

Hamilton Plows for Long, Hard Service

IT takes a real plow to make good with the plowing experts of Eastern Canada. Therefore, we take pride in the fact that the Hamilton No. 126 sulky meets with their approval. Partly because it is adjustable to all conditions, partly because it is easy to operate, but mostly because it is built to do first-class plowing for many years, this sulky has made good.

Note the handy pole shift. With it you can instantly change the landing of the beam, straighten crooked furrows, adapt the plow to side hill plowing and to the turning of short corners.

The Hamilton 126 is a two-wheel sulky with a horse lift—a simple type that is remarkably easy to operate. The horses do practically all the work, yet the draft of the plow is so light that they do a full day's work with it.

The Hamilton line also includes walking gangs, two-way plows, and a choice assortment of walking plows. All are made with the thoroughness you will find in the 126 sulky. Note the new spring beams and long handles of the walking plows. Write us for Hamilton plow folders.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

4 out of 5 Cars

Take them as you find them—lift the hoods and look at the spark plugs—you will find, on an average, that four out of five motors

—are exclusively equipped with

Champion Toledo

Dependable Spark Plugs

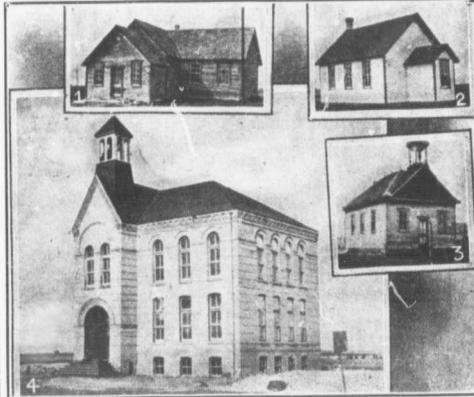
Fords—Overlands—Studebakers and Maxwells are factory equipped with Champions because exhaustive tests have proved that they insure the greatest efficiency in the performance of these motors.

There is a Champion for every type of motor, gas engine or tractor.

Your protection is in the Champion guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or Money Back."

Dealers everywhere sell Champions for every kind of motor. Look for the name on the porcelain.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario



Educational Progress at Snowflake, Manitoba.

(1) Old Snowflake, and (2) Carthage, and (3) Prairie City School, all discarded for consolidation into the larger district of (4) Snowflake, Manitoba.

Manitoba's Consolidated School System

Children Living on the Farm Have Equal Opportunities With Those Living in the Town

THE rural school problem in Manitoba has been solved in a manner which reflects credit on the far sightedness of Western farmers—by consolidation. From a start of two consolidated districts in 1906, the number has now grown to 75, and all such schools in operation throughout Manitoba are fulfilling the highest expectations of their promoters in overcoming the difficulties met with in rural schools.

The Problem.

A number of years ago Manitoba awakened to the fact that something was wrong with its rural school system. The scattered settlements which followed as a natural consequence from the Westerner's love for broad acres, made long walks to school for many of the pupils necessary. This, in turn, made it impossible for the younger to attend school, and the rural school found itself with an average attendance somewhere between five and 15. Efficient teachers could not be profitably retained for such small schools. Young, inexperienced girls were put in charge. The small number of pupils in these schools also made for spiritless, uninteresting classes.

Again, the teachers found it difficult to get suitable boarding houses near the school, and found, further, a dearth of social intercourse in many of the rural districts. This led to the teachers returning to the city after a year in rural teaching, and a constant flow of new, inexperienced teachers countryward. Another serious defect was that no provision could be made for high school work in such small schools. Consequently the country people, to secure higher education for their children, had to do one of two things—either send the boys and girls away from home or move with the family to a town or city. Either of these would be detrimental to farm life, and in the meantime the farmer would be supporting two schools.

The Solution.

The solution which has been found for the rural school problem in Manitoba is consolidation, or the merging into one district of two or more small districts. There is thus formed a new district large enough in numbers

to admit of satisfactory classification and to produce in the school a healthy spirit and energy sufficient to bring forth the best efforts of teachers and pupils. This consolidation is necessary to obtain a large enough territory to support a school of modern style, furnishing an education for the farmers' children equal to that of the children of the city, town and villages, without being compelled to leave home to secure it.

These consolidated schools have three or four classes, a school ground of at least 10 acres and have in many cases a teachers' home on the same grounds where all can secure board and lodgings. Such a school is a real community centre. As there are several teachers the loneliness of the country about which so many teachers complain disappears, and they are in better condition to perform their daily duties, and are more apt to resign for a period of years and thus give the school the benefit of their large experience. The large schools also tend to broaden the character of the pupils, and makes the work of the classes more inspiring. As the pupils in this larger district are brought into the school in vans, a much larger and more regular attendance is attained.

A Noticeable Feature.

The most noticeable feature in Manitoba, is the fact that the people themselves took the lead, the new scheme being financed by the tax payers themselves, aided by generous grants from the Department of Education. These schools were not pre-announced as a gift by some wealthy philanthropist as was done in Eastern Canada, and this very fact bespeaks for consolidation in Manitoba more stability than it might otherwise have.

While it is found that the assessment in a consolidated district is a little higher per acre than was necessary to operate the old schools, of a character of the work done is of a higher and more satisfactory nature, and if the cost per pupil is the test, consolidation has been found to be much cheaper. Under the old system about 57 out of every 100 children en-

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