



You can't argue with Mr. Pig

You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs

into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing?—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

"Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" hog keeps the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grabs them as they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot mope the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal". For it is

The Strongest, Staunchest Fence Made

"Ideal" Fence is as strong as it looks—no small or soft wires in it; made wholly from HARD STEEL, large gauge No. 9 wire, from top to bottom all the same. Drop us a card for next folder and catalog. "K" telling of "Ideal" features and styles for every fence purpose. With it will come a sample "Ideal" lock. Don't buy fence till you see this. Address

Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

By-Products of the Farm

Continued from Page 3

ishes or lettuce. Celery seed needs moisture and time; it can be transplanted twice into a bit of spare ground and planted out as a second crop after early vegetables have been taken off.

As nothing is to be gained by leaving the ground to grow weeds, it is well for the amateur gardener to keep close watch and fill up with utility combined with beauty the waste places that are sure to come after the early season is over.

HAIL INSURANCE

The losses sustained by the western farmers, due to destructive hail storms, yearly runs into thousands of dollars. Scarcely a year goes by that the crops in whole belts of country are not damaged to a greater or lesser degree by hail, while local losses are frequent. Hail storms are liable to strike any district in the country and in every instance the farmer is the loser unless he takes the precaution to insure his crop.

In these days of scientific farming the farmer can do much to protect himself against the forces that assail his crops. When periods of protracted drought occur, his crop may be safely carried over the dry season by his having farmed so as to conserve the moisture. Ways and means have been devised to check the ravages of insects such as grasshoppers, Hessian fly and cut worms. Smut and various other diseases that assail the crops may be checked by disinfecting seed and soil. All these forces of crop destruction and many others the scientific farmer may successfully overcome, but there is one force of destruction which he has no power to avert, and that is the hail storm. No matter how magnificent a field of wheat may be, should a hail storm strike it before the chunder nothing can be done to save it and the loss depends entirely on the violence of the storm.

Ravages of Hail

Scarcely a farmer of the west has not seen the result of the ravages of hail; if his own crop has not suffered his neighbor's has. When a fierce hail storm visits a district it does its work thoroughly and well, the flail of the lashing hail frequently does not leave a kernel on the straw, which is so broken and beaten into the earth that it cannot be gathered

even as feed. A farmer loses his crop from frost and he has at least feed; smut, rust and even severe periods of drought frequently leave a large percentage of the crop for the farmer, but the fierce hail storm leaves nothing. Many instances are known where a heavy stand of grain has been literally swept before a storm of hail and after the force was spent the observer could not have told that a crop had once stood in the path of the storm.

Hail storms come at all periods of the summer, but the most destructive are those that strike the crops just before ripening, the straw being in a brittle state is easily flattened to earth and the grain threshed out. Many a farmer has seen his crop destroyed on the eve

usually gets a rude awakening after it is too late.

The farmer who never has been hailed can insure his crop for almost its full value for a very small sum. By paying twenty cents an acre he may receive in case of a total loss at least five dollars an acre. For 160 acres, a full quarter section, it would cost but \$32 a year. Just fancy, for twenty bags of wheat, a farmer can protect a full quarter and should be suffer a total loss he would receive \$320 as promptly as if it were in the bank to his credit. Thirty-two dollars a year would scarcely be missed, while one total crop loss might set the farmer back five years.

Hail insurance is a big problem and many farmers in the west have been

were tampered with when it was unnecessary. After several changes in driven it was found all that was necessary was to "leave it alone," that all that was required was "machine sense" to drive a motor truck, the same as it takes "horse sense" to drive a team.

GOOD BUTTER MAKING METHODS Mrs. Chas. Cocklin, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Firmer butter can be secured when churning a thick than a thin cream, hence we take a reasonably thick cream. We use a hand separator. It is the easiest, quickest and cleanest method of skimming milk. We can get more cream and butter by using the separator than from any of the old methods and with less labor.

We cool the cream from each separation before mixing it with old cream. It takes us two days to gather enough cream to churn. We let the cream ripen for 24 hours, stirring it frequently. It takes from 15 to 30 minutes to churn at about 60 degrees F. The buttermilk is then drawn off, the butter washed in the churn with fresh cold water and salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound. We work the butter thoroughly until every bit of water is out of the butter except that which is thoroughly incorporated.

We let the butter stand in a cool place until it hardens, then print. We weigh each pound of butter separately to be sure that we have full weight. We prefer pricing the butter to packing in tubs, as those who buy from us on the market see our names on the wrappers, and come back, knowing that they will get good butter and full weight.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT — GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

of cutting; he has seen the product of a year's work swept before his eyes. Probably he has been making an up-hill fight for years and just when he thinks he has something he finds that he has nothing. Such a farmer may not have been visited by hail in the course of twenty years' farming but the storm comes just on the eve of his prosperity and sets him back almost to the starting point.

The Alternative

The farmer who has been hailed out repeatedly could not be blamed for leaving his farm and going into some other business, that is, if there were no alternative, no source to which he could have turned for assistance and protection. Bad as hailing out is, the farmer can find a recompense, he can insure his crop and let the other fellow pay the losses sustained. Insurance nowadays has become a necessity in hundreds of ways and there is none more essential to the farmer than protection against hail. It is just as necessary for the farmer to insure his crop as the business man to insure his property against fire or other forces of destruction. Necessary as insuring is, however, it is frequently the case that a man will not protect himself or his property until he has sustained a loss—it is then that he sees the absolute necessity of insuring. It is not the farmer who has been once hailed out that requires persuasion to insure his crop, it is the farmer who never suffered loss from hail and thinks he is safe, that is averse to taking out an insurance policy to protect his crop, but sooner or later such a man

seeking for a successful system of insurance to protect themselves, but it does not pay to delay. The wise farmer will carry protection of some kind against hail and will be the gainer in the end.

ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the chief points of advantage in the use of motor trucks is what may be termed, "expansibility." It may be used for doing the work of one team or four with proportionate cost, which is less than horses. It will stand for overloading and rushing in the busy season, it will compare favorably in the cost of operation, leaving out the figures that would surely have to apply to maintain and keep on hand constantly surplus horses, the expense of which is usually omitted when comparing the cost of horses against the motor truck. Two or three extra trips can be crowded in most any time if business requires it.

The installation of the truck is like the installing of every new system and new machine. At first things did not go as smoothly as they did later on, due largely to the fact that motor truck drivers were at that time inexperienced, except as they had had experience driving automobiles. The experience of the average automobile driver did not apply well to truck work. It had to be modified. The speed that he was used to with the automobile was impracticable with the truck. It became necessary to install a governor to regulate the speed and prevent racing of the truck. Many times carburetors and ignition apparatus



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Wm. Keltchley, of Superior, writes about

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