

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

March 22, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



IN SUMMER TIME

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

The Canadian Ford Company has Spent Over a Million Dollars on New Equipment Since the Beginning of War

To increase the efficiency and the capacity of the Ford Canadian plant and its service stations—to produce even a better car at a lower cost of manufacture, thus to sell at a lower price, the Ford Canadian executives have put over a million dollars into new equipment since August, 1914.

That this expenditure has been made since war began indicates most emphatically the unquestionable belief of the Canadian Ford Company in the present and future prosperity of Canada and the triumph of the Empire. In fact the Ford Canadian executives are so firmly convinced of this that they are governing the entire policy of a great ten-million dollar Canadian Company in accordance with this belief.

Since the beginning of war they have spent approximately a million and three-quarters in new buildings, twice reduced the price of the car by \$60 (\$120 in all) and reduced the price of spare parts \$147 per car—all in addition to this million dollars worth of new equipment.

But, in turn, it has been this new equipment that has been responsible in great part for these reductions in prices. Marvelous new labor saving machinery installed in the recently enlarged two-acre machine shop has effected big savings in cost of manufacture.

For instance three drill presses that formerly were used to turn out 600 parts a day, now have been supplanted by three punch presses that turn out 3000 parts a day, and there is absolutely no sacrifice in quality of work.

At a cost of \$40,000 three truly wonderful milling machines were installed that mill 48 Ford engine cylinders at once with perfect accuracy.

Perhaps the most wonderful of all are the new gear cutting machines that are a source of amazement to those acquainted with gear cutting methods in vogue several years ago. Then there were only two or three shops on the continent where gear cutting could be done at all and it was a slow and most exacting process. But in the Ford Canadian plant there are no less than 46 wonderful automatic gear cutting machines that turn out gears cut absolutely perfect in one-twentieth the time without the touch of human hands except for putting in the blank and taking out the finished gear. When the machine has finished the

work it notifies the operator by ringing a bell. One man can operate two or three of these machines, a fact which gives some indication of the great saving in labor that this new equipment has made possible and which also plays a very important part in reducing the manufacturing cost and the selling price of Ford cars.

Again, think of the great saving in labor, as well as time, effected by the remarkable Ford drilling machine that bores 45 holes in a cylinder casting in four directions at a single turn.

Do not assume from this, however, that the number of employees has been decreased. On the contrary, the Ford staff has been increased by 900 men since war began. Furthermore when the present Ford schedule of wages went into effect in April 1915, the wages of these employees were increased \$50,000 a month.

If it were not for the exceedingly substantial economies made possible by this new equipment, it can be readily understood that the price of the Ford car, built as it is today of the finest materials procurable, would be very much higher.

No firm that did not have the immense quantity production of the Canadian Ford plant could possibly afford to install such equipment as this and consequently could not sell a car as good as the Ford at anywhere near the Ford prices.

In addition to the equipment told of above new engines were installed in the power plant at Ford, Ontario—650 horse power gas engines specially designed by Ford Engineers.

Also the four new Ford Branch buildings at Montreal, Toronto, London and Winnipeg, each of them as large as many automobile factories, had to be furnished with machinery and appliances. Each one of these branches is so thoroughly equipped as to be able to build a Ford car complete. Each one forms a still further perfection in the already unrivalled Ford Service to Ford owners.

And the fact cannot be overlooked that a policy that dictated the expenditure of such a great sum of cold cash as this during the progress of the war must have been prompted by a very practical and sincere belief in Canada's prosperity—in her future and in her people.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario

Ford Runabout . . .	\$480
Ford Touring . . .	530
Ford Coupelet . . .	730
Ford Sedan . . .	890
Ford Town Car . . .	780

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario



All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

A BLUE NOTICE

A blue notice attached to this page shows that your subscription is over one year in arrears. We have continued sending you The Guide because we believed you really wanted the paper. It has cost us over \$3.00 to keep your name on our list and we incurred this expense on the full expectation that you would pay for it. After we have given you credit for over a year, we expect you to justify our trust in you, by paying us for the year of arrears and also for the year's subscription which is now running. You cannot afford to miss a single copy of The Guide. We don't want to cut you off but of course we cannot carry you for an indefinite period. Read what is printed below on this page. Will you help to untie The Guide's hands? Do your part now. Use the blue coupon, writing your name and address plainly on it and mailing with a postal order for \$3.00 in the addressed envelope. Mail your \$3.00 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

VOL. IX, March 22 No. 12

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—18 cents per agate line, Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real-estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Guide's Hands are Tied



Does it ever strike you that there are some improvements that might be made in this, your own paper, that would give it more force in its particular fight for farmers' rights or would make it a better rounded-out farm paper? Does it not seem as if there were "a hundred and one" things that should be done to make it even better than it is? Do you wonder why these things are not done at once? Here is the answer:

you would probably be astounded. If, on the other hand, you knew that with very little effort on the part of each one of these readers they could not only avoid costing the Guide these amounts but could increase its revenue \$15,000 you would wonder why they do not do so. Now this is exactly the situation that confronts The Guide. We have about 10,000 subscribers who are from one to twelve months in arrears with their subscriptions. If we have to send out several notice slips it costs us 15 to 20 cents for each subscriber, or \$1,500 to \$2,000 for the 10,000. If, after that, our local agent gets the renewal we have to pay a further charge of 60 cents each or \$6,000 for all. This making \$7,500 total collection charges. It costs us \$3.00 per year per subscriber to publish the paper. If, therefore, these 10,000 receive the paper for a year and do not pay it costs us \$30,000 to give them the paper, and \$1,500 at least for notices, or a total of \$31,500, which would be a loss to The Guide.

The Guide's Hands Are Tied

The men and women actively concerned in editing The Guide know of many of these things, and from their many farmer friends throughout the West are constantly learning of more. Being in the centre, so to speak, they know and keenly feel the importance of the great work that The Guide, as distinguished from all other farm papers, has undertaken. They are just as anxious as the most enthusiastic and progressive friend that we have today to see The Guide working with the greatest possible effort to further "The farmer's cause." But they know also that their best effort is being hindered because The Guide's hands are tied.

And they know how The Guide's hands are tied.

If we were to tell you that a certain number of our readers had it in their Power to put The Guide in debt for \$1,500, or \$7,500, or \$31,500,

This is revenue that The Guide should have, and should have in advance, to enable its editors to do their best work. But they cannot spend money to improve things till they have that money. Of course they hope and believe that the most of this will come in, but there is a possibility that it may not, and possibilities, in business, must be reckoned with. Instead of a revenue of \$15,000 they may be faced with a loss of \$31,500 and thus be out \$46,500 in their calculations. You can see now why The Guide's hands are tied.

What the Freeing of The Guide's Hands Would Mean

In the first place it would relieve the minds of the editors as to whether or not they could count on these 10,000 subscribers as real friends or not, for a real friend of The Guide will at least support it with his paid subscription. They believe that in most, and probably all, of these cases the matter is one of oversight. But they need to be assured on this point, and now is the time to do it. You know what effect it has on a man's work if his mind is relieved of something that has been worrying him. Secondly, they would have greater opportunity of investigating thoroughly and at first hand many things in the West that need investigating in the interests of the farmer. We don't need to go into detail on this point. The past work of The Guide is but an indication of the great work it has to do in the future with the backing and co-operation of its readers. Thirdly, they could secure with this money the services of 25 of the best writers on the continent to assist them in working out the particular and peculiar problems that The Guide, and The Guide chiefly among our farm papers, is attempting to solve. In all, the satisfactory adjustment of this question would mean a better paper, a larger paper, a paper in closer touch with present conditions, and, therefore, more keenly alive to future needs, and eventually a paper completely rounded-out in every detail to meet fully every want.

Will You Do Your Part?

Will you do your part in bringing about this ideal state of affairs? If your subscription is in arrears will you send in the amount to cover the arrears and to pay it in advance for one year. If instead of our counting you a possible liability of \$3.15 will you make your name an asset of \$1.50 in cash and many times that in the feeling of renewed confidence? If every one of the 10,000 to whom this message is addressed will do this much for The Guide, The Guide will pledge itself to spend this money to the best of its knowledge in advancing the great cause to which it is consecrated. Seeding time is rapidly approaching when you will be too busy, and we cannot rightfully ask you to attend to matters of this kind. Therefore, we ask for your action on this matter now when you have time. Last year's crop was a bountiful one in most localities. You are about to sow your seed again with the hope of another good return. Invest this small amount asked for out of your profits as seed in The Guide. It will be sown in good soil already well prepared and with every chance for the reaping of a harvest that will benefit not only yourself as the sower of the seed, but every farmer in Western Canada, each one of whom is entitled to a share in the resulting crop.



Use the Coupon—Use it To-day

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man. Mar. 22 Herewith find money order for \$1.50 to renew my subscription for one year from the date now on my label. Name P. O. Province Be sure to write your name and address very plainly and exactly the same as it now appears on your label.



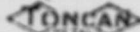
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It's the most saving investment I have ever made. Every building protected for years against certain decay. Roofs and Walls that cannot leak, warp, dry out, rot or catch fire. And this protection costs me nothing for repairs and keeps my buildings from lessening in value. Not even a bumper crop yield means as much to me as what I save year after year with

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See those handsome Pedlar "George" Shingles, two feet square? Been on my barn for years. Safe as a solid sheet of steel. Spark proof, lightning proof, cannot leak or warp, split or pull loose. Locks securely and weather-tight on all four sides.

Notice that durable Pedlar Corrugated Iron Siding. No sign of crack or rust after all these years of usage. Easy to put on. Pedlar's "Oshawa" House Shingles bring safety to my home and hearthstone. See how fine and neat they stay. There's permanence and safety, too.

Pedlar's Steel Brace "Wardle Patent" Barn gives added roominess and permanence to barn construction. Pedlar's "Perfect" Silo Covers make continued good service a certainty. Pedlar's "Superior" Barn Ventilators bring air aplenty, and with ventilation even and under full control. Pedlar's "Perfect" Garage gives me a safe, dependable covering for my car for years to come. Pedlar's "Perfect" 

Culverts make repairs or replacement unnecessary for years—cannot rust, nor rot, nor corrode.

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Don't Let Cost Mislead You

When you figure you can erect Pedlar's "Perfect" Products in a very short time yourself without special help, you will understand why they actually cost less than ordinary, wasteful, decaying wooden construction. Add to that the saving in repairs, decay and replacement and the real value of Pedlar's Products begins to show itself.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 22, 1916

MANITOBA GOES DRY

When it is considered that practically half the population of Manitoba is contained in the city of Winnipeg the remarkable majority in favor of the Temperance Act on March 13 is all the more a cause for congratulation. The liquor interests are strongly entrenched in Winnipeg and have a large amount of money at their disposal, yet even the city of Winnipeg went dry by a good majority while the rural vote greatly increased the popular demand that the retail liquor business be wiped out. The question was placed fairly before the people. Both sides were given ample opportunity to present their arguments and after calm deliberation the men of Manitoba went to the ballot box and wiped out the liquor traffic once and for all. To have taken part in such a campaign is something to be proud of and on this question as on other moral questions the record of the Grain Growers is such as to inspire the members with pride. Year after year the Grain Growers' Association at the Brandon convention has unanimously declared in favor of temperance and when the opportunity came they showed beyond a shadow of a doubt that they were willing to back their resolutions by their votes.

