

Illustration of Modern Plumbing and Heating Installation

Let us mail you free of charge, a beautiful

illustrated

ill ustrated folder describ-ing our ideas and showing actual work we have done. Write us to-day and let us have a heart to-heart talk. We know our

We know our methods can-not be beaten,

price con-sidered.

Remember!

it costs you nothing to in-vestigate.

Study this Plan Carefully

Here you have illustrated the pneumatic water supply and hot water heating systems, installed in a house where there is no waterworks or sewer. The system where there is no waterworks or sewer. The system works perfectly and will assure you wherever you live every convenience and comfort of a city house. This system is being installed in schools, churches and other public buildings in towns where water every see not installed systems are not installed.

You can have all the comforts of a city home on your farm

Make your family life pleasanter and safer by in-stalling a plumbing and heating system in your home. Sanitary plumbing can not be installed by a novice with a wrench. Cheap plumbing is expensive.

You can not buy good health, but you can preserve it. Winnipeg and all large cities throughout the Domin-ion recognize the close relation between sanitary plumbing and good health, and demand a high stand-ard of plumbing. Nothing short of this standard is good enough is good enough.

For very little cost to you we can instal systems which will give perfect and lasting satisfaction. However intricate the plan may be, we are fully up-to-date to meet your every want.

PARTRIDGE & HALLIDAY, WINNIPEG



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ten suided by the same rules as govern the inspectors in abattoirs under federal inspection, decided whether the carcass was fit for food or not. In every reactor slaughtered there was found evidence of disease. Nine cows were so badly diseased that their carcasses were condemned. In the other twenty the evidence of disease was slight, and confined to parts that are not eaten, so that the carcass was passed for food.

Under the regulations the owner receives whatever sum of money is realized by the sale of the carcass, unless this sum, added to the compensation, exceeds the legal valuation of the animal. This salvage, in the case of the twenty-nine cows destroyed amounted to \$21.16 per head, the compensation to \$20.00, making a total of \$41.16. The small amount of salvage realized is disappointing, but it must be remembered that these cows were not prepared for the butcher, and were not prepared for the butcher, and that nine of them realized only the price of the hide. The remaining fifty-seven when prepared for the butcher may be expected to bring a better price.

It is satisfactory to note the large number of healthy herds, about 75 per cent. of those tested. While this should not be taken as an indication of what may be found at other places, it shows that, in some localities at any rate, the extent of bovine tuberculosis is not so great as to render its eradication impossible.

The next step to be taken in dealing. with these herds is to protect them against the purchase of infected cows. Each cow purchased by one of these dairymen will be submitted to the test, and the herds will be retested from time to time as may be necessary.

SMUT EXPLOSIONS

Every year reports are received of a number of threshing machines being destroyed by fire caused by "smut explosions." These explosions may be, in fact, were very probably, due to ig-nition of the smut by sparks of static electricity. The Washington State Col-lege and Experiment Station has is-sued a bulletin (No. 117) on this sub-ject, covering separator fires in the summer of 1914 in that state. The bulletin gives a most interesting and com-prehensive summary of investigations on smut, its inflammability, the preven-tion of explosions, etc. The causes tion of explosions, etc. The causes of the explosions are summarized in the following paragraph:

"It thus becomes reasonably certain that the fires, so-called explosions, were caused by a combination of conditions; namely, exceedingly dry sea-son, unusually dry amount of smut, increased amount of organic dust from broken grain and straw, increased combustibility of both smut and dust, in-creased amount of static electricity."

The very first of half a dozen recommendations strongly urged to the attention of machine owners and operators is the following:

That the cylinder of the separator be grounded by means of an electric brush connected to the grounding wire. This connection should be made by an iron peg driven a foot or two into the ground. It will serve to conduct off at least a large portion of the electricity generated and is an inexpensive precaution."

