page 5524 of Hansard last year I set forth a statement which appeared in the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States. It appeared from that report that the total immigration into the United States from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was 96,520, and that after eliminating certain portions of that immigration, which could not be properly classed as actual immigration from Canada to the United States, there was found to be a total immigration into the United States from Canada of 61,038, according to the returns made to the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States and as embodied by him in that report. I also called attention to certain rather important statements in his report of that year, in which he gave reasons why the immigration into the United States from Canada had increased in so marked a degree during the twelve months covered by his report.

"I have now the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States which gives the returns up to June 30, 1910. According to these returns the emigration from the United States to Canada during the twelve months mentioned amounted to 116,377. The report classifies that emigration as follows: United States citizens 78,697; Canadian citizens 15,203; other aliens 22,477, making a total of 116,377. During the same period the emigration from Canada to the United States, according to this report, was as follows: United States citizens 22,832; Canadian citizens 44,328; other aliens 27,336, making a total of 94,496. If these statistics are correct the balance of immigration into Canada from the United States over the emigration from Canada to the United States was a little less than 22,000, which result, I am bound to say, is one that I would hardly have expected. I do not know whether the Hon. the Minister of the Interior has any observations to make on these statistics; I do not know whether they are accepted by the government as accurate. There does not appear to be any official information available in this country as to the number of persons leaving Canada for permanent residence in the United States. In other words, although we have very full, and I believe very complete, statistics of immigration into this country, I do not know that we have any statistics of emigration from this country to the United States or elsewhere. Am I correct in that regard?"

"Mr. Oliver—Yes.

"Mr. Borden (Halifax)—Well, there may be difficulties in the way of obtaining and preserving such statistics of

*"It is rather astonishing to find that in a single year no less than 94,496 persons have left Canada for permanent residence in the United States."—Right Hon. R. L. Borden*

which I am not aware, but otherwise I would be very much inclined to think that we might very well follow the example of the United States and compile and publish statistics, not only of the immigration into this country, but of the emigration from this country. That is done in the United States in a very complete way. Not only do they keep statistics of all the persons leaving that country, but they classify them as United States citizens, Canadian citizens and other aliens, so far as those statistics relate to emigration from the United States to Canada. Similarly they divide the emigration from Canada to the United States into three classes—United States citizens, Canadian citizens, and other aliens. I am bound to say that I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the country if we knew at the present time, as we do not seem to know, from what provinces of Canada and in what proportion from those provinces this very large emigration of nearly 95,000 persons has gone during the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1910, if the figures of the United States Immigration Department are to be accepted as accurate. We know that at one time there was a very considerable emigration from Canada to the United States, especially from certain of the Eastern Provinces. We had been led to believe that that emigration had almost wholly ceased; but if these figures are even approximately correct, it is evident that our belief in that regard was not based on a very sure foundation, because it is rather astonishing to find that in a single year no less than 94,496 persons have left Canada for permanent residence in the United States and that these figures comprise 44,328 Canadian citizens in addition to 22,832 United States citizens and 27,336 aliens, not being citizens of Canada.

"Mr. Foster—How do these figures of emigration from the United States to Canada compare with our figures?"

"Mr. Borden—It is a little difficult to compare them on account of the difference in the fiscal year. They give their figures for the year ending the 30th June, while our figures are given for the year ending the 31st March. In the United States returns they are given by months. I do not know whether or not ours are so given. However, I thought the matter worthy of some attention from the government and, therefore, I have brought it to the notice of the House. I would be glad if the Minister of the Interior would give us any observations which would indicate whether or not these figures are to be accepted as substantially accurate and further whether there are, in his opinion, any serious difficulties in the way of inaugurating a system by which statistics of emigration, as well as immigration, may be compiled in this country in the future for the information of Parliament and the people."

It will be noticed that Mr. Borden qualifies his remarks by saying "if these statistics are correct." That he did not doubt their correctness, however, is proven by the language which he used in referring to the same matter a year previously. In the course of a speech made on March 14, 1910, Mr. Borden said (Hansard, page 5524):

"I was very much impressed with the figures cited from the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1909. Some two or three years ago, I had occasion to make a personal investigation of the methods of the United States immigration service. I was impressed with the wonderful thoroughness of their organization. I say that without the slightest degree desiring to cast any discredit on our own

organization. Perhaps it might be expected that the organization of the United States would be more advanced than ours. They have been dealing with this problem longer and they have had a number of very able men dealing with it. I am convinced that there is no service more thoroughly and efficiently organized than the immigration service of the United States. For that reason I attach the more importance to the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States, with respect to immigration from Canada to the United States in recent years."

Mr. Borden having thus called attention to the large number of people who are yearly leaving Canada to become citizens of the United States, it is to be hoped that the writer may add more recent figures to his testimony without being accused of disloyalty and a desire to injure the fair name of Canada. It is the purpose of this article to give the facts of the case and not to discuss reasons, but the attention of the public, and especially of public men, cannot be too strongly drawn to the fact that over 100,000 people, Canadians, Americans and immigrants from other countries, after living in this country for varying periods, are leaving Canada every year to make their homes in the United States. This fact was ignored apparently by the Canadian authorities until quite recently, but since January 1 this year a system of counting those leaving Canada and who declare themselves intending to be permanent United States citizens, has

### FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES

Year	United States Citizens	Canadian Citizens	Other Aliens	Total
1907-8	No rec'd	18,111	40,715	58,826
1908-9	*15,000	34,689	34,875	84,564
1909-10	22,832	44,328	27,336	94,496
1910-11	31,432	44,439	29,641	105,512
1911-12	38,317	42,649	26,977	107,943
1912-13	54,497	†89,081		143,578
				594,919

Immigration from U.S. to Canada in six years exceeds emigration from Canada to U.S. by 52,680

\*Commissioner General's estimate  
†Including Other Aliens

That a large proportion of the United States citizens who have returned to that country after settling in Canada were for the time residents of the West is shown from the following extract from a letter written by the United States Immigration Commissioner at Montreal in response to enquiries by The Guide:

### American Citizens Returning

"Previous to our fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, no record was kept of United States citizens returning after a residence in Canada, but since that time a record has been kept merely of the total of such passengers, no attempt being made to secure any detailed information concerning the length of their residence in Canada or the province in which they had resided.

The regulations of our department now require that when passengers found to be United States citizens are encountered, they are to be questioned as to their former residence and intended future residence, and if it is found that they have been residents of Canada and are returning again to take up their residence in the United States, this fact is noted and a report made merely of the number of such passengers.

been instituted by the Immigration Department.

### A Mystery Explained

The official disregard of emigration from Canada to the United States probably accounts for the disappointment which was experienced in this country when the results of the census of 1911 were made known. The population, as shown by that census, it will be remembered, was over half a million less than had been estimated, as the following statistics will show:

Population of Canada, 1901	
(gov. census)	5,371,315
Immigration, 1901-1911 (gov. statistics)	1,845,679
Natural increase (estimate)	650,000
	7,866,994
Population, 1911 (gov. census)	7,204,838
To be accounted for	662,156

It will be seen that the number unaccounted for in these figures exceeded by over 12,000 the estimated natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, and that the population of Canada in 1911 was less than the total of the population at the previous census, plus the immigration since. Evidently there has been a leakage somewhere. That leakage evidently has been through emigration, chiefly to the United States. Canadian government figures with regard to the exodus of settlers from this country are not available except for the present year, but the United States government naturally takes account of all those entering that country and the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration give these in detail. Below is a table compiled from reports of the Canadian Immigration department, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and from information supplied to The Guide by the United States Immigration Commissioner at Montreal, John H. Clark, the figures being for the year ending June 30, except where otherwise noted:

### FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA

Year	United States Citizens	Canadian Citizens	Other Aliens	Total
1907-8	No rec'd	18,111	40,715	58,826
1908-9	*15,000	34,689	34,875	84,564
1909-10	22,832	44,328	27,336	94,496
1910-11	31,432	44,439	29,641	105,512
1911-12	38,317	42,649	26,977	107,943
1912-13	54,497	†89,081		143,578
				647,599
				594,919

"The following are the total of such passengers recorded during each of our last four fiscal years:

Fiscal year ended June 30	Total
1910	22,832
1911	31,432
1912	38,317
1913	54,497

"I might add that the report from our border ports where these passengers were recorded would indicate that an overwhelming majority came from the provinces West of Lake Superior."—Respectfully, John H. Clark, Commissioner.

### Canadians and Others

Another letter from the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Montreal reads as follows:

"Complying with the request contained in your communication of the 6th inst. for certain statistics concerning immigration from Canada to the United States during the last ten years, I am enclosing herewith a statement showing the total number of aliens applying for admission to the United States during our last six fiscal years, the figures for the four years prior to that time, which you desire, not being available.

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# Calgary Fat Stock Show

The Alberta Provincial Fat Stock show, held in Calgary, from the 25th to 28th of last month, was in every respect away ahead of the show of the previous year, and the management are to be congratulated on the success which is attending their efforts to make this winter show of fat stock, at Calgary, equal to that of any show held in the Eastern Provinces. The entries showed a marked increase over those of 1912, especially in the sheep and swine sections, where in 1912 there were 55 entries for sheep against 309 this year, and 81 entries in swine, against 279 this year.

The cattle were, in point of entries, much the same as 1912, but cattlemen have still room for improvement in finishing. The early date of the show may have a little to do with this lack of finish, still it is only a question of time till this detail will adjust itself. The show of hogs was possibly the best ever seen at Calgary, and this is especially true of Berkshires, while in all classes some very fine types of the various breeds were exhibited. The above remarks also apply to the sheep entries, while the poultry show was quite up to, if not above, the splendid standard set in previous years.

Entries in poultry were a little in advance of last year, notwithstanding the fact that a few competitors who filed large entries in former years had dropped out. One heard a few remarks on the birds not being in quite as good feather as they would probably be two or three weeks later, and on this account a few changes in the awards might probably have taken place, but this circumstance is more the fault of the exhibitor, and can not in any way be ascribed to the early date of the show.

The show was opened by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province, who, on the first day, had the students of the recently opened Schools of Agriculture, instituted by him, present, and the boys from Olds and Claresholm spent a very enjoyable and highly profitable day in watching the judging and listening to the short lectures of their instructors, as well as the remarks of the judge on the different points and merits of the various breeds, and thus obtained a lot of valuable and reliable information at first hand.

E. L. Richardson, the secretary, who conducted everything in his usual efficient and courteous manner, is to be highly congratulated on the result of his efforts to make his fat stock show the means of inculcating into the farmers of this Western Province, the benefits both monetary and otherwise, of keeping on their farms, and exhibiting for the benefit of their neighbors, some good live stock of one or the other different breeds.

The judge for the cattle and sheep was W. F. McDonald, live stock commissioner for British Columbia, while Alex. Sangster, of De Winton, judged the swine, and the awards of each were received with general satisfaction.

## The Awards

In the Hereford cattle classes Simon Downie and Sons, of Carstairs, Alta., had things all their own way, while W. E. Tees, Lacombe, took the Galloway awards, and Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, those in the Aberdeen Angus classes.

In the grade classes the following were the awards:

Steer, 3 years and under 4—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. E. Tees; 4th, A. S. McDonald, Cochrane.

Government Exhibit—1st and 2nd, Olds, 3rd and 4th, Vermilion.

Steer, 2 years and under 3—1st, A. Sangster, De Winton; 2nd, W. E. Tees; 3rd, S. J. Mace, Pekisko; 4th, W. E. Tees; 5th, A. S. McDonald.

Steer under 2 years—1st, S. Downie; 2nd, S. M. Mace; 3rd, W. E. Tees; 4th and 5th, H. A. Anderson, Halkirk.

Cow or Heifer, 3 years and under 6—1st, S. Downie and Sons; 2nd, H. S.

Currie, Ingleton; 3rd, Thos Croxford, Airdrie; 4th, W. E. Tees.

Heifer, under 2 years—1st, Baker Bros; 2nd, W. E. Tees.

Dual Purpose Cows—1st, 2nd and 3rd, P. Pallesem, Calgary; 4th, R. Ness, De Winton.

Championship—best beef animal any age. Purebred or grade. Female—S. Downie and Sons.

Champion male—W. E. Tees; Reserve champion—A. Sangster.

Carload of fat cattle, 4 years or under,

in ram, shearling, or over, and in ewe or wether of calendar year, while they also won the championship. The Western Horse Ranches, Calgary, was second in the ram class, and W. H. Watkins, Olds, third. Hill Bros. were 1st; 2nd, and 3rd in the ewe or wether, shearling or over, class; 2nd in calendar year class, and got the reserve championship.

Southdowns—Hill Bros. had all the prize money and the championship, with the exception of the class for ewe or wether of calendar year, which went to

prize money, with some nice, thick hogs of the short-nosed American type. H. S. Currie and W. J. Mortson, each showed some good boars, as did Rowland Ness, De Winton, and S. C. Swift, of Viking, who also had some entries in the sow classes. Wm. Gilbert, of Minburn, had also a lot of nice entries in this section. The championship went to Hutchinson, with Currie reserve.

Tamworths—W. J. Mortson and E. T. C. Boake, Acme, divided the prize money, the latter winning the championship.

Yorkshires—W. E. Tees, Lacombe, had the big share of the awards, as well as the championship in this section. Swift was 1st for sow, six months and under twelve, and also got the reserve.

O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore and Cheadle, Alta., took all the awards in Duroc Jerseys, while W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., did the same in the Hampshire class.

In Poland Chinas, W. J. Mortson and the Chestermere Lake Farm divided the prize money, while the following are the awards in the grades and specials:

Medium thick, barrow or sow, 6 months and under 12—1st, Wm. Gilbert, Minburn; 2nd, Thos. Croxford; 3rd, W. E. Tees.

Barrow or sow under 6 months—1st, W. E. Tees, Lacombe; 2nd, Wm. Gilbert; 3rd, R. E. Reardon, High River.

Grades, Bacon Type. Barrow or sow, 6 months and under 12—1st, 2nd and 3rd—E. J. C. Boake, Acme.

Barrow or sow, under 6 months—1st, Wm. Gilbert; 2nd, W. E. Tees; 3rd, Wm. Gilbert.

Carload lots of not less than 20 head—1st, E. J. C. Boake; 2nd, Thos. Croxford; 3rd, Will Moodie; 4th, W. E. Tees.

Grand championship best bacon hogs—Champion, S. C. Swift, Viking; reserve, E. J. C. Boake, Acme.

Swift Canadian Co's. special for best pen of 3 bacon hogs—1st, E. J. C. Boake, Acme.

## Poultry

As already mentioned, the show of poultry was quite up to the usual high standard seen at Calgary, and among the principal exhibitors and prize winners were: Johnstone Bros., Langdon, with ducks, geese and turkeys; J. C. Longmore, Edmonton, and H. Ross, Calgary, White Wyandottes; Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., Ross Wallace and R. Souter, Calgary, Barred Rocks; Pearson Bros., Stonewall, Man., Christisen, Edmonton, and Niven, Calgary, Rhode Island Reds; Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Dr. Hiltz, Kennedy, Sask., Brown Leghorns; Mackenzie, Calgary, I. Emmerston, Lethbridge, John A. Massey, High River, and Johnstone Bros., White Leghorns; Dr. Frith and S. Spafford, Calgary, Buff Orpingtons; S. Bayley, Airdrie, and W. R. West, Calgary, White Rocks. E. J. Dewey won everything in Black Langshans, while R. B. Hunter, Edmonton, did likewise in Buff Rocks, the latter also winning the Lieutenant-Governor's \$100 cup for the most points in any one breed, with a fine lot of Golden Wyandottes. Pigeons and Bantams were also a good display.

The judges for the poultry classes were E. N. Barker, Cardston, Alta., and Joseph Shackleton, Government Poultry Plant, Edmonton.

The attendance of visitors from outside points and of the townspeople, during the Fat Stock Show was very good, and quite a large number of farmers were looking for stock, there being a great many good sales in all the different breeds put through.

## REARING THE CALF

In rearing the calf, where prime beef is the sole object, the calf should draw its milk direct from the dam, or be fed full milk. Where the calf remains with the dam her udder should, for a time, be stripped night and morning lest neglect bring garget and destroy her usefulness. If the calf is getting too much milk, as shown by scouring, cut off part, remembering that the last drawn portion is

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Champion herd of Holsteins at the leading Alberta Summer Fairs. Owned by Michener Bros., Red Deer, Alta.

fed and owned by a farmer—1st, A. S. McDonald, Cochrane; 2nd, W. E. Tees.

Carload of fat cattle, 4 years or under, open—1st, A. S. McDonald; 2nd, W. E. Tees.

## Sheep

In Shropshires, Hill Bros., of Lloydminster, who were very successful exhibitors at many of the leading fairs last summer, had things pretty much their own way, winning all the prizes and championship, with the exception of 3rd in class for ewe or wether, shearling or

Watkins, who also got the reserve championship.

The following are the balance of the sheep awards:

Any other purebred ram, shearling or over—1st, Stewart Bros., Priddis.

Champion in any other purebred classes—Stewart Bros., Priddis.

Grades or crosses, ewe or wether, shearling or over—1st, W. J. Mortson; 2nd, Stewart Bros.; 3rd, W. J. Mortson; 4th and 5th, W. H. Watkins, Olds.

Grades or crosses, ewe or wether, of calendar year—1st, W. J. Mortson; 2nd,



DUROC JERSEY BOAR, FANCY COL. MILLER 1610

First in his class at Calgary, first and champion at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton Summer Fairs; reserve grand champion at Winnipeg and great grand champion over all breeds and sexes at Saskatoon. Owned by O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta.

over, which went to Stewart Bros, Priddis, and 3rd in calendar year class, which was won by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs.

In Oxfords, W. J. Mortson and Son, Fairlight, Sask., Hill Bros., and A. McIntosh, De Winton, divided the money between them, while in Suffolks, H. P. Jacques, of Castor, had all the money and championship, with the exception of the shearling class, in which Hill Bros. took first and won reserve championship.

In Leicesters, Stewart Bros. were first

3rd and 4th, R. Knights and Sons; 5th, Stewart Bros.

Grand Championship, best sheep, any age, pure or grade—Champion, Hill Bros., reserve, W. J. Mortson.

Carload lots—1st, R. Knights and Son; 2nd, W. H. Watkins; 3rd and 4th, S. Downie and Sons.

## Swine

In Berkshires, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta., had fully the best of the

# Grain Growers' Libraries

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

Far-reaching movement which means much to the West. Farmers are feeling the need of practical and up-to-date knowledge along the lines of better farming and better living. We must know what's wrong with present day western conditions before reforms can come. Bookshelf for every Grain Growers' Association could easily be started. What 25 cents per member will do.

"Library!" you exclaim, with an expression midway between a laugh and a sneer. "What time can the farmer find for reading books? Or how many farmers have money to throw away on books?"

You can still find plenty of farmers who take this stand. But you won't find them among the front ranks. They are not numbered among the wide-awake, up-to-date, enterprising and successful farmers. And that old idea that the farmer has no business to bother with anything except the actual manual work of the farm is becoming more misleading every day. A man may be too busy to live, and his life becomes mere drudgery. The successful farmer or business-man of today spends time and money in order to save time and money.

## A Wonderful Age

"Knowledge is power," said Daniel Webster two generations ago, and if it was true in his day, it is much more evident in ours. In the past sixty years our world has been practically re-made. New machinery, the construction of a vast network of railways, the improvements in steamships, the concentration of capital, the growth of big cities, the invention of the telephone, the telegraph and the automobile—such things as these have revolutionized the business world and very largely changed every modern nation's habits of living. In Canada a single generation has sufficed to transform a sparsely settled, poor and unpromising colony into a nation of such wonderful possibilities that no one can set limits to its future greatness.

## What the Farmer Must Know

"What has all this to do with a library?" you ask. Simply this: The world has been moving so fast during the lifetime of even the middle-aged that the only way to keep abreast of the times is by reading and study. Even if one had acquired all the knowledge possible in a certain field, fifteen or twenty years ago, he would find himself handicapped today by having failed to take account of the advances and discoveries made in the meantime. If this be true in the case of the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer or the salesman, it is just as true in the case of the farmer. Merely to farm as one's father used to is not enough. Engineering, medicine, law, salesmanship, teaching and journalism—all these and many other professions have undergone changes and development within the past two decades, but it is questionable if in any vocation such progress has been made as in agriculture. Gone, never to return, are the days when the boy who could not make a success at anything else was put to farming. The successful farmer nowadays must not only be an efficient tiller of the soil, but must also know something about crop rotation, the chemistry of soils, botany, biology and other sciences. But however well-versed he may be in the production of good crops and livestock, failure is even yet within sight unless he has made

*"The true University of these days  
is a Collection of Books"—Thomas Carlyle*

a study of the marketing end of his business. This carries him into the realm of political economy and finance. Should he find any grievance in the conduct of his calling that may be traced to unjust laws, the farmer is inevitably driven into politics.

## Our Problems are Peculiar

Thus the farmers in all the foremost countries have been hurried by time's quick changes into an almost new world, one infinitely wider than his ancestors on the land lived in. Nowhere the world over, however, has the experience of the Western farmer been duplicated. It is not so many years ago that there was no Canadian West, as we know it today. Our maps showed no Saskatchewan or Alberta. All the stretch of land between the "postage-stamp" Province of Manitoba and the Rockies, and from the American boundary line up to the Arctic Ocean, went by the name of Northwest Territories, and in 1891 had a population of only 66,799. The grain growers of the West, accordingly, are confronted with conditions, handicaps and needs peculiar to themselves. So that neither our own experience nor the agricultural methods and systems of other countries fill the need of the Western grain grower today.

## We Can't Try Everything

But our perplexity does not end here. Every day brings forth its new invention. Every breeze comes laden with hints to farmers, new schemes, short cuts and what not. In all this maze of advice, what is the farmer to do? He cannot try everything. He has only one lifetime and he must make a living as he goes along. Nor has the average farmer the money or the facilities to conduct a series of experiments. It is just this superfluity of advice and new-fangled methods that causes many farmers to throw it all overboard as so much useless junk. Is there no middle course between accepting every new thing and rejecting everything? Fortunately yes.

## Are Farm Books Worth While?

That is where the up-to-the-minute book on practical farming exactly fits the need. Some of the ablest minds in America, professors in agricultural colleges and other equally qualified men, are devoting their best energies to finding out by experiment and comparison better methods of agriculture. "Conservation" and "Efficiency" are two watch-words which are more and more being applied to government, social effort and industry in general. And now the farmer is feeling the impetus of these popular

movements. Before a suggested improvement is adopted, before a supposed remedy is tried, it must pass through these tests: "Will it help conserve what is now being wasted, or will it make the farm pay better?" The best of these results have been boiled down by expert agriculturists into simple and well-written text books. Books of this sort act as a trustworthy teacher and guide to the farmer who wants to avail himself of the advancement made in agriculture without sacrificing needless time or money. Many a farmer, by investing a little study and a few dollars in farm text books, has been hundreds of dollars in pocket. Bigger profits, or profits instead of losses, are reward enough, but the benefits do not end with the pocket. There is a pardonable pride in the heart of a man who is known as having the best conducted farm in his district. An ambition of that sort is entirely worthy. It blesses society in general as well as the owner. Why should not every farmer resolve to make the best possible use of his land, the gift of the Creator, since "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." If the science of farm management and farm marketing were mastered, there would not only be smiling plenty everywhere, but this abundance would not, as now, be at the expense of the farmer, but would conduce to the prosperity of all classes.

