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WINNIPEG, Man.



Municipal School Gardens

Continued from Page 10

of these eight schools formed themselves into an organization and held a meeting once a month. Each teacher in turn entertained the other seven, and some of these evenings were of a social nature with a business meeting at the close to talk over their work. In two instances they were in the form of public concerts, at which lunch was served, with a business meeting following. Each of these school teachers had a plot of ground for each child, in which was planted a series of vegetables previously decided upon. The plots were not uniform in size and in some instances, where there was no land available in the schoolyard, the plots were at the homes of the children, but were under the supervision of the teacher.

The school boards in each of these districts appropriated an amount of \$10.00 that was expended in a series of prizes.

The prizes were given for the best individual garden plot, the best exhibit of produce and the best collection of noxious weeds, and were awarded by judges appointed by the teacher.

After these prizes had been awarded, the municipality undertook to appropriate

an amount equal to the total contributions of the various school districts. On September 25 a municipal school fair was held at which were exhibited all of the exhibits that had won prizes in the various school competitions and an exhibit from each school district as a whole made up from the entire produce of that district. There was also a contest held in the identification of noxious weeds and noxious weed seeds. Fifty dollars was distributed in prizes to the children, three bronze shields were given to as many school districts for highest scores on individual items, and a silver cup, purchased by public contributions, was awarded to the school having the highest total score.

Plans for this Year

The work for 1915 is outlined as follows: Each school is to provide a plot of land about an acre in extent, to be divided into four quarter acre tracts. One quarter of this amount will be seeded to registered seed wheat in small individual plots, one quarter to registered oats, and one quarter to pure seed potatoes, leaving one quarter of an acre to be divided up into small individual plots for flowers and garden vegetables.

Thus each child will have a small plot of wheat, oats, potatoes and a miniature garden. As nearly as possible all plots will be of a uniform size and will be seeded under similar conditions. Upon maturity a standing competition will be held as to the worth of the individual plots and as to the worth of the entire acre.

School prizes will be awarded for the best individual plots, best yields and best exhibits of produce. Score will be kept as to the standing gardens to be used later at the school fair.

The harvesting and threshing will be done by the children. Of the grain threshed, the child will be given a fourth of the amount, one-fourth will become the property of the district, and a half will, after being exhibited at the fair, be sold at public auction and the money will go towards forming a fund to carry on the work.

New bronze shields will be awarded to the schools having highest individual scores and the silver trophy go to the school having the highest total score. Prizes will be awarded to the children, as in 1914.

By the sale of this limited amount of registered seed grain under these circumstances, in the course of a few years the quality of the grain throughout the district will be materially improved and the district as a whole receive added impetus to better work thru the work the children have undertaken.

In any business or profession, the most successful man is not, necessarily, the one that amasses greatest wealth

or gains greatest honor; it is the man that can take greatest joy in his work and can accomplish for the sake of accomplishment as well as for any reward that his ability may claim. Farming will never become a profession until men learn to understand and to enjoy their work. It will never become a profession until it is recognized and respected as such. And that respect will never be attained unless the coming generation is taught to understand the value and the beauty of it.

A Contrast of Two Careers

JOHN BRIGHT
Concluded from Last Week

It is impossible within the limits of this article to do more than merely touch upon the Anti-Corn Law agitation, to say nothing of the other great campaigns for right and justice which make up the story of John Bright's career. The crowning mass meeting of that agitation was held in Covent Garden Opera House on December 19, 1845; "a meeting such as London had never before seen." Bright closed his speech with these words:

Plain Speaking

"Abroad, the history of our country is the history of war and rapine; at home, of debt, taxes, and rapine, too. No sooner was the country freed from the horrible contest which was so long carried on with the powers of Europe than this law, by the legislation of the ruling class, who have had unlimited sway in parliament, was enacted—far more hostile to British interests than any combination of foreign powers has ever proved. We find them legislating corruptly. They pray daily in parliament that in their legislation they may discard all private ends and partial affections, and after prayers they sit down to make a law for the purpose of extorting from all the consumers of food a higher price than it is worth, that the extra price may find its way into the pockets of the very men by whom this infamous law is sustained. If our forefathers, two hundred years ago, refused to be the bondmen of a king, shall we be the born thralls of an aristocracy like ours? Shall we, who struck the lion down—shall we pay the wolf homage? Or shall we not by a manly and united expression of public opinion, at once, and for ever, put an end to this giant wrong?"