The details of the attachment of such a grounding wire are given thus:

"Ordinary stranded lamp cord is re-commended for the wiring because it is strong and flexible. It may be stapled to the wooden frame of the separator in any convenient way and can be so installed that it will not cause delay or trouble of any kind. A wooden block can be fitted to the frame in such a way as to carry a brush made up of several wires placed so as to rub on the cylinder shaft. This should be so made that it will not be knocked off by the belts and so that it can be easily kept

clean and free from grease." Dry smut contains about four per cent. of oil. When floating in dry air, smut is exceedingly inflammable, much more so than flour, and the smut-air mixture is as readily ignited by even weak electric sparks as by a flame .---C. E. Vail, Colorado Agricultural College.

WESTERN CANADA IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association

FRUIT BULLETIN

PEACHES—Season later than antici-pated. The popular Crawford type— yellow free stone—Niagara District grown, about ready. Bartlett Pears, Red, Blue and Gage Plums ready, and housekeepers should place their orders at once. at once

will be held at Bassano on November 23, 24 and 25. Never before have these meetings been held so late in the year, but the idea is to suit the convenience of the farmer, who, it is hoped, will have his crop in and be free to take part in the deliberations of the congress. It has been difficult to raise money for prizes, but those offered are worth striving for, and as far as pos-sible, every kind of crop has some award for it. The Hon. Duncan Mar-shall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, will preside at the convention, and the soil products will be judged by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the experimental farm at Lethbridge; E. A. Howes, dean of agriculture of the University of Alberta; G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the experimental farm, Lacombe, and Deputy Minister of Agri-culture Scott of British Columbia. No entry fee for exhibits is required. Prize lists and full particulars will be set up-on enquiry to Norman S. Rankin, secre-tary, Western Canada Irrigation Association, Calgary, Alta.

DED CROSS FUND

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	\$502.35
Proceeds of Picnic, Edgerton, Alta	36.25
Willow's Ladies' Aid	40.00
Dinsmore W. G. G. A.	10.00
Dinsmore, Sask.	
Total	\$588.60

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1915 Dear Friend:—Underneath you will find a formal receipt for your contribution of \$215.15 to the Red Cross Society. I offer you our warm thanks. Each contribution comes with so much goodwill that I am sure the givers themselves will be blessed by their generosity. They will have also the satisfaction of knowing that the sick and wounded will be benefited by what they have done for them. Again I ask you to accept the assurance of our gratitude and good wishes. Faithfully yours, JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Qttawa, Aug. 20. DEFICILY DEFINED

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND Previously acknowledged Dinsmore W. G. G. A., Dinsmore, Sask. 5.00 \$6,178.78

Five persons were badly injured and seven others had narrow escapes on the seven others had harrow escapes on the morning of August 10 in an explosion which wrecked the laboratory building of the Canadian Explosives Manufactory at Beloeil, Que. The cause of the ex-plosion is not yet known, but as it is the second to occur within a short time, every effort will be made to discover its origin.

PATRIOTIC ACRE DONATIONS

The patriotism shown by farmers in Western Canada who have supported the Patriotic Acre scheme launched last fall after the outbreak of war is highly commendable. Thousands have agreed to donate the product from one acre of 1915 crop and in this way give support to the empire in her great fight in Europe. In most cases perhaps they demonstrate their loyalty as much in this way as they could by enlisting. Nevertheless, the sacrifice of one acre from a good crop is not a great one

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. has made arrangements to make it easy for anyone to contribute in this way to any of the funds. In Manitoba their elevator agents have been inthe relevant agents have been in-structed to issue cash tickets for the full Fort William price less freight to any person who wishes to donate to the Patriotic Acre proposition. Likewise in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba if any farmer wants to donate any amount from what they consign to any of the funds connected with the war the sum designated will be deducted from the proceeds of the grain and handed over to the fund selected without charge to the con-tributor. All that is necessary is for the shipper to state the amount and say to which fund the money is to be paid, The G.G.G.Co. will do the rest. A receipt for the donation will be sent direct from the person in charge of the fund to which the contribution is made.