## Must Know What's Wrong

So much for farming. But our life, if it is worth anything, must be more than getting a living. Very little thought is needed to convince us that however well we may run our farm, it will be largely in vain if most of our just returns are absorbed by one kind of parasites or another. Our reason tells us that if our motto is to be "What we have, we hold," the farmers must organize in self-defence and for self-improvement. And just as the doctor must know exactly what the disease is before he can hope to effect a cure, so any class banded together for political, economic and social reforms must know exactly what is wrong with present conditions and how these wrongs may be righted. They must be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. That is why we should be well posted on the effects of the tariff, for instance, before we agitate for a lowering or the total removal of the taxes on imports. The same thing holds all along the line. Armed with the truth, the cause of reform is irresistible. Direct Legislation, land reform, woman suffrage, public ownership, co-operation—if these things are right and just the sooner Western Canada gets in line, the sooner will this

be a land of happy and prosperous people. If these causes are not sound, if they will not stand the test of reason and experience, it behoves every public-spirited citizen to study them and find out the weak and doubtful points. To allow a few people to decide national questions which affect every home and everybody, that is not Democracy at all. The call of public duty may not sound as loudly in our ears as the jingle of a few dollars which may be saved by improved farming or better marketing, but a little thought should surely be spared to bring about better living conditions for ourselves and those who come after us.

## Make a Start

"That sounds very fine," you say, "but in these days of tight money how can we get the necessary books to study all these matters?" Co-operation is the magic key which is unlocking some of the most difficult problems confronting the farmers today, and it should be applied to the matter of Grain Growers' libraries. What is to hinder every local Association of the Grain Growers and the United Farmers of Alberta having a little library of its own? It need not be large. Six or eight well-chosen books would be foundation enough to build on. Perhaps some of the members happen to have one or two books which they would generously lend or give towards the library.

## What Ten Dollars Would Do

Suppose a local Association of forty members decided that they should make a start at building up their own Grain Growers' library. If there were no funds on hand, a concert and social might be given to raise money, or each member might give twenty-five cents. That would provide \$10 or so and by careful selection a dozen or more first-class books could be bought. Doubtless a few more would be added from time to time by donation from the members, and even if the number were not increased year by year, as it would almost surely be, that single shelf of the local members' own books would pay for itself ten times over, not only in actual money saved, but in having reliable information on various subjects always handy for members to read or refer to, in furnishing interesting subjects for discussion and in the satisfaction of being well-informed on up-to-date farming and on the many public questions of the day. As a lending library, its value would be multiplied by the different members taking out the books they preferred and changing them at the meetings. If each book were numbered, it would take the secretary only a few moments to keep track of the books. A small fine of a cent for every day overtime would help the members to be prompt in returning the books so that all might benefit equally.

Is all this worth twenty-five cents a member? Would it not be a profitable

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CUTTING GRAIN ON THE FARM OF C. JENNISON, SPRINGSTEIN, MAN.

# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## ANOTHER CHRISTMAS RISES ON THE HORIZON

Christmas, with its hundredfold emotions of gladness, surprise, pain, disappointment and unalloyed joy, is sweeping towards us. It is a season of climaxes and anti-climaxes.

Offerings will come so pathetic in their attempt to show a great deal of love with small means that they make the tears come to the eyes. There will be blatantly inappropriate gifts so evidently selected in haste that they also hurt.

There will be lonely old folk who remember when Christmas meant pattering feet and gurgles of joy. Christmas this year will find many poor parents facing, with broken hearts, their inability to fill the expectant little stockings hanging on the bed-post and the Christmas season will not have passed without some child having laid away his faith in Santa Claus and with it much of the romantic and beautiful in life. But above and beyond all this undertone of pain, Christmas is a season of joy, of family reunions, of breathless waiting for the dawn, of unexpectedly tender and beautiful acts that never know the light of publicity, of homes wide open to the homeless, of hearts quickened to feel the pulse-beat of the world. In our sober material civilization it is the only high carnival of the year. Let us throw ourselves into the spirit of it without reserve—the real spirit of it, not the constrained, proper conventional spirit of our everyday life. The way to enjoy Christmas to the full is to throw our cares to the four winds of heaven and be children together for at least this one day in the three hundred and sixty-five.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## AN APPRECIATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you be good enough to send me the literature on "Maternity," for which I enclose five cents. I cannot find out if that includes postage or not, but conclude it does.

May I express my entire sympathy with your views on Woman's Suffrage and your plucky endeavor to help and inspire the women of Canada to raise their work and, therefore, their lives also above the state of mere drudgery, showing them how to bring beauty into even the little humdrum everyday duties that are so apt to pall.

Your articles often make me think of some lines I read years ago and am not now quite sure if I quote them correctly:

"Our Euripides, the golden,  
With his echoes of faint sighs  
And his touches of things olden,  
Till they rise to reach the skies."  
With all good wishes for the festive season.

B. M. S.

## A SANE AND PRACTICAL SUFFRAGIST

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading your page with great interest for some time, but never felt I had anything to say until I read "Wolf Willow's" last letter, in the issue of November 19.

Perhaps "Wolf Willow's" letter is best ignored, but it seems to me to require an answer, unjust and contradictory as it is.

I have read "Wolf Willow's" other letters and I had thought her a sincere woman, let her opinions be what they will, but I'll confess this last letter shows her in a new light and makes me wonder if she is a woman after all. Her arguments remind me so of a narrow, selfish man of the religious crank type. I have heard just such arguments from men of that class—quoting scriptures that may be interpreted according to one's understanding of it—quoting poetry that is just as vague as to meaning, advancing arguments that were in vogue twenty years ago.

"Wolf Willow" is not progressive, neither is she consistent. She says there is no limit to the extent a woman should

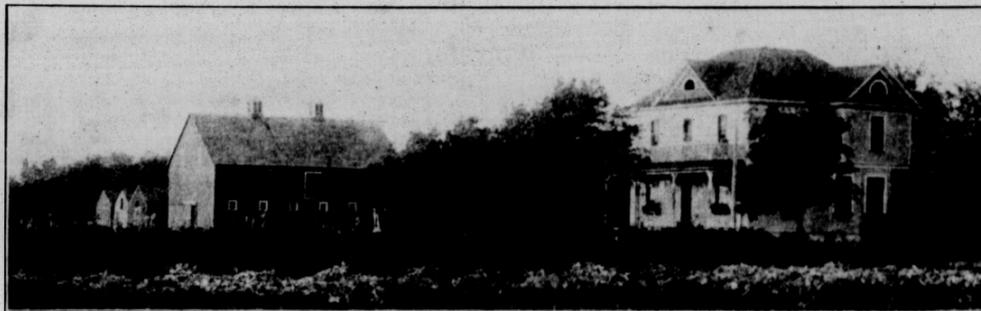
concern herself with public questions. She quotes: "Whatsoever thy hand find to do, do it with thy might." Then she advises women to look after their own daughters, training them right and thus outwitting the White Slaver. Those same sentiments are fine and are all exactly in accord with the principles of all the suffrage workers I know. We (for I am a worker, too) only differ on the extent of the work. We really set no limit on what women may do. We would train and guard our daughters in our own homes and beyond that we would think of the motherless, homeless daughters of the earth and reach our protection out to them, too.

The White Slaver does not always wait to corrupt the morals of his victims,

pleading eyes and whispers of a world wherein men and women will work together in a practical way, combining the brains and energy of one with the intuition and tenderness of the other, for the good of all; of a state where every one will think, and thinking, be able to act. We believe in the race that it is not all vicious, but merely careless and unthinking.

Wherever you find men and women really thinking—not merely living from day to day—there you will find our ideal hovering, inspiring and beckoning them on and on, up and up.

We know we can't reform the world at one swoop. "Wolf Willow," nothing shows how little you understood our aim more than that statement.



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. THOMAS BLAKE, NEAR STARBUCK, MAN.  
Mrs. Blake takes great pride in her garden, which is one of the sights of the district

he is an octopus who reaches out in various directions with his poisonous arms and draws in not only the daughters of men, but the sons as well. The mothers of the race must unite to tear him from his stronghold—to destroy him utterly. This way all the children of the earth will be safe.

The really progressive woman does not find the prodigal son "interesting," "Wolf Willow." That was the old-fashioned way; the people of an earlier day may have made something of a hero of him, but it's not done now, not by the real suffrage women, anyway. It is he and his class who are opposing us mostly. It is pity for our fallen sisters, our ignorant sisters, that is the main incentive in our work. To persuade them to think is our aim.

The women who dress themselves

It can't be done "child by child" either, though it can be made much sooner, much easier, if each child gets the seed of justice and purity sown in its mind during childhood; but at best the youthful mind is careless and very elastic. Out in the world with matured minds, youthful teachings do not always count for much. Few people form lasting opinions till they are mature. Let us who are mature now make the world a cleaner, safer place for the children growing up, training them meantime to appreciate cleanliness and purity, then they may go on in their turn, finishing our work, coming to it better prepared and finding the work easier than we are doing. What better hope can a mother have for her children?

Singly we can do little in this big world—united, there is truly no limit

## THE WILD BIRD

BY REINA MELCHER MARQUIS

The wind was roaming on the moor,  
And oh, I heard it calling me!  
But life had bolted fast my door  
And would not set me free.

A wild bird flew across the moor,  
And oh, I heard it calling me!  
My wildling heart was fain to soar;  
Alas! it could not be.

The sun now laughs along the moor,  
I hear it calling lustily;  
But I'd not cross the threshold o'er  
For Love dwells here with me!

immodestly are not thinking, progressive women; they may not all be bad, many are merely careless and unthinking. I have been working for the suffrage a little and in approaching women have invariably found the ultra-fashionable woman the one who refused to be bothered with it. She did not want to think or to study unless it would help her personally. It is she we want to awaken. It is sweet-faced little mothers and the childless woman with the maternal heart, who have grasped the teaching of our ideal soonest; for we, too, we suffrage workers, have an ideal—a filmy, beautiful vision that floats just above us, urging us on, that stoops to us with

to our power for good and for reform. We need women like you, "Wolf Willow," to help. You have said you were open to conviction. Prove it and join us in the work.

ERMA B.

## REID HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Dear Miss Beynon:—It was too late last month to send a report of our meeting when I got the paper and so am sending report of November meeting.

On November 6 the Reid Hill Women's Institute met at Mrs. Bryant's home, nineteen old members and five new members being present. Two papers were read, one by Mrs. Cole on "Skirt

Making" and one by Miss Knight, entitled "Good Taste in Dress." A song by Mrs. Hawkins, entitled "A Little Child Shall Lead Them;" a piano solo by Miss Flossie Smith, entitled "Think not this Heart can Alter;" a song by Mrs. Syngé, entitled "Sleep and Forget," were rendered. The program was thoroughly enjoyed by all. A nice lunch was served by Mrs. Bryant.

Our Institute is just doing fine so far. All members show a great interest in the work.

MRS. P. M. NEVINS, Secretary.

## MAINTAIN YOUR INDEPENDENCE

So long as one retains the management of one's financial affairs, small though these may be, so long is one a power in one's family circle and assured of a certain consideration from others. Therefore, there is no greater folly than for elderly persons to turn over their entire property to anyone, even their own children, no matter how plausible the promises made, nor how great the inducements offered of ease of mind and body for the remainder of their lives. Every day, old and helpless fathers and mothers are obliged to resort to law to compel their children to support them, or children apply to court to have parents assigned to a home or asylum because they have become burdensome. If such cases were investigated it would usually be found that the old folks had been persuaded to

make over their little all to the ones who now begrudge them the promised food and shelter. More pathetic still are the cases which never become public where the old are made utterly wretched by being constantly reminded that they are unwelcome in the home their property helped to establish. Nor is it always the son or daughter that renders the cup of life so bitter for the poor old folks, often it is the woman or man who has become by marriage a member of the family, and so all the more resents the dependent relatives.

And how different all would have been if only the elders had kept the purse strings in their own hands. How considerate everyone would then have been of their comfort, how the children would have been taught to love them, how the servants would have been made to respect their wishes. How free they might have been in their coming and going, in their choice of friends and surroundings, in the expression of their views on various subjects; and how easy it would have been to have secured this independence if they had been firm in rejecting the plausible suggestions to turn over their financial affairs in return for future maintenance.

Keep control of your own pocketbook, and do not, from sympathy, from affection, from a desire to shift responsibility, place yourself in a dependent position; for the dependent commands respect from neither kindred nor outsiders and sooner or later is regarded as a burden by the very ones who coaxed away his means of support, which also insured him respect.

## PRUNE SALAD

Soak prunes over night and cook until tender. Drain the juice from them and cut the fruit into shreds. Arrange on a lettuce leaf, sprinkle with pecan meats and cover with cream dressing.

## TURNIP SOUP

Slice twelve large turnips, four onions and four ounces of raw ham; put into a kettle with a tablespoonful of butter and a quart of stock. Simmer until done, then run through a sieve. Reheat and add a pint of sweet cream, a teaspoonful of sugar, and serve.

## BUTTERMILK MUFFINS

Use a pint of rich buttermilk and mix in sufficient flour to make the batter very stiff. Add one egg beaten in, a little salt and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little hot water. Bake in a quick oven.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## MERRY CHRISTMAS

Merry Christmas to all the boys and girls who read the Young Canada Club and to all their smaller brothers and sisters who don't read it. I hope that Santa Claus won't miss a single one of your stockings and that when he has passed on they will be bulging with good things.

I hope, too, that it will be a white Christmas, for a Christmas without frost and snow is no Christmas at all. But I wonder if we should wish for a white one this year when so many boys and girls are going to find it difficult to get enough fuel to keep themselves warm.

When you are unpacking your stockings and gloating over the good things that have come to you, please remember to send a kind wish to all the little folk who are cold and hungry on Christmas day and all the other days of the year.

But about those same stockings, though you may not be able to see it, down in the toe of every one there will be a loving wish for a happy Christmas from your own

DIXIE PATTON.

## THE LITTLE MAN

I once knew a little man who every day grew twenty-four hours older without becoming any larger. This vexed him a great deal, for he wished very much to be tall and large like other men, and he could not bear to hear people say, "Good-morning, my little man!"

One day a bright idea came into his mind. He would go to the shoemaker's and have high heels put on his boots, that would make him taller, at least. The shoemaker was very glad to see him. "Good-morning, my little man," he said. "What can I do for you?"

"Master Crispin," he answered, for that was what he called the shoemaker. "Master Crispin, I wish you would put a new pair of heels on my boots and make them so high that people will stop calling me a little man. I am tired of such nonsense."

The shoemaker very kindly set to work, and when he had finished the boots and been paid for his work, he said: "I hope that I have pleased you so well that you will call again another day. Good-bye, my little man!"

The little gentleman took his leave, greatly vexed that the shoemaker had no more respect for his feelings. "It will be different with the innkeeper," he thought. "He will open his eyes and greet me by another name." So he went at once to the inn and walked boldly through the front door into the hall keeping himself all the time as straight as a young soldier on guard before the general's tent.

"Good morning, my little man," said the innkeeper. "What can I do for you to-day?"

Just think how the little man must have been vexed to find that his high heels had done him so little good. He turned about and hurried away, trying to think what further he might do in order to have people treat him with due respect.

Seeing a hat shop, he made up his mind to go in and buy the tallest hat that could be found. He was hardly inside the door when the hatter greeted him with, "Good morning, my little man! What can I do for you to-day?"

"I want to buy a hat," he said, "that will make me so tall that people will stop calling me a little man. It vexes me."

The hatter gave him a hat tall enough for a grenadier; and when he had gotten his money he thanked his customer. "I hope you will like it. Good day, my little man."

"What's the use of having high heels for nobody notices them," he thought. "What a dumb fellow I am! Who could expect common people like these to know

anything. I will go to the city and ask the governor, he will tell me."

He lost no time and packed his valise and set out for the city. On his way he stopped at a tavern to spend the night. "A fine day to you, my little man," said the host. "Where are you going at this pace?"

"I am going up to the city to talk with the governor," answered the little man, feeling very much out of humor. "I want to ask him why it is that, in spite of my high heels and my tall hat, everybody has the ill manners to call me a little man. It makes me furious!"

"Good! Good!" cried the host. "I have a mind to go along with you and ask the governor why people call me the poor tavern keeper."

Calling to the hostler, he said: "Here, John, you lazybones, stir yourself quickly and pack my valise."

"Master," said the hostler, "I should like to go too and ask the governor why everybody calls me lazybones."

On reaching the city the three friends went at once to the governor's house and asked to see the governor. The servant led them into the parlor, where there was a large mirror.

The governor listened to them kindly, and then said to the tavern keeper:



CAN'T YOU TALK?

"Turn your back to this mirror; then look over your left shoulder and tell me what you see."

"What do I see?" cried the tavern keeper. "Why, I see a dozen women sitting round a table and drinking tea and talking, and there is my wife, as sure as you live."

"Well, my friend," said the governor, "as long as your wife spends her time in this way you will not only be called a poor tavern keeper, but you will be a poor tavern keeper."

The hostler's turn came next. He stood up before the mirror and looked over his left shoulder.

"Ha! ha!" he cried. "I see two dogs chasing a rabbit. They think to catch him, but they'll have to get up earlier in the morning if they do."

"Well, my friend," said the governor, "when you run as fast as that rabbit every time an order is given you, people will stop calling you lazybones."

And now the little gentleman came forward.

"What do you see?" asked the governor. "I see nothing but myself," he answered. "Do you see yourself larger than you are?"

"No, I see myself just as I am." "Well," said the governor, "that is the

way, no doubt, that other people see you. The only advice I can give you is to have yourself measured till you have really grown larger, then people will stop calling you little. Good-bye, my little man!"

ELLEN M. PARK,

Decker, Man. Age 11.

## DAISY'S ADVENTURE

Little Daisy and her father lived together in the woods. One cold day in the latter end of December her father went out hunting for something to eat, for there was no food in the house.

It was such a stormy day, the weather was so cold and the snow so deep that the father lost his way, and the further he went the deeper the snow, till at last exhausted from cold and hunger he fell to the ground and in a few hours he died.

The next day little Daisy from hunger was forced to leave home in search of food for herself. After a long walk through the deep snow she saw somebody's footprints and followed them till at last she came across her father's body. Then she knew the reason of his not returning.

Going a little further she came to a large farm house. She jumped upon the window sill and looked in through the window when she saw a large gathering of people enjoying a Christmas dinner.

The fairy soon sent Peace and Goodness to fight Discontent and Badness, who, as you know, had overcome the people.

It was a hard and long fight, but Peace and Goodness won and the prince and his people are now happy.

The fairy still lives in her palace and if you ever feel downhearted call on your faithful friend Hope.

KATHLEEN SARGENT,  
Age 12 years.

## FABLE

Once upon a time was a little boy about nine years old. His parents were poor and he was too lazy to work. When the day came he would run in the woods and catch bees in a net or would break the nest when he found it. One bright morning he went in the woods to get some strawberries for his breakfast. When he got some berries he wanted to go home, but he lost his way home. But he ate what he had and said to himself, "I don't care if I can't find the way home." So he went farther and farther and came to a lonely spot where there was a small house with one window and with a very big chimney.

When he came into the house he saw a big bed with a rug on it. He was very tired and sat down on the chair made from sticks. When he sat down on the chair, "Dear me," he said, "there is a very good dinner on the table." When he came to the table there was a big teapot and seven bowls of meat from the prairie chickens. The house was the home of four animals, a bear, wolf, fox and wild cat. They were hunting in the woods while the little boy was enjoying the meat. When he had eaten two bowls of meat he went to the other room. There was only a stove and very much of rabbits, chickens and wild cat. There was a big box on the table and in the box there were three books. He took that box and went farther into the woods. Soon he reached home and showed his father the box. His father opened it and said that it was his own box and that when he was with his wife in the woods with his son, the bear came and took that box. There was \$300 and his photograph with his brother. Next day when the bear came to the house and saw there was not any box he began to tear his hair and to bite his paws for grief. So when the other three came they went to seek the box, but could not find it. The bear said, "I will kill myself." So he took the gun and killed the wolf, fox, cat and then

himself. The poor man heard someone shooting and coming to the place he saw that the four were dead. So he took from the house what there was, and from being poor he became rich.

JOHN SOLAR,

Sifton, Man. Age 14.

## HOW THE FAIRY HELPED THE PRINCE

Once upon a time there lived in a lovely gold palace in the middle of a thick wood a beautiful fairy whose name was Hope. She always was glad and tried to make others glad. Many people who were in trouble came to her and they always left the palace with a gay and happy heart.

One day a beautiful prince came. He was prince over a large kingdom and he lived in a grand palace and had everything he needed; but he was not happy, for the people he ruled over were quarrelsome and bad and would not obey the laws which he made, and so he was very downhearted and had come to the fairy to see if she could help him.

So she told him to go back to his kingdom and be patient with his people for she would be near him and would help him. So the prince went back to his palace comforted.

Ten-year-old William came home one day in a regrettable state of disorder and with a somewhat bruised face.

"Oh, Willie! Willie!" exclaimed his mother, shocked and grieved. "How often have I told you not to play with that naughty Johnson boy?"

"Mama," said William, in utter disgust, "do I look as if I had been playing with anybody?"

A man sent his neighbor's little boy to the drug-store to buy five postage-stamps. He handed him two dimes, the extra one being for himself. Some time afterward the boy came back blubbering and said he had lost one of the dimes.

"But why didn't you buy me the stamps?" asked the man.

"Because, mister, it was your dime I lost."

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# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## WHAT ARE PARENTS TO DO ABOUT IMPARTING LIFE'S TRUTHS?

Something that a mother said recently moves me to write again concerning the necessity for instruction in the home on the facts of life.

There are those who feel that anything that has to do with the reproduction of life must be spoken of with bated breath and apologies to the readers. I am not one of them. On the contrary I feel that one should neither like nor dislike speaking of this matter. It is simply an interesting scientific fact and if treated as such, all the morbid curiosity with which it is invested for the young would be gone.

When the child awakening to consciousness of himself demands to know, as he inevitably will, how he got here, don't put him off with a falsehood. The explanations offered by parents are usually such palpable lies that even a credulous child is not satisfied and looks elsewhere for more plausible information.

In all likelihood he gets it in a distorted and most revolting form, which spoils for life his whole attitude towards the great power of parenthood. To me it seems criminal to leave it for their children to find these things out haphazard, when they could explain to the little ones the spiritual as well as the physical significance of parenthood.

To make it easier The Guide is offering for sale at a nominal price, which covers cost and postage, the little booklet, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," at five cents a copy; "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," ten cents a copy, and "Nobility of Boyhood," fifty cents a copy. The latter is a warning as to the dangers of an impure life and a plain statement of probable consequences.

In sending for these, many mothers like to include an order for a copy of "Maternity," which is a small pamphlet prepared by a Winnipeg doctor on the care of the mother before and during confinement and with some valuable advice on the care and feeding of the baby after birth. The price of this booklet is five cents a copy.

The post office is growing indignant over the neglect of some of our contributors to put the full address, Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., on my letters. Will you please remember this. Also The Guide is likely to become financially embarrassed unless our readers remember to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope when they want a personal reply to their letters.

I have a letter on my desk containing money for booklets and signed merely N. G. L. If the writer will please send me her name I will forward the booklets at once.

Business Girl wanted advice on a way of earning money. The ways she suggested, copying and needlework, are not practical. If she lives near a good sized town and knows how to make it, she might sell some extra good homemade cake or candy through a local dealer, allowing him commission for his trouble. In summer I would suggest that she grow some fresh vegetables and flowers for the same purpose. It is too late now, but there is usually quite a good demand in towns and cities for home-made pickles. In a fairly large place, where there are a number of young women earning good salaries in business, she might make money keeping their clothes repaired, provided she were a good needlewoman. If this girl lives on a farm, I suggest that she get some stock or pigs of her own and raise them and care for them herself.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## HAS CLOTHING FOR SALE

Dear Miss Beynon—I have seen so many inquiries in your pages for clothing that I have decided to send you a list of what I have to spare, and while I can ill afford to give them absolutely free, would be glad to let anyone have them for \$5 or so.

There will be, for a woman of 36-in. bust, a coat and jacket, besides two or three waists, one full dress, some good warm stockings, etc., and if the things were going by freight, two or three hats, besides a number of summer clothes, waists and skirts.

I have also a few suits, mostly summer, for a boy of four years and possibly a coat and some shoes of the same size.

If anyone would take the whole lot, I would try and make it very well worth the price.