We were frankly disappointed when the announcement was made some months ago that altho the women of the province of Manitoba were to be enfranchised they would not have an opportunity to vote on the liquor question at the referendum. We felt certain that the women would give a very large majority against the liquor traffic and with the ballot in their hands at the referendum there could be absolutely no doubt that the decision of the people would be so overwhelming that there would be no further room for debate. We believe now, however, that even the women will agree that the men have acquitted themselves splendidly and that under the circumstances it was better for the men to clear out the liquor traffic and remove it from the field of politics in order that when the women exercise the franchise they may devote their energies to other much needed improvements and have a far cleaner field to work in.

Another feature of the referendum vote which should not be overlooked is the magnificent justification which it affords for the enactment of the principle of Direct Legislation. The fundamental principle of Direct Legislation is that it gives the people an opportunity to decide upon important questions at a referendum vote without being confused by the appeals of two political parties. Had the liquor question in Manitoba been made the subject of a general election with one party in support of it and the other opposed to it, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the liquor party might have been elected. The politicians would then have told us that it was the will of the people when as a matter of fact the people would have had no opportunity to express their will. The heart of the people is sound on moral questions and when they are given an opportunity to express their will without confusing the issue with party politics they can be relied upon to do what is right. Any person who believes in progress and democracy must come to the conclusion that the Initiative and Referendum are two of the most important implements of democracy. On June 1 the retail liquor licenses in Manitoba will expire and will not be renewed. Henceforth the bar room will no longer stand as a blot upon the civilization of Manitoba and a higher type of manhood will be developed when this degrading influence is removed.

If you have signed a note which must be paid on May 1, the winter is no doubt passing away plenty fast enough to suit you.

CAR DISTRIBUTION

The amendment to the Canada Grain Act which was crowded thru the House of Commons last week by Sir George Foster strikes at the very root of the rights gained by the organized farmers after many hard fought and expensive battles. The distribution of cars according to the car order book was fixed by statute for the protection of the grain growers, the new amendment gives the Board of Grain Commissioners such wide discretionary powers that it is possible for the car order book to be set aside at any time. In order that our readers may understand thoroughly the new amendment we produce herewith Section 207 of the Grain Act as amended:

The Board may, in its discretion, order cars to be supplied contrary to the provisions of this part:

- (a) to elevators that are in danger of collapse;
- (b) to places where grain is damp and thereby liable to become damaged;
- (c) for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division;
- (d) in cases where the operator of any country elevator reports in writing under oath that some portion of the grain in such elevator is heated, and that in order to preserve such grain it is necessary to ship such heated grain to the terminal elevator for treatment. Provided, however, that no relief shall be granted in such last mentioned cases as long as the warehouseman has sufficient room in his building for the rehandling of such grain;

(e) whenever after due examination the Board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain that is insufficiently housed and liable to become damp or injured.

Clause (e) is the new amendment introduced by Sir George Foster. It is in principle the same that he tried to put thru three years ago and actually succeeded in getting thru the House of Commons tho in response to the request of the organized farmers the Senate killed that section of the amendment. No person would object to the Board of Grain Commissioners being given discretionary power to any extent necessary to save grain that is in danger of ruin. The Board should be empowered to deal with such cases and to deal promptly. But to give the Board of Grain Commissioners the power to say that there is congestion and to suspend the car order book is an altogether different matter. It will be quite easy in any grain shipping season for the railways and elevators to bring about congestion at any point and it will then be possible for the Board of Grain Commissioners to suspend the car order book at that point and order in a number of cars to the elevator or elevators. Such an action would be supposed to be for the benefit of farmers with street grain to sell, but if the elevator operators ship out only their low grade grain it is quite easy to see that the only relief that would come to farmers would be by their accepting a low grade on their street grain. The railways and the elevators worked together in the olden days to skin the farmer in the marketing of his wheat and they did skin him properly. After a long and hard fight the Grain Act was amended to protect the farmer from this "skinning" process and now Sir George Foster has partially removed this protection. True, discretionary power will be left with the Board of Grain Commissioners but the railways and the elevators can create conditions over which the Board will have no control. There is no assurance that the Board of Grain Commissioners will always enjoy the confidence of the Western farmers. In fact today it is one of the few of the many commissions in Canada that enjoys any great measure of confidence on the part of the people. The biggest single industry in Canada today is grain growing and upon this industry depends the prosperity of practically every other industry in the country. Why should it be thus placed in danger without

any just cause whatever? Sir George stated in the House of Commons that Hon. W. R. Motherwell was strongly in support of this amendment, but Mr. Motherwell has absolutely repudiated any support of that part of the amendment relating to "congestion." This is the only part of the amendment that the organized farmers will object to and it would seem reasonable that they should at least have been consulted before any such radical change was made in the Act. Only a few days ago the chairman of the Grain Commission publicly assured the organized farmers that no amendment would be made in the Act this session. What does it all mean? Who is behind this "congestion" scheme?

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, thru the secretary, R. McKenzie, has protested by wire both to Sir George Foster and Sir Wilfred Laurier as well as to the leaders of both parties in the Senate. It is possible yet that the amendment may be corrected before it becomes law.

RURAL EDUCATION

Before our rural schools can inculcate a love of rural life we must not only adapt our curriculum to that end but we must develop a class of teachers who themselves love the farm and who have more intimate knowledge of farm life. It is not necessary that every rural teacher be an agricultural expert, but at the present time a great many rural teachers have had neither opportunity nor inclination to become familiar with farming operations. The fact that most of them are women accentuates this difficulty. But times are changing and the changes are taking place in rural education as in everything else. In this issue of The Guide we have given a great deal of attention to the development of Boys' and Girls' Clubs which are as yet in their infancy in this country. This work, we believe, is one agency thru which our rural educational methods will be revolutionized. Our boys and girls in the country schools will find there are more beautiful things in nature than they ever dreamed of and they will also find practical problems in the development of their club work the solution of which will be a liberal education. They will have deeper sympathy with rural life and less desire for the city. It would be neither wise nor desirable that every rural pupil should be trained with the only thought in view of becoming a farmer or a farmer's wife. But the educational work of the Boys' and Girls' Club movement will be as valuable to the boy or girl who later may enter professional life as to those who remain on the farm. One of the greatest products of the Boys' and Girls' Club movement will be a class of school teachers with a new educational viewpoint, with a new sympathy towards rural life and with a wider outlook upon the future. Another product will be the development of ratepayers, male and female, who will be willing and anxious to pay for the development of a real high-class school, who will take an interest in the work of the school and who will be more than ever anxious that their children should have every possible benefit which the school can give. The organized farmers will have every sympathy with the Boys' and Girls' Club movement and in the next few years it will cover every community in these wide Prairie Provinces.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

The result of the referendum on the liquor question in Manitoba should have an important influence upon the Parliament of Canada. Manitoba has now gone dry, Alberta also has gone dry and Saskatchewan will hold a referendum vote this fall on the question of

abolishing the government liquor stores. The result of the Saskatchewan referendum is a foregone conclusion, that province also will go dry. Referendum votes are also to be held in British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick and we believe that they also will go dry. According to the constitution of Canada the provinces are not permitted to interfere with inter-provincial trade and for that reason they cannot prohibit the exportation and importation of liquor. Now, however, that several of the provinces have declared against the liquor traffic, and others will undoubtedly do so in the near future, it would be most iniquitous for the Parliament of Canada to retain legislation which forces upon the people of these provinces against their will the traffic in intoxicating liquor. The feeling thruout Canada is sufficiently strong to warrant Parliament in wiping out the liquor traffic from coast to coast. If, however, Parliament under the advice of the government is not prepared to go so far as to abolish the liquor traffic entirely, power should certainly be extended to the provinces to deal with the traffic completely within their own borders. The members of Parliament representing those provinces that have declared for Prohibition certainly should be strong advocates of Prohibition in the House of Commons and it is to be hoped that the government of Canada will also line up with the spirit that is evident thruout the length and breadth of the land.

PROBLEMS OF WAR TIME

Thruout Canada there is a great deal of discussion on all the big questions arising out of the war and many suggestions are being offered for improving the system of recruiting soldiers, of paying pensions to disabled soldiers or the families of those who are killed, as well as raising money for the Patriotic Fund. Canada has always done a very large

portion of its public business by haphazard methods, but it would seem that in the presence of this great crisis the time has arrived to get down as near as possible to real efficiency. It is not a party question in any sense. In regard to the conduct of public business neither party can claim any superiority over the other. Both of them have conducted the public business largely on the patronage basis with the idea of deriving as much party advantage as possible. In the time of a life and death struggle, however, there is a grand opportunity for men to rise above the miserable party system and to stand out as citizens interested only in the welfare of their country. The method of recruiting soldiers seems to lack system and due consideration for conditions. If Canada is to provide 500,000 fighting men our manhood is to be taxed to its utmost limits and in securing these men the government should be very careful not to weaken or destroy institutions that are vitally necessary to the nation. Our agricultural production must be kept up and many of our other lines of business must also be maintained for they are in reality a part of the fighting equipment of the country, and if they are crippled the resources of our country which are needed in the struggle will be proportionately reduced.

The pensions that have been provided for our soldiers who are disabled for life or for the families of those who are killed in battle are shamefully inadequate. Under the present pension system a family whose breadwinner is killed in battle will face conditions bordering on poverty, while the pension provided for a disabled soldier who returns home practically makes him a pauper. This should not be and undoubtedly the inadequate pension system discourages many eligible men from enlisting. We are fully aware that the pension fund is certain to become a heavy burden on the country and is also liable to be fruitful

of graft and corruption. But at the same time we consider that a man who goes to the war in the full vigor of his youth and in a year or two returns absolutely broken and wrecked should receive from his country a pension sufficient to maintain him in comfort for the rest of his life. That pension should not be less than \$75.00 per month, and \$100.00 per month would not be by any means too much. Those of us who remain at home are ready to "do our bit" by helping those who do the real fighting.

So many questions have been asked us about the Free Trade League that we give herewith the address again:—

