

Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

# McClary's Sask-alta

**Range** linings are practically indestructible. Examine them at the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

## No Change In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of Tea. This Company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely

P.S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

### Blue Ribbon Limited

Winnipeg      Edmonton      Calgary

### MEN WANTED TO LEARN A TRADE AT HEMPILL'S

"America's Leading Trade Schools"

**LEARN**  
The Barber Trade, only two months required to learn, tools free. Hundreds of our past graduates are now holding first-class positions or operating businesses of their own. We have a large list of good locations and can assist you in starting in business for yourself. Tremendous demand for Barbers.

**LEARN**  
The Automobile, Gas Tractor trade. Only few weeks required to learn. Our students are taught thoroughly to operate and repair Automobiles, Auto-Trucks, Gas Tractors, Marine and Stationary Engines. We prepare and assist you in securing positions as Repairman, Chauffeur, Gas Tractor Engineer, Salesman and Demonstrator.

A Beautiful New Free Catalog is Given, or Sent Anywhere on Request  
**HEMPHILL'S BARBER COLLEGES**, formerly **MOLER BARBER COLLEGES**  
220 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG. Branches at Regina, Sask., and Ft. William, Ont.  
**HEMPHILL'S SCHOOL OF GASOLINE ENGINEERING**, formerly **CHICAGO SCHOOL OF GASOLINE ENGINEERING**, 483½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
Ladies wanted to learn ladies' hairdressing and manicuring. Only a few weeks required to learn. Tremendous demand for lady hairdressers and manicurists. Call and get beautiful free catalog at **HEMPHILL'S SCHOOL OF LADIES' HAIRDRESSING**, 485 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



TWICE THE LIGHT  
ON HALF THE OIL

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it **Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon** common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

#### \$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? **GET ONE FREE.** We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

**MANTLE LAMP CO., 480 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada**  
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Farm Women's Clubs

### LEAFLETS FOR W.G.G.A.

A bundle of leaflets on various diseases has been received from the Provincial Health Department for distribution to the W.G.G. Associations. The diseases, typhoid, diphtheria, consumption and smallpox, are written of in a most helpful way. Their symptoms and best mode of treatment are clearly explained. Two little leaflets on infant diseases and infant feeding are especially good for study in our club work.

It seems strange that children's ailments and the relation of food to health are not written of for public distribution. However, we will hope that when the need of such information is pointed out to the officials of the health department that they will proceed to help us along these lines also.

### ERMA STOCKING

### TARIFF ON BABY'S HEALTH

Resolutions adopted by the committee appointed by the Chesterwold Women's Institute for the framing of a protest against the collecting of duty on "Better Babies' Bureau" literature.

Meeting held at Chesterwold, Alta., on Wednesday, August 12, 1914.

Whereas there has been established in the city of New York an organization known as the Better Babies' Bureau, whose name explains its object, the literature being offered gratuitously to all applicants, and containing no advertisement of anything for sale, and

Whereas the members of the Chesterwold Women's Institute in availing themselves of this offer, were compelled to pay 85 cents duty on the literature sent, that being 17 per cent. of the estimated value of the literature, therefore

Be it resolved that we, the undersigned members of the Chesterwold Women's Institute, do protest that this tax is unjust, and that no government should place a tax on literature that treats of the health of its citizens (especially its babies) when that literature is distributed free of charge.

And be it further resolved that these signed resolutions be sent to the Chief Customs Officer, Ottawa, and that copies be sent to The Grain Growers' Guide, the Farm and Ranch Review, to the superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton, and to the secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary.

Signed by 21 members.

### THE ART OF BUTTER-MAKING

Read by Mrs. S. Arnott before her W. G. G. A.

Lady Grain Growers:—As you notice, I have entitled my paper "The Art of Butter-making," and I feel sure that you will agree with me in calling it an art. Good butter is the product of a good artist, and bad butter the product of a bad artist.

But I must proceed to my business of enlightening you on the mysteries of butter-making. In the first place care must be taken to have the utensils used in connection with the cream or butter absolutely clean. The best way to remove all bacteria from the utensils is to scald them thoroughly. The separator, milk pails, cream can, etc., come under this head, and should be washed and scalded each time after using. The churn should not be used to hold the buttermilk in until it is all used. When separating, let the cream flow into an empty vessel. The cream should then be placed in some cool place to prevent it from souring too quickly. It should not be mixed with cream that has been saved previously until both are of the same temperature. When it is emptied into the previously saved cream, it is important that the two be thoroughly mixed. Old cream never makes fine butter, even tho' it may be sweet, and therefore five or six days is as long as it should be kept.

As soon as sufficient is collected for churning, the cream should be placed in a moderately warm place for at least twelve hours, or until the cream is mildly sour, looks glossy, and is slightly thickened. Now it should be removed to a cooler place to ripen. If the cream should get too sour the butter will have a number of little white specks in it, and will also be a poor quality of butter that will not keep. Mix all the cream to be used at one churning at least twelve hours before

churning, otherwise there will be a loss of butter-fat. When the cream is ripe and ready to churn the temperature should be carefully taken with a thermometer. The temperature of the cream should be between sixty-two and sixty-four degrees. It depends mostly on the temperature of the room, and whether it is winter or summer. The butter may or may not be colored, according to taste, before starting to churn. The gas should be let out of the churn once or twice during the process, or the butter will have a bad flavor. The butter should come in about thirty minutes; it is time to stop churning when the butter is in small granules the size of peas. The buttermilk may then be removed and a little cold water thrown over the butter to chill it and facilitate separation from the buttermilk. Pour this off and then add quite a volume of water and revolve the churn quickly for four or five revolutions. As a rule one washing is sufficient, as too much washing tends to spoil the fine flavor of the butter.

The butter is now ready for the salt, and in this you must be guided by the taste of those who have to use it. One ounce to the pound is a very fair amount, and should be mixed in at once. Now comes the most important part of butter-making. Here is where the greatest skill of the butter-maker is called for in removing it and working it without spoiling its texture or its flavor. It is a nice point in butter-making to be able to work the butter sufficiently to have the salt evenly distributed, an even color, excessive moisture driven off, and at the same time being careful not to spoil the flavor or texture of the butter. When working the butter, do not work it with a sliding motion, but always with a downward or rolling pressure which accomplishes the desired results. On no account touch the butter with the hands, however clean they may be. The butter may be packed in crocks (this must be done firmly) or in pound prints with a printer. Whichever way it is done, it is advisable to make it as attractive looking as possible. If desired, for winter use, keep it in as cool a place as possible and away from any evil smelling odors.

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



8313—Girl's Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1½ yds. 27, 36 or 44 inch material for blouse, and 1½ yds. 27 or 36 for skirt and trimming.

8237—Boy's Suit. Cuts in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1½ yds. of 27 or 36 inch material for blouse, and ¾ yd. 44 for trousers and trimming.

8280A—Boy's Norfolk Coat. Cuts in sizes 4 to 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 yds. of 36 inch material.

8315—Boy's Suit with Coat Effect. Cuts in sizes 4 to 6 years. Size 6 requires 1 yd. of 36 inch plain material with 1¼ yds. of plaid. 8343—Child's Rompers. Cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yds. of 27 or 36 inch material, with ¾ yd. of 27 inch for trimming.