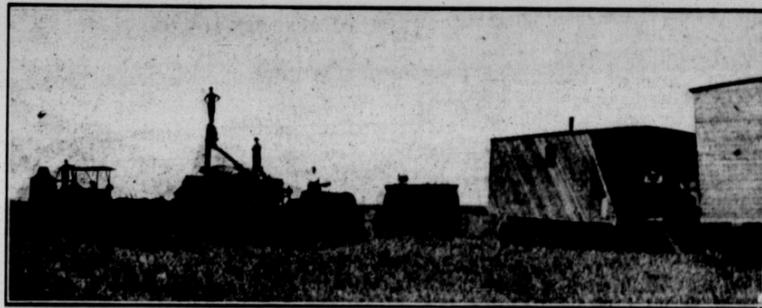
These things would all be shipped from a branch line of the C.N.R. to Winnipeg or wherever they were wanted and the receiver would have to pay freight. As I do not wish my name to appear, kindly sign this notice just

HOMESTEADER'S WIFE.

## NO EASY TASK TO RAISE A FAMILY

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I have a few minutes to spare I thought I would send you a few lines. I do enjoy reading the

conditions to exist indefinitely; conditions that permit of babies being torn from the breast of mothers?—cruelty unspeakable, outrage infinite. I can assure you that it displays the fact very forcibly to my mind that it is a very insignificant matter whether woman makes herself attractive or not. Does she care for home decoration? Does she care to teach the truth to children when hubby takes pleasure in teaching vice versa? They perceive church or Sunday school to be some mysterious invisible form. These are the targets that are being prepared for a "9-minute gun." Is this the specimen of gallant defender you refer to at the Dominion Buffalo Park? I am very willing indeed to admit that we have some gallant defenders and I can assure you that these are the type that the "wise and just Solomon" refers to when he says "She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life." She cannot esteem him too highly, she cannot appreciate him too much, she



Threshing Outfits that carry Cook Cars are not only Labor Savers but Savers of Flesh and Blood

Sunshine page and also the Country Homemakers' page. I agree with most of the women in trying to get the vote. I think if a woman is capable of raising a large family, she should have a say in making the laws that are to rule them after they leave home. She has the most to do in bringing them up and it is no easy task.

I am the mother of four boys and one girl. I hope the time will come soon that I may have a vote to banish the bar and drive out white slavery, as I think these are the two biggest curses to young men and also to a home.

I enclose fifteen cents for which please send me the two booklets, entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World." My three oldest children ask so many questions, I sometimes don't know how to answer them.

Some time, if you will permit, I will write a letter on the hardships of olden times. I have been in the Dauphin district about twenty-three years and long before the railroad came in. Wishing you every success,

OLDTIMER.

## INDIGNANT WITH WOMEN ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—A woman anti-suffragist always makes me mad, so being an ardent supporter of Woman Suffrage myself, I wish to comment on a few extracts from "Wolf Willow's" letter who quotes that men, by nature, according to her belief, should take the initiative in all things. All very well and good if he realizes his duty and performs it, but we have examples here in life where that duty has been short-coming.

We see hundreds and thousands of women scattered over this broad expanseless prairie whose hearts are torn and bleeding for want of protection, which she once enjoyed beneath the beautiful floating banner of another clime. She has been driven to despair, to the very precipice of self-destruction, yes, subservient canine, by the lordly power of her brutal husband and master, who vainly boasts of his executive position. What is the matter? Is it merciful instinct that has permitted these con-

ditions to exist indefinitely; conditions that permit of babies being torn from the breast of mothers?—cruelty unspeakable, outrage infinite. I can assure you that it displays the fact very forcibly to my mind that it is a very insignificant matter whether woman makes herself attractive or not. Does she care for home decoration? Does she care to teach the truth to children when hubby takes pleasure in teaching vice versa? They perceive church or Sunday school to be some mysterious invisible form. These are the targets that are being prepared for a "9-minute gun." Is this the specimen of gallant defender you refer to at the Dominion Buffalo Park? I am very willing indeed to admit that we have some gallant defenders and I can assure you that these are the type that the "wise and just Solomon" refers to when he says "She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life." She cannot esteem him too highly, she cannot appreciate him too much, she

cannot be too affectionate—this noble and gallant defender.  
Prof. O. D. Fowler, one of the greatest of human scientists, tells us that woman can mould her child just as she would have him be. With this evidence at our command and bound by the chains of motherhood, writhing in mental anguish for want of protection from his brutal attacks, undermined physically from the strain thereof,—I'm with your poet "How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine," ye muscles of iron, ye nerves of steel; no change of heart, no change of mind—what hast thou done for me?  
SAD MOTHER.

## WANTS LIQUOR TRAFFIC ABOLISHED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a very interested reader of the Country Homemakers and the Sunshine page for the past year. They are very helpful. This is my first letter to you and I would not be writing now, I guess, if I had not read a letter in the October 1 issue, from "A Mere Man."

He says you and your followers should be in St. Helena. Well, I am in favor of votes for women and hope they get it, too. One reason is they will have a good try to banish the bar. I have a good home and a good man, but it is the bar that spoils all the good homes in the world. And all that the men are scared about is, that they might lose their "wee drop."

Talk about going crazy, "A Mere Man;" if women go crazy over the vote, they do so with a good reason, not like some men I see around our streets going crazy over whiskey. We can teach our children and keep house just as well if we get the vote as we do now. The men like to tell the women to devote their time to their children. Now why do they not help with the children too? But I beg your pardon, "A Mere Man." I forgot that men must have all the pleasure and money that is going.

Now I know a man who had a trip to Winnipeg this summer to the exhibition and his wife stayed at home. He said there was not enough money for the two to go, so the woman stayed at home. Then all summer he had all the money he wanted to drink with. Now the

crop is off and they just have enough to pay debts and he gave her \$5 after working all the year and she is a good housekeeper. She helped me with the threshing just to make a few extra dollars.

So I think that all those that hope we won't get the vote ought to be at St. Helena.

I will close with a recipe for a cake without eggs: half cup butter, four tablespoons molasses, one cup brown sugar, half cup milk, one cup raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. You can put ginger in and make a ginger cake.

HALIFAX.

## A NEW WAY TO TREAT FROZEN EGGS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a silent reader of the Grain Growers' Guide for three years and am always interested in the Sunshine and Country Homemakers' pages, but always turn first to the patterns.

The children, a boy age eight and a girl age five, are always interested in the Young Canada club stories.

I am enclosing fifteen cents for which I wish you to send me the books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

As I have been benefitted a great deal by the useful hints in your Sunshine page, I will send in a few that I hope will help others.

The best thing I can find to clean galvanized tubs is coal-oil.

When you find a frozen egg, don't try to thaw it out by putting it into cold water, in the old way, but try this: Pour boiling water over it and let stand till cold.

When a little piece of eggshell falls into the pan when you are breaking them, take a large piece of the shell and fish for it and see the result.—E.M.P.

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



- 5834—Pattern for a "Buster Brown" Bull Dog One Size.  
5841—Pattern for a Cat, One Size.  
6341—Pattern for a "Billy" Possum, One Size.  
6464—Pattern for a "Teddy" Bear, 12, 16 and 20 inches high.  
7124—Dog's Blanket, 8, 12 and 16 inches at Center Back.  
6511—Pattern for a "Teddy" Lion, One Size. (Ten Inches Exclusive of Tail.)  
6424—Boy's Soldier or Rough-Rider Suit, 6 to 12 years.  
6347—Pattern for a Jack Rabbit, One Size.  
6490—Boy's Indian Suit, 4 to 12 years.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

DIRECTORS	
1—D. M. Henderson, Outlook	
2—M. P. Boody, Rouleau	
3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff	
4—F. M. Gates, Fillmore	
5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin	
6—F. M. Redman, Grenfell	
7—J. E. Paynter, Tantallon	
8—A. B. McGregor, Davidson	
9—John F. Reid, Orcadia	
10—J. L. Rooks, Togo	
11—Thomas Sales, Langham	
12—And. Knox, Prince Albert	
13—Dr. Henry, Mildon	
14—Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville	
15—Thos. Conlon, Archive	

### GOODLANDS KEEPS ACTIVE

Enclosed I am forwarding \$4.50 membership fees due Central. The total amount forwarded this year is now \$31.50 for our sixty-three members. Please send me twenty-five membership tickets, for which I enclose 50 cents. We shall hold our annual meeting on December 13. Our regular meetings are usually well attended and during the winter we have them twice a month. All our members are keen and take a lively interest in the work of the association. We are gaining experience in co-operative buying. We saved a large sum by purchasing our twine in a car load lot this season, securing it for 3½ cents per lb. less than local price, and through an arrangement with the bank, were enabled to borrow sufficient to supply members with twine on credit. A movement is on foot in this Lashburn district to establish a farmers' store, with a capital of \$10,000, to be run as a co-operative company as soon as legislation permits. We hope that co-operative trading will become general in the near future. The initial step in this store plan was taken by this association. The following are the names of officers: President, A. J. Milne; vice-president, J. McKenzie; directors, A. J. Ruttan, A. Findlay, W. Bryan, T. McCluckie, C. J. Mapes and H. Marlatt; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Dicconson. We could not have a better man for president. He is a first rate chairman. Our officers generally are all capable men, and of course farmers. We all wear the G.G.A. button. The ladies meet at the same time and place as ourselves, in a room of their own, for business. Woman suffrage, so far, Mr. Green, does not seem to appeal to them. This winter, however, the matter will be discussed and an endeavor made to enlighten them upon this important subject. The interesting letters we receive from you from time to time are always read and debated upon. Local conditions here this fall are an improvement upon last season's and the crop has been well saved. Prices are low, and we are suffering from a serious car shortage—100 are on order in Lashburn and very few have arrived this month. The board of trade and locals are appealing to the Grain Commission for relief. To the district convention we are sending our vice-president and C. J. Mapes. No doubt they will return more enthusiastic than ever. We are looking forward to an effective winter's work and shall not neglect the social side of our program. Dances and concerts do much to enliven existence on the prairie. In conclusion, Mr. Green, I am desired to state that the members of this local thoroughly appreciate the importance of the work you are engaged in, and that you have their cordial sympathy and support.

H. H. DICCONSON,  
Sec'y, Goodlands G.G.A.

Mr. H. H. Dicconson:—

Your very interesting letter of the 17th ultimo is to hand and noted. We have pleasure in enclosing you receipts for fees and tickets. We note this makes sixty-three paid up members in your local. This is very good—rather over the average. Your letter is encouraging indeed. Many of our associations seem hypnotized or in a state of apathy; either disgruntled or resting, satisfied with the work done by the active associations and, by the way, a general disgruntlement (is that not a good word?) is a certain result of apathy. The best cordial or inspiration is to give every member a chance to take some active part in our work. Many of them must be pushed into it owing to modesty, others from lethargy. But the more they do the more they will like the work and the association which gives them the opportunity. Work is not the bug-bear it is sometimes taken to be. Without work it is impossible to be satisfied with one's self even. That is one great reason why the officers of our locals should endeavor to make every member an active part of the local association

machinery. There is loads of work to do. We must make our organization the local board of trade factor or guardian of the farmers' interests in the vicinity in which it is located.

We thank you for your encouraging words and the knowledge that you men and women at Goodlands are actively engaged in looking after yourselves. In doing this you become an energizing part of a tremendously powerful institution of people associated for one general purpose all over this province. Trusting to hear from you again and wishing you the compliments of the season.

F. W. G.

### TOGO HAS REFERENCE LIBRARY

On Saturday, the 15th last, we held the first meeting since the busy season finished. A considerable pile of correspondence had accumulated. Where brevity permitted it was read in detail and in the case of more lengthy letters, such as yours of October 8, the contents were reported and discussed in order. In reply to your questions, taking them in order in which they appear, I would say that with regard to co-operative purchasing, the general opinion is favorable, having due regard to quality of goods. One thing we certainly lack is warehouse accommodation. It was hoped at one time that a co-operative elevator would have solved the problem. With no prospect of one of these, in the meantime we content ourselves with such efforts like car lots of flour and feed that can be unloaded and distributed in from one to two days. Besides this, I might say that one section of the community for twelve months past has organized a mail order club, the patrons contributing their share of expenses for freight and clerical work on a basis of one cent per lb. This makes small purchases possible at frequent intervals at practically freight rates. No, we have not a baseball club, nor a band. (Wish we had). We encourage everyone to meet with us, girls and boys, old timers and new comers, Gits and Tories, independents and independents, Socialists, single taxers and anarchists of all races and creeds. We have had box socials, socials for kids, dances, basket picnics, smoking concerts, with real beer, wine and cigars, just like the Big Interests have, toasting every conceivable organization, with musical honors, in fact, trying to appeal to everyone. With regard to meetings. All neighboring clubs are notified and an attempt is under way to keep one another posted as to membership. Any infringement of the Grain Act, when brought to our attention, is reported to the Board of Grain Commissioners with satisfactory results as a rule. Our reference library contains works on "Free Trade and Protection," "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George; "City for the People," by Parsons; "Siege of Ottawa," "Cushing's Parliamentary Rules," Reports of Grain and Elevator Commissions, Grain Act, "Customs Tariff," "Bulletin on Weeds," and "Fur Farming in Canada," also the promise of a book on Socialism. Nearly all our members wear the G.G. button and a great many make a point of displaying their membership cards in a prominent place in their houses, generally hitched up in company with the membership ticket of our Agricultural Society, which our opponents grudgingly admit to be a well matched team. With regard to our officers I might say that not to be outdone by a neighboring association, whose president developed into a paid organizer in Manitoba, our man returned from last convention a district director. He neither drinks, swears nor smokes. One of those reliable old stand-bys that gets switched on to a flour committee and who can be depended upon to check up the contents of a car correctly and back up any claim for shortage. No, our secretary is not a regular farmer, but he is tilling the soil for a living all right and does not forget Dickens' advice, that "It is well for a man to respect his vocation." He is in

# Saskatchewan

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

EXECUTIVE	
Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw	
Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw	
Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale	
Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw	
A. G. Hawkes, Percival	
F. M. Gates, Fillmore	
J. F. Reid, Orcadia	

DIRECTORS AT LARGE	
Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw	
J. B. Musselman, Cupar	
George Langley, Maymont	
C. E. Platt, Tantallon	
A. G. Hawkes, Percival	

### A Pile of Letters Received

We must thank our many faithful workers amongst our local officers for the keen interest that is being taken in the work. Amongst the many letters received recently, we might mention the following:

S. R. Edwards, Secretary of Wauchop, enclosing fees for seventy-six members.

G. E. Noggle, Secretary of Lampman, fees for thirty-five paid up members.

G. E. Falk, Secretary of Dinsmore, a newly organized local, sends in fees for twenty-four members.

From the newly-appointed secretary of Sandford Dene local, Tom Pearce, enclosing fees and asking for literature, buttons, etc.

From George H. Hanant, Secretary of Newlands branch, with splendid replies to the circular referred to in this issue by Togo Association.

A. Kneen, of Mervin local, containing substantial addition to the funds of the Association.

F. A. Hancock, of Cana, with fees for new members.

J. Devlin, of Venn Association, enclosing fees for thirty-eight members and encouraging words.

Fritz Grieve, of Bratton, interested in forming a new Association in his district.

Encouraging letters from very many ladies re the petitions and franchise for women.

Arthur Alvis, of Dunfermlin, a new Association, seeking light re formation of a Co-operative Elevator Company at their point.

James Gould, of Macklin, who is desirous of forming a new Association.

A. S. McKay, of Viscount, also desires to form an Association at his point.

Allan Gibbs, of Chaplin, with encouraging words.

Herbert Middleton, Secretary of Floral Association, with fees for forty-seven paid up members and one life member.

Peter Hegey.

John McCuish, Bulyea, with fees for thirty-nine members.

H. Barish, of Woodleigh Association. This branch has three life members.

Thos. A. Arnold, of Pleasant Valley, with fees for forty-four members.

Warren L. Clegg, Dahinda, and George Pensom, Greenwood, and many others containing resolutions expressing confidence and encouraging words to the Saskatchewan secretary.

We thank them all.

Sidney R. Evans, Dafoe, fees for fifty members and reminders of oversights.

H. H. Coulter, of Cabri local.

J. E. Skinner, of Wynyard, at which point a district convention was recently held—district No. 9.

These, with scores of other letters, might mention have been received, but these merely to show that our work is moving on and the general rank and file of our officers and members are waking up and responding splendidly to the interests of the Association.

We heartily wish all a joyous Christmas and buoyant New Year.

F. W. G.

receipt of an alleged salary of \$15 per annum. The accompanying statement of membership dues shows just what his chances of getting it are when nearly all our social ventures report a deficit. He is branded in the local town as "The Agitator." The directors are all farmers, make a point of attending all meetings and hustle up a crowd for same. Among the members we number a postmaster, a banker, a homestead inspector, three business men, all of whom are interested in farming and who apparently realize that their prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the farmers; nor must we forget to mention that our local paper is willing at any time to give us all reasonable free advertising through the medium of its news items. We have adopted the usual practice with us of calling for volunteer delegates to district convention at Wadena. We enclose cheque for \$17.15, fees for thirty-eight members to date, four of these being life members. We have had as many as fifty-five in one year, but with four neighboring associations organized recently and the fact that we are within half a mile of Manitoba boundary, leaves our territory restricted. With apologies for this rambling statement and for my vile handwriting, we trust that this humble attempt to describe conditions will afford some encouragement to our Central secretary.

L. S. BOWSER,  
Sec'y, Togo Association.

At a meeting held at Success, in the interest of the Grain Growers' association, a local was formed with twenty members. The meeting was addressed by organizer John Newton Burrill, to the satisfaction of all present. I am enclosing \$10 membership fees at present, but I believe our local will double its present membership shortly. The officers elected are as follows: President, William McIntyre; Vice-President, C. R. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Caswell; Directors, Wesley J. Purdy, John Smith, Alex. Munroe, Neil Matheson, G. F. Smith, A. Smith, Sr.

H. R. CASWELL,  
Secretary Success G. G. A.

### Roe Association Organized

At a meeting held recently a branch of the Grain Growers' association was organized in this district and the following officers elected: President, E. Y. Tompkins; Vice-President, Jos. Armstrong; Secretary-Treasurer, William A. Fifield; Directors, Wm. Smellie, Percy Wainwright, Jos. Stevenson, Robert Roe, Frank Humfrey, P. H. Peterson. It was moved and seconded that the Association be called "Roe Grain Growers' Association." Enclosed find cheque for \$6, membership fees, \$6 for buttons, and \$1 for tickets. Also send me a few copies of the constitution and by-laws and any other literature that will assist us in getting our organization started right. Also any suggestions that you can make will be thankfully received by this branch.

WM. A. FIFIELD,  
Secretary Roe G. G. A.

## SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, REGINA

March 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1914

CATTLE HORSES SHEEP SWINE

\$7,000.00 in Prizes

The Fair will be held in the new Winter Fair Building which cost \$130,000.00

The best way to dispose of surplus stock is by exhibiting at this Fair. Apply to the Manager for Prize Lists and other information

ROBERT SINTON, President, Regina.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager, Regina

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ON THE GUIDE

## To Our Fellow Western Canadians:

We extend our  
Best Wishes for  
**A Merry Christmas**  
and a  
**Happy and Prosperous**  
**New Year**

**Remember:**  
That we have shown our  
faith in the West by estab-  
lishing our factory here and  
devoting our whole time  
and attention to this section

**Show Your Faith**  
By insisting on getting  
Metal Ceilings, Shingles,  
Sidings or Corrugated Iron  
that are made in the West

Write for our advice regard-  
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No matter—you will be warm, dry and  
comfortable if you wear

# LUMBERSOLE WOOD SOLED 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  
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Or from our retail store, 306 Notre Dame  
Ave. (2 minutes from Eatons').

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for  
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa-  
tion by R. C. Henders, President.

The following interesting letter was  
received from the secretary at Springhill:  
I am enclosing you the minutes of our  
last two meetings. We did not have a  
meeting during harvest or threshing, but  
as soon as threshing was finished we  
called a special meeting to get started  
again and get busy. You will see by  
the minutes what we are discussing at  
our meetings. We are interested in the  
Co-operative Society at Neepawa, and  
also interested in having them deal,  
whenever possible, with the Grain Grow-  
ers' Grain company. We studied the  
Hail Insurance bill and made a few  
changes in it. We are going to have a  
Grain Growers' Library this winter and  
are going to attempt to organize a beef  
ring at once for next year. We are  
trying to keep tab on what our govern-  
ments are doing and what is going on  
locally in the towns and district, passing  
resolutions when we see fit, and think  
they may do some good, and forwarding  
them to the right parties.

Don't you think if all the local As-  
sociations would keep passing resolutions  
on important matters and forwarding  
them to our governments and representa-  
tives, it would tend to make them think  
a little bit of us? It would make them  
realize that we were watching them and  
keeping our eyes on what was going on.  
We are having our annual meeting on  
December 5.

### Springhill Branch Starts Library

Moved that this Association buy books  
for a library and that the executive be a  
committee to select the books and not  
more than \$15.00 to be spent on books  
to start with.

Resolution—"Whereas we understand  
the Maritime Provinces are demanding  
that their Parliamentary representation  
remain as at present, contrary to the  
British North America Act which pro-  
vided for a redistribution of seats after  
every census; therefore, be it resolved  
that we, the members of the Springhill  
branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers'  
association, request our representatives,  
the Hon. Arthur Meighen and R. Cruise,  
to oppose any alteration in the act, as  
our Western Provinces, owing to a large  
immigration, have been for many years  
under represented."

### Hail Insurance Changes

A committee was appointed to go  
into the Hail Insurance bill. The follow-  
ing changes were made:

Section 16—Strike out the words  
"total crop" and put in "damaged area."

Section 22—We are of the opinion  
that no claims should be paid before  
September 1, no matter how early hailed.  
When there is not money enough to  
pay all claims in full, every one would  
have to take a proportion.

With these changes the bill was ap-  
proved and the following recommended:

(1) If over 50 per cent. of the munici-  
palities of the province adopted this  
bill, we would recommend a compulsory  
provincial Hail Insurance Act.

(2) Any person liable for a tax under  
this act who gives satisfactory proof of  
loss of crop from other causes should be  
exempt from this tax pro-ratio his loss.

### For Free Wheat, Flour, Etc.

Moved that "Whereas the United  
States have offered to place certain  
articles on the free list, providing Canada  
does the same, and whereas it is the  
opinion of this Association that this  
would be a great benefit to the farmers  
of Western Canada to have these articles  
on the free list, especially wheat, oats,  
barley, flax, flour, and other grain products  
and agricultural implements; therefore,  
be it resolved that we urge upon the  
government to meet this offer of the  
United States."

Moved that we request the Reeve and  
Councillors of Rosedale not to give any  
further grants to the Neepawa Agricultural  
and Arts' Association unless they prohibi  
all gambling schemes from the fair  
grounds.

A committee was appointed to inter-  
view the C.N.R. Superintendent at  
Neepawa re the car situation at Spring-  
hill Siding.

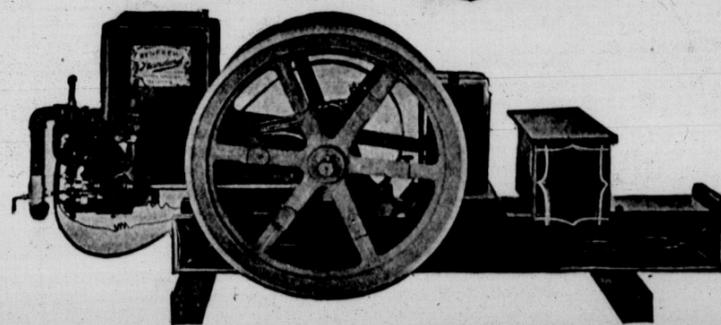
A. J. M. POOLE, Sec.-Treas

## 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.

## BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

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

HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.



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from healthy and vigorous stock. Pratts Animal Regulator reno-  
vates the system.

Cows give more and richer milk, with a higher percentage of but-  
ter fat. Calves grow strong and healthy and steers fatten quickly.