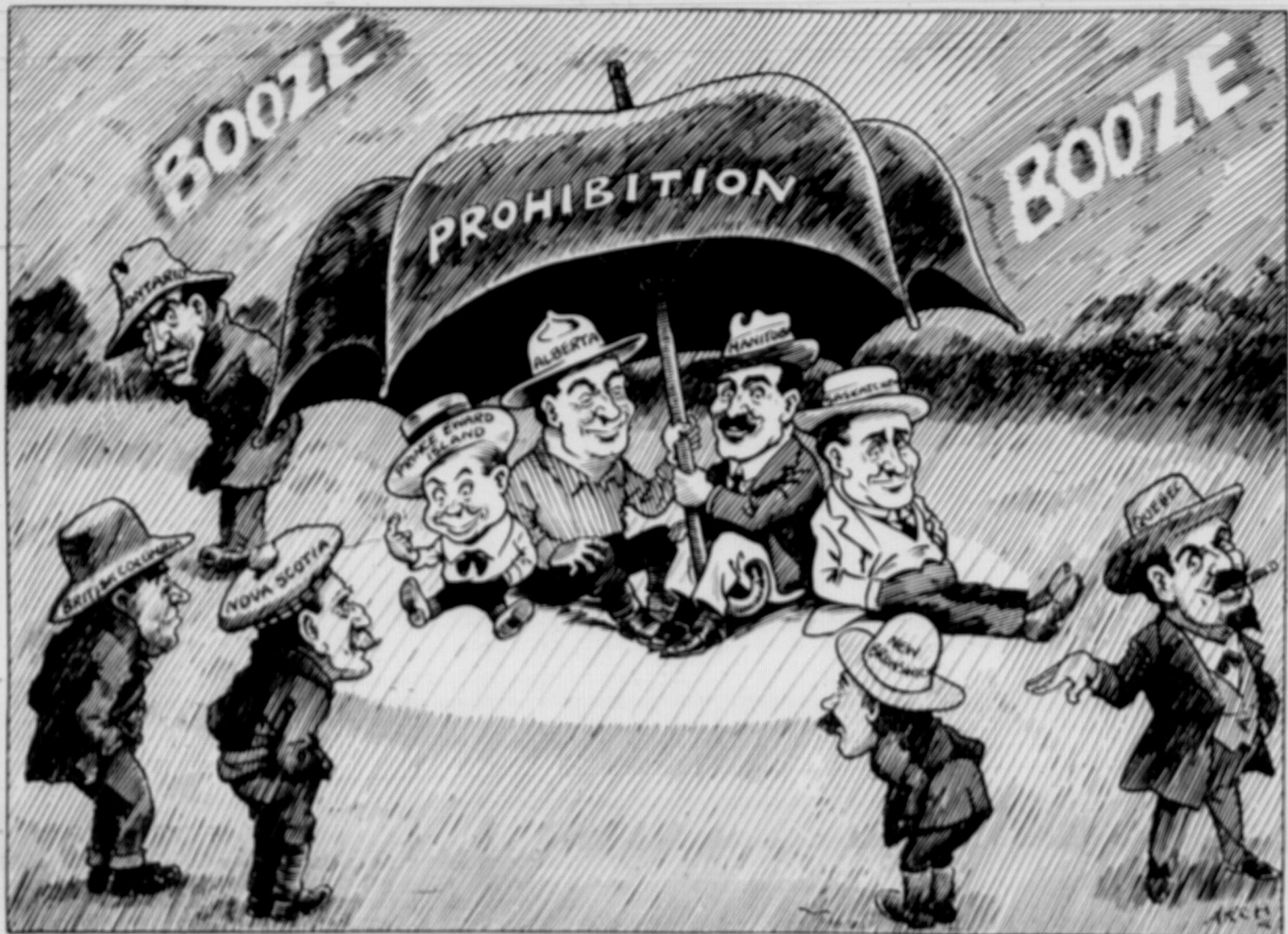
The Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

All contributions should be sent to this address. They will be acknowledged in The Guide and literature will be sent out from The League office as soon as it is prepared.

The idea of Sir George Foster and a number of other eminent gentlemen in the East is that the Western farmers are "a bunch of agitators." It's about time to get a real agitation under way. Heaven knows that the Western farmers have some reason for agitation. Under present conditions if they were not a bunch of agitators they could properly be classed as something worse.

How is your mortgage behaving? Is it quiet and peaceable? Can you put your hand on it without danger? Or is it making all kinds of noise and interfering with your sleep at nights? There is only one way to keep your mortgage feeling good and that is by feeding it regularly. A good ration of interest every six months keeps the mortgage in good humor.

If you sow clean seed and harvest clean wheat it will reduce your freight bill on weeds.



WISE AND OTHERWISE

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Canadianizing the Foreign Born

The place of the School Garden and School Fair in Education

By S. E. Greenway, Director, Extension Work, University of Saskatchewan

Efficiency in public instruction as applied to rural schools presupposes the fulfilment of at least three important requirements. Each child should be given equal opportunity without regard to race or creed for a thorough grounding in fundamentals. Each child should be enabled to develop knowledge of fundamentals by practice, and opportunity should be afforded for practice which will develop thrift and similar virtues. Each child should become possessed of the consciousness that there is an exalted physical, intellectual and moral standard which he may attain.

It is necessary that the child be guided into an appreciation of the comparative values of fundamentals in order to assist him to a rational view of the superstructure of education. In other words, he needs a taste and a knowledge of each ingredient



EDMUND ZIRK

President of the Bergheim Bird, Gopher and Weed Club

that enters into the making of an imperial citizenship in order to determine his "best."

The child needs practice with his schooling that he may know intimately and love the thing which he is studying. As a childless woman may cleave unto and love the life that comes to her by adoption, so does the child heart grow to its playthings. The child may be able to describe the wonders of nature without seeing them, but cannot know nor love without the living touch. Likewise virtues grow with exercise. We are a notoriously prodigal race. We need the development of thrift in our schools more than that of any other virtue except chastity.

The ideal of an exalted citizenship should be placed and kept before the child so he may find content in his striving. The pursuit of the ideal is undisputedly the most satisfying passion of the human heart. Notwithstanding all the public condemnation of the rural schools, at the hands mostly of those who have never had anything to do with them, they have been and always will be the greatest uplift factor in the community. It is easy to compound a remedy, but disease is not easily banished. It is with the greatest facility that some so-called educationalists conceive schemes for the reform of schools, but it is not so easy to put these in operation.

We have the interesting admission of a voluminous writer on school reform that he advocated reconstruction thirty years ago, is doing it now, and expected he would be thirty years hence if he lived. So much for the inutilty of abstraction.

Now and again there comes out of the people a teacher who puts his work on a new plane with only the inspiration that comes from his own heart. Such a teacher is John D. Williams. Williams is now "somewhere in France." While he was engaged in the business of teaching he exhibited the same spirit of sacrifice and service that prompted him to offer himself on the altar of a most cruel war.

In the autumn term of 1911, Williams found himself in charge of a one-roomed school at Berg-

heim, Sask. Twenty-three children between the ages of five and twelve years confronted him on the first day, and he found that there was no common bond of language. With one or two exceptions the children were Russian-Germans, and all spoke the German.

With an intuition that is a part of the natural endowment of the ideal teacher, Williams seized upon the objects round about him as a means of arousing the interest and sympathy of the children. He borrowed a yoke of oxen, a plow and a set of harrows, broke up the ground and reduced it to a desirable condition for planting. The necessity of providing a proper seed bed, and what constituted a good seed bed, was impressed upon the minds of the boys and girls. In the spring the teacher and pupils proceeded with the planting. A stock of 1,400 trees had been procured from the nearest experimental station, and seeds were procured for the flower and vegetable garden. The expense of the latter was borne by the teacher, the trustees having declined the responsibility.

Plots for flowers were marked out, the teacher carefully explaining the geometrical designs employed and encouraging the children to do the marking themselves. It was found necessary to bring in good black loam from a bluff three hundred yards distant from the school in order to provide proper soil. This was done by borrowing a wheelbarrow, which the children gleefully pulled with the loads by means of a long rope, while the teacher held the handles. Plots for demonstrating and studying seed selection were marked out. Germination tests were made of cereals, and only seed of strong vitality sown. Head selections were made of the first year's crop, and sheaves and threshed grains showed in a competition for which prizes were donated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upwards of fifty dollars was secured in this way. With this amount and with the money procured by the sale of garden products the children reimbursed the teacher and provided an organ for the school. They also provided a better supply of seeds for the next year's operations.

A Nine-Year-Old President

For the second year wheat, oats, barley and flax were sown from selections from the crop of the first year. That the children fully understood the principles will be demonstrated by the following conversation. I visited the school and was being shown around the plots. Said Edmund Zirk, age nine: "Meester, you li'e to see my plot." "Certainly, Edmund." "Yo, see dat beeg row? That came from seed from a beeg, beeg head. They were all beeg kernels and they all grew. You see dat leetle row? That came from a leetle head and there were leetle kernels, and they didn't all grow."

The children kept records of their plots showing

The principles underlying growth were carefully explained to the children. The whole procedure was one of absorbing interest to all of them. As their knowledge increased their reverence for the things in nature deepened, and the school work, far from being a drag, was a constant delight.

All the work above described was carried on during recess periods and outside the regular school hours. From time to time during the day the children were refreshed by songs, accompanied by the teacher on their own organ. Much of the music was of a patriotic nature. Altogether the day's work combined an ideal method of producing from children of foreign extraction an educated Canadian citizenship. The method will bear the closest scrutiny of educators whatever the end sought. It can be employed in every school in the land with



ALL THIS IS MINE

results which will dispel the pessimism which beclouds the educational horizon.

The Development Not Appreciated

The Bergheim school garden did not complete the activities of the children of the district. As a growth from that undertaking the children have organized a Bird, Gopher and Weed Club, and have familiarized themselves with all the plants and animals of a beneficial or noxious nature that occur in the community. The community did not show a fair appreciation of Williams, however. The children became too progressive for their parents, and, on the pretext that he was using the children as beasts of burden, he was discharged; the children in the meantime continuing to hitch themselves to the wheelbarrow and bring in good soil to plant their seeds in.

In Saskatchewan last year there were 1,500 school gardens conducted with varying measures of success.

Whatever success or failure was achieved rested mostly with the teacher. Williams achieved his success under the worst conditions. He left the children with a better general knowledge of simple and important agricultural practices and of nature as it teaches agriculture, than any similar number of people, juvenile or adult, of any nationality which it has been my privilege to meet. He left them with a reverence for nature and their own powers, and with a deeply rooted love for the school and its work. It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of work of this kind.

It is essentially the place of the school garden to assist the child in acquiring an intelligent interest in living things, and in putting life and interest into what has too often been the dull, dead, drudgery of school routine by showing up the intimate relationship of the school work with the business of living. The logical development of the school garden is the school fair. Last year there were fifty school fairs in Saskatchewan. In 1914 there were eight. This year there will be at least three hundred. In the school garden the child

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HOW WILLIAMS MADE OVER THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

the kind of wheat, how treated, when treated (for sowing), when seeded, depth of seeding, description of plot, soil, etc., percentage of germination, appearance of first blade, of second blade, date of heading out, time of flowering, length of tallest plant, average height of straw, number of plants in row, longest head, average head, highest number of stools in plant, lowest number of stools in plant, date of harvest, number of days growing, rainfall and temperature. Every stage of growth was studied.

Boy and Girl Farmers

An outline of the Agricultural Education work being done in the Public and High Schools of Saskatchewan

By A. W. Cocks, Director of School Agriculture, Province of Saskatchewan

Subsequent to the conference held in Ottawa in 1914 and attended by representatives from all the provinces of the Dominion, the Government of Saskatchewan decided that the annual increase in the Dominion subsidy for this province should be assigned for expenditure by the Department of Education until the Agricultural College, the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture was each receiving one-third of the total grant. This decision made it possible for the Department of Education to take steps towards the encouragement and organization of instruction in agriculture and household science in the public schools and high schools of the province.

In the year 1914 an Agricultural Instruction Committee was appointed by the Minister of Education to generally supervise the work carried on by the Department of Education. The committee is composed of: the Superintendent of Education (chairman); the Deputy Minister of Education, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture; the Director of Extension Work, College of Agriculture; the professor of Agricultural Engineering, College of Agriculture; the principals of the two Provincial Normal Schools and the two directors of School Agriculture. The latter, in the persons of F. W. Bates, M.Sc., and A. W. Cocks, B.Sc., were appointed in May on the recommendation of this committee. A director of Household Science, in the person of Miss P. A. Twiss, was also appointed earlier in the year.

