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Pedlarize your Barns and Dwellings NOW.
A "Pedlarized" Roof is your best protection against lightning, or sparks from the threshing engine.

PEDLAR'S "Oshawa" SHINGLES
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lock on all four sides, making a roof that is practically one solid sheet of Galvanized Steel—Fire-proof, Water-proof, Wind-proof and Rust-proof.

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Rise in Prices of Flax-Fibre
I pay now for ZLK quality (according to grade) \$230.00 per British ton (2,240 lbs.) f.o.b. my Winnipeg Warehouse, and \$228.00 f.o.b. my Regina Warehouse. Will buy in unlimited quantities.

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Wheat \$1.25 a Bushel

is a practical certainty before spring and the farmer who has it on hand will reap the benefit. Last year's crop fluctuated over 75 cents a bushel on speculation pressure without regard to actual supply and demand, because the bulk of the crop was in the hands or under the control of "Big Interests."

To dictate the market the farmer should have more than the sound of his voice to gain attention, he should have the wheat.
Every farm no matter what size should have a

PERMANENT GRANARY

Our "Unit System" of Granary building accommodates itself to any capacity, from one bin of 600 bushels to any desired number of bins of the same size. Odd number of bins arranged in single row, even number in double row with 8 foot enclosed passage between.

Let us know what capacity you want and we will immediately submit plan and quotation on the material. This is the time to put them up if you do it at once as they are rapidly erected and you know now how much you can reserve.

THE WESTERN METAL PRODUCTS CO. - Winnipeg, Man.

Latest Model 3-Piece Gun

Rifle or Shot Gun FREE!

The season for sport will soon be here and now is the time to provide yourself with the necessary equipment. Either of these splendid Fowling Pieces will be sent absolutely free, all charges prepaid, to anyone who will spend only a few hours of spare time at some work for The Guide in your locality.

The Rifle has an 18-inch Round Barrel, Blued Frame, Lever Action, Oval Stock, Carbine Butt Plate, Knife Blade Front and Open Rear Sights. It can be supplied in 22 or 32 Calibre. The 22 Calibre is chambered to shoot BB Caps, 22 Short, 22 Long and 22 Long Rifle Cartridges. The 32 Calibre is chambered to shoot 32 Short and 32 Long Rifle Cartridges. Regular Retail Price, \$5.00.

The Shot Gun can be supplied in either 12 or 16 Gauge, Automatic Ejector, 30-inch Plain Steel Barrel, Choke Bored, Fine Walnut Stock, with Pistol Grip and Rubber Butt Plate, Patent Snap Fore-end, Top Lever operating from either right or left side, Rebounding Lock, Case-hardened, Semi-steel Frame. Regular Retail Price \$8.00.

Here is a fine opportunity to enjoy the sporting season without having to go to the expense of buying a rifle or gun. Both these prizes are of the very best quality in every respect and will give you many days of pleasure and recreation. They will repay you many times over for the small service we will require of you.

If you are interested in either of these splendid prizes, fill out the coupon with your name and address plainly written, and mail to

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Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG

Name.....
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Please send me full particulars about your Free Shot-Gun or Rifle

DEPARTMENT,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

EXTENSION OF DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

The Department of Agriculture of the Dominion government is considering the possibility of carrying on a limited amount of demonstration work in crop production and cultural methods in some parts of Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, provided certain farmers owning or operating land favorably situated for the conduct of such work can be induced to co-operate with the department on reasonable conditions. The plan as under consideration at present is as follows:

The farmer co-operating with the department will be asked to lay out under its direction as to cropping system and cultural methods a part of his farm, say about 45 acres, this area to have a frontage of not less than 48 rods nor more than 128 rods on a well-travelled highway, so that the work carried on may be unavoidably in evidence to the casual traveller and easily inspected by the interested visitor.

This piece of land would be divided into eight five-acre fields or plots, each having about the same frontage—from five to fifteen rods—on the said highway. These small fields would be separated by roads one rod wide, running from end to end, leaving five acres clear in each plot for crop production. Thus these eight plots of five acres each, together with the roads along the ends thereof and between them would amount to about 45 acres in all.

The department of agriculture would, for the first year at least, furnish the seed necessary to sow such of the above-mentioned five-acre plots as it was decided to put under crop that year. In subsequent years the farmer would be expected to save enough of the best of the crop grown on these plots to do the necessary seeding, this, of course, provided the grain produced was satisfactory as to purity and germinability.

All cultural and harvesting operations in connection with these plots, that is the plowing, etc., of the plots and the threshing of the grain therefrom, would be done by the farmer. So also would it be the duty of the farmer to properly summerfallow each year two or possibly three plots. All work indicated above would have to be done in exactly such ways and at exactly such times as directed by the department of agriculture. The farmer would also be expected to keep all roads free from weeds. The rod-wide roads, or at least 12½ feet thereof, would be seeded down to grass and left that way.