Horses are improved in wind and staying power. Stallion  
service is surer. Mares are kept in vigorous health, Foals strong  
and robust. Colts grow quickly and free from scours and disease.

## Pratts Animal Regulator

CAN'T injure your stock, because it is NOT a  
stimulant, but a gentle tonic and health regulator,  
prepared from roots, herbs and barks, and free  
from all injurious chemicals. Order PRATTS  
to-day at your dealer's.

"Your Money Back if it Fails."

25-lb. pail, \$3.50; also in packages at 25c., 50c.  
and \$1.00.

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of Canada, Limited  
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below, together with 10c. in  
stamps to cover postage, wrap-  
ping, etc., and we will send you  
a copy of "Pratts Pointers on  
Cows, Hogs and Sheep," 172  
pages, or "Pratts Pointers on  
Horses," 183 pages; both books  
for 20c.

### Coupon "B 8"

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Send me your Book on:  
{ Horses (10 cents).....  
{ Cows, Sheep, Hogs (10c.)....  
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Address..... B-1

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Pratts Healing  
Ointment (for Man  
or Beast), 25c.-50c.  
Pratts Worm  
Powder, 50c.  
Pratts Veterinary  
Colic Cure,  
50c.-1.00  
Pratts Liniment  
(For Man or  
Beast),  
25c.-50c.-\$1.00.  
Pratts Distemper  
and Pink Eye Cure,  
50c.  
Pratts Animal  
Regulator, 25c. to  
\$3.50.  
Pratts Dip and  
Disinfectant, \$1.50  
gal.  
Pratts Healing  
Powder, 25c.-50c.  
Pratts Heave,  
Cough and Cold  
Cure, 50c.-\$1.00.  
Pratts Fly Chaser,  
60c.-\$1.00.



Hon. Pres.—James Bower Red Deer  
 President—W. J. Tregillus Calgary  
 Vice-Presidents: First, J. Quinsey,  
 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-  
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;  
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.  
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream Calgary  
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

# Alberta

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

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

## FURTHER REVIEW OF THE UNIONS

Namao Union, No. 18 has 48 members paid up to date. There is no report in regard to the activities of this union but I understand they engage in a considerable amount of co-operative purchasing, etc.

From Edmonton Union, No. 20, one of the few life membership fees received this year has been sent in.

Spruce Grove Union, No. 44, has 28 members paid up for this year, but no report as to the work they are doing is to hand.

Melville Union, No. 50, has 31 paid-up members. The union has carried on a considerable correspondence in regard to all kinds of necessities, such as twine, lumber, wire, cedar posts, etc. Early in the year an order was placed for a carload of flour, which was laid down at their nearest shipping point for 75c per sack less than the local merchants were charging. The union saved \$225 on this deal. The business done by this union is an effective answer to those who claim that a small union cannot make itself felt where co-operative purchasing is concerned.

Strathmore Union, No. 58, are paid up for 67 members this year. The union have, however, been unfortunate in their management, their first secretary having defaulted for a large sum of money received in connection with their various operations. There have been two other secretaries since, consequently details as to the actual work that is being done are difficult to obtain. Arrangements had been made for a co-operative trading company and a monthly auction sale is held in connection with this union.

Acme Union, No. 62, has 78 paid-up members and expect to exceed the 100 mark. Detailed information as to the work of this union is lacking, but it is understood that a number of carloads of fence posts, lumber and flour have been brought in. The union also established a local of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. at this point, which has recently come into operation. Among the live questions taken up by this union are hail insurance and a co-operative store. W. Kayes of this branch is one of our new life members.

Carbon Union, No. 63, has only 20 members paid up to date at this office, but has been doing splendid work throughout the year. The officers of this union have undertaken and completed a considerable amount of organization, as readers of this page will have already discovered. The union has always been well to the front where co-operative purchasing is concerned, their business now being handled almost, if not entirely, by the District Association recently organized.

Lakeview Union, No. 71, also has only 20 members paid up at this office. The reports have been, however, very encouraging. A number of unions in this district formed a co-operative society at Huxley in the early part of the year, and there was some talk of taking over the Lakeview Creamery. Definite information on this point, however, has not come to hand.

Argyle Union, No. 81, report 114 members for 1912 as a result of a membership contest carried on during the year. This year 54 members are paid up to date and the secretary hopes to increase this to at least 75, or possibly as strong as in 1912. This union covers a territory of some fifteen miles square, and have for the past two years purchased binder twine, formalin, strychnine, etc., through the union. A strong ladies' auxiliary has recently been established in this district, and arrangements are under way by which they will avail themselves of the new Co-operative Elevator Act.

Stettler Union, No. 89, has forwarded dues for 36 members to date. The union takes a great interest in every question that comes up for consideration. It has supplied us for the past two years with one of our board of directors.

Gleichen Union, No. 96, has 87 fully

paid-up members to date, and is probably one of the best organized unions in the province. Without mentioning any specific cases, it may be said that the union shows true U.F.A. spirit and any member in difficulties or who has a real grievance is sure of a sympathetic hearing and practical assistance from the other members. This union operates a most successful beef ring, having built their own slaughter-house, and the butchering is done by one of their own members who is a practical man for the work. They are also very active in co-operative purchasing, in fact, in all kinds of co-operation. The president and secretary have done some successful organization work this year. A local of the Co-operative Elevator Co. has also been established at this point and is being made practical use of by the union already in other ways than the handling of grain alone.

Cowley Union, No. 106, has 104 members fully paid up to date. A number of reports have already been put in The Guide in regard to the activities of this splendid union. Attention might be called once more, however, with advantage, to the monthly bulletin sent out by the executive of Cowley Union, which undoubtedly is of material assistance in keeping the large number of members more closely in touch with each other.

Gadsby Union, No. 129, recently re-organized, has reported 30 members to date. The district seems to be somewhat difficult to hold together, though at one time the union was very strong. Their energetic secretary, G. M. Drinnan, is, however, still on the job, and with a little assistance will doubtless succeed in pulling the union together once more.

Halkirk Union, No. 140, has 48 members in good standing, in spite of the fact that they have been through a very trying season. The secretary reports that the present membership can be largely increased before the end of the year, and at least two delegates will be sent to the convention at Lethbridge.

Hastings Coulee Union, No. 146, after a period of inactivity, re-organized in the early summer with 27 members paid up. A carload of wire and other commodities were bought by the union to their advantage, and their period of rest will, it is expected, result in a prolonged continuation of their vigorous revival.

Queenstown Union, No. 160, has 68 members paid up to date, and is another very active union. The members work in conjunction with the Gleichen Union, previously referred to, and like that union are to be congratulated on having a very active president and secretary.

The report for Winona Union, No. 161, shows 25 members paid up for this year. The union is active and I believe has done some co-operative buying. A very successful picnic was held this summer, and I believe this union always makes a point of having a representative at the convention.

Reports from William Law, secretary of Plainfield Union, No. 186, show 26 members paid up to date. No details are available as to the active work this union is doing. The secretary is, however, very prompt in his membership returns and sends in a very comprehensive quarterly report which shows that the union is in a very fair condition financially, considering that it is not very large in size.

Sweet Valley Union, No. 188, is credited with 40 members for this year, and in spite of the fact that they are thirty-four miles from the nearest railroad town, are very active in the work. This union is to be congratulated on the progressive spirit shown. A very successful picnic was held in the summer and reports would seem to show that the work of this union does not devolve on one or two men alone, but the whole board of directors are wide awake and see that a good program, both social and otherwise, is arranged for the benefit of the members.

Turin Union, No. 192, have also been

through a bad time, opinion having been apparently divided in the early part of the year as to whether the union should be disbanded altogether or not. It would seem that those in favor of keeping going won out, for in April, membership dues once more started to come in, with the result that today the union is credited with 21 paid-up members. Those members who now form the union are to be congratulated on their decision, and we hope will not regret at any time the steps they have taken.

West Lethbridge Union, No. 197, have reported 26 members paid up to date, and take considerable interest in the work of the U.F.A. generally. Unfortunately, however, details are lacking as to the actual work done.

Langdon Union, No. 199, show 45 members in good standing at the present time. This union, acting with Needmore Union, to the south, have done a considerable amount of purchasing in the way of flour, coal, twine, etc. The secretary says that in this district there is more interest in the U.F.A. work at the present time than ever before by ten-fold. At Langdon they have also a local of the Co-operative Elevator Co.

Carnforth Union, No. 202, are still as active as ever. A number of reports have appeared during the past few months. The meetings appear to be very well attended and the ladies take a very active part in the work. The Union has been responsible for a very useful contribution to our organization fund since last convention.

Granum Union, No. 207, re-organized early this year and they now have a very active and progressive district association in this part of the province. U.F.A. work generally seems to be on the upgrade in this part of the country. For a time the opposition, which was very severe, was successful in preventing any great expansion, but under normal conditions the work around Granum should continue to make strides.

Fertile Plains Union, No. 210, is still active though hardly as strong as it used to be, our books at present showing 24 members paid up. Having established a branch of the Co-operative Elevator Co. at this point, however, it is hoped that U.F.A. work, not only in this union, but in the district generally, will experience a revival in the near future.

Three Hills Union, No. 213, after a rest period extending over the greater part of last year, has again come to the front and shows 52 paid-up members for 1913. This is only about half its one-time strength, but reflects considerable credit on those who have been responsible for the revival of interest in the district. The union is considerably handicapped through poor railway facilities, but no doubt with better connection with Calgary, Three Hills Union will once more take its old-time place as one of the largest unions in the province.

Daily Creek Union, No. 215, have experienced some difficulties also. It is not suggested, however, that this is due to the Ladies' Auxiliary which was organized this spring. Perhaps it is due to the fact that for the first half of the year the paid-up membership was the unlucky number of thirteen.

Bowell Union, No. 218, re-organized this year to very good effect, 24 membership fees having been sent in for the first six months of the year. No membership dues were received from this union for last year, as the union was, apparently, suffering as a result of unfortunate management.

Aldersyde Union, No. 219, are carrying on some correspondence, but have not reported officially this year. Something seems to have struck this district, which was at one time strong with a total membership of over 200 farmers in two unions. Two years ago, considerable purchasing of a co-operative nature was indulged in, and the present stage of what might be called "dry rot" is not easily accounted for, at least from the correspondence which has reached this office. To the south, the High River

district seems in the same condition. Steps for re-organizing would be gladly undertaken, but without some signs from at least one or two farmers in the district concerned that they are really anxious for the organization, the prospects of anything permanent being established are small and hardly warrant a special effort on behalf of the Central Office. If any farmers in the district read these notes and care to take the matter up with the Central Office direct, we would gladly give every attention to their wishes.

Vulcan Union, No. 226, were very busy the early part of the year and through the summer with their co-operative elevator. A large amount of purchasing in the way of lumber, fence posts, etc., is done through this point, it serving as a centre for a number of unions. There is a Farmers' Co-operative Trading Co. at this point also, but details in connection with it are lacking. The union has 60 members paid up for this year.

Cornucopia Union, No. 231, is still going strongly. This union is of the everlasting type which is the best sort to have. During the season the officers have been responsible for the organization of two or three new unions in the district, which have somewhat detracted from the membership of Cornucopia Union itself, but the splitting up of the district has added considerably to the united strength of the U.F.A. The membership for this year is 37 to date, and their plucky fight in the face of considerable difficulty is an inspiration to many others.

Asker Union, No. 233, shows 32 members to date, and is one of our active unions, their activities extending in a number of different directions. Just now their secretary, Carl Paulsen, is preparing to organize two new unions in the district, and generally speaking the union is of general assistance in helping the Association to live up to its ideals.

Zenith Union, No. 235, after passing through a more or less difficult period, is, with the opening up of the Calgary Public Market, again coming to the front. The district is essentially a mixed farming one, a large quantity of the feathered tribe being raised. The farmers of the district look to the public market as a means for realizing a fair profit for their poultry.

Alby Union, No. 243, has also experienced a very successful season, 63 members showing on the books at the present time. The union is severely handicapped in many ways for lack of railway facilities, but with the opening up of the C.P.R. line as far as Retlaw, things will undoubtedly be better in the future. The members are certainly most energetic, as was proved in the erection of a local of the Co-operative Elevator Co. at Retlaw. In order to complete this elevator the farmers hauled all the material something like ten miles, and the cement was actually hauled for over twenty miles, with the result that the elevator was built, in running order and filled to the roof some time before the railway put in an appearance. Surely a record in elevator building.

Wolf Creek Union, No. 242, has 61 members paid up to date. No details are available, however, as to the work which they have been doing. This, however, has recently been largely in connection with the establishment of locals of the Co-operative Elevator Co. along the line of the Goose Lake extension. The healthy condition of this union at the present time is very gratifying.

Brunetta Union, No. 247, have reported 47 members to date and, as in previous years, have co-operated extensively in purchasing their supplies through Vulcan.

Pine Coulee Union, No. 250, reports 36 members to date and are interested in the Staveley Local of the Co-operative Elevator Co. Recently the secretary reported that there was apparently a falling off in the interest, but it is hoped this will be revived this winter

# Saskatchewan's Horse Industry

Continued from Page 17

render them valueless, from a working standpoint, are sometimes kept for the purpose of producing foals.

### Selecting a Type

It is necessary for any man who intends going into the horse breeding industry to have at least some idea of the type he wishes to produce, and this is another point where education is very necessary for the average farmer. There is no doubt that there are more mistaken ideas amongst farmers, as to the classification of horses, and the most suitable type for certain kinds of work, than there is in connection with any class of live stock. There is also a good deal of faddism which creeps in in connection with show-ring work, but in the last analysis we require an animal which will do the largest amount of work for the longest period of time and keep in good condition while so doing. It really matters very little as to the finer points, provided a horse has the conformation and constitution to withstand the work for which he is required, and as long as he is reasonably required to do it.

In the draught horse of the present day we require size, width and depth of body, heavy muscling, clean limbs and good feet; but provided the limbs and feet are of such quality and texture as to carry that body through any reasonable amount of work, the object has been attained. It is always necessary, however, to set forward a high ideal, because in very few cases, if ever, is perfection attained. The commonest faults we find in the draught horse today are lack of size, length of back, shortness of rib, openness of coupling and lack of muscling. Of these perhaps the long back, short rib and open coupling are the most common and they should be avoided by draught horse breeders like a pestilence. It is an unfortunate fact that there has been a tendency in certain breeds to overlook shortcomings of the above nature on account of other outstanding features, but this should by no means be permitted and the man who wishes to make money out of his draught geldings must see that they have the necessary requirements to meet the market demand. There is no truer saying than the old Scotch saw, "No foot, no horse," and it is also true that in the mechanism of the animal the limbs must be up to standard or else the body, however fine it may be, is useless; but, at the same time, the limbs and feet are not everything and we must pay attention to the other features of conformation in the draught horse, if we are to produce a profitable and marketable article. We can only do this by utilizing the proper type of horse as a sire, and the horse breeder should bear this in mind when next year's breeding season comes on.

### The Agricultural Horse

There is some difference in opinion as to the agricultural type of horse, which is generally produced by the mating of the ordinary farm mare with the pure bred draught stallion. The generally accepted type is a little more upstanding, lighter animal than those of the draught class, but, if possible, possessing to a marked degree the conformation above described. There is never any danger of breeding too many draught horses and as a general rule we get 75 per cent. agricultural animals for 25 per cent. of draughts on the average farm which carries a number of brood mares.

With regard to the other classes of horses we hear so much about, for instance the farm chunk and general purpose; the former are usually undersized horses of draught type, too thick and heavy set for general purposes and too small for either the draught or agricultural class. They are the misfits of our breeding operations and are far distant from what we aim at as breeders of draught horses.

General purpose animals can best be described as rough, heavy coach or carriage horses, and it should be borne in mind that the proper classification of these animals included suitability for plough, waggon, buggy and saddle work. The general purpose class at an average fair often ranges from agricultural down to driving animals. A large carriage horse lacking the quality of finish of the true carriage animal is as near an approach to good general purpose type as one can get.

The horse market at the present time, and for the past twelve months, has been rather slow, due to the unusual scarcity of ready money in the hands of the purchasers. Some few years ago, farmers went into horse raising heavily and in portions of this province at the present time there is quite a surplus of agricultural horses for sale, for which there are no purchasers forthcoming. The difficulty in this connection seems to be the lack of market facilities throughout the West and there are Saskatchewan points which have been importing horses from Ontario in ignorance of the fact that these were to be obtained in their own province. The farmer who has horses to sell should do his utmost to make the most out of them and in order to achieve this he must break and manner them properly. There are men in the horse dealing business today who make a living solely by buying rough, partially broken stuff from breeders, and by finishing and breaking them usually realize quite a handsome competence. Farmers in the West cannot plead lack of time for their failure to produce either of these requirements and when one considers the slovenly manner in which so many of our farm horses are brought up, it is not to be wondered at that money is to be made by completing this education. A horse should always be broken to drive up on the line, whether he be draught or driver, and there is nothing so disagreeable as to sit behind a horse whose education has been the opposite of this.

Draught and agricultural horses should not be trotted, especially on hard roads, as it not only shakes them badly, but breaks the free sweeping gait so necessary in animals who perform their work at a walking pace. The man who walks his draught team always will find that in time they will acquire and keep a far better gait than those which are walked and trotted alternately.

### The Show Ring and Utility

In the horse breeding industry, as in anything else, the greatest factor which militates for or against success, is common sense, or lack of it, and the man who keeps his animals in good growing condition without over-feeding and under exercising has a permanent place in Western live stock circles. Horse breeders throughout the West should bear in mind the fact that the colt which is loaded with fat will not, as a general rule, produce the bone and make as big a horse as the animal which is kept in a growing condition. Excessive fat in any animal depreciates its value from a breeding standpoint, and when this fact is realized, we will be apt to have a cleaner limbed and healthier set of horses than we at present possess.

It is an unfortunate fact that the majority of horse judges, even in breeding classes at exhibitions, look for high condition. It is always unfortunate when show-ring and utility types differ and the re-adjustment is bound to come. May it come soon.

### NOT SO HONEST

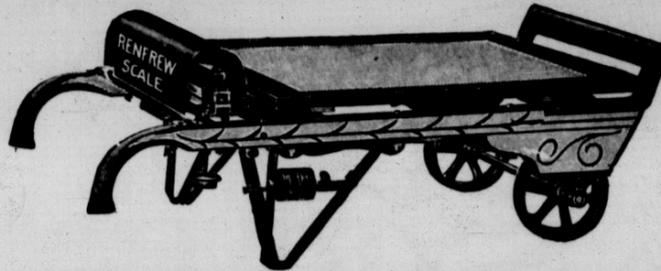


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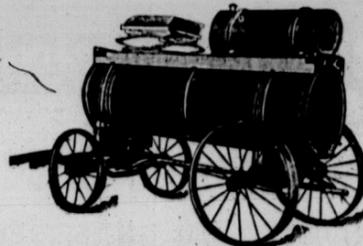
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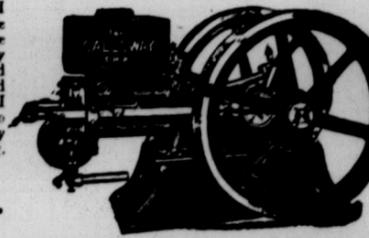
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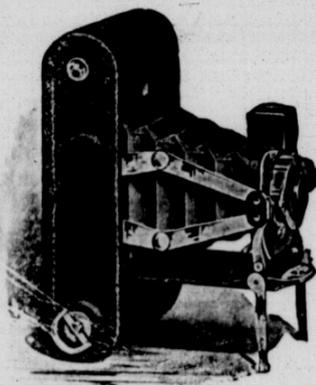
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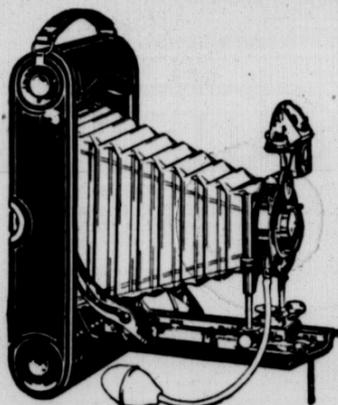
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## The Prairie Flower Garden

Continued from Page 15

### Biennials

may be started in boxes or hot-beds or in the open air as soon as the frost is well out of the ground. Perennials may be grown from seed or by division of roots. With regard to sowing seeds, the common mistake is to put them in too deeply. Nearly all seeds except the larger kinds, such as sweet peas or nasturtiums, need only to be just covered with soil and pressed firmly down. The advantage of raising seeds in boxes or hot-beds lies in the convenience of handling and disposing of the seedlings. Some seeds, however, such as candytuft must be sown where they are to flower, and then, if sown too thickly, it will be necessary to thin out the seedlings, usually to from four to six inches apart; but poppies require even more severe thinning than that. I warn you, however, that on our windy prairies it is better to be a little overcrowded than too thin. Where there is good protection, however, it is good to see the beautiful individual shapes of all flowering plants, which are well shown by careful thinning and judicious planting out. In this climate sow hardy seeds about May 7, half hardy seeds about May 21, and plant out your hardy seedlings at the end of May, but the half-hardies about June 7. I feel now that I must devote the rest of my space to a description of the kind of flowers suitable for our prairie gardens. First, let me warn you neither to try nor to expect too much at first. Begin simply and learn the ropes of the art of gardening gradually. Expect to make a few blunders and to have a few disappointments like all other mortals. A garden cannot be planted satisfactorily even by the best of gardeners in a year or two. I have designed and planted my own small garden, which you see here partly illustrated, for the past eleven years without ever being quite satisfied with it, except with the knowledge that it holds a very interesting collection of perennials, which could easily be improved on. Now there are four classes of plants suitable for a prairie flower garden, to wit: (1) bulbs, (2) rooted biennials, (3) rooted perennials, and (4) annuals.

This is a small class of plants which, if sown one spring, flower the next. Our climate is a little hard on many plants that in Minnesota are grown without difficulty, but I have not space to tell you about any plants but those we know we can use in our own climate. I would treat both pansies and Sweet William as biennials, even though both are really perennial, but after the second year they throw smaller flowers or kill out. It is better, therefore, to tear them out after the second year and continually sow seed to keep your stock of good flowering plants. Canterbury bells are charming biennials but curiously uncertain on high and dry prairies. Sometimes they will refuse to throw any bloom their second year, merely running to a large head of leaves. Still, Canterbury bells are well worth growing for the beauty of their white, purple, or pink bells. I find I can grow a yellow foxglove of dwarf type, but the lovely purple foxglove never survives a winter with me. Again, hollyhocks are shy of high elevations. They grow well at Morden, Man., which is six or seven hundred feet lower than we are, but even there in some years are uncertain. There is a great charm about the stately spires of hollyhocks, whether single or double, but owing to their height they require every possible protection from wind. Some of the pinks are hardy biennials and are listed as such by the catalogues. Of all these you will safely place pinks in the forefront of a border; the Canterbury bells and yellow fox-glove in the middle, and the hollyhocks behind everything else.

### Perennials

With regard to perennials, I shall simply state that some are bulbous-rooted, such as paeonies, but the majority are fibrous-rooted. In general these are best planted in the fall in well-prepared ground, but many are easily moved in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, so that if anything prevents you from fall planting you can safely move most fibrous-rooted perennials in the spring. When planting it is generally better to plant a little deeper than the plants originally stood and in the case of paeonies to leave the buds two inches below the surface, allowing the bulbous roots to lie at an angle of about sixty degrees, not perfectly vertically. Whenever you put in a plant or a seedling of any sort be sure to firm them in, the stouter plants with your feet, the more tender ones with your hands. Use your judgment anyway. One of the crazy things people do is to dig a small hole in hard ground and poke in a good root anyhow, with the ends all curled up. Imagine yourself being put to bed in a barrel with your feet touching your face! Gardening requires lots of commonsense. I will now name, with a few practical comments, some of our best hardy perennials, repeating what I often say, that they are the backbone of our western gardens. Gardening is a great hobby for really busy people all the world over, and for men and women and children. A newcomer came into my garden and with a sigh she said, "My, what a lot of work your wife must have with all those flowers!" At once, you see, she betrayed a wrong attitude of mind, especially as, in this case, my wife hardly touches the garden, except to enjoy it. Lots of western people think that gardening is no job for a man, despite the fact that from the time of Adam the best of men have been gardeners. I contend that when a family has a father, mother, or child who has a taste for gardening, that individual should be given every chance and assistance to establish a garden round the home. But what has this to do with perennials in particular? Simply this, that being busy is no excuse for not having a garden some time or another, because you can keep on adding to your stock of perennial blooms until your garden will need very little work except weeding.