Teachers Taught Agriculture

Since the formation of the province nature study has constituted a part of the public school curriculum and has also received attention in the Normal schools. During the past year agriculture has become an important subject at each of the Normal schools, F. W. Bates being responsible for the instruction at Saskatoon and A. W. Cocks at Regina. These gentlemen also conduct courses of lectures at the Third Class Normal sessions held at various points in the province during the first few months of 1916. To assist in the training of teachers for the work a short course in agriculture and nature study has been held at the university for the past two years. A special course for science teachers was provided in 1915, and it is intended to continue and to lengthen both of these courses in 1916. By means of the teachers' institutes and conventions the directors have been enabled to address large numbers of teachers and trustees on the importance of agricultural instruction and to give assistance in the formation of organizations which will be known as "Rural Education Associations." About 1,700 teachers have been reached by these meetings in addition to the large numbers met by the directors in the Normal schools. Several bulletins on tree planting, school gardening, distribution of trees, shrubs and seeds, suggestions for teachers, rural education associations, etc., have been prepared and distributed to the schools in the province, while others entitled "School Fairs" and "The School Garden" are in course of preparation.

School Gardens Numerous

According to the report for the year 1914 there were 370 school gardens in actual operation in the province of Saskatchewan, while preparation for the work of school gardening had been made in many other school districts. It was further stated that a large number of pupils operated home garden plots under the supervision of the teachers. Early in 1915 the Departments of Education and Agriculture endeavored to stir up enthusiasm for school garden work among the teachers of the province. The directors of School Agriculture addressed many teachers' institutes and various public meetings throughout the province. The inspectors of schools gave great assistance not only by arousing the interest of the teachers and trustees but by the organization of committees for school garden work and school fairs. The agricultural secretaries of the municipalities and the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture also lent their very valuable assistance to this work. The result of such a campaign was remarkably successful, for altho the Department has no definite information as to the exact number of school gardens which have been in operation during the year, yet from the reports of the inspectors of schools it is possible to estimate that at least 1,500

schools undertook the work. In some cases the work was carried on by the pupils in their own home gardens, but so long as this is under the supervision of the teacher the department recognizes it as school gardening. It is to be regretted that more than 50 per cent of these school gardens could hardly be considered successful. Many reasons could be given for these failures, such as destruction by gophers and drought; neglect during holidays; change of teachers and insufficient enthusiasm to carry the work to a successful conclusion. However, a great advancement has been made and one evidence of the progress is seen in the large number of school fairs which were held in the fall.

A Students' Parliament Garden

As usual, it was found that owing to the correlations of the garden work with the regular class work a greater interest in school life was exhibited by the pupils. The attendance was improved and the work of the school generally raised to a higher level. A few particular methods of conducting the work are worthy of attention. The splendid organization of the work at the Qu'Appelle high and



Professors of School Gardens, Weyburn

public schools is the result of the deep interest of the principal, R. F. Meadows, and his staff in the school garden movement. The following, which is a quotation from the report of the "Secretary of State" will adequately explain the organization:

"Each pupil of this school felt proud to consider himself a member of the students' parliament, under which with the general supervision of the teachers, the management of the school garden was placed.

"The house being restricted to five constituencies, namely: Qu'Appelle, Prairie, Muscowepung, Takehionwake and Valcartier, made it necessary to divide the garden into five rows, each one bearing the name of a constituency. These rows were divided into twelve plots each, leaving a small bed at the end for the constituency emblem. Besides the constituency rows, occupying the north end of the garden, were left three plots, two of which were alloted to grades I and II and the other for experimental purposes on four different varieties of corn and of potatoes. For protection, at the extreme north end, a triangular plot the width of the garden was left to grow sunflowers.

"The members of the parliament were given the privilege of an entire plot in their own constituency row. The numerous other plots which were not taken by the members were sub-divided in half and given to the care of the higher public school grades, making each pupil responsible for his special plot.



School garden at Weyburn, arranged geographically after the plan of the Province of Saskatchewan

"Now it must not be thought that each gardener seeded his plot in a haphazard manner. Each pupil was given a choice of flowers and vegetables to grow, suitable to his grade. Grade one seeded turnips, whilst grade two sowed beets and sweet peas, thus learning the difference of size and the depth in which each plant will thrive. The intermediate classes had a choice of three from four varieties, whilst grade eight sowed such seeds as tomatoes, cabbages and dahlias, thus learning the method of transplanting. The high school pupils devoted their plots principally to experiments on carrots, beans or onions.

"By offering a prize of twelve dollars to the constituency having the best showing of marks, the premier, on the advice of his cabinet, appointed a committee of judges to judge the garden every two weeks. The method of judging was done by the guidance of a score-card with the allowance of thirty marks for general appearance, fifteen for condition of cultivation, thirty for absence of weeds and fifteen for abundance of growth. Each judge was given a score card to fill in what he thought should be given under the different conditions. After every judging his card was handed in to award each constituency the average obtained. In this way the constant care of the gardens was made compulsory.

"At the close of the school term the minister of agriculture advertised for tenders to see to the general care of the entire garden during the holiday months at a small salary. Several applications were received and the applicants given authority to sell radishes and lettuce, the proceeds of which were put in the garden funds."

Garden Arranged on Municipal Plan

In several districts, notably at Indian Head and Weyburn, the garden work was organized on a municipal plan and the following description of the work in the Souris school, Weyburn, will be sufficient to indicate the system:—

"The garden was surveyed and arranged geographically after the plan of the province of Saskatchewan. There were three rows of townships running east and west and three ranges running from north to south: thus the garden constituted a model municipality containing a specified number of townships and each township containing thirty-six sections. The section, township and range, with the name of the pupil owning that particular plot were marked on a small wooden tablet at the end of each section. Each pupil was supposed to have a farm of one section, that is, six feet square. One row of townships on the south and one row on the north were called 'forest reserves' and were planted with a variety of trees and shrubs. The experimental farm was located on the eastern side of the garden. In the centre of the school garden, which represented a rural municipality, was an urban centre—the City of Weyburn.

"The management of the garden was carried on by the pupils who early elected their officers. A lad of twelve was elected reeve and another of eleven secretary-treasurer. A councillor was elected by the members of each division. These officials appointed their weed inspectors, secretary-treasurer and other officials, while a set of books for the finances of the district was also provided."

It is interesting to note that in some portions of the province, particularly those parts settled by non-English speaking people from Europe, the produce of the school gardens was sold and the proceeds donated to the various patriotic funds. As the result of such a sale at the Yorkton school fair two beds were provided for the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit.

A supply of seeds of vegetables, flowers, cereals, trees and shrubs, amounting to over 25,000 packets, has been obtained by the Co-operative Branch of the Department of Agriculture and will be sold to teachers and pupils making application for the same. A circular which is being distributed by the Department of Education contains a catalog of these seeds with instructions and order sheets for the assistance of teachers and pupils. Trees and shrubs will also be supplied thru the directors, providing the school grounds have been prepared in accordance with instructions indicated in the publications

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Farm Experiences

HANDY DEVICE WHEN CLEANING GRAIN

As the grain cleaning time will soon be with us, an idea I have made and used might be useful to others. It is a removable hopper on top of the fanning mill. By its use you can fill up the machine with five or six bushels before you start to turn the handle. Take a 12-inch board, nicely dressed on both sides, and mark off the distance of the long sides of the mill. Let the sides be longer than the top of the mill, so as to avoid splitting when you nail together. Now mark the two insides of the top of mill. Mark carefully, and securely nail with 2-inch nails. Now place on top of the mill and see that it fits snugly and if necessary, plane to a tight joint. Now take a small cleat of 1/2-inch board, about 3 inches by 2 inches and nail against your hopper so as to let half project against the side of the mill. Then do the same on the other side. Then on the back nail a cleat both inside and outside. This will keep the hopper from shifting and at the same time be easy to put on and take off. The whole business can be made in 15 minutes, and will cost about 30 cents, but with its use there will be no need to have the good lady turn the handle so that you can fill that dinky little hopper.—Alberta.

WATERWORKS ON THE FARM

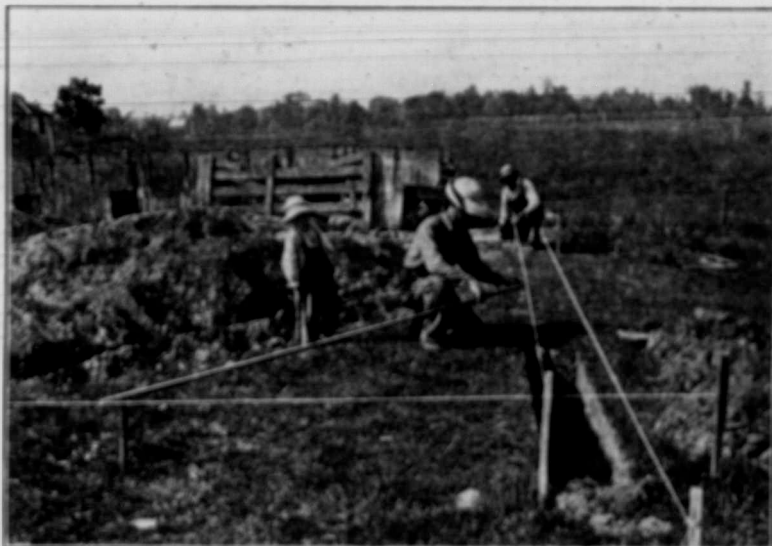
Our well is about twenty feet from the north-west corner of the house. It is bored twenty-six inches in diameter and forty feet deep, curbing being eighteen-inch glazed tile. The pump is a three-way force pump. Pipes are connected to the pump about seven feet below the surface of the ground, running under cellar wall into cellar, up thru partition into the upstairs hall. In this the pipes are out of the way and out of sight. The pipes leading from the well should be laid with a rise of 1/4-inch to the running foot. With this arrangement the water will drain back into the well thru the pump, and will not be so liable to freeze. The pipes should be attached to the pump with a union. Should anything then go wrong with the pump it can be taken out without disturbing the pipes. These pipes go over the top of the tank in the bath room. The overflow pipe on the tank should be larger than the intake pipe. Water forced into the tank comes in much faster than it will run out of the same size pipe and thus is liable to run over the top of the tank. The tank and bath tub should be placed so that the overflow pipe will run into the bath tub. The tank can be placed on a base high enough for water to flow down to the kitchen range to the hot water tank and back again to bathtub. The storage tank should be about two feet higher than the bathtub. Any person putting in water works should have a basin and closet, which require a cesspool or septic tank. This should be placed in a different direction from the house than the well and on lower ground if possible. The cesspool can be placed about 30 or 40 feet from the house. Our cesspool is about 18 feet deep and 4 feet across. The curbing is 2x6 lumber standing on end with two old wagon tires fastened to four of the pieces and the others are just pushed down, leaving about an inch space between each. The drain to the cesspool should be at least seven feet below the surface and four-inch drain tile used. These tiles should be laid not more than a quarter of an inch fall to the running foot. The cesspool should have a cover of plank about three feet below the surface and covered with earth to keep out frost. Any person intending to build a home should have a bathroom and water system in his plans, so that he may put them in at any time. The farmer putting in water works can dig drain and put in water pipes and drain tile himself. Almost any hardware dealer can install the system complete, except digging drains, for about \$200. This does not include the pump.