Records Kept

The farmer would be expected to keep a record of the amount of time taken to perform the different operations on each plot, and to thresh the grain harvested from each of these plots separately so that it would be known how much was harvested from each field.

The records of the work and crops resulting, together with brief notes made each week on a certain and fixed day of that week, would be duly entered and kept in good shape on blank forms provided by the experimental farms' branch for that purpose. The work of making such notes and of entering up the work done on each field would not entail more than one hour's work each week. Also each week, on Saturday, the farmer would agree to mail to this branch a ready addressed blank form card filled out with a few particulars as to general weather conditions and crop progress on the different plots. It would further be agreed that the farmer would permit to be placed in front of each plot a sign stating briefly the method of preparing the land for the crop growing thereon, or the treatment being given the plot that year, thus: "This plot is being summerfallowed," or "Wheat land was summerfallowed last year," and two larger signs, one at each corner of the field on the road, thus: "Dominion government demonstration work in crop production."

Payment for Work

In consideration of the farmer doing this work according to instructions sent out under the supervision of an inspector whose duty it will be to visit the farm each month during the cropping season, said inspector to have the right to enter at any time on the 45 acres under lease to this branch, keeping the

necessary records, sending weekly reports, etc., the experimental farms branch will undertake to pay him at the rate of \$5 per acre for all land occupied, say 45 acres, or \$225 in all, payment to be made at the end of the cropping season when approved by the inspector. The government would furnish the necessary grain for seed the first year, as stated above, and any other seed at all times, and also supply the signs as above described and help to set them up, furnish the boundary or corner stakes for the plots and help to set them up.

Samples for Exhibitions

The experimental farms' branch would have the privilege of entering upon any or all of these plots under crop and collecting small samples free of charge for exhibition or other similar purposes, if it was so desired. Further, the farmer would agree to sell to the branch, if the branch wished to buy, any or all of the grain grown on these plots at an advance of, say, five cents per bushel over the price being paid for grain of a similar grade at the nearest railway or shipping point. This always providing that the farmer should have the right to reserve as much of this seed as might be necessary for his own use as seed on the demonstration area the next year. Otherwise the whole crop would be the property of the farmer to use as he pleased.

Inasmuch as it would not be possible to reach any conclusions or demonstrate the value of any given cropping system or cultural method unless this work should be carried on for more than a single season, it would be necessary to make a contract for a somewhat longer period, say three years. At the end of this time, if agreeable to both parties, the contract might be renewed or a new contract entered into.

ONTARIO CROP STATISTICS

The following statistics of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1915 show the acreage as compiled from individual returns made by farmers to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, and the yields as estimated by a large and experienced staff of correspondents, who give probable yields according to conditions on August 10, 1915:

Fall Wheat.—811,185 acres will produce 23,344,435 bushels, or 28.8 per acre, as against 685,692 acres, 14,333,548 bushels and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average for 33 years, 1882-1914, was 21.1.

Spring Wheat.—162,142 acres, 3,410,197 bushels, or 21.0 per acre, as against 118,607 acres, 2,169,425 bushels and 18.3 in 1914. Average, 16.0.

Barley.—552,318 acres, 18,505,355 bushels, or 33.5 per acre, as against 579,473 acre, 18,096,754 bushels and 31.2 in 1914. Average, 27.9.

Oats.—2,871,755 acres, 119,816,987 bushels, or 41.7 per acre, as against 2,776,883 acres, 103,564,322 bushels and 37.3 in 1914. Average, 35.7.

Rye.—173,736 acres, 3,396,892 bushels, or 19.6 per acre, as against 138,913 acres, 2,315,532 bushels and 16.7 in 1914. Average, 16.4.

Peas.—126,943 acres, 2,502,100 bushels, or 19.7 per acre, as against 177,856 acres, 2,609,585 bushels and 14.7 in 1914. Average, 19.2.

Beans.—62,863 acres, 1,097,673 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 51,149 acres, 835,895 bushels and 16.3 in 1914. Average, 17.1.

Hay and Clover (not including alfalfa).—3,066,468 acres, 3,825,026 tons, or 1.25 per acre, as against 3,251,799 acres, 3,469,795 tons and 1.07 in 1914. Average, 1.43.

The acreage in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 193,497, against 177,227 in 1914; corn for husking, 309,773 and 290,817; corn for silo, 443,736 and 418,105; potatoes, 173,934 and 167,591; mangel wurzels, 50,799 and 50,663; sugar beets, 22,890 and 18,534; carrots, 2,439 and 2,448; turnips, 97,451 and 95,371; mixed grains, 475,738 and 456,631; alfalfa, 165,284 and 163,685.

There are 3,350,420 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture; 226,217 in summerfallow; 288,825 in orchard; 23,443 in small fruits; 10,276 in vineyard; 57,774 in farm gardens; 40,613 in rape; 5,334 in flax; 5,503 in tobacco (Essex 2,824; Kent, 1,774).