### The Awakening

Look at my garden now. Can these dry things live? Assuredly! One by one next spring and summer these desolate looking remains will thrust out spike

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and bud which will-bear leaves and then bloom more gloriously than Solomon's array. And all this will come if I never put a single annual in the whole season through. What may we expect? After the blue squills have done their part the grey-leaved white rock or rock- cress (Arabis) will form snowy masses of bloom, almond scented and loved of bees. Then white tulips rejoice the eye, and the pink, blue, white or yellow columbines rise from fresh green tufts of leaves. The coarser-leaved sweet rocket, which I might have quoted as a biennial, gives sweet-scented white to purple masses amongst the irises, which begin to bloom in June and go on flowering into July. Rather greedy growers are the iris plants, bulbous rooted, sword leaved, but with flowers like banners of curious device, well called the poor man's orchid, yellow beards mingling with tenderest, deepest blues, white petals adorned with wondrous and delicate filigree work. If you have room, make a bed of iris only with a hundred varieties. Down east there is a spring phlox which grows two feet high in the woods, bearing beautiful pale blue star-shaped flowers. In our climate it is dwarfier, but it is a lovely June flower and easy to grow, especially if you put around its roots small stones or shale. I like well the fern-leaved painted daisy (Pyrethrum roseum) for an early perennal, hardy as it is beautiful. One of my favorites is that wonderful plant, the bleeding heart, a fleshy rooted perennial of great value, because it flowers from June to August and puts forth a beautiful bush of foliage two feet high. We also called it duck's bill when we were boys on account of the curiously-shaped flower. The best perennial for white flowers is perhaps the hardy bridal rose (Achillea alba), whose cousins, the red and yellow yarrows, are as hardy as the common field yarrow. Paeonies, too, are grand for white, pink and crimson blooms of enormous size and often sweetly scented.

A Prairie Rose Garden

I would advise growing paeonies rather than roses, though I think anyone who has plenty of room and can afford to do so might do worse than have a rose garden in the west. You would be surprised at the number of hybrid perpetual roses and Rugosa hybrids which can be grown in our western gardens, sheltered from the wind. The finest scarlet or orange scarlet flower is the oriental poppy, big as a teacup, black as night in the centre, and as hardy as possible; but the scarlet lychnis runs it very close in a very different way, being a tall, up-standing plant two or three feet in height, very effective in clumps. The so-called day-lilies are excellent for hardiness and abundance of pale yellow blooms. The lily of the valley does well under trees and in damp places. If you wish for a good blue in July you will like the Carpathian hare-bell and the Chinese bell flower; but the best of the summer blues and whites are supplied by the larkspurs, especially the dwarf Chinese varieties. Of course the tall larkspur (Delphinium) and the monkshood or aconite are splendid plants, but wind is so hard on them that you need good shelter to grow them well. The purple asters make an excellent foil to the tiger lilies in August, and later than these is their cousin known as Boltonia. There is a very hardy late white daisy known as "Pyrethrum uliginosum," but it is not very effective. Last of all the perennials I am going to name one which is almost as early as any and lasts all the summer. It is so hardy and easy to grow and has just lovely flowers for cutting, white, pale yellow, orange, or orange scarlet. I refer to the Iceland poppy and its cousin the Alpine poppy, which is a smaller type, both excellent perennials for the front of a mixed border. Now, you have a good list of hardy perennials with some of their characteristics.

Annuals

I am not going to tell you as much about annuals as perennials, but I will try to give you the best hints, always on the positive side. Annuals in a mixed border, mainly occupy the front half, though some are tall. Some people prefer beds of annuals only. Let each gardener follow his or her taste. For western gardens I can give a few definite hints which are valuable. First, grow

plenty of scented flowers, for instance, mignonette, night-blooming stock, nasturtiums, and the white, low-flowering plant called in the catalogue Schizopetalon Walkeri. (Sorry to mention such a long name, but there is no other to give you). Next, be sure to grow those three great annuals, ten-week stocks, asters and snap-dragons. Probably you will start all three in boxes, but certainly snap-dragons, which, if sown in the open bloom very much later, than if started in boxes. Stocks are not only hardy but bloom past the first frosts; asters will do the same, though a little less hardy; and snap-dragons have only just escaped being iron clad for the west. Another good hint is to mix your dwarf nasturtiums with mignonette or candytuft or the light blue nemophila so as to give the nasturtiums support from wind. Petunias, phlox and verbena may bloom a little late, but in August and September they cover the ground with color and will often give enough bloom for indoor use after the mid-September frost. For earliness and dwarfness Virginia stock and candy-tuft, sown as early as possible in May are excellent. The whole race of annual pinks make lovely masses of color in any garden in July. Clarkias will bloom in June and so will a lovely little heavenly blue flower with white stamens, known as the California bluebell (Phacelia campanularia) both of which you must sow where they are to grow. I prefer dwarf Clarkias to the tall kinds in windy gardens. Poppies will not bear transplanting, so sow your Shirley poppies, as well as the French varieties, where they are to grow, remembering that they grow from 18 inches to 24 inches in height, and then thin out six inches or more apart. Sweet peas need deep cultivation and plenty of room for each plant, say 4 inches each way in the row; they also transplant well if grown in boxes at first. Finally, the greatest mistake made by beginners is that they will overcrowd their annuals, thus growing thin, spindly plants with poor flowers. In this windy country it is not wise to thin out as severely as can be done in protected, sheltered gardens. So much and a great deal more may be said on this deeply interesting subject without exhausting it. I must ask your leave now to point out that a flower garden has a value not to be measured by dollars. That good old book, which so many of us, with our "superior" latter-day intellectualism neglect so absurdly, tells us that "man doth not live by bread alone." Many links make up the chain of home life. One link is that which associates home and parents with whatsoever things are pure and lovely. The whole tendency of gardening is to teach gentleness, carefulness, thoughtfulness, true refinement, respect for beauty. Be you farmer or business man, your home will suffer if you neglect these gracious influences on your lives.

The Nativity

Continued from Page 19

seen it for themselves, the shepherds told what had been spoken to them about this Child, to all around—in the stable, in the fields, probably also in the Temple, to which they would bring their flocks, thereby preparing the minds of a Simeon, of an Anna, and of all them that looked for salvation in Israel.

Hangs on Slender Thread

And now the hush of wondering expectancy fell once more on all who heard what was told by the shepherds—this time not only in the hill-country of Judaea, but within the wider circle that embraced Bethlehem and the Holy City. And yet it seemed all so sudden, so strange that on such a slender thread as the throb of an Infant life, the salvation of the world should hang, and no special care watch over its safety, no better shelter be provided it than a "stable," no other cradle than a manger. And still, it is ever so. On what a slender thread has the continued life of the Church often seemed to hang; on what feeble throbbing that of every child of God, with no visible outward means to ward off danger, no home of comfort, no sense of ease. But, "Lo, children are Jehovah's heritage," and, "So giveth He to His beloved sleep."

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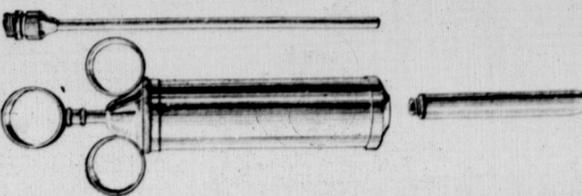
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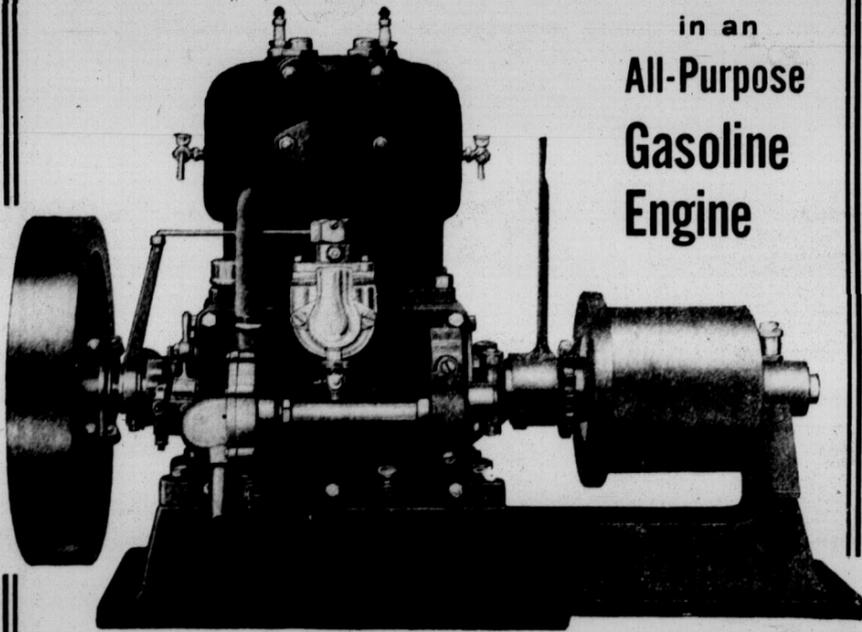
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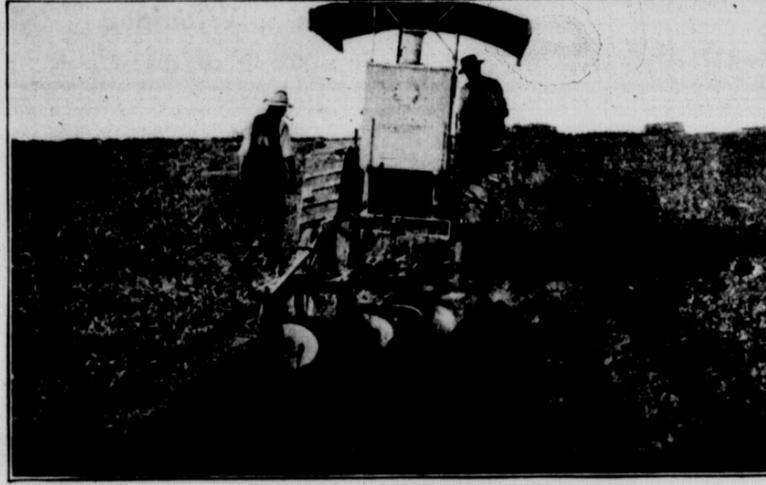
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# The Night Before Christmas

Continued from Page 18

sand man away on Christmas Eve so that he might catch a glimpse of the stout old gentleman, who, somehow, in spite of his generous girth, manages to come down the smallest chimneys.

Yet what could that young, honest, clean-hearted boy have to do with the Whistler, old—and, perhaps—

With numb fingers, the Whistler fumbled in his pocket. He drew out a long white beard, and fitted it deftly over his chin, smoothing it down carefully as he chuckled to himself.

Then he stepped up on the porch, grasped the trellis that supported the gnarled trunk of a wistaria vine, and swung himself up to the open window.

With one leg over the low sill, he paused and looked into the room. It was furnished all in blue and white—white muslin curtains, looped back with broad blue ribbons, blue paper with clusters of white roses, a white enameled bedstead with a blue embroidered coverlid, sundry small white chairs, and a little white table on which stood a blue china plate heaped high with sandwiches and cakes, a glass and a bottle of milk.

There was a square of paper propped against the bottle, and by the light of the night-lamp, the Whistler read in large, sprawling, childish characters, "For Santa Claus."

The Whistler's eyes glistened. Noiselessly he slid over the sill and tiptoed to the table. With a shaking hand, he seized one of the sandwiches and began to eat. Surely bread and chicken never tasted so good before, nor was milk so sweet and refreshing. And the little cakes!

"Are you very hungry, Santa Claus?" With a start, the Whistler turned. He had almost forgotten the child. She was sitting bolt upright in bed, looking at him with wide, wondering blue eyes.

"Are you?" she repeated, as he did not answer.

Still the Whistler stared; a half-consumed sandwich in one hand, a glass of milk in the other. He drew a long breath.

"Yes," he said finally, "I guess I was pretty hungry."

The child nodded sagely. "I thought you would be," she said, "so I asked Auntie May to put some supper here for you. I'm always hungry when I've been out a whole lot, and you must have come a long ways tonight."

The Whistler set the empty glass on the table, beside the equally empty bottle and plate. He took a hesitating step toward the bed, stopped and glanced toward the open window.

"Where is your pretty red suit and your fur cap?" inquired the child curiously. "Did—did you leave 'em in the sleigh?"

The Whistler nodded.

"Yes," he said. "They—well, you see, chimneys aren't what they used to be. I have to make myself as small as possible, or I'd probably stick half-way and then I couldn't get down or up."

The child made a gesture of understanding.

"That's what I thought," she said. "And that must be why you're so thin—the fat all got rubbed off, didn't it? Auntie May told me that sometimes you couldn't get through the chimney at all, but had to come in the window, so I asked her to leave one open down-stairs, and she said she would."

"But"—suddenly remembering the courtesy due to a guest—"won't you sit down? I'm afraid the chairs are pretty small, but there's room for you here, if you don't mind."

She patted the blue coverlid with an inviting gesture.

The Whistler shook his head, but there was a wistful look in his sunken eyes.

"Thank you very much," he said, "but I mustn't stop. You see, there are so many other little children that I must visit before morning, and—"

"Just a moment?" she pleaded. "I—I've never seen you before, you know, though I've always wanted to. Last year I waited for—oh, hours and hours, and watched hard; but somehow I fell asleep, and when I woke up in the morning, you'd come and I hadn't seen

you at all. Please stay—just a little while?"

She held out a pair of round white arms, and looked up with the most alluring smile in the world.

The Whistler gazed down into the upturned blue eyes, and a sudden mist dimmed his own. He tried to speak, but only a husky whisper came.

Then slowly, uncertainly, as if drawn by a force he was powerless to resist, he shuffled over to the side of the bed and knelt down.

The child put out one warm, soft hand and stroked his unshaven cheek.

"You're all prickly, aren't you—just like father is sometimes," she observed critically. "But I don't mind. And I think your beard is quite beautiful."

"Don't stop! Do it again!" the cry was almost wrung from him. Then he added, somewhat shamefacedly, as if to explain his emotion, "You see, I—I had a little girl once, and she—she used to do so sometimes."

"Did she? Then she must have loved you a lot, 'cause I always pet father when I love him most. Is she still a little girl like me, or has she grown up?"

The gentle fingers had pulled off the battered hat and were busy twining themselves in the tangled mass of snow white hair that crowned the Whistler's head.

"If she—if she had lived, she would have been grown up by this time." His voice was low, toneless, dull with a pain that time had been powerless to heal.

Instinctively the child understood. Her hand gently smoothed his cheek and her sweet voice thrilled with a tender sympathy, as she whispered:

"Oh, I'm so sorry—so very sorry, Santa dear."

Presently she added, softly:

"What was the name of your little girl?"

"Ruth."

"Ruth what?"

"Nothing—just Ruth. She had an other name once, when she was very little, but—"

"Wasn't it Ruth Santa Claus?" "No—not that. I—I forget what it was. She had golden curls, too, just the color of yours, and blue eyes. She—she was very like you."

"And did you love her the way father loves me?"

"Yes"—almost fiercely. "God knows I did. I guess I must have loved her too much. She was all I had in the world to cherish. Sometimes I think she is back. But twenty years—twenty years—"

The Whistler bowed his white head for a moment; then straightened up with a sharp sigh and shook his shoulders as if casting from them a burden of memory that was too heavy for him to bear.

"Good-by," he said yearningly. "Good-by, little girl."

"I suppose you've got to go. But it was nice of you to come, and I'm very glad I saw you. I wish father and Auntie May could have been here, too."

"Then I couldn't have come," the Whistler told her. "You see, grown-ups never see Santa Claus. It's only when they're little people that he pays them real visits. When they get big he doesn't come any more. They don't need him."

He rose to his feet.

"Good-by, Santa dear."

"Good-by," he said brokenly, as he turned toward the window and stared out into the gloom.

"Aren't you going to kiss me good-by?"

The childish voice held a note of keen disappointment.

The Whistler looked from the child to the window and back again. His hands clenched and unclenched. He had resisted cold and hunger and fatigue—he was used to them—but the little golden-haired girl awoke in him a great desire which overwhelmed him in a surging wave, breaking down all barrier of restraint, and would not be denied.

With a half-strangled sob, he bent over and put his arms about the child, holding her close and bowing his white head above her golden one.

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ered tenderness in his empty, hungry heart found release, and he shook from head to foot with sobs of anguish.

Two little arms stole about his neck and on his grimy cheek he felt the pressure of childish lips.

"I love you," she whispered. "I love you lots, Santa Claus."

He could not speak. His arms just tightened their clasp and his lips rested reverentially on the tumbled curls.

Somewhere in the house a door shut sharply. Hurried footsteps sounded on the stairs.

With one bound, the Whistler was at the window. He bent over the low sill and grasped the wistaria vine.

"Good-by, Santa Claus! Merry Christmas!" called the child, throwing kisses with both hands.

The Whistler's face was strained and wistful as he turned for a farewell glance.

"Good-by, little one," he whispered huskily. "It's—been good—to see you." The next instant he was gone.

Below stairs lights were burning and excited voices called one to the other. A man leaned from a window on the first floor. As he caught sight of the fugitive figure dodging across the lawn, he raised his voice in a shout:

"Halt! Stop thief!"

The Whistler broke into a run.

"Stop, or I'll shoot!"

Still the fleeing figure ran on. The man in the window raised his arm. A spurt of flame blazed against the darkness, followed by a sharp report.

The hurrying figure stopped, wavered, swayed, and collapsed into a dark, huddled heap.

The man in the window turned with an exclamation of satisfaction, and strode through the hall to the telephone.

"Oh, daddy, did you hear that? It was Santa Claus cracking his whip! He came into my room to see me—and he kissed me good night! Did you see him? Has he gone?"

Wrapped in the blue coverlid from her own little bed, the child stood on the lowest step of the stairs, trembling with cold and excitement.

John Heyward turned quickly.

"Bess!" he exclaimed. "Go back to bed, my child, before you catch cold."

But as her lips quivered, he added, more gently, although his face was hard and set:

"Yes—he's gone."

"But did you see him, daddy?" she persisted. "He was so nice to me—and he had such a long beard. He had a little girl once—her name was Ruth—but she died. And he ate all his supper—every bit. He was very hungry, and oh, so cold—but he had to go, because the other little girls and boys expect him."

As she prattled on eagerly, the stern expression faded from Heyward's face and a look of terror took its place.

There were other people in the hall now—frightened, excited servants and a tall, sweet-faced girl whose eyes filled with tears as the child told how Santa Claus had "rubbed himself all thin" trying to get down so many narrow chimneys.

With a quick command to one of the men, Heyward turned and darted out of the front door and across the lawn.

At the foot of a giant fir-tree lay the Whistler, his eyes closed, his pale face upturned to the sky. One hand clutched the white beard. The other was pressed to his side, and through the stiff fingers a dark liquid oozed, forming a sinister, spreading stain on the snow.

He looked as if he were sleeping peacefully. One would have said that he was quite comfortable and happy.

The storm had ceased. A watery moonbeam slanted from the scudding clouds and fell upon the thin, pallid face. Perhaps unseen fingers had stroked away the lines of care and pain and suffering, for the broad forehead was as smooth and unfurrowed as a little child's.

With terror clutching at his throat, John Heyward laid his ear to the shrunken chest beneath the thin and threadbare coat—but there was not the faintest flutter of the heart within.

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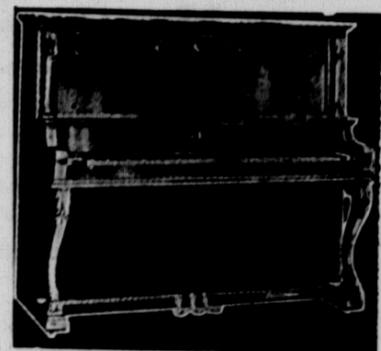
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## Grain Growers' Libraries

Continued from Page 22

plan to make an annual charge of twenty-five cents per member for the library fund, so that a few of the best books might be added to the Grain Growers' bookshelf every year. Not to mention again the farm helps, such a book as "The Canadian Lawyer," for illustration, would save enough in lawyer's fees in one year to pay for all the membership dues and a good deal besides. By having that book on the Grain Growers' shelf, where any member could look it up whenever a doubtful point arose, the time, worry and expense which would be saved to the average Association would be a small item. "How could we get along without it?" would be the common query. Other books might be mentioned that would be as valuable in other departments, but the local members themselves would be the only judges and the best judges of what was most suitable. The main point is to make a beginning. Once started, the library will take care of itself. Its value will be so plain to all that there will be no danger of abandoning it. The wonder will be that no one thought of this right hand support long before.

### G. G. Libraries Being Started

Can this plan be worked? It may interest those live Associations who think favorably of this idea to know that Grain Growers' libraries are already being started by several local branches. With a view to helping the individual farmer, or the local Association, to get the best works on any subject from practical farming to recent fiction, a Book Department has been organized by the Grain Growers' Guide. In addition to those listed in the catalog, any book that is wanted will be got, wherever it is published. The prices are as low as can be charged if the business is to be maintained on a self-supporting basis. To encourage the formation of local libraries, a discount of ten per cent. is offered any local Association on all orders of \$10 and over. In other words The Guide makes a present of one dollar in cash to any branch starting a library or adding to it through our Book Department to the extent of \$10.

### Bookshelf in Every Headquarters

The future holds glowing prospects before the plan of the Grain Growers' libraries. Those branches that have a hall of their own will probably prefer to have their bookshelf there. In some places the Women Grain Growers have a rest-room and their need of a library and the benefits they would receive are just as great as in the case of the men. Indeed, as women's work generally ties them down to home more closely than their husbands or brothers, their need is all the greater for outside interests and for reading and discussion which will direct their minds to broader subjects. What a cheery rest-room it would be; how helpful the spare hours in town might be if it contained both the Grain Growers' and the women's book-shelves. There would be the nucleus of a community library, touching in a direct and helpful way the chief problems of the farm and the home. The school-house is the meeting place for scores of Grain Growers' branches, and a library shelf should by all means be put up in every one of them. A few minutes' work by a member with hammer and saw would be all that is required. Looking farther ahead, the future will undoubtedly see co-operative stores established throughout the Prairie Provinces. Over these stores the Grain Growers' hall would find its logical quarters. This would also be a rest-room and a meeting place for women when in town or while waiting for their husbands. The furnishings might be very simple, but a few good books would more than compensate and make the room a welcome retreat. For relieving the monotony of rural life, for studying the chief questions of the day, for general education and for uplifting ideals, good books will pay dividends in life and happiness and character. "The true university of these days," as Thomas Carlyle truly said, "is a collection of books."

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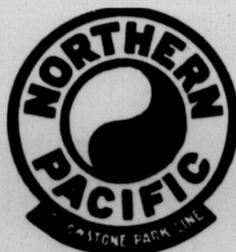
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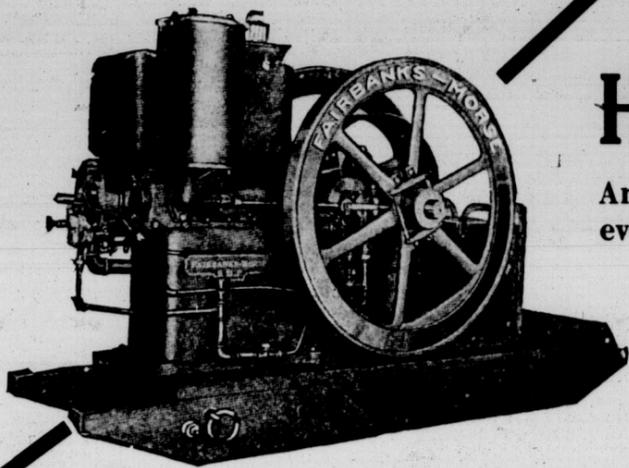
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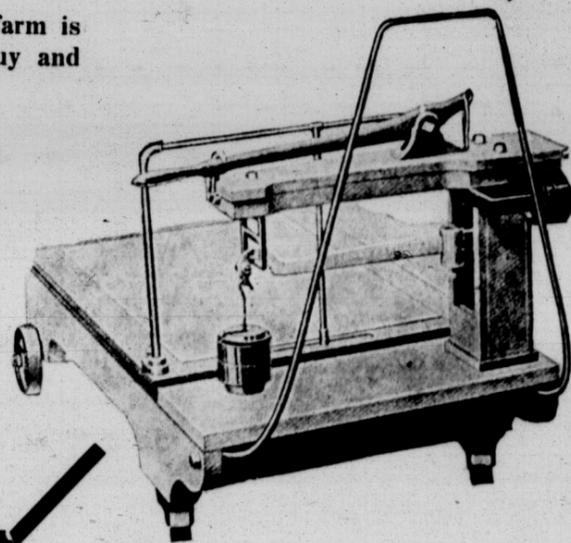
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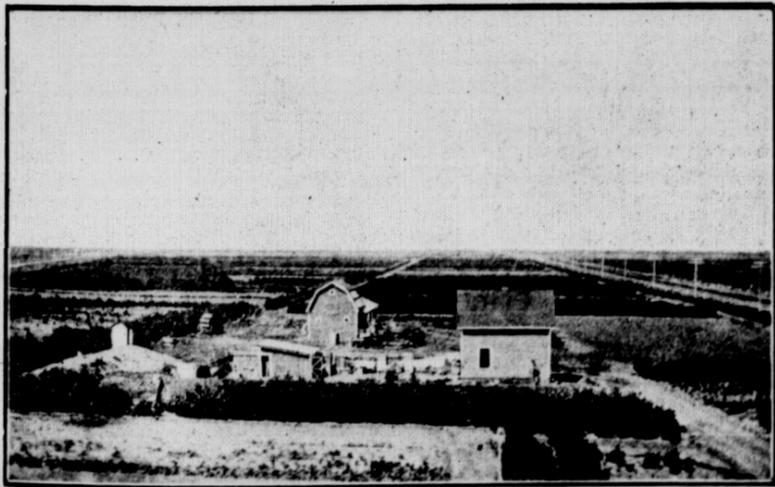


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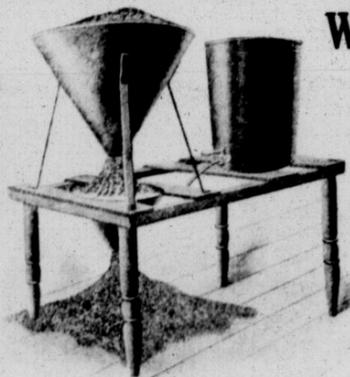
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Mixed Peel, 3 lbs. . . . .	.55	Table Dates, 2 pkts. . . . .	.19
Spices, Assorted, 3 pkts. . . . .	.25	Table Figs, 2 lb. box . . . . .	.40
Finest Household Flour, 100 lbs. . . . .	3.25	<b>CAKES, ETC.</b>	
Baking Powder, 3 lb. tin . . . . .	.50	Choice Fruit Cake, lb. . . . .	.30
<b>CANNED GOODS</b>		Choice Seed Cake, lb. . . . .	.30
Pears, 3 tins . . . . .	.40	Scotch Shortbread, tin . . . . .	.50
Raspberries, 3 tins . . . . .	.60	Assorted Biscuits, 4 lb. tin . . . . .	.75
Greengage Plums, 3 tins . . . . .	.40	<b>CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES</b>	
Lombard Plums, 3 tins . . . . .	.30	Chocolate Candies in fancy boxes, box . . . . .	.10, .20, .25, .50, .95
Pineapple, 3 tins . . . . .	.45	Mixed Candies, 2 lbs. for . . . . .	.39
Tomatoes, 3 tins . . . . .	.37	Santa Claus Stockings, .5, .10, .25, .50	.50
Pork and Beans, 3 tins . . . . .	.35	Preserved Fruit, box . . . . .	.30, .60
<b>BOTTLED GOODS</b>		Crackers, box, ea. . . . .	.15, .20
Ginger Wine, qrt. . . . .	.35	<b>SUGAR, ETC.</b>	
Port Wine (non-alcoholic) qrt. . . . .	.35	Finest Granulated, 100 lbs. . . . .	5.25
Lemon Squash, qrt. . . . .	.25	Powdered, 6 lbs. . . . .	.48
Fruit Wine, qrt. . . . .	.35	Icing, 6 lbs. . . . .	.48
Raspberry Vinegar, pint . . . . .	.20	Yellow, 8 lbs. . . . .	.48
		Finest Ceylon Tea, 3 lb. tin . . . . .	1.00

**YOU PAY FREIGHT**

Orders shipped same day as received. Terms cash with order or against bill of lading. Begin the New Year with a noble resolve to connect yourself with a progressive Co-operative Society and send us your orders now. Any person may become a shareholder by depositing \$3, which is one share. Irrespective of membership, however, we ship to any person sending us an order, being confident that the first order will bring many repeats and ultimately lead up to you becoming a regular purchasing member of the Society.

**WE WANT YOUR CONFIDENCE—AND IT WON'T BE MISPLACED**

350 CUMBERLAND AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## Who Are You Working For?

Why not work for yourself and be independent? Do you know anything about market gardening? It is easy to learn, healthful and profitable. Where is the best place for market gardening? In the vicinity of any large growing city with good marketing facilities. In these respects Edmonton is ideal.

We have splendid cheap market garden tracts for sale on good terms just outside the City of Edmonton, twenty minutes drive from the City market, with rich black soil, southern slope, cleared, mostly under cultivation, some with trackage facilities and others on one of the principal trade arteries of the City—the High Level Bridge Street, and tributary to the City's coming manufacturing district.

Some of the reasons why our market gardens are especially valuable are as follows:—

- 1—The constant and increasing demand in Edmonton for garden produce.
- 2—The high prices for produce always prevailing in Edmonton.
- 3—Educational and social advantages of the City available without the City's high taxes.
- 4—A five acre homesite which will support you and soon pay for itself besides, at the price of a 33-foot City lot.
- 5—A five acre block here will make you wealthy in five years' time, as the City is growing rapidly in the direction of this property. Some of the adjoining land has already been subdivided and sold in lots at from \$150.00 to \$350.00 per lot—33 by 122 feet.
- 6—According to the system of street numbering recently adopted by the City of Edmonton this property will be between 20th and 28th Avenues and between 106th and 110th Streets.
- 7—Our proposition is honest and meritorious and will bear your earnest scrutiny, which we invite.

The prices range from \$400.00 to \$550.00 per acre and tracts run from 2½ to 8½ acres. The terms are one-fourth cash, balance spread over three years by half yearly or monthly payments as desired. Interest at 8 per cent.

There are only 22 blocks for sale and we anticipate they will all be gone before six weeks' time, so if you wish to purchase you must act quickly. Write or wire for particulars to the undersigned owners.

References—Mr. R. Hay, Manager Imperial Bank, Edmonton (South); G. W. Marriott, Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton (South); F. T. Fisher, Secretary Edmonton Board of Trade, Edmonton, Alberta; Geo. M. Hall, Industrial Commissioner, Edmonton, Alberta.

Address either—

**GEO. W. ROBERTSON, Whyte Ave. West, EDMONTON (South) Alberta**  
**or, A. L. MARKS, 82 Whyte Ave. East, EDMONTON (South) Alberta**

### OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Continued from Page 11

and on a 66 2-3 per cent. profit, from 19 to 37 per cent. Here are the average reductions for the four provinces:

	50 P.C.	66 2-3 P.C.
	Profit.	Profit.
	Reduction	Reduction
	P.C.	P.C.
Manitoba local . . . . .	44.00	37.82
Saskatchewan local . . . . .	28.08	20.12
Alberta local . . . . .	27.44	19.41
British Columbia local . . . . .	40.45	33.94
Furtherance . . . . .	36.27	29.22
Fort William, Vancouver, further- ance . . . . .	32.62	25.16

These reductions are rather substantial, but even at this Mr. Pitblado, counsel for the Winnipeg Board of Trade, contended that the showing was too favorable to the C.P.R. Mr. Pitblado gave two reasons for the faith that was in him. In the first place, he pointed out that Mr. Muller's rates included the cost of loading and unloading freight, which was, as a matter of fact, loaded and unloaded at the cost of the shipper. The other reason was that Mr. Muller took the average cost of handling all kinds of freight and made it the lowest cost, on which to build higher rates. The substantial accuracy of both of Mr. Pitblado's points was admitted by Mr. Muller.

#### Operation Costly on C.N.R.

Mr. Muller also applied his theory to the rates on the Canadian Northern, and in these cases the illustrative rates were higher. On the 50 per cent. profit basis the increase in the illustrative rates over those at present existing varied from 10.87 to 26.65 per cent., and on the 66 2-3 per cent. profit basis the increase ranged from 23.13 to 42.18 per cent. This showing is, naturally, a cause of rejoicing to the Canadian Northern counsel; but the answer of the government counsel—which is first and foremost merely an explanation of how the rates were made—does not tend to add much comfort to the C.N.R. lawyers. Mr. Muller's rates on the C.N.R. are higher than the existing rates, not at all because the existing rates are low—for of course they are the same as on the C.P.R. in most instances, by reason of competition—but because the costs of operating the C.N.R., when brought to a basis of

the cost of carrying one ton one mile are higher than those of the C.P.R. It is simply due to the fact that the C.N.R. carries little package freight, and, therefore, has few articles over which to spread the cost of keeping up its stations.

#### C.P.R. Proper Basis

Another element in the answer of the Dominion counsel to this C.N.R. chortling is that the C.P.R. is the normal railway and that, therefore, it is the proper basis for rate-making. The fundamental reason for this, as given by Mr. Muller, is that the C.N.R. came into the field twenty years later than the C.P.R. and is yet in the position of a new road fighting to gain a foothold.

## The Farm Girls' Strike

Continued from Page 16

as highly as that of their sons and to count their financial independence as of equal importance, and when the farmer himself takes as good care of his women folk as he does of his valuable brood mare, there will be less need for the agitated writings of the students of rural life who are now so busy demanding that the country girl stay where she is and assuring her that it is a good place to be. So it will be then—the best place in the world—for country life under right conditions develops the finest side of human nature. The still fragrant beauty of a summer morning is truly inspiring, but at present many country women are too busy sweltering over hot stoves in fly-clouded kitchens to give even a casual glance at nature's smiling countenance.

## 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. Present prices as follows:

GEESE . . . . .	per lb. 13c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS . . . . .	" 10c
TURKEYS, No. 1, good size . . . . .	" 17c
TURKEYS, No. 2, small; poorer birds . . . . .	" 15c
DUCKS . . . . .	" 13c
SPRING CHICKENS . . . . .	" 13c
LIVE OLD HENS . . . . .	" 11c

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.

**Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.**  
LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 6, 1913)

Wheat—Wheat has ranged higher the past week and the close today sees the December option up 2 cents and May 1½. The principal feature has been the buying of December and selling of May by leading elevator men and exporters. This caused a strong tone throughout the week and a narrowing of the spread by 1 of a cent. The American markets have also advanced during the week and on the whole the tone appears to be quite firm. The foreign outlook has undergone little actual change. Argentine weather has improved and harvesting is now on in the North, while the wheat in the Southern Provinces is just coming into bloom. Broomhall affirms his previous declaration of an exportable surplus of 92,000,000 bushels, while still later advices show that improved weather conditions indicated an exportable surplus of over 98,000,000. Australian crop is rapidly maturing under extraordinary favorable circumstances. India has long since passed the point where rains would benefit and she can be excluded from calculation for this year. Russian and Canadian ports are beginning to feel the ice grip of winter and the Russian ports are now about to close. The winter wheat in the U.S. is progressing under generally favorable conditions on an area 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. larger than last year. Our wheat continues to arrive freely and the average this week is well over a year ago. However, smaller receipts are being looked for from now on. The cash demand has only been fair, with premiums gradually slipping away and very soon it is quite likely they will altogether disappear. It is expected that this week will see the end of shipping on a large scale from the lake front.

Oats—Owing to an excellent enquiry received from American buyers, our market has advanced 1½ cents on May and 2 cents on December. Leading elevator and export men were also buying our December option and selling May, causing a narrowing of this spread. The cash article at the close of the market was selling for 33½, compared with 33¼ a week ago for 2 C.W. Lower grades are also being better enquired for.

Barley—Barley remains unchanged for 3 C.W., while the demand for the lower grade is a little poorer if anything.

Flax—Much stronger practically all the week and the closing prices show No. 1 N.W. up 2 cents. Demand for cash article only fair.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Wheat—	Dec.	May	July	Fort William, Dec. 5, 1913.—			
December 2	82½	88	89½	1913 Wheat			
December 3	82½	88½	89½	1 Hard	64,733	20	34,136
December 4	84	89	90½	1 Nor.	2,920,062	30	628,426
December 5	84½	89½	91	2 Nor.	1,621,546	15	1,356,854
December 6	84	89	90½	3 Nor.	478,468	00	1,217,459
December 8	84	89	90½	No. 4	191,460	30	336,900
Oats—				Others	1,261,098	38	No. 4
December 2	33½	37½					No. 5
December 3	33½	37½					Others
December 4	35	38½		This week	6,537,389	13	This week
December 5	35½	38½		Last week	10,452,546	43	Last week
December 6	35½	38½		Decrease	3,915,157	30	Decrease
December 8	35	38½					
Flax—				Oats			
December 2	116½	123½		1 C.W.	28,172	33	24,870
December 3	117	124½		2 C.W.	1,490,036	24	463,178
December 4	118	126		3 C.W.	861,867	18	192,394
December 5	118½	126½		Ex. 1 Fd.	62,272	11	210,348
December 6	119½	126½		Others	857,510	22	171,577
December 8	120½	127½		This week	3,290,860	06	This week
				Last week	4,818,925	24	Last week
				Decrease	1,519,065	18	Decrease

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, Dec. 5)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars			\$0.88½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive			.87½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars			.85½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car			.86
No. 3 wheat, 1 car			.82½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty			.84
Screenings, 1 car, ton			6.50
Screenings, 1 car, ton			5.00
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars			.38
No. 3 oats, 1 car			.36½
No. 3 oats, 1 car			.35½
Sample oats, 1 car			.37½
No. 3 white oats, 1,400 bu., to arrive			.38½
No. 2 white oats, 4 cars, Canada			.39½
No. 2 rye, 5 cars			.56½
No. 2 rye, 2 cars			.54½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car			.43
No. 1 feed barley, 11 cars			.59
Sample barley, 2 cars			.55½
No. 2 feed barley, oaty and seedy			.65
No. 4 barley, 1 car			.63
No. 3 barley, 1 car			.58
No. 3 barley, 1 car			.64
Sample barley, 1 car, wheaty			.48
Sample barley, 1 car			.65
No. 4 barley, 1 car, Canada			.53
No. 4 barley, 1 car			.56
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars			.47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car			.52
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage			1.46
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive			1.41½

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 2 to December 8 inclusive																					
Date	WHEAT						OATS					BARLEY			FLAX						
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.	
Dec. 2	83	81½	78½	78	78	78	78	35½	31½	32	28	42	40	37	37	116	114	114	114	114	114
3	83	81½	78½	78	78	78	78	35½	31½	32	28	42	40	37	37	117	115	115	115	115	115
4	84	81½	79	74	74	74	74	35	32	33	31	29	42	40	37	118	116	116	116	116	116
5	84½	82½	79½	74	74	74	74	35½	32½	33	31½	29½	42	40	37	120	118	118	118	118	118
6	84	82½	79½	74	74	74	74	35½	32½	32½	31	29½	42	40	37	119	117	117	117	117	117
8	84½	82½	79	74	74	74	74	35½	32½	32½	31	29½	42	40	37	120	118	118	118	118	118

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE				CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 8			
Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle			
No. 1 Nor.	84½	83	78½	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.
No. 2 Nor.	82½	81	75½	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50
No. 3 Nor.	79	78	72½	Best butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00
No. 4	74	73	65½	Pair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50
No. 5	65	64	58	Best fa. cows	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50
No. 6	61	60	54	Med. um cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00
Feed	56	55	50	Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00
Cash Oats				Best bulls	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.50
No. 2 C.W.	35½	35	28½	Com'a and medium bull.	3.75-4.25	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00
No. 3	42½	42	48	Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
Cash Flax				Best milkers and spring ers (each)	870-880	870-880	855-865
No. 1 N.W.	120½	116½	103	Com'n milkers and spring ers (each)	845-860	845-860	835-845
Wheat Futures				Hogs			
December	84	82	78½	Choice hogs	87.75	87.75	88.25
May	89	88	85½	Heavy hogs	86.00	86.00	5.50-6.50
July	90½	89	86	Stags	84.00	84.00	85.00
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs			
December	35	35	31½	Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75
May	38½	37	34	Best killing sheep	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00
Flax Futures							
December	120½	116½	103				
May	127½	124	110				

## LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Dec. 6, 1913.—

Spots	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.02½	\$1.02½
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.02½	1.02½
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	Exhausted	Exhausted

Futures Steady

December, per bushel	1.02½	Unqtd.
March, per bushel	1.05	1.05½
May, per bushel	1.04½	1.04½

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.86, 2-3.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—India—Rain has fallen in the Punjab and Central Provinces and crop prospects there have shown an improved condition. Broomhall says: Yesterday sales of new Bahia Blanca wheat were made to Liverpool for January-February shipment at the same price as No. 1 Northern Manitoba.

## CALGARY LIVE STOCK

Calgary, Dec. 6, 1913.—Receipts of live stock at Calgary this week were as follows: Cattle, 1,049; sheep, 2,072; hogs, 2,780, and horses, 147. There was considerable action in all classes of cattle this week, all classes were in good demand and sold at about 10 cents stronger than last week. Some extra good heifers shipped by McDaniel Bros. sold for 6 cents. Stockers and feeders were picked up quick. Hogs were weak and in very poor demand, selling for 80.75. Sheep are in good demand and sold readily at about 15 cents advance over last week.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Beeves, \$6.70 to \$9.65; Texas steers, \$6.70 to \$7.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$7.70; cows and heifers, \$3.40 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, \$7.15 to \$7.70; mixed, \$7.45 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.45 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.45 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$7.60 to \$7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market weak. Native, \$4.00 to \$5.35; yearlings, \$5.30 to \$6.65; lambs, native, \$6.30 to \$7.70.

## Winnipeg Live Stock Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the C.P.R. stockyards last week amounted to 1,029 cattle, 53 calves, 3,552 hogs and 1,010 sheep, as compared with 1,551 cattle, 103 calves, 2,585 hogs and 190 sheep the previous week. The market is still divided between the C.P.R. and the Union yards, but the receipts at the latter are lighter than they have been. A year ago the total Winnipeg receipts amounted to 1,912 cattle, 88 calves, 1,576 hogs and 2,081 sheep.

## CATTLE

The cattle trade took on quite a spurt towards the end of the week and prices advanced a full 25 cents a hundred on practically every grade. Extra choice cattle are up to \$6.25 to \$6.50, and other classes accordingly. The keen demand is caused largely by the competition between local packers and traders bidding for the St. Paul market. The local receipts have been light and this has raised values. Seven carloads were shipped from the C.P.R. stockyards and twenty-four cars from the Union yards on Friday, all consigned to South St. Paul. The market is expected to hold its keenness until after the Christmas trade. Some choice Christmas beef will be eagerly sought after during the next week or so and any farmer with the right sort is sure to realize good prices.

## HOGS

The hog market continues weak. Supplies are coming in too plentifully for prices to improve any. Present values at the C.P.R. yards are

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, December 5, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	Chicago
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.87½	
2 Nor. wheat	.82½	.85½	
3 Nor. wheat	.79½	.83½	
No grade			
3 White oats	.32½	.38½	
Barley	36½-42½	43-60	
Flax, No. 1	1.20	1.45	

Futures—

December wheat	84½	84½
May wheat	89½	88½
July wheat	91	89½

Winnipeg Chicago

Beef Cattle, top (Sat.)	6.50	9.65
Hogs, top	7.75	7.85
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	6.65

\$7.75 off car weights and \$7.50 fed and watered. At the Union yards the prevailing prices have been \$7.50, fed and watered. The usual cuts are made for roughs and heavies.

Over a thousand sheep and lambs came in during the week, but practically all of them were direct consignments to the local packers, and there were not enough on the market to make a market. Quotations are unchanged since last report, \$6.50 to \$7.00 for choice lambs and \$5.00 to \$5.50 for best killing sheep.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter—Dairy butter is a trifle weaker than last week, the fancy being quoted at 23-24 cents. No. 1 dairy holds even with last week, 22-23 cents and good round lots are now 20 cents instead of 20-21 cents. The dairy butter is in a very unsettled condition. A good deal more is being offered than for some time, while those who are holding back supplies on the hope that prices will increase are getting uneasy and are liable to dump their supplies on the market any time now. Produce men say they can buy a carload of Manitoba dairy butter 14 cents cheaper today than ten days ago. Not much further change is looked for.

## Eggs

The egg market took a big tumble last week throughout the States. In Minneapolis the produce market price dropped from 37-38 to 30-31 cents. The retail prices did not follow the full reduction, but strictly fresh declined from 48 to 45 cents a dozen. The same condition was felt in Chicago and other American cities. Two causes were given: the warm weather had started the hens laying much more plentifully, and the Housewives' League boycotts in different cities. When several thousand families pledge themselves not to buy any eggs until they strike a price level which seems reasonable to them, prices are bound to drop more or less in consequence of the decreased demand. There is no boycott on the Canadian side, but the receipts have increased on account of the favorable weather for this time of the year. Canned eggs are down to 80 cents instead of 90-92 cents, but strictly new-laid are still worth 40-45 cents.

## Potatoes

Potatoes are still on the up grade, another increase of 5 cents being added since a week ago. Dealers are paying 50 to 55 cents, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for carlots in sacks. In the city there is a very limited quantity, so that the demand for more supplies is active. Dealers are wondering how plentiful a supply is in good condition throughout Manitoba, or whether a great proportion was frozen some weeks ago, and until the winter's supply is assured, values may advance still higher. Last winter only 35 cents was being paid at this time.

## Live and Dressed Poultry

The live poultry season is about over; a week or ten days more will probably see it all finished. The deliveries of live birds has fallen away off, as for some days the weather has been getting colder. Now that real winter seems to have set in, farmers are turning their attention to dressed poultry. Prices range for dressed turkeys 18-20 cents, dressed chickens 14-16 cents, dressed ducks 13-16 cents, dressed geese 13-15 cents and dressed fowl 12-14 cents. Heavy deliveries are coming in and prices have declined since a week ago. Unless supplies are exceptionally heavy, no further reduction should occur for a while, as the Winnipeg holiday trade can absorb a great quantity.

## Milk and Cream

Cream prices are maintained at last week's slight advance, sweet cream being worth 34 cents and sour cream 29 cents per lb. butter fat. Sweet milk is still 82 10 per hundred pounds. The receipts are about normal.

Dressed Meats—Dressed meat prices are on the same level as last week, dressed beef 10 cents, dressed hogs 11 cents, mutton 12 cents, veal 13-14 cents and fresh lamb 14½ to 15 cents. The cold weather will help out deliveries, which, during the mild fall, have been hard to get.

## Hay

Supplies of hay have fallen off for some days and prices are quite a bit better. No. 1 Red Top is \$10-\$11, and No. 2, which is the most plentiful grade, \$8 to \$10. No. 1 Upland is \$9-\$10, and No. 2 is \$7 to \$9. No. 1 Timothy is down a dollar, to \$13.

## Hides, Wool, Tallow

Hides—Cured hides, 12½ cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; frozen green hides, 11½ cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10½ cents; shearlings and lambskins, 15 to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 12 cents for medium.

Seneca Root—We quote 43 to 48 cents per pound.

## LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—Frank Devaney and Company report that the trade for cattle at Birkenhead still continues without change and late quotations are unaltered, viz., 13½ cents to 14 cents per pound or Irish steers and heifers.

For? anything profitable. Any large Edmonton terms the City r cultivat- ral trade ry to the uable are r garden n. without for itself time, as property, and sold et. opted by 20th and r earnest run from ead over terest at l be gone quickly. (South); dmonton, lberta. Alberta Alberta ton one mile the C.P.R. It that the C.N.R. ght, and, there- over which to up its stations. Basis the answer of o this C.N.R. 'R. is the nor- herefore, it is -making. The this, as given ie C.N.R. came ars later than the position of ain a foothold. s' Strike ge 16 ir sons and to pendence as of hen the farmer e of his women le brood mare, or the agitated s of rural life emanding that ere she is and od place to be. e best place in ife under right finest side of fragrant beauty truly inspiring, try women are hot stoves in e even a casual g countenance.

# Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO  
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

## FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

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

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The wide-awake business farmer who has seed grain or poultry for sale will realize the value of announcing it early in the season. By so doing he will get a better price and make a readier sale. None of the railway companies have yet announced any reduction in freight on seed grain for next year. If this reduction is decided upon it will be announced in The Guide just as soon as known. We, therefore, recommend to all having seed grain to sell to place an advertisement in the Classified Page in The Guide, starting immediately. By spending \$4.00 or \$5.00 in advertisements you will be able to make a profit of \$100 on your seed and poultry. You can sell through an ad. on this page all the seed and poultry you have to spare. Prepare your advertisement today and send it to us, together with a Post Office Order for five or six insertions at 4 cents per word per issue and you will be well pleased with the results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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**BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE** scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 80-12

## PORK PACKING PLANT—A CORRECTION

By error it was stated in The Guide of October 29 last that the United Farmers of Alberta had decided to establish a pork packing plant in Calgary. This item was published by mistake and is entirely incorrect.

# Mr. Farmer: Don't be Misled by Reduced Prices on Engines

It isn't time to buy some Engines yet!

DID YOU PROFIT BY OUR ADVICE OF OCTOBER 1st, 1913? On this date we sent a letter to over 20,000 Canadian farmers, stating that prices would be reduced on a certain type of engine sold in Western Canada by mail. In case you did not receive a copy of this letter here is the sentence that foretold this reduction. READ IT. (Note the date)

To the farmers of Canada:

Winnipeg, October 1st, 1913.

Have you noticed how prices have been reduced about 10% each year on the following type of an engine sold by mail,—the engine that has the cylinder and base cast in one piece, contains the gasoline in tin tanks, has a skeleton frame or hollow shell base, with merely two side walls that the crank shaft rests on, and that is sold at any rated H.P. they see fit to call it. While this type of engine has and is being reduced in price honestly, WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT BENEFITS THE FARMER ANY, because if you want this type we would advise you to wait for a year, when you will likely see another cut in their prices. This is due to the fact that it is a price proposition only (and you would not like to pay \$200 or more for an engine one year and next year or month see it bought by your neighbor for \$25.00 or \$35.00 less). If you study the detail and finish on this engine you will understand this. You will see the lathe marks on the fly wheel, similar to the furrows in a plowed field. There is no weight beneath the crank shaft to offset the explosion of the cylinder and make a steady running engine.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD.

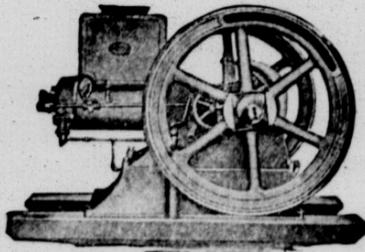
You note from the above letter it was only two months before prices were reduced. Now we would suggest your waiting another three months before you buy an engine of the above type, as it might mean a further reduction of 10 per cent., which would mean that this engine would be then sold at about its market value.

### We Sell you a Real Good Engine at the Right Price

This means every farmer is treated on an equal basis in regard to prices. Our facilities for manufacturing engines has been such that the cost of production is about the lowest of any engine factory on the continent, that is why we cannot give you any lower prices; if we did we would have to sacrifice quality and make a price proposition engine only, which we absolutely refuse to do, as the men who buy our engines are intelligent farmers, who appreciate the most modern ideas and improvements.

### Here is what we Offer You in an Engine

An engine with cylinder and base cast separate, an engine without any tin tanks in front (we put the gasoline in the base where it ought to be), an engine with speed changing device, mechanically operated valves, and perfectly balanced. A postal card asking for our free engine catalog will save you a lot of money. It's the lowest priced quality engine made, and its the one engine you can afford to buy.



Our 7 H.P. at \$197.50 is the Engine you want

### A Guarantee that Insures Quality

To prove to you that the value we give you in an engine is greater than you can get elsewhere in Canada, we agree to buy back from you at our full purchase price any size engine that you may have purchased from us that is not the superior in quality and design, and lower in price, than any engine of equal H.P. sold by any other firm in this country, and we'll lend you an engine 30 days to make this test.

### Our New 1 H.P. Pumping Outfit, \$38.50

Complete ready to run, with double-gear pump jack and belt. This outfit will pump 620 gallons per hour from a 230 ft. well, with a 3-in. cylinder on a 10-in. stroke. It represents the right value in the first place.

C. S. Judson Co. Limited :: 181 Market Street, Winnipeg, Can.

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Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

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CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

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Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

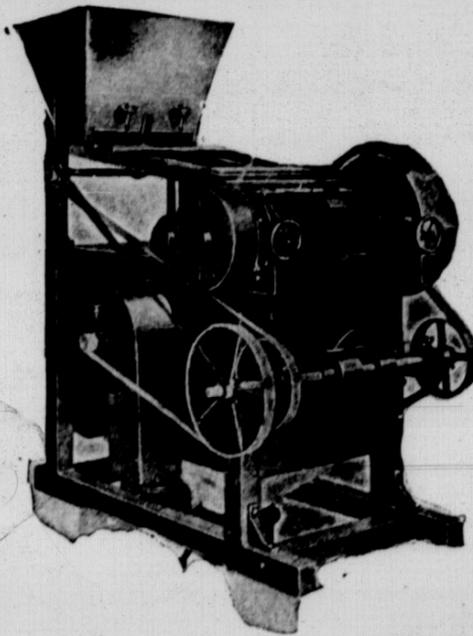
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

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ENGLISH BERKS.—ready to breed. Holsteins and a. Gilbert, Birch Farm, Minburn.

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BRES, SHROP. singles, pairs, or Alston, Lakeview rt

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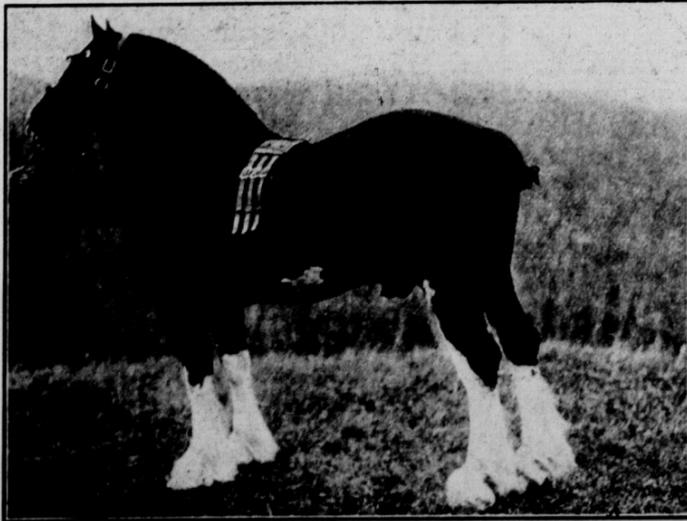
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## Craigie Mains Clydesdales

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 3 years guaranteed to pass Provincial Government's Stallion Licensing Board. No young stuff sold that will not pass. Write for Catalogue.

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The Polled Hereford is not only a recognized breed, but the most popular breed of beef cattle in America today. They are pure-bred Herefords, with all their uniform quality and good rustling characteristics. Every successful feeder knows the value of the polled head over the horned one in the feed lot. Polled Herefords are docile, hardy, prolific and mature early. Dehorn your herd with a Polled Hereford. Write or phone.

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## Pure-bred Clydesdales

STALLIONS AND MARES



STALLIONS from 2 years old up. Also a bunch of yearlings from such well-known stock-getters as "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha," "Up-to-Time," and other famous Scottish sires.

45 MARES from weanlings up, all imported or from imported stock. All thoroughly acclimated. Size, quality, action and soundness. Terms to suit buyers

Farm 10 miles west of Calgary. Parties wishing to see the stock will be taken out in car. Write for particulars.

**W. S. HERRON**  
1202 First Street East CALGARY, Alta.

## Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 21

the richest in fat, and that richness as well as quantity causes digestive troubles. Calves should suck three times daily at first, later twice. The greatest danger under this system comes at weaning time, when, if the calf has not been taught to eat solid food, it pines and loses weight. To avoid this, teach it early to eat shelled corn, whole oats, wheat bran, oil meal, hay, etc. The first departure from this simple and primitive method is putting two calves with each cow, which is feasible where the cow yields a good flow of milk.

The sucking calf should gain 3 lbs. per day for the first month, 2.5 lbs. the second, and 2 lbs. subsequently. Hunt's experiments show that pail-fed calves require from 8 to 9 lbs. of whole milk for each lb. of increase, gaining over 1.75 lbs. daily. While in some districts it is best to rear the beef calf on whole milk from dam or pail, over large sections of the country it is now more profitable to sell the fat of the milk in butter or cream, and rear the calf on skim milk, with proper supplements. This method involves increased labor, skill and watchfulness on the part of the feeder, but its success has been widely demonstrated.

After weaning the beef calf, growth should be continued by feeding whole

cause we know of, and it is one of the causes that can be most easily remedied. The young colt's skin is tender and is easily chafed, and sores will soon form, which will cause pain and provoke vicious habits.

One of the worst evils is a badly fitting collar, another is a too-severe bit, while a third may be a too-tightly-drawn crupper, which may be the means of making the colt a life-long kicker.

It is essential, therefore, that the harness fits the colt at the start, and that it is strong enough to stand any strain made on it, as we have known cases where weak or worn-out harness has resulted disastrously and formed a life-long vicious habit.

It may, therefore, at this point, be advisable to give a few pointers on the harness itself.

Starting with the bit and bridle, the majority of young horses on our western farms need nothing more than the straight bit, or snaffle or jointed bit.

The straight bit, if the colt's mouth is tender, may be covered with rubber or leather, as it is most essential that the young animal's mouth retain its natural sensitiveness.

Many people and a good many horse-men among them, imagine that they have a better control over a horse with the use of a severe bit, than by any other means.

This may be true in some cases, but in the majority, a horse's mouth gets har-



FYVIE EMPEROR AND GLENDALE SQUIRE  
2-Year old Clydesdale Stallions, 2nd and 6th at Chicago International.  
Imported and Owned by Robert Sinton

oats or whole corn and a little oil meal, together with plenty of bright clover or alfalfa hay, fodder corn, etc. Nothing equals grass for flesh building, and to approximate this in winter silage or roots should be given to keep the bodies of the young things sappy and growing. The stockman should always bear in mind that the "calf fat" must never be lost when beef is the ultimate object.

Calves that fail to thrive when sucking the cow or when fed on rich milk should have their allowance reduced or should be given part skim milk. Lime water or wood ashes may possibly prove correctives in cases of trouble from this source. The lime water used in such cases is made by dropping a lump of unslaked lime into a jug filled with water and keeping the jug corked. A tablespoonful or more of lime water should be given with each feed.

### HARNESSING THE COLT

The time of year is approaching when the farmer will have some time on his hands, and when the breaking in of the young colts will begin to occupy his attention.

The most necessary point in breaking in the young colt is to be kind to him and at the same time to be firm.

Kindness goes much farther, and more desirable results are obtained therefrom, than from all the whips, bits, and breaking regalia ever invented.

Assuming, therefore, that the colt has been trained to lead, and that he has been accustomed to handling, and tying up in a stall, the first thing we have to see about is to get a set of harness that will fit him.

Badly fitting harness is responsible for more vicious colts than any other

dened by constant pulling and tugging with a severe bit, and loses its natural sensitiveness, which it is most desirable to retain.

At the same time there are some animals on which a severe bit must be used, while we have also known, in the case of very nervous horses, the change from the severe bit to the straight or snaffle bit to give very satisfactory results.

It is, of course, up to the man who is breaking in the colt to find out for himself what sort of bit suits his purpose best, and when he has found this out, to stick right along to the same kind of bit.

The next point to be looked after is to see that the bridle fits the horse's head and that the bit lies easily in the horse's mouth, that the side straps are neither too long nor too short, and that the throat latch fits securely and easily—this is a very necessary precaution, as the bridle slipping over the horse's head has caused many a costly runaway.

The next item of the young colt's harness, and a most important one at that, is the collar. Great care must be exercised to see that the collar fits properly.

A badly fitting collar is often the reason why a horse shows symptoms of a balky disposition, and besides, it causes the animal a lot of unnecessary pain and discomfort.

There are many different kinds of collars in use, many of which are no doubt good, but if a new collar has been bought for the colt, and if it is of the proper length, a good plan is to wrap it in burlap and soak it in water overnight.

In the morning put the collar on, draw the hames tightly around it, and the collar will fit itself to every

and it is one of the most easily remedied. The skin is tender and sores will soon form, and provoke various evils is a badly fit, is a too-severe bit, be a too-tight, h may be the means life-long kicker. herefore, that the at the start, and ough to stand any as we have known or wornout harness ously and formed a it. at this point, he few pointers on the bit and bridle, the orses on our western g more than the fle or jointed bit. if the colt's mouth overed with rubber most essential that mouth retain its good many horse- imagine that they l over a horse with it, than by any oth- in some cases, but in s's mouth gets har-

nequality of the shoulder and the colt will seldom be troubled with sore shoulders.

After the young horse has been worked for some time the collar will, in all probability become too large, as the colt will lose flesh.

This can easily be remedied by using sweat pads, although it is probably best not to use them if it can be avoided, as they are very warm and the neck and shoulders can be kept in a much more healthy condition without them.

However, if they are to be used it is well to see that all sweat and dirt is scraped off them every night.

The same applies to the collar and the horse's neck and shoulders should be well washed with salt and water to toughen the skin.

The next most important part of the colt's harness is the crupper.

The crupper should be fitted so that it rests easily under the tail and for this reason the fitting of the cheek strap and back strap must be taken into account.

Neither of the two last mentioned straps should fit tightly, as they draw up the crupper under the horse's tail, and this part being easily abraded and very tender, a tight crupper is liable to cause tenderness and soreness and thus lessen the reliability of the horse.

Some horses get into the trick of switching the tail over the lines, clamping them tightly down and making the animal hard to manage.

Taking the saddle in conjunction with the crupper and seeing that the saddle fits properly and that the back straps are neither too short nor too long and that these parts of the harness are kept clean and smooth there will be very little danger that the horse's back or tail will become sore.

Another part of the harness which sometimes causes soreness or chafing are the tugs.

The tugs should be adjusted so that the draft is neither too high nor too low, and they should be of equal length, as one tug too long and another too short greatly lessens the horse's efficiency and is likely to cause sore neck and shoulders. The next parts of the harness which require attention are the breeching and hold-backs, which are very essential where there is much backing to be done or in a hilly country.

For the present purpose, it should suffice to see that these parts fit the colt and do not hang down too low on his withers and cause discomfort.

However, for the first few months, while the young horse should be taught to back, it is well not to have him back too heavy loads, till he gets more accustomed to his work.

Having gone over the harness in a general way, it is well to try it on the young colt, and leave him to stand in his stall for a few hours each day, so that he may get accustomed to it.

As has already been pointed out, kindness, combined with firmness is absolutely necessary, all shouting and exciting the colt is to be avoided.

After the colt has stood for a few days in his stall with his harness on, he may be hitched up to a log or stone boat and led around for some time each day.

If the work of breaking the colt is started in late fall, by the time snow comes he will be ready to be hitched up to an ordinary sleigh along with an old horse.

He should have some light work to do all winter, or, if there is not much to do, he should have a run every day.

It is well not to put him to hard work for possibly the first year, and when the spring opens out he should make one of the team on the four-horse harrows.

**THE RUTHERFORD SYSTEM OF BARN VENTILATION**

The following extract is taken from the "Review of the Experimental Farms," 1886-1912, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and should prove of exceptional inter-

est to a great many readers of The Guide:

For many years the ventilation of stock barns was under careful experiment. Many recommended and suggested systems were put into operation in horse stables, cattle stables, and hog pens, and the results were carefully compared.

The object was to determine what system would produce the most uniform results in securing purity and dryness of atmosphere, without draughts, and with the least amount of attention.

The results of these investigations have been very profitable, inasmuch as a highly satisfactory system has been arrived at, and one that is not protected by patent rights.

It is automatic in action, simple in principle, and inexpensive to install and is only slightly influenced by the rate or direction of the wind.

The system was invented and put into operation by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, for a number of years Dominion Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, and is known as the Rutherford system.

The principle upon which it works is that of an ordinary stove—the stable corresponding to the stove, the animals to the fire, the inlets to the front damper, and the outlets for the foul air to the stove pipe or chimney.

So long as the walls, windows, and doors are fairly close, the animals raise the temperature and cause the ventilators to work, and this in proportion to the requirements.

The greater the number of animals and the closer the stable, the more rapidly will the system operate.

And this is what is needed, not only for purity of air, but for uniformity of temperature as well.

In a close stable, the degree of foulness of atmosphere corresponds with the temperature, as both are directly influ-

enced by the radiation and breath of the stock.

The air warmed by the stock naturally rises and seeks an outlet. The outlet is necessarily at the ceiling and consists of a flue which passes through the roof. At the Experimental Farm, the flues pass through an upper story. These should extend well above the building, for the same reason that a chimney must do so in order to draw well.

The inlets enter the stable at the floor level. The inlet pipe is U-shaped and passes beneath the foundation wall. If the fresh air is taken from a covered shed, the mouth outside may be near the ground level and be protected by a grating. If, however, the air has to be drawn from outside, more especially in districts subject to snow fall, the pipe should extend 4 or 5 feet above ground and the opening should be roofed so as to avoid the entrance of snow or rain, or undue influence from the wind. The roofed pipe is built against the wall, and the air enters through slots in the sides close against the building. The size of these openings corresponds with the capacity of the pipe inside.

The ventilator works by virtue of the natural tendency of warm air to rise. As the air warms, it becomes foul, rises and escapes by the outlets. As nature abhors a vacuum, the escape of the warm air creates a suction of fresh air by way of the inlet pipes. Since the animals are constantly giving off warmth and expelling carbonic acid gas, the warm, foul air is constantly escaping and cold, fresh air is at the same time entering the stable, thus keeping up a gentle, almost imperceptible, system of ventila-

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### SPECIAL OFFERING



Sir Pietertje de Riverside

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. A herd of pure-bred Holsteins is an investment that combines safety with large dividends. Write us your wants.

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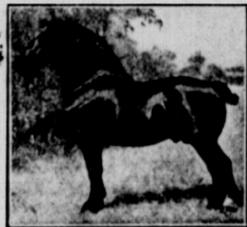
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tion. To regulate the ventilation, a damper is provided in the outlet flue. The closing of this also stops to a large extent the inflow of fresh air, as the draught ceases, stopping the suction. By the original system, the inlet pipe enters at the floor level. This is to facilitate a steady, unobstructed, almost imperceptible flow of air through the stable towards the outlets. To guard against chaff and dust falling into the opening, in the main cattle barn at the farm, these openings were raised about four inches above the floor level.

The amount of ventilation necessary for a barn depends upon the number of animals to be housed. Sufficient is needed to maintain in cold weather a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees Fahr. A well-built stable, stocked to a reasonable capacity, should have the air changed every 30 to 45 minutes. Air removed at this rate will carry off the foul air as it is expelled from the stock; it will also remove the vapor, which, if allowed to remain, would condense on the walls and ceilings.

The intake and outlet flues should be about the same in capacity, that is, provided the stable is tightly constructed. Because more or less air is sure to enter around windows and doors, the intakes may be slightly smaller than the outlets. At the Experimental Farm, this system is in operation in the main cattle barn in which the milking herds are housed, a bull barn, a barn for fattening cattle, a horse stable and the piggery. The main cattle barn, 120 feet by 50 feet, accommodates one hundred head. It has three outlets for foul air, each 2 feet by 4 feet, and nine inlets for fresh air, each 3 feet by 10 inches. The fattening barn, 100 feet by 30 feet, which accommodates 50 head of steers, has two outlets, each 2 feet square, and three inlets, each 3 feet by 20 inches. The bull barn, 100 feet by 30 feet, has three outlets about 3 feet square and three inlets about 3 feet by 20 inches. The bull barn outlets, although considered too large, are stated to work satisfactorily under average conditions. The horse barn, which accommodates 25 horses, has two outlets, each about 2 feet square, and three inlets, each about 3 feet by 18 inches. In all these stables the ventilation is good under all conditions of weather.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARMS WILL DISTRIBUTE SEED

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat, 5 lbs.; white oats, 4 lbs.; barley, 5 lbs.; and field peas, 5 lbs. These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes, in 3 lb. samples, will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail. Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected. Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted. If two or more samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be too late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

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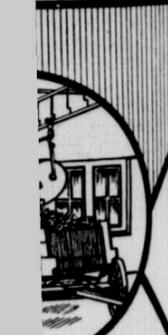
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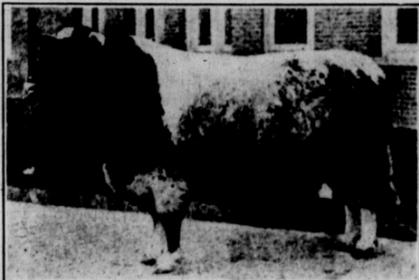


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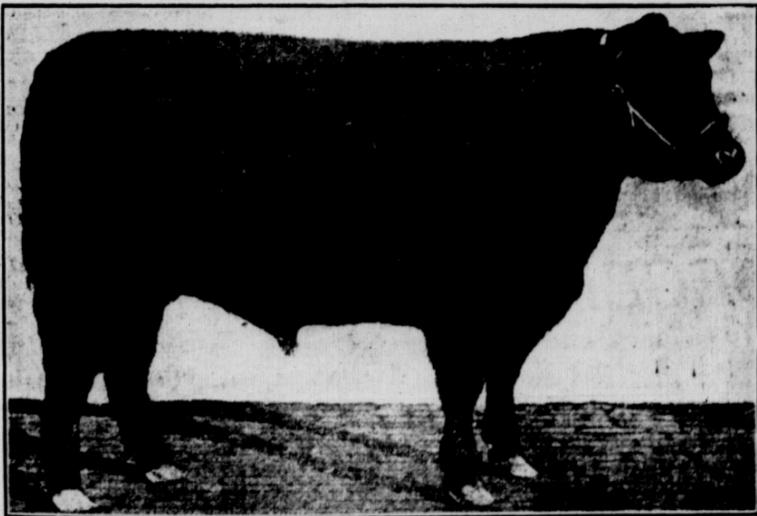
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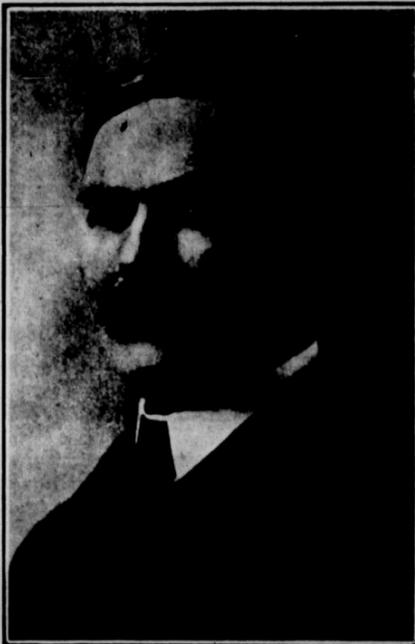
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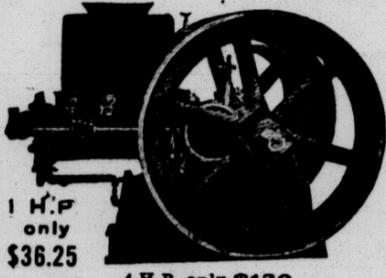
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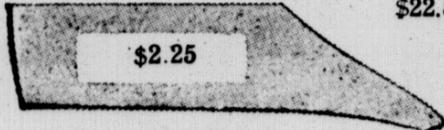
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## Is Canada Losing Citizens?

Continued from Page 20

The statement enclosed herewith shows the total number of aliens applying for admission by months and separately, those applying at stations between Fort William, Ont., and the Rocky Mountains. With regard to those applying at these ports of entry, however, I might state that those recorded at the various stations does not mean that they came from the immediate locality of the

stations where examined, for often times aliens desiring to enter at any of the ports mentioned above may be examined at Montreal or at any other station in the East where our offices are located. For further information I might also state that the figures shown on enclosed statement do not include United States citizens returning after a residence in Canada.

Aliens from Canada applying for admission to the United States during the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1913

Months	Fiscal year		Fiscal year		Fiscal year		Total
	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	
July	3,511	4,134	4,418	5,599	5,181	5,922	28,765
August	5,028	4,836	5,047	5,946	6,673	6,637	34,167
September	6,170	5,461	6,140	7,153	5,865	7,845	38,634
October	6,978	6,619	6,920	7,802	6,616	8,682	43,617
November	9,355	8,689	7,980	8,559	7,199	9,094	50,876
December	6,793	7,167	6,830	6,784	5,202	7,439	40,213
January	3,110	4,240	3,910	4,651	4,416	5,604	25,931
February	2,470	4,305	4,200	4,149	4,250	5,080	24,434
March	3,215	5,405	5,594	4,986	4,909	5,872	29,981
April	4,491	7,209	7,714	6,818	7,157	8,829	42,218
May	3,776	6,254	6,759	6,217	6,516	9,045	38,567
June	3,882	5,206	6,152	5,348	5,608	9,032	35,228
Total	58,779	69,525	71,664	74,012	69,592	89,081	432,653

Aliens from Canada applying for admission to the United States during the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1913, showing separately by ports of examination those applying for admission between

Stations	Fiscal year		Fiscal year		Fiscal year		Total
	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	
Baudette, Minn.	12	7	30	18	25	25	117
Duluth, Minn.	1,009	910	555	221	118	243	3,056
Gateway, Mont.	128	49	103	124	31	125	560
Hannah, N.D.				17	24	10	51
Int. Falls, Minn.	1	178	383	724	984	1,027	3,297
Neeche, N.D.	27	160	94	108	183	133	765
Pembina, Minn.	139	316	271	578	691	1,092	3,087
Portal, N.D.	947	1,612	1,906	1,838	2,414	3,712	12,429
Ranier, Minn.	1	30	56	69	114	349	619
St. John, N.D.	5	12	66	92	97	65	337
Sweet Grass, Mont.	570	628	1,419	1,234	1,245	1,661	6,737
Walhalla, N.D.	2	16	15	20	12	2	67
Warroad, Minn.	4	16	25	15	20	34	114
Winnipeg, Man.	7,245	6,167	5,394	5,024	4,178	4,273	32,281
Other Stations	48,689	59,424	61,347	63,930	59,456	76,330	369,176
Total	58,779	69,525	71,664	74,012	69,592	89,081	432,653

### Canadian Statistics Differ

It has been mentioned above that since January 1 of this year, the Dominion Immigration department has undertaken to keep a record of persons leaving Canada to become permanent United States citizens. By the courtesy of J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, the record from January 1 to September 25 is here given. It will be noted that there is a remarkable difference between the figures of the United States government and those of the Canadian authorities. Our own figures show that in nearly nine months, only 3,453 Canadian residents left Canada for the United States, while the United States Immigration Department report that in each month from January to June, from 5,000 to 9,000 aliens were admitted to the United States from Canada, without counting the American

citizens. The following is a copy of a letter and statistics supplied by Mr. Walker:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 30. I am enclosing herewith a statement showing the number of persons who have left Canada from the 1st of January until the 25th September of the present year and who have declared themselves intending to be permanent United States citizens, showing farmers as distinct from the others.

"These statistics are perfectly complete and they are secured by the same method that the incoming immigrants are secured, viz., by the personal interrogation and solicitation of the individual emigrant. I have in my office his name, his age, his nationality, the place where he came from in Canada, and the place where he is ticketed to in the United States in the case of every single person recorded as leaving the country.

Statement of Canadian Residents leaving Canada for the United States from January 1, 1913, to September 25, 1913

PORTS	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS									OCCUPATION		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total	Farmers	Other
Emerson	39	37	44	83	35	36	29	39	35	377	89	288
North Portal	79	81	206	168	143	160	65	58	30	990	399	591
Kingsgate	24	34	85	36	67	30	39	40	33	388	104	284
Patterson	11	1	2	7						30		30
Huntingdon	26	28	57	81	91	36	53	107	10	489	63	426
Gateway	8	6	21	20	23	19	32	6	2	137	18	119
Grand Fork	13	4	4	3	6	18	13	9	7	77	36	41
Gretna	10	9	11	19	6	5	6	14	1	81	12	69
Coutts	40	45	163	193	71	75	49	86	41	765	235	530
Waneta	5		6	9	5	6	3	9	10	53	15	38
Morden			2							2		2
Chilliwack			1		2	1				4		4
Bannerman					2					2		2
Sprague				5	3	1		1		10	6	4
Big Muddy				5	4	1				10	5	5
Douglass				3		3				6	2	4
Ft. Francis					2	2	4			8	1	7
Port Arthur					2		2	11		15	3	12
Rainy River								9		9	1	8
Grand Total	255	245	604	634	460	397	295	392	171	3,453	991	2,462

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Fiscal year	Total
1912-1913	

5,922	28,765
6,637	34,167
7,845	38,634
8,682	43,617
9,094	50,876
7,439	40,215
5,604	25,931
5,080	24,454
5,872	29,981
8,829	42,215
9,045	38,567
9,032	35,228

uring the six fiscal parately by ween

Fiscal year	Total
1912-1913	

25	117
243	3,056
125	560
10	51
1,027	3,297
133	705
1,092	3,087
3,712	12,429
349	619
65	337
1,661	6,227
2	67
34	114
4,273	32,281
76,330	369,176

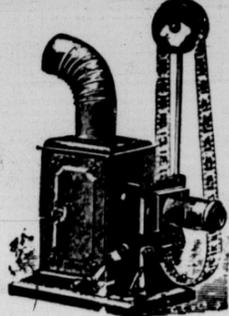
g is a copy of a supplied by Mr.

Ige receipt of your I. I am enclosing howing the number left Canada from l the 25th Septem- ar and who have intending to be tes citizens, show- t from the others re perfectly com- ured by the same oming immigrants the personal in- ation of the indi- ave in my office s nationality, the om in Canada, and ticketed to in the ase of every single vving the country. es from January 1.

OCCUPATION

Total Farmers	Other
377	89
990	399
388	104
30	30
489	63
137	18
77	36
81	12
765	235
53	15
2	2
1	4
2	4
10	6
10	5
6	4
8	1
15	3
9	1
3,453	991

### MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



we give FREE this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcard, when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and 6 ms with 63 views, and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

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We pay Highest Prices for Live and Dressed Poultry. No Commission charged. Correspondence Solicited.

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RAISE MORE POULTRY! Large Profits by using our Canadian make hatcher, built by poultry men of 19 years' experience. Past all stages of experimenting, proven the best by thousands of pleased users. None better at any price. Why buy middlemen's profits when our large factory saves you half on the one high-grade 100 per cent hatch-record-machine.

PROVEN SUCCESSFUL IN CANADIAN CLIMATE owing to its heavy lumber walls covered with felt, asbestos, galvanized iron. Air tight, can't burn, warp or crack. Hot-water copper tank, easy to heat. Self regulator holds even heat. Safety lamp saves best egg trays, tested thermometer, high nursery, comes set up ready for eggs. Durable, safe, sure, simple, a child can operate. Remember! you take no risk under our Guarantee Two Hatch Trial. Also low prices on brooders, poultry and supplies. Before you buy, get our valuable book worth \$1 to you. FREE! Write postal now! Alberta Incubator Co., Box 493 Mankato, Minn.

Without casting any doubt upon the honesty of the figures compiled by the Canadian officials, it is impossible to believe that the United States have been deliberately padding their returns to the extent of a hundred thousand persons a year. It is unquestionably easier to make a correct record of persons entering the country than of those leaving, for a government official can, and often does refuse to permit a person to enter the country unless all questions are answered satisfactorily. When a man is leaving the country, however, our officials have no right to prevent his doing so because of his refusal to answer questions. It is significant also that according to Mr. Walker's letter reproduced above, the statement shows the number of persons who have left Canada "and who have declared themselves intending to be permanent United States citizens." A great majority of the Canadians and persons of British birth who go from Canada to the United States to try their fortune in the Republic would not declare their intention of renouncing British citizenship and becoming permanent United States citizens before they had even crossed the border. This may, in a large measure, account for the discrepancy in the figures and altogether, bearing in mind Mr. Borden's high praise of the United States Immigration Department and the thoroughness and efficiency of its organization, it is impossible not to believe in the substantial accuracy of the figures published by the United States authorities.

This is not the place to discuss the reasons which are behind the constant flow of emigration from Canada to the United States or to explain why so many thousands of former Americans are returning to their old homes, and why Canadians, Britishers and European immigrants are deserting Canada for a foreign land. It is not because Canada is inferior to the United States in fertility of soil or in wealth of natural resources. At Tulsa, Oklahoma, a few weeks ago, Canadian wheat, oats and barley won the highest awards at the International Dry Farming Congress in competition with the whole world. No country, except under intensive cultivation, produces larger yields of grain to the acre than Canada. The explanation, whatever it may be, must be looked for, not in natural conditions, but in conditions for which men and not nature are responsible.

### ONE STOCKYARD SUFFICIENT

A deputation representing the Western Livestock Shippers' Association waited upon the board of control of the Winnipeg city council on Thursday to ask that steps be taken to close either the C.P.R. stockyards at Winnipeg or the new Union stockyards at St. Boniface, and to have whichever was allowed to remain open made accessible to all shippers and properly equipped. The desire of the delegation evidently was to have all the livestock business transferred to the new Union stockyards, but they said they were not particular which place was used so long as proper facilities were provided and there was no discrimination. The city solicitor gave the opinion that under the act recently passed by the Manitoba legislature the city had no power in the matter. The board of control, however, promised to look into the matter and see what could be done.

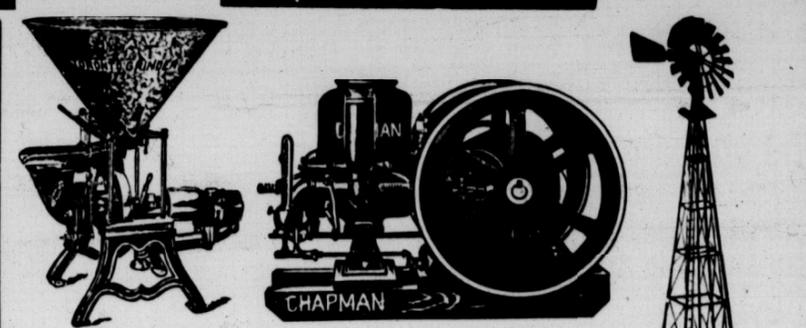
### CAR GRAFTERS PUNISHED AT SCOTT

On a charge of corruptly obtaining money for supplying cars to farmers at Revenue, Sask., G. M. Riddock, conductor, and R. S. Correll and R. C. Laird, brakemen on the C.P.R., were recently found guilty before Justice of the Peace James Rodney, at Scott, Sask., and were given the option of paying heavy fines or serving a sentence in jail. The conductor was fined \$100 and costs or six months in jail, and the brakemen \$25 each or two months in jail.

The conviction was obtained through an investigation the C.P.R. has been carrying on in regard to complaints received that if a farmer wanted a car dropped at his station that in some cases it was necessary for him to tip the conductor to have this done. In some cases when cars were ordered and the farmer enquired regarding the car, he was told that there were no cars on the train for him and the complaints in some instances stated that all that was necessary was to give the conductor a few dollars and cars would be placed.

—Winnipeg Free Press.

## Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company LINES ARE SUPREME



We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

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You can grind more feed on less fuel with our Toronto grinder, than you can on any other grinder of equal size made. It is built low down, with a large hopper. The main shaft is supported with three bearings. The grinder plates are perfect; adjustment fixed. Get particulars of this grinder, and others equally efficient of O. W. E. & P. Co.'s lines, by sending for our free catalog. It is yours for the asking. Write to-day.

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We shall issue about January 15 a Special Harness Catalogue, showing every kind of Harness used on the farm, and all the parts belonging to the Harness. This Catalogue will save you money. Glad to send sample of Leather, or supply you with a side for repairing purposes.

SHIP US YOUR HIDES We pay the Highest Market Prices

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward

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. MANTLE LAMP CO., 249 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

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

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ELEGANT 3-PIECE MISSION LIBRARY SET



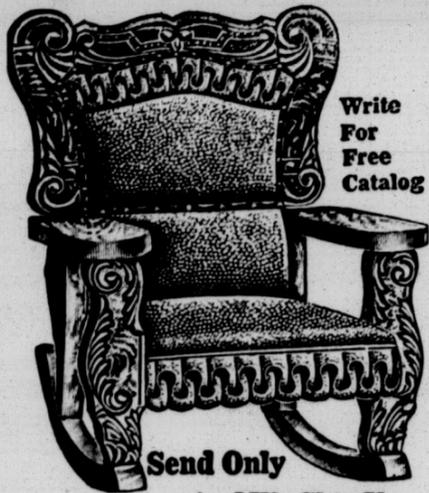
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**\$16.75**

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This is a set of the highest grade in every particular—and of exquisitely beautiful design. Strongly made of solid oak, with beautiful Early English finish. A real mission design with rich carving on front of seat and top back panel. Has heavy posts and broad comfortable seats, contain "Monarch" indestructible steel spring construction and are covered with "Imperial" leather. Library table has top, size 34 x 24 inches, broad bookshelf, stout legs and end magazine rack. You will find this one of the most wonderful values offered. Order from the advertisement and get the benefit of this special reduced price. **16.75**  
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Don't be persuaded to pay \$65 to \$100 for a range when you can procure our Domestic Monarch at less than half, and equally as good as any range offered regardless of price or make. Send us your order and see for yourself; our guarantee protects you. We show a full line of stoves and ranges from \$9.50 to \$50.00 in our large catalogue.

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The Engine with this Outfit is our new One H.P. that will do a lot of other chores besides running the washing machine. It will run the grindstone, the pump, it starts easy, uses very little fuel, and any woman or boy can operate it. The Washer is our Canada Power complete with 5 year ball bearing malleable wringer; no exposed cogs, gears or chains to tear the clothes. Will WASH AND WRING AT SAME TIME. Patented reverse wringer attachment that allows running the wringer backward or forward. To throw machine out of gear simply lift the cover of washer. We have hundreds of these washers in use all over Canada giving entire satisfaction.

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## Why?—

Do our readers renew their subscriptions so promptly and write us appreciative letters endorsing our stand against special privilege and entrenched monopoly?

## Why?—

Has The Guide pushed right to the front until it now ranks as Canada's leading farmers' weekly, with a larger paid circulation than any other farm journal in the Dominion?

## Because!—

Our readers appreciate the fact that The Guide is not dominated by capitalistic nor political interests. **Because** it tells the absolute truth and nothing but the truth. **Because** it has the courage to attack entrenched wrong, and to strike at corrupt power.

## Because!—

It has the good-fellowship, sympathy and help of all its readers. **Because** The Guide is sold on its merits without the aid of trashy premiums. **Because** The Guide is seeking to destroy evil, to overthrow wrong, to build up good, never to ruin persons nor injure legitimate interests.

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"Kindly find enclosed \$2.00, being my renewal for another three years. I read with great interest your editorials every week and although there are naturally some points on which I differ, on the whole I should be sorry to miss the paper." G. J. M. Pegg, Loreburn, Sask., November 24th, 1913.

"Kindly send me The Guide and Nor-West Farmer for one year, for which I enclose \$1.25 as per your instructions. I consider The Guide the greatest factor in economic education in Western Canada, and the surest proof of her power is the manifest fear of her enemies. There is hardly a man in this neighborhood who does not take the Guide." November 17th, 1913. A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man.

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To each subscriber who renews for Ten Years an elaborate illuminated certificate, suitable for framing, will be presented. This certificate will show our readers the excellent designing and printing turned out by The Guide Commercial Printing Department.

### Practical Appreciation

"I don't think that I can find a better way of saving money and securing the best paper in Canada, so send me along 'The Farmers' Champion' for ten years, for which I enclose Five Dollars. I sincerely hope that long before my subscription runs out, we—as farmers—will have finished going down on our knees to them at Ottawa, that our delegates going down there will have 'M.P.' after their names."

Charles Blunden, Granum, Alta., Nov. 26, 1913.

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THE GUIDE

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AGENTS WANTED

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## The History of Woman Suffrage

It is a popular mis-conception that woman's suffrage is a new idea born about six or seven years ago, but even in conservative old England it is claimed that women had the franchise prior to the passing of the reform bill of 1832 and that in that bill the substitution of the words "male person" for the word "man" deprived women of the right to vote. In 1850 an act was passed making the word "man" in all acts of Parliament include both men and women. Now in the reform bill of 1867, the words "male person" were abandoned and the word "man" was again used. Accordingly the women, on the advice of certain able lawyers, demanded to have their names put on the voters' lists and were refused, whereupon a test case was brought before the courts. It was admitted that the word man did include women, but decided that "this did not apply to the privileges granted by the State." In other words "man" meant men only for the purposes of voting, but for purposes of taxation it meant men and women. A very ungallant decision.

### Women Thrown Overboard

As long ago as 1870 a woman's suffrage bill passed the British House of Parliament and in 1884 another bill was killed by Premier Gladstone for the same reason that politicians offer today—that the ship of state is loaded to capacity and they are consequently obliged to throw the women overboard. Politicians always lighten the cargo that way. Some of us believe the reason of this is that they are not obliged to depend on us for re-election.

Altogether thirteen woman suffrage bills have been introduced into the British House of Commons, some of which passed the second reading. At least 5,000 meetings were held in support of the conciliation bill alone. Demonstrations have been held in which 40,000 women marched. The largest petitions ever presented to Parliament in support of any measure have been presented by the suffragists. Between 1867 and 1884 they collected three million signatures.

It was not until they had been following these constitutional means for nearly forty years, with the result that their movement was about as much respected as the mother-in-law joke, that one section of the English suffragists became militant and began to demand the rights for which they had begged for nearly half a century in vain.

### Have Voted Forty-four Years

But England is not the only country where the women have exercised themselves about the franchise. In 1869 the women of Wyoming got the franchise by an accident. When the first legislative council was in session, after the organization of Wyoming as a territory, Mrs. Esther Morris, a pioneer who had come from New York, appealed to the President of the council, Col. Wm. H. Bright, for a bill enfranchising women. As it happened, Col. Bright's wife was a suffragist and she aided and abetted Mrs. Morris and the Colonel got the bill passed, chiefly because the council was Democratic and it hoped to embarrass the governor, who was Republican, and whom they confidently expected to veto it. But the governor, John A. Campbell, signed it and when, two years later, the council repealed the bill, he vetoed the repeal.

But that is not the whole history of equal suffrage in Wyoming. In 1889 a convention composed entirely of men met to form a constitution for statehood and adopted unanimously as its first clause "equal political rights for men and women." This constitution was ratified by more than a three-fourths vote of the people and sent to congress for the approval of that august body. Congress fought for three days to have the equal franchise clause struck out and the territorial delegate wired to Wyoming that it looked as if this would have to be done, but the legislature then in session wired back that it would stay out of the union for a hundred years rather than come in without woman's suffrage. After the House of Representatives the Senate took up the hue and cry and threatened Wyoming and the whole federation with unspeakable things if this little state should be allowed to come into the union on its own conditions. But Wyoming just sat tight in its own little western way and refused to come in under any other conditions and so the senate was obliged to yield and that is how it happens that Wyoming has had woman's suffrage for 44 years.

When Colorado came into statehood in 1876, the women begged to be enfranchised and were refused, but the provision was made that it might be submitted to a vote at the first election after it became a part of the union. This was done in 1877 and the proposal was defeated. This discouraged the women so that they did not agitate very strenuously again until the early nineties. In 1893, when the legislature was in control of the Populist party, a woman suffrage bill was again sent to the voters, this time it carried by a majority of 6,347.

The women of Utah enjoyed the suffrage from 1870 until 1887, when the U.S. Congress deprived them of it with the idea of putting a stop to polygamy. In 1895 a convention of Utah men, Mormons and Gentile together, met to consider a constitution for statehood and included a strong woman's suffrage plank in their platform and this constitution was accepted without challenge by congress.

The struggle for woman's suffrage in the State of Idaho was brief. There was no organized effort until 1893. The Republicans in control of the legislature in 1895 voted unanimously in favor of a resolution to submit an amendment on woman's suffrage and it was carried in the November election by a vote of almost two to one.

In 1883 the territory of Washington gave the women the vote. In 1886 some question of legality having arisen, the legislature strengthened the act and in 1887, the vicious elements having secured a court verdict that the act was not properly titled, it was passed a third time perfect in every respect. In this year a convention was preparing a constitution for statehood and the vicious elements set themselves to block any suffrage plank being introduced. It was arranged that at the election of 1889, the vote of a certain saloon-keeper's wife should be refused. The case was rushed through the supreme court and two out of three of the judges decided that the equal suffrage law was not valid because the territory had no power to extend the suffrage, though the very act under which Washington was organized specifically gave it this right.

But in the year 1910, when the voters of Washington, in a veritable political revolution, threw off the machine yoke, woman's suffrage was submitted to a vote of the people by the unanimous vote of the legislature and carried in every county in the state.

With the granting of woman's suffrage in California, in 1911, this propaganda which had been confined mostly to pastoral countries started on a new epoch.

In 1912 Kansas, Oregon and Michigan passed constitutional amendments granting women the suffrage and since that the women of Illinois have acquired a partial suffrage.

And now to come away back to New Zealand which acceded to the women's demand for the vote as long ago as 1893, the same year that it was acquired in Colorado. There are many who declare that the women of New Zealand went to bed one night and got up the next morning to find themselves enfranchised without any struggle on their part. This is entirely untrue. The women of New Zealand began to work for the suffrage in 1851 and continued their effort until they acquired the franchise in 1893. The best proof that their efforts were strenuous is that there was a strong anti-suffrage party which even appealed to the governor not to sign the bill after it had been passed.

The women property holders in the Isle of Man secured the franchise in 1881 and those who paid rent or taxes in 1892, and have used it faithfully ever since. Equal suffrage came in South Australia in 1895, West Australia in 1900, New South Wales in 1902, Tasmania in 1903, Queensland in 1905 and Victoria in 1908, making Australia entirely for woman's suffrage.

But the granting of suffrage has not been confined to these quarters, for the women of Norway were enfranchised in 1907 and a portion of the women of Hungary were granted the suffrage in 1911, also all the women of Alaska. Women vote, too, in Denmark, Finland and Iceland.

So that woman's suffrage is not an awful experiment with terrible consequences to be only surmised by the present generation, but an accomplished fact in many quarters of the globe, where all the dire threats concerning its evil influences on the home and community have been disproved.

# Suffrage

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