W. J. G.

A GRAIN OF SALT

Just now the government experimental stations and the agricultural papers are trying to make plain to farmers that while beef scrap increases the egg yield when fed to hens, it also considerably increases the cost of maintenance, and while sour milk may not increase the egg yield quite so much it comes sufficiently near doing so to make the profit greater when the lessened cost is taken into consideration. My farm experience confirms these statements and more, for while beef scrap causes the pullets to lay more, it is in the nature of fore-

foods and as yearlings they are less likely to lay well and are not as strong breeders. Counting the reduced cost in feeding sour milk instead of beef scrap you have a greater profit in the pullet year and more eggs in the yearling season and stronger chicks. But all this is likely to be lost on a great number of farmers who may be induced to try sour milk because the experienced poultrymen who write the articles forget that many of the farmers who will try the sour milk are not as keenly interested in hens as they are and have not watched their habits and tendencies so closely and, for this reason, while accepting their very good advice may, by following it, get themselves into trouble and decide that the advice is mere newspaper talk. Just a few days ago I heard a neighbor farmer say that all this stuff you read in agricultural papers about hens is "rot." A woman who raises from 150 to 200 chicks a year told me that she read in a paper that milk was good for chicks; that it made them grow faster, and she fed it to hers and killed a lot of them. I asked her how old the chicks were. She said a few days to a few weeks old. When I asked if they had had any milk before she said "No." I asked how she began to feed the milk. She said that she put a pan full of milk on the ground and let them "go to it." Of course she killed some of them. Chicks are very fond of milk, as much so as hogs. They had not had any. It was new to them and tasted fine. They drank all they could hold and their digestive organs were not used to it. It has a slightly laxative tendency which is good for them when accustomed to it, but when over-



Securing up the foundation for a farm building, using six feet on one side, eight on the other and ten feet across.

done while they are not used to it, causes bowel trouble. But anything else might have the same effect, no matter how good a feed. Let even grown hens run on the range in the summer for a long while, hustling without grain and then set a box of oats out where they can jump into it and eat all they want and a lot of them will have bowel trouble. If you want to hopper feed oats to pullets that are not used to it, scatter some about on the ground, enough to make a light feed the first day, give them a little more the next day, give them a pretty good feed night and morning for a few days and then increase it a little every day till they leave some on the ground. Then you can fill up your hopper and let them run to it and some of them will hurt themselves. Set out an open hopper when they have been without for some time and you will make some of them sick and maybe kill some of them. Which does not go to show that hopper feeding pullets is a bad method. I have known several people to try milk without taking the precaution to begin cautiously. They have come to grief and blamed the paper in which they found milk advised and said that it was of no use paying attention to what you read. The younger fowls the more carefully one must begin milk feeding. It is not well to put even a small amount where they can run to it at first, as the bossy ones will drink it all and get too much; better put a little in a dish of water and increase the proportion of milk till it is safe to let them eat all they want.

A little grain of salt or commonsense must be mixed with most advice which one reads and perhaps it would be well if people of experience remembered that those to whom they give advice would not need it if they already knew the little details upon which success depends and were a bit more careful to point out the dangers as well as the value in what they recommend. I used to

ride across country on a bicycle a good deal. I was greatly surprised at the number of people I ran across who, when asked the road to the next town, would say, "Keep on till you get to Joe Hannager's and then turn north." As tho a man who knew Joe Hannager wouldn't know where the town was.

W.I.T., Alta.

SHEEP OR DOGS, WHICH?

For the past three years I have done a lot of figuring on sheep and have read everything I could get hold of on sheep. I have decided not to tackle them. I believe that there is more profit in sheep in proportion to the amount of land, shelter and feed required than in any other farm animal—IF. I haven't any capitals big enough for that if. If I could protect them from dogs without getting the illwill of my neighbors. A few days ago two men passed my farm with three dogs following them. As they passed the pasture the dogs went in and chased my horses to the other side of the field. A day or two later they passed again. My cows were in the corral at the barn. The dogs had the nerve to come right into the corral and start to haze the milk cows, and their owners seemed to see nothing to object to. If one has sufficient hold upon his patience he can put up with that sort of thing where other farm animals are concerned, but with sheep it means a gun for such dogs or dead sheep. That means a row with the neighbors. Of what importance are a few dead sheep compared to a pet dog?

Some time ago I had a small cow, part Jersey.

She was gentle and never thought of bothering a fence. One day a machine man came along trying to sell me some machinery. He had a fancy dog along. The Jersey was standing chewing her cud in the corral. The dog flew at her as tho about to eat her alive. She went thru the fence without ever noticing that it was there. I could never keep her inside a fence afterwards, and the machine man never realized that his worthless dog had done me more damage than several dogs were worth. This is the sheep problem the world over. Farmers could make more money, other people could buy mutton cheaper, and thousands could wear wool who now wear cotton or mixed goods in winter if it were not for the purely sentimental preference for dogs rather than sheep. The dog is a pet. He makes himself a part of the family, and, out of sentiment, men will stick up for him altho he is entirely useless and an unnecessary expense. There are cases where the dog is valuable, but such cases are rare. He is usually an expensive fad.

I see that one of the agricultural papers of the United States is trying to have a federal law passed which makes it a misdemeanor to own a dog that is not shut up at night and trained to stay on its owner's premises during the day time, except when it accompanies its owner, and must then be trained to follow at heel. Any dog found off its owner's premises alone, day or night, to be shot by the police and any dog not kept at heel by its owner when on the public highway to be shot. It further advocates a federal tax of \$25 a year for a bitch and \$5 a year for a dog; a collar to be furnished by the officer who accepts the tax, the number of the dog's tax certificate and his owner's name to be on the collar; the owner to be held responsible for any damage whatsoever that the dog might do; every dog found without such a collar after a certain date early in the year to be shot by the police. Suppose such a law were put into effect; wouldn't there be a howl bigger than all the dogs alive ever howled? I am afraid that there is slim chance for such a law, for it would be quite in keeping with human nature to go without mutton and wear cotton underwear in winter and vote for the intelligent but useless dog against his unintelligent but useful rival.

It must be remembered that the dog is a domesticated wolf or first cousin to the wolf and his domestication has not in the least obliterated his killing instinct. He kills for the fun of killing, even when he is not hungry, and sheep are his natural prey as mice are for cats. For several years I have farmed without a dog, because I believe that a dog that will rush milk cows about or take a dash at the horses, sometimes putting a coil thru a wire fence, or run out into the road at passing teams, or chase other people's stock, is an unmitigated nuisance on my own farm as well as to other people. A dog, to be of value to me

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A DRY MIDDLE WEST

It is true that the middle West is cold when it's cold, hot when it's hot, and windy when it's windy, but the peculiar combination of the newness of the country and its bigness seems to induce its citizens to settle its problems in a new and big way. The opponents of temperance urge that the world becomes better generation by generation; rather than day by day, and that such legislation as woman suffrage and temperance is passed during periods of emotional uplift, after which there may be a reaction. Admitted, but the back-wash is never complete. A great body of people cannot go out and take their stand for moderation, and decency, and social cleanliness, as they did in Manitoba on March 13, without the whole body politic being sweetened and purified by it.

So it is really a great privilege to live in a young, strenuous country, full of the zeal of doing things, and fearless of consequences.

THE NEW MODES

About every third year we have fashions which remind one of a way station. Situated about half way between two violent extremes they are quite moderate and temperate in character, and this, thanks be to a kind providence, is one of those years.

It may be, indeed there is rather disquieting evidence that we are on the way to crinolines and capes, but, leaving the unknown tomorrow to take care of itself, let us enjoy the quite distinctly pleasant lines of the new frocks and suits.

There seem to be only two freaks in the new modes, the skirt with the hoop effect at the hips and the hideous design having an extended pocket effect at either side. The remainder are shirred, gathered, rippled or smocked and all of them are pretty and becoming.

Moreover, the new fashions take cognizance of the fact that the average woman is equipped with two legs and two arms, which in following the ordinary activities of life are required for use. It might seem superfluous to comment upon this fact were it not that Dame Fashion has taken turns about with the upper and lower limbs in hampering their usefulness with clothes. First she tied the arms down with kimono sleeves and then she tied the feet together with skirts which made walking all but impossible. But this year she is in one of her sanest moods. The fashionable gowns are soft, roomy and pretty. In the suits the skirts are usually gored into a wide flare or set onto a yoke with pleats, but in the gowns the skirts are shirred or pleated onto the blouse and more often than not they are tucked or trimmed with bands of a contrasting material.

There is not a set style of blouse which overshadows all other types but there are two features which are asserting themselves with special emphasis in many different styles of bodices; they are the little shoulder capes, and the long, transparent sleeve gathered at the wrist.

In the suit coat one meets with two distinct types of collar, the severe military style, buttoning straight up to the throat, and a soft, loose, rolling collar which turns back nearly to the waist and which is almost invariably of a contrasting color or material. Both styles have the rippled skirt. Then, too, that quaint bolero jacket has bobbed up again, as it invariably does every few years, this time with pointed fronts, on occasion, and other superficial evidences of modernity.

The All-Important Headwear

It has been stated in this column before, but it will bear repetition, that there is no other one feature of a costume as important as the hat. If one should be well-dressed a hat should never be bought lightly, on the impulse of the moment, but should be studied carefully from every angle and in relation to the different costumes with which it is to be worn.

The styles of this spring offer two extremes, very little and very big hats, with the ever-fashionable sailor to bridge the gap between. The trimmings consist of flowers, generally piled high in front, ribbon shaped into lightly-poised, bird-

like bows, ruffles of tulle about the crown and gaily colored birds.

Fashionable Footwear

Only in the matter of shoes has Fashion departed from her dignified and sensible course. In order to flatter the fashionable woman with the idea that her feet are a size smaller than they really are, the new shoes and pumps have the heel high and sloping sharply at the back, atrocious things to walk in, but producing a misleading effect of smallness and slenderness.

UNFAIR TO IMMIGRANTS

Under the heading, "Women and Homesteads" in The Guide for February 23, it says among other things, "The Dominion government has sunk millions of the country's money dusting around the dirty corners of Europe, trying to scratch together a population for our western provinces. And they have succeeded. Thousands of Turks, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Austrians, etc., have been dumped on our prairies knowing nothing of our language, laws and institutions, and eating as little. A little further on it says, "But a Canadian or British born woman, no matter how highly educated and capable she may be.

I wonder if anybody who is using such language as this writer did has got any right to call herself educated, not to say highly educated.

If the author of that article would study a little geography and read the newspapers she would



A LIVING ROOM WITH GREY, ROUGH PLASTERED WALLS

find out that in Austria are many different nations, each with a great history, and highly educated. I am pretty sure that there would be very few who would express themselves on behalf of another nation in the way she did.

It is the truth, the Canadian government has been advertising in Europe and has brought the thousands of Turks, Bulgarians, etc., to Canada, because the Canadian government knew very well that all the millions of acres in Canada would be worthless without a population. Besides, did not this government know that those immigrants from the "dirty corners of Europe" would bring money along, which they would not be able to keep for themselves, but would have to spend in Canada, and there are the Canadian born in there first who would have the benefit of it. I have never heard nor read that the government has given anything away to these people.

Anyone who takes up a homestead has to put a whole lot of money and labor into this land before he can get the worth of it out again.

And now, since the outbreak of the war, is the public treasury again called into requisition to keep them under guard so that they may not blow up our railway bridges, etc." it says in the article. Here she is mistaken. These prisoners have to work. That the government has not put them to work before was not their fault, but only the fault of the government. Then I guess that there are very few of them who are held as dangerous, but the most of them are only the victims of this war.

They have been working, but have been turned out of work thru the length of time the war is lasting. Their savings have been used up and, as it was impossible for them to get work or live other-

wise they have been forced to go to detention camps. This is my point of view. I think that not all of the English or Canadian born will have the same opinion as the author of that article had, but will look at the things as they truly are.

MILY REZAC.

I should like to say that I have the deepest sympathy for people resident in this country whose homeland is at war with us. True, some of them have made themselves objectionable, but there are a great many who, tho they have gone quietly about their business, have been made to suffer unjustly thru the hatred and suspicion war always engenders.—F.M.B.

"MUST PLAY HIS WAY"

Dear Miss Beynon:—"I had planned to give a patriotic acre, but, believe me, now I will turn it into the Belgian Relief, Dominion Alliance, or Chinese Inland Mission Fund. What is the sense in my giving twenty-five dollars to the Patriotic Fund when several of my near neighbors, better able to give than I, don't give a cent." So writes your correspondent, "Another Grouchy Wolf," in your issue of March 1, 1916. Please, will you allow me to tell "Grouchy" what I think of him, or at least of his letter. It is decidedly pro-German. It's influence will weaken the British cause; it will hinder the giving to the Patriotic Fund; it will hinder enlisting; it will make it easier for Germany to win. Whether "Grouchy" knows it or not, he is helping Germany, he is linked with men of barbaric impulses, who crucified Canadians, killed women and children, ravaged Belgium, fired on hospital ships and murdered Edith Cavell.

"Grouchy" wants a compulsory tax. All right, "Grouchy," keep right on helping the enemy, and if you and Fritz are successful in crushing our beloved empire, and Germany rules Canada, you will get it, and plenty of it.

"Grouchy" is like a little boy. "If you can't play the way I want you to play, then I won't play at all." He tells us what he wants and until the government does as he wants it to do he won't give it his support. Well, dear Miss Beynon, what does this prove? Simply this, that in Canada we have the fullest degree of freedom, and some of us are abusing it. Yours for the Empire,

AMOS WILTON,
Nevis, Alberta.

DOG AND CAT BITES

Dog and cat bites are among the more serious mishaps which befall young children. Bandage immediately, tightly and above the wound. Encourage free bleeding. Cleanse the wound as thoroughly as possible with peroxide of hydrogen, alcohol or tincture of iodine. Get the child to the doctor at the earliest possible moment.

NIGHT-FALL

(By Emma Gertrude White)

In the maple, chants the katydid
A measure shrill and thin.
In the dusty grass, a cricket scrapes
His cheerful violin.
Across the street, my neighbor
To her baby, softly sings,
And the sound is wafted to me
Where my sea-grass hammock swings.

And the sky, a gray-blue curtain,
Stretches cobly overhead;
From the hill, a distant street-lamp
Sends a gleam of dusky red.
While the stars shine forth but dimly
(Still the gentle mother sings);
And their radiance soft is falling
Where my sea-grass hammock swings.

More insistent waxes Katy,
High above the cricket's trill;
Brighter-grow the stars far shining
And the sky grows bluer still.
"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,"
Softer still the mother sings;
Night has fallen and enfolds me,
Where my sea-grass hammock swings.

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BOW RIVER CIRCULAR

The following letter was sent out some time ago to all secretaries in the Bow River constituency:

Dear Sir:—At the first meeting of the board of directors a by-law was passed authorizing the directors of each constituency to take control of the organization work. Having had time to look to our personal affairs since returning home from the convention, and probably with a spell of six weeks before the opening of spring, let us now commence in earnest to establish a system of organization work that shall strengthen the foundation of our already existing local unions and afterwards branch out to every part of the country not yet represented by a local U.F.A.

First. Your delegates to the Calgary Convention will have given their reports and they alone should be a source of inspiration to the local, whilst the officers of the local will endure themselves with horse sense—one object in view—one solid effort, like six horses on a gang, all pulling together, making the work comparatively easy, and the foundation of your local a veritable rock.

Second. The constituency must be worked from its north boundary to its south, and from its east to its west in order to catch the outlying districts.

For this work I propose to call upon every live wire, and to establish in every local two or three such live members to take the localities immediately surrounding their local unions, ten, fifteen and twenty miles away, to be prepared to go out and preach the gospel of the U.F.A. whenever called upon, and to bring into line suspended local unions and organize new ones.

Your director is a very busy man, getting his living upon the farm. You would not wish your director to be otherwise situated. His joys in this U.F.A. cause will be yours. His problems yours also. I could not represent you satisfactorily as your director if this were not so. For the successful representation of your constituency I shall call upon the four members who pledged themselves to assist me in the work, and I will designate them "assistant directors." Their names and addresses are as follows: J. C. Buckley, Gleichen; J. Glanbeck, Queenstown; P. J. Rock, Morris, and N. Galbraith, Lomond.

Will the president and secretary kindly appoint these two or three live, sincere members to take their place in the organizing work at the first opportunity, and send their names and addresses, also name of local to the central office where I shall have a register prepared for the reception of their names; a copy of the same will be kept by myself also. I sincerely believe this move will give me a large company of workers. The results should be without precedent in the history of our organization by the time we next meet in convention assembly. Remember that our constituency's increased efficiency will doubly increase the efficiency of our central office at Calgary. There are many other points that must come up soon, which are calculated to assist our Central materially.

For the present let us endeavor to make this organizing scheme come thru. By so doing we can become more intimate with each other, and all co-operating together, begin a wholehearted campaign for the growth and well being of the U.F.A. in the Bow River constituency.

At present we have eighty locals. We can send the figures away over the 100 mark in a short time. Yours fraternally,

J. E. BLORE,

Director, Bow River Constituency.

ENTHUSIASM AT COLINTON

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Union No. 549 reports that altho it is over two months since they last reported to the Central Office they have

not been idle, and he predicts that better times are in store for the union. On February 18, they had a debate in Colinton, the subject being "Resolved that Free Trade would be most beneficial to the World." J. C. Williamson led for Free Trade and E. H. Goodwin seconded. The opponents were a Colinton merchant and a farmer, and the judges gave a unanimous verdict in favor of Free Trade. The union has got a banner made out of blue baize cloth 24 inches by 30 inches, with gold lettering similar to the U.F.A. button, and underneath, Colinton No. 549, and at their socials and meetings it is hung upon the wall so that strangers and new members may know that Colinton Union is very much alive. The union hopes to take up the matter of co-operative purchasing and selling, as they believe that by so doing they will be better able to hold the members together and also to increase their membership. The secretary thinks that a district association with Edmonton as a centre would not be too far away from them to derive some benefit from, and one of their members, who is at present attending college in Edmonton was asked to attend the district convention in order to gain some information.

MANY NEW MEMBERS

Waterhole Local Union No. 383 held a meeting on January 4 and had a fair turnout considering the state of the weather. All present took a keen interest in every subject that was put before them for discussion. Eighteen new members were enrolled, which brings their membership up to twenty-nine, and they expect to get some more at the next meeting. The secretary enquires for prices on various commodities and states that the union hopes to do some co-operative purchasing in the near future.

PROPOSED TELEPHONE LINE

D. S. Roberts, secretary, reports that Horsehaven Union held a meeting on Saturday, March 4. Up to the present they have a paid-up membership of thirty, but he looks forward to having at least eighty members in the near future. The union covers a wide district and it is a hard job to get members from a distance to attend the meetings. However, they are always willing to pay up their dollar and become members of the U.F.A. The union is quite a live one and meets the first and third Saturday of each month. Last year they did close on \$10,000 worth of business in carload lots, including coal, lumber, etc., saving the members at least 20 to 25 per cent. This year they have already handled six cars of lumber and coal. The members are talking of building a rural telephone line at present.

HELPING UNFORTUNATE MEMBERS

J. Rabston, secretary of Veteran Union No. 363 reports as follows:—"Saturday, March 4, we had one of the most successful meetings that we have ever had. Everybody was enthusiastic over the U.F.A. Communications from the head office and district director were read and discussed. Good nature seemed to be the ruling spirit at this meeting. Members who as a rule sit on the back seat and say nothing, came right up to the front and gave their views on the different subjects discussed. It is a great help when the members take an interest in the meetings; it puts new life into the officers of a union, as they appreciate it and see that their work is not in vain. If a member has a grievance to report let him come to a meeting and state his case, and it will be looked into. The bigger the kick the harder we will work. We have the confidence of the people and they realize that the U.F.A. is a permanent institution; that it is here to stay. No doubt there are a few

kickers, you will find them everywhere, but they are very few and it won't be long until they drop into line. We had a visit from C. Rice Jones recently. We are always willing to listen to him, and it is too bad that he cannot be with us oftener. He had quite a job answering all the questions that were fired at him, but it was hard to stick him, as he always has an answer ready. He wanted to know why we weren't at the top of the list in membership, but we will show him that if we do not get to the top we will be very close to it. We also had a visit from T. Perrett, who is a very good U.F.A. man, but who unfortunately lives in British Columbia. Some day we hope he will be back amongst us. Some time ago one of our members had the misfortune to break his leg. The man was in hard circumstances, but the U.F.A. came to the rescue and collected over \$100.00 for him. At this meeting orders were taken for formaldehyde and gopher poison. We are going to make arrangements to have a big gathering of farmers here before spring work commences."

NEW ORLANDO LOCAL

Arnold F. Lund, secretary of Orlando Union No. 278, which has recently been organized, reports as follows:—

"An organization meeting was advertised for this district for February 21 in the Orlando schoolhouse and the response was very good. The meeting was called to order and A. Jamieson elected chairman with A. F. Lund secretary. The chairman then called upon J. E. Blore, director for the Bow River constituency, who addressed the meeting on live topics of interest to the farmers, and the result was that we started a union right there, to be known as the Orlando Local of the U.F.A. S. Stevenson, of Craigmyle Local Union, also gave a very good address. The officers elected were J. W. Morrow, president; A. C. Clayton, vice-president, and Arnold F. Lund secretary. A board of six directors was also elected. At our last meeting, which was held on February 26, twelve members paid in their dues. Regular meetings were set for the first Monday of each month. The union never will be a very big one, but I think it will be a very live one. We will probably not have more than twenty or twenty-five members, but half of these will be old U.F.A. men. Our intention is to work hand in hand with the Craigmyle Union and buy co-operatively."

DONATION TO RED CROSS

A. A. Brown, secretary of Onoway Union No. 131 reports that he handed \$250 over to the local secretary of the Red Cross Fund on March 4, being the proceeds of an entertainment and auction sale held by this union on January 25, which calls for hearty thanks to those who contributed to its success. The delegate to the Calgary convention gave a very glowing report of the proceedings there. The union is going ahead slowly but surely. They are shipping their own wheat and potatoes now, as well as hogs, and save considerable expense by clubbing purchases. A. Brown states that they are very much hampered by their inability to obtain a line of credit at the banks, but they have a committee working hard to try and solve this difficulty. The membership at present is forty-six. Six or more members are with the colors, two of whom have already made the great sacrifice.

RURAL TELEPHONES

The following letter re rural telephone lines has been received from one of our unions in response to our request for information in regard to their Mutual Telephone Company:—"Referring to your request of the 5th instant, I can readily understand the benefit one's experience, 'successful or otherwise,' would be to those who wish to plan along similar lines. I know with us many a question could have been explained and understood much more readily, at a time when it was badly needed, if we had been in communication with someone who had gone on before. The telephone is not 'first a luxury,' it is a necessity with the farmer as well as the business man in town, and it only requires the telephone in the farm home a few months

to convince him that that is the case. Often it has proved to be a gold brick that was really a brick of gold. The farmer has to be introduced to the telephone the same as the business man did when Professor Bell brought out his first telephone. At a U.F.A. meeting early in March, 1915, the question arose, 'Do we need a telephone?' and we thought we did. The questions also arose: 'Could we get the Alberta Government Telephones to serve us, or could we build our own high line, or would we use the barb wire fence that we had heard about?'

"The barb wire fence system at first was thought impracticable, besides, it wasn't thought good enough for us. Building our own high line was not understood, and the financing was too great for us to try; and it would take too long for the government machinery to be moved, if at all, in our favor. We wanted to get a telephone right away, so we returned to the barb wire fence scheme and discussed the possibilities, with the result that ten of us thought it would work for a starter. At a meeting on April 10, we organized, elected president, vice-president, and secretary treasurer; named our company, formed a few by-laws, collected \$21.00 from each of our members, and purchased ten of the best standard telephone wall sets for heavy loaded rural and long distance service. After seeding, each turned out to fix up the fences and raise the wires over gates and roadways, making sure no other wire came in contact with the one we were using for our telephone. We previously obtained permission from the Council to bring our wire across the right-of-way. After all was completed, and our ten telephones connected up, we had some fourteen miles of fencing in our service, and the services exceeded all expectations, besides which we had \$3.35 left over. Since then, we have increased our subscribers from ten to forty, engaging some sixty miles of fencing and giving good service for the money invested. With a prospect of 200 subscribers, we are looking forward to the time when our subscribers and services will demand a standard metallic high line. Very wet weather, stock bothering the fences and threshermen crossing the wire in the fall interfere with the service to some extent. Any further information or assistance within my power are yours for the asking."

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,920.15
Carbon Union No. 378	1.50
Valley View Union No. 360	7.50
	\$2,929.15

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,274.32
Veteran Union No. 363	25.00
Willow Hollow Union No. 332	10.00
J. P. Swayne, Paradise Valley	20.00
Winona U.F.W.A.	18.00
Universal Union No. 570	5.00
Dewberry Union No. 98	50.00
Altorado Union No. 268—	
Miss S. Maddaugh	\$5.00
Miss M. Maddaugh	5.00
Mr. Jos. Maddaugh	5.00
Mr. O. Maddaugh	5.00
Mr. John Maddaugh	5.00
	\$1,427.32

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,346.50
Hiddellvale Union No. 617	142.00
Carveland Union No. 289	18.00
	\$1,506.50

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 919.60
Glenada Union No. 518	60.75
North Amisk Union No. 450	2.50
Sedalia Union No. 324	83.85
	\$1,066.70

We have just received dues for eleven new members from John E. Hansen, secretary of Heister Union No. 368, who states that they are changing their meeting place to Heister, as there are about fifteen or twenty farmers who are anxious for this move to be made so that they may be able to join the union. The secretary hopes that they will have a good strong union at that point in the near future.

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. BEAL

Much has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath, than a full of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see, and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practise of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of today is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the

most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste poisons. Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing and health today.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY AND THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife. All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Tyrrell at Room 385, 257 College Street, Toronto, and mention having read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost of obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you of your opportunity to get this valuable information, which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

Advertisement.

QUITE A DIFFERENT REASON

"Will you show me some looking glasses, please?" inquired young Jim of the storekeeper.

Kindly the old man leaned over the counter to his little customer.

"Tell me," he said, "do you want to see a hand mirror or one to hang on the wall?"

"I'd like to see several of each of them, please," said Jim. Several were selected and placed in different positions along the counter.

Jim stood back and closed his eyes.

"What is this," inquired the man, "a little present for mother?"

"Oh, no," answered Jimmie, edging doorways. "I only wanted to see what I was like when I'm asleep."

IDIOT:

Grace was specially charming and attentive to her father on his arrival home from business.

"Daddy," she said softly, "did Cyril come to your office today?"

"He did," said papa quietly, knocking the ash off his cigar.

"What—what did he want, daddy?"

"Well, my dear, I've been waiting till I came home to see if you can tell me. As far as I could gather, he wanted to marry me; said that we had always loved each other, and that you could afford to keep him in the style to which he had been accustomed, and much more that I can't remember. So I told him to go home, get calm, and type it out and post it to me!"

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Heenders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SOURIS HEARD FROM

A goodly number of farmers attended the meeting held in the council chamber, Souris, on Saturday, March 4, for the purpose of organizing a local Grain Growers' Association. Over twenty signed the membership roll, with promises of many more. W. V. Saunderson was elected president and W. G. King, secretary-treasurer. The outlook for a strong, healthy association is most assuring, and Souris local will certainly be heard from later on. Many farmers seem to have a misconception of the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' Association, which misconception we are going to endeavor to remove.

W. G. KING, Secretary.

for the War Relief Fund contributed by some of their members.

SECRETARY RESIGNS

The secretary of the Ashville Association, who has filled the office for some years, has resigned on account of removing to California, and R. Calder has been appointed his successor. Mr. Keefer, the late secretary, will be much missed in his district, and has the good wishes of the district in leaving to take up residence in California.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING

The Grain Growers of Gilbert Plains held their annual concert in the Agricultural Hall, Gilbert Plains, on the evening of March 10. The hall was crowded to its full capacity by the farmers and their wives and the young people of the district. An outstanding feature of the meeting was the large number of young people present. R. J. Avison, director, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, gave addresses. R. J. Avison devoted his time specially with the purposes of the Grain Growers' Association. R. McKenzie dwelt largely with the questions of rural credit and long term mortgage investments, pointing out the advantages that farmers in other countries have over the Canadian farmers who have to compete with them in the sale of their produce in the matter of low rates of interest and long terms of payment. The addresses were interspersed with instrumental music, readings and songs. The readings of Miss Connor and the instrumental duets of the Parker boys are deserving of special notice. The evening's entertainment concluded with a box social and dance.

R. McKenzie addressed a good representative gathering of the members of the Ashville Grain Growers' Association on the afternoon of March 11, on rural credit and organization work, and from Ashville drove to an evening meeting of the Grain Growers at Grandview, at which place there was a full house of farmers and their wives. Mr. Dalgleish, of Gilbert Plains, gave a strong address on the Macdonald Act, which was received with marked attention by the audience. Mr. McKenzie briefly emphasized the importance of each farmer recording his vote on Monday, March 13, so as to make the majority in favor of the temperance act so emphatic that there will be no come-back by the liquor men in the future, and devoted the remainder of his address to the long term mortgage payments and rural credit, pointing out the expensive methods under which the farmer secures his working capital under the present system of financing the farms.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE GRAIN

A correspondent sends in the following letter and asks for a reply to his questions, which may also interest other farmers:

"I would like if you would state in a short way what is the law regarding the delivery of grain to an elevator doing business in Manitoba, as very many of the farmers seem in doubt as to their position in dealing with elevators and also as to their legal rights to service at a licensed elevator. For convenience I have numbered the questions and assumed what I consider the right position that a farmer ought to take."

Q. 1.—That any elevator having a license must, when any space is available, accept grain from a farmer to store till ear is furnished for same.

A. Section 157 of the Canada Grain Act, subsec. (b), provides that persons operating any such country elevator shall, upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons during reasonable and proper business hours.

Q. 2.—That in weighing grain for storage, the gross and net weight must be stated on the ticket in bushels and pounds, also the shrinkage, and that such shrinkage for such a purpose is to

AN ACTIVE ASSOCIATION

The Oak Lake Association have forwarded to this office a draft for \$1,674.25, being the first installment of their contribution to the Patriotic Aerfund. The secretary states that owing to the condition of the roads in their district and some of the farmers in that part not having their threshing done yet, they have not yet made a complete canvass. Geo. Gordon, the secretary, states that all have contributed very willingly to this fund, knowing the worthiness of the cause. The following have contributed to the above handsome donation to the war relief work: E. McBeth, \$25; G. Wallace, \$20; John Scott, \$20; Geo. Gordon, \$20; A. Jackson, \$20; Herb. Hatch, \$20; John Aitkens, \$20; D. W. Goodwin, \$15; P. M. Lusk, \$15; Wm. Hatch, \$15; Wm. Wallace, \$10; Thos. Smith, \$10; Chas. Parker, \$10; W. J. H. Walton, \$10; Chas. Forrest, \$10; John Owens, \$10; P. Masson, \$5; P. Jordan, \$5; D. Stewart, \$5; Nelson Baimster, \$100; Jas. Milne, \$100; Henry Tolton, \$72.40; John McDonald, \$50; Geo. Spencer, \$50; A. E. Harvey, \$50; J. R. Cairns, \$50; E. Young, \$50; A. Johnstone, \$50; Robt. Scott, \$30; Geo. Scott, \$30; R. K. Smith, \$25; R. Romberg, \$25; W. C. Smith, \$25; Wm. Bothwick, \$25; R. Bailey, \$25; John Little, \$25. Total, \$1,674.40.

Wheat contributed: Wm. Parsons & Sons, 124 bus.; Fred Taylor & Sons, 108 bus.; Wm. Johnston, 100 bus.; A. Gillespie, 54 bus.; E. Tolton, 50 bus.; D. McKinnon, 45 bus.; A. Goodwin, 52 bus.; Jack Johnston, 34 bus.; John Kneviht, 30 bus. Proceeds, \$623.85; making a total donation of \$1,674.25.

OSPREY ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Osprey branch for 1916 was held in the school house on the evening of February 16, and was a great success. If the same enthusiasm prevails throught the year we are sure of some good and helpful meetings. The program rendered was as follows: Violin solo, R. Chisholm; solo, Mr. Bearisto; reading, J. Litt; accordion, Mr. Bolter; address, Miss Stubbs; discussion on seed grain rates, led by Thos. H. Drayson; recitation, Mr. Bearisto; violin solo, Mr. Chisholm; reading, J. Litt; accordion solo, Mr. Bolter; recitation, Miss Stubbs.

The following resolution was passed unanimously. Moved by Mr. Hoekin, seconded by J. Montgomery, resolved that we, the Osprey Grain Growers' Association, desire to express our regret at the death of the late E. C. Murray, who had been a member of our association and taken a keen interest in all matters undertaken. Mr. Murray, as a president or in any other capacity, has always been one of our most active and practical members, and we feel it a distinct loss, both to the association and individually, that he should be taken from among us. We extend to Mrs. Murray and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. The meeting adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

EDEN BRANCH

S. H. McCracken, secretary Eden Association, in sending in the dues from their branch includes the sum of \$64.00

Will Iunge just 4 For 4 to put A full Water Catala H.

The U No an compa last 4 each 4 sale 1 23 see BEM

WHEN FLEA

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address: Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

H. CATER



A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seamless bag at equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price \$27 per bale of 100 bags. Less than 100, 25¢ extra each. Also Triple G quality, 12 in., \$22 each bale of 100 bags. Less than 100, 25¢ extra each.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., WINNIPEG

Well Drilling and Boring Machinery

For Catalog write to
GUS PECH FOUNDRY and MFG. CO.

Factory: La Mars, Wis., U.S.
Branch House: Regina, Sask., Box 822

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be taken at one-half of one per cent., i.e., 30 pounds shrinkage from 100 bushels of wheat, or 17 pounds from 100 bushels of oats.

A. Section 157, sub-sec. (e), at the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevators there shall be issued in the form prescribed in the schedule to the act to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt or storage receipt for special bin grain, dated the day the grain is received for "each individual load, lot or parcel of grain" delivered at each country elevator. This ticket must give the gross weight, the dockage and the net weight. The provision for shrinkage is one-half of one per cent., as you have indicated. This shrinkage is provided for on the tariff schedule for elevators approved each year by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Q. 3—That any dispute as to these methods must be settled at once or at time of weighing, as a storage ticket once issued is final as to that particular load.

A. Storage tickets once issued are final as to the grade and dockage, unless the owner of the grain and the elevator operator by mutual agreement submit a sample on which both agree to the chief inspector as to grade and dockage. The decision of the inspector in such cases is final.

Q. 4—That the elevator is only responsible for the amount stated in the net or storage ticket.

A. According to a ruling of the Grain Commission the elevator is only responsible to deliver the net amount stated on the storage tickets at the terminal elevator.

Q. 5—That in case the elevator operator refuses to comply with the requirements in question 2, and farmer insists on him doing so, operator may not refuse to do business with such farmer, notwithstanding any instructions he may receive from his employers, who own the elevator.

A. Elevators have no discretionary powers to refuse to accept any farmer's grain that is offered and fit for warehousing for storage, excepting when they have no space.

Q. 6—That the provisions of a storage ticket stating bushels and pounds are not placed there for ornament but are placed there to be used when stipulating the amount of grain weighed and delivered.

A. The stated weight in bushels and pounds for both gross and net weights are placed there to indicate the amount of grain stored by the farmer and the amount the elevator has to deliver to the farmer at the terminal point or any other point at which the owner wants delivery.

Q. 7—That the inspector alone is responsible for the amount of dockage taken and that the shrinkage is the only deduction which an operator is allowed to make on stored grain.

A. The shrinkage of one-half of one per cent. is the only deduction the operator is allowed to make on a special bin grain. The inspector is responsible for the grade and dockage when the grain is inspected.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$12,925.79
Isaac Bennell, Oprey Ass'n	15.00
Minot G.G. Association	682.50
Oak Lake Association	1,674.25
F. Simpson, Shoal Lake	29.00
Total	\$15,318.54

ACTIVITY AT GILBERT PLAINS

The Grain Growers of Gilbert Plains held a box social, concert and dance on March 19, and it was a decided success. The people turned out well and all seemed to enjoy themselves. It was also a financial success, the receipts being \$116.75. The concert was conducted by local talent, aided by speeches from R. McKenzie and R. J. Avison. The boxes were auctioned off by Reeve Greenwood and H. W. Hurdell. The dance afterward was enjoyed by the young people and some of the older people also. The board of grain commissioners held a meeting at Gilbert Plains on the same day, so that it was a strenuous one for the Gilbert Plains farmers.

J. B. PARKER, Secretary.

'Tis Seeding Time



The Selection and Purchase of **GOOD SEED** is the most important item in the whole of your farming operations. **NOW** is the time to order

McKENZIE'S QUALITY SEEDS

Full of Life—True to Name—Moderate in Price

	Price per bus.	Branches	Calgary
WHEAT—Marquis, McKenzie's Gold Standard	\$1.70		\$1.80
WHEAT—Marquis, McKenzie's Selected	1.40		1.55
WHEAT—Marquis, Registered, Per 100 lbs.	3.50		3.75
OATS—Banner, McKenzie's Special Strain	.95		1.05
OATS—60 Day or July	1.00		1.05
BARLEY—O.A.C., No. 21	1.10		1.15
RYE—Spring, The sure hay and fodder crop	1.35		1.50

Prices quoted on above are for quantities of 10 bushels or over. Bags 25 cents extra containing two bushels, excepting registered stocks, which contain 100 lbs. **FIELD PEAS**—The great Fodder Crop, can be fed to any kind of stock. Highly relished by all.

	Price per bus.	Branches	Calgary
Golden Vine	\$3.10		\$3.40
Canadian Field	3.10		3.40
Canadian Beauty	3.80		3.95
Black Eye Marrowfat	3.80		3.95
White Marrowfat	3.80		3.95

Prices quoted are for quantities of 5 bushels or more.

GRASSES—CLOVERS

	Branches	Price	Calgary	Price
	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Timothy	3.00	10.00	3.25	11.00
Brome	3.85	14.00	4.25	15.50
Brome	3.50	13.00	4.00	14.50
Western Rye Grass	3.50	13.00	3.75	14.00
Western Rye Grass	3.25	12.00	3.50	13.00
Red Clover, Mammoth	8.75	33.00	9.00	34.00
Red Clover, Common	8.50	32.00	8.75	33.00

Bags 25 cents extra. Ask for Planet Junior Catalog. Ask for Cypher Incubator Catalog.

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.

BRANDON, Man. CALGARY, Alta. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR FARM AND GARDEN

Gasoline is Going Up! It's time you owned a Kerosene Tractor

Gasoline at the end of January, 1916, was 38¢ per gallon. The price of Gas is soaring all the time. It is highly probable that it will touch the 50¢ per gallon mark before the end of the year, and at a time when you will want it most. When you buy a Tractor you need to figure out the cost of operation. Fuel should be one of the chief determining factors. The initial cost of the Tractor need to be but a minor consideration. With the positive advance of Gasoline, farmers will naturally turn to a low-grade oil as a substitute.



Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 H.P.; Draw Bar 12 H.P. Ignition High Tension Dual Magnets. With Automatic Spark Advance.

THE "WATERLOO BOY" KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR is especially constructed to operate on low grade oil, will give greater fuel economy and even greater efficiency as a consequence lower cost per acre. We guarantee it to pull every requirement we claim for it. The Waterloo Boy One-Man Tractor will pull a light engine pump with three 14 inch gears to cultivate any depth you wish. It will pull two 14 inch gears to any grade of breaking. On 22 to 24 to 30 miles per hour. It will drive a 24-66 plow with all attachments at a capacity of 100 lbs. of oats per day. Keep in operation. It will give you to obtain full information, price, etc. Mailed Free. Write us today. We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cornmills and Pulp Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Farm Jacks, Sawn Threshing Machinery, Baling and Thrashing Supplies. Live Orders Wanted to Territory Where We Are Not Represented.

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Canada's Largest Clydesdale Importer

200 Pedigree Clydesdale 200 Mares and Fillies 100 Clydesdale Stallions 100

Three to 5-years-old up to a big size, thick set and quality Mares, mostly all in foal. During March and April we will be shipping to different points throughout the West.

To reliable intending purchasers we will send a billie or pair of mares or a stallion on approval, at our own risk and expense.

Owing to handling large numbers we can sell at a very small margin. You should get in touch with us before you buy a stallion or mare.

Terms to suit at Ontario rates of interest. Address communication to

W. J. McCALLUM

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of free wheat was the scene of a remarkable demonstration, the delegates rising to their feet and cheering, it being decided also to transmit copies of the resolution by telegram to Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the request that they bring it before parliament.

Do our politicians at Ottawa understand the human mind well enough to grasp the meaning of those cheers? The cheers were not those over a victory.

The cheers were not even those over the prospect of an immediate victory. A day or two before the Finance Minister at Ottawa had declared that the right to sell wheat without a tax would not be granted. In this he was supported by Hon. Robert Rogers, who is supposed to represent the West in the cabinet—at least he is the "big push" among Western Cabinet ministers.

Then why did those farmers cheer? Those men who raised nearly 200,000,000 of bushels of wheat, more than enough to supply Great Britain's entire demands in a normal year, in addition to feeding all Canada, were cheering in defiance.

It is the pride and the strength of the Empire and with good British blood in their veins, that when they are fighting in a just cause, defeats only stir them to greater effort and their determination is increased just as the opposition to justice becomes more brazen and heedless of reasonable demands.

These politicians are just the Merry-andrews of certain Eastern special interests. The string is pulled and they rise. If those interests decided tomorrow that the fight against free wheat was hopeless, and the time had arrived to yield, they would give the string a jerk and up would jump the politicians in favor of free wheat. It has been said that 100 men in Canada not in parliament—absolutely control the policy of parliament on the wheat question in the face of the united opinion of the hundreds of thousands of farmers of the vast plains. It looks that way.

Premier Borden will do well to heed those cheers.

If those cheers had their way into the ballot box, there may be a reaction all along the whole tariff line greater than almost anybody contemplates at this moment.

When Manitoba was a much younger province, with less than 200,000 citizens, the same kind of cheers were heard when the Ottawa Government was disallowing provincial charters and the people were debarred from the right to build railways where they pleased.

Sir John A. Macdonald was a more astute and abler politician than any of the men at present in parliament. But he finally scented a bigger storm than he had anticipated. He heard the cheers. The disallowance policy was discontinued.

Premier Borden may not be blessed with very vivid imagination. But even an average man might picture to himself the convention at Saskatoon.

Those Saskatchewan farmers are splendid men; they have done nobly in enlistment; they have set aside their patriotic acres for the Patriotic Fund; they are doing their bit in the great cause; they are unanimous for the free entry of British goods into Canada; they are British Canadians to the core; law-abiding and intelligent.

Their cheers, we say again, are significant. There is absolute justice on their side in the demand for liberty in marketing the products of the farm.

The taxation on their labor yields no revenue to Canada, it does not serve to cultivate better international feeling between Canada and the Republic to the south; it is anti-British and anti-Canadian, and it robs our farmers annually of millions of dollars.

Oppression is foreign to the nature of any man who understands what the flag of our nation and Empire typifies. That is why the great assembly of farmers rose to their feet and cheered the free wheat motion as it was unanimously endorsed.

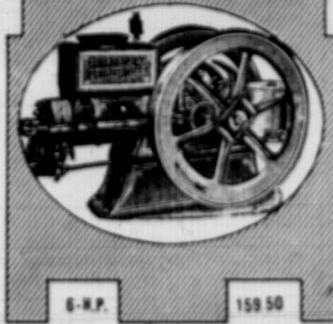
Premier Borden should heed those cheers.

Those cheers are resounding thru Manitoba and Alberta, as well as Saskatchewan.

—Winnipeg Tribune.

Write Today for my new 1916 Catalog—it is brimful of direct-from-the-manufacturer money-saving prices on the very things most needed on the farm.

THE KEY TO FARM POWER



Galloway Masterpiece Six Gasoline Engine

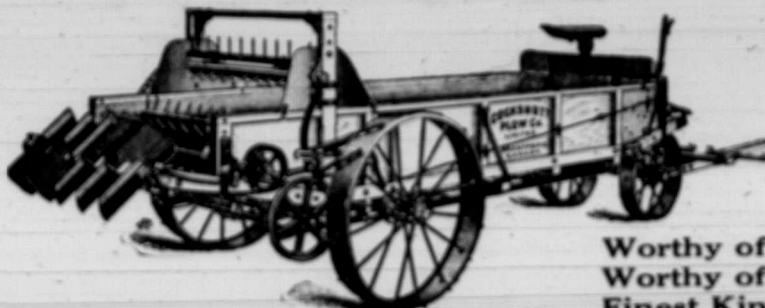
More Power for Less Money

Positively the best engine for the money ever offered. It is supreme in power, simplicity and design. Built for long, hard, ceaseless service. Built in our own factory, and sold direct, cutting out the middleman's profit. Read these Superior Features:—
LARGE BORE—LONG STROKE and heavy weight means power that is horsepower. An engine that will "stand up" year in and year out—a lifetime of satisfaction.
VALVES IN THE HEAD mean great power for gasoline consumed, economy, simplicity and modern design like the highest priced motor cars.
MAGNETO—Built in high tension or Webster oscillating—at small extra charge.
HERCULES CYLINDER HEAD cannot blow off. Arching makes it strongest engine head ever designed. Water cooled head and valve stems. Big intake and exhaust valves.
MASTERPIECE IGNITER insures sparking and firing of charge in coldest weather. No spark plugs. Make and break ignition. Best, simplest, surest, safest.



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Here's a REAL MANURE SPREADER



Manure is worth \$27, in hard cash, per animal per year—if you use it right. Can you afford to throw this money away?

It's easy to make a machine that merely "dumps." The Cockshutt "spreads!"

Worthy of Your Money—
 Worthy of the Name Cockshutt—
 Finest Kind of Investment.

BECAUSE we know how necessary good fertilizing is, because