The Fight Won

The fight was won. Men on both sides in parliament saw that the Corn Laws had to be repealed. The great object of most of them, on both sides, was to get the League out of the way, so that the good old game of Whig and

Tory politics could be resumed. And so, on the famous night of June 25, 1846, the bill repealing the Corn Laws passed the House of Lords, and the end of protectionism in Great Britain had begun, the Corn Law being the keystone of the whole protective system. Great Britain entered at once upon an era of progress.

But before many years had passed Bright and Cobden were being caricatured and vilified. They were abused in great public halls that had resounded with the thunders of the Anti-Corn Law League. Bright was burned in effigy as a "Russian." They opposed the Crimean war, and, as Mr. Trevelyan writes, "to attack the wisdom and justice of a popular war, while it is still in progress, requires more courage than any other act in a political society that has outgrown the assassin's dagger and the executioner's block." It is plain now that the Crimean war was a ghastly blunder; Lord Salisbury, in one of his most cynical sayings, remarked that in backing Turkey against Russia, "we put our money on the wrong horse." The thunders of the British and French fleets against the Dardanelles forts this year have been saying the same thing.

No more honorable part of the record of Bright's career is that which has to do with his course during the Civil war in the United States in advocating the cause of the North in Great Britain. By no one was the immense value of this work of Bright's better appreciated than by Abraham Lincoln. In this article there is room only for a passing mention of the agitation for franchise extension, which Bright (as noted earlier in this article) carried to so successful a conclusion. In one of his great speeches in that campaign, delivered at Birmingham, in December, 1865, he said:

Above the Level of Party

"I speak not the language of party. I feel myself above the level of party, I speak, as I have endeavored to speak, on behalf of the enfranchised, the almost voiceless millions of my countrymen. Their claim is just, and it is constitutional. It will be heard. It cannot be rejected. To the outward eye, monarchs and parliaments seem to rule with an absolute and unquestioned sway, but—and I quote the words which one of the old Puritan poets has left us—'There is on earth a valiant thing, Veiled tho it be, then parliament or King, That auguster thing is the tribunal which God has set up in the consciences of men.' It is before that tribunal that I am now permitted humbly to plead, and there is something in my heart—a small, but exultant voice—which tells me I shall not plead in vain."

That was a characteristic utterance of the great man who, after his life of noble service, sleeps now in a grave by the side of the little Quaker meeting house in Rochdale, in which he worshipped as a child, "in silence broken sometimes by the sound of workmen's steps up the steep flagged street," writes his biographer. His grave is thus "among his own people." And his name is among the greatest in the history of the British race. "John Bright would have been a worthy comrade of John Hampden, John Selden and John Pym," said John Morley, at the unveiling of the statue of Bright in Rochdale in 1891. "He had the very spirit of the Puritan leaders. He had their brave and honest heart, their manly hatred of oppression, of bad laws, and of bad government; and besides that, it was true of Bright, as was said of John Pym, that he had the civic temper and the habit of looking for wisdom as the result of common debate."

Don't be afraid to give your team a good cleaning down with curry comb and brush each night after work. The horses need this and appreciate it just as much as a normal man does a good wash. Be kind and gentle to your horses always. See that each one has his gallon of oats three times a day and see that each has the chance to eat all his allowance. Tie your horses up short. Don't have a halter shank so long that the horse can reach over into his team mate's oat box or over into the next stall. As soon as the first approach of a sore appears on the shoulder attend to it. Alter the draft, make a hole in sweat pad, fix up an old sock or devise some other way to keep the collar from rubbing on the sore spot.

Saves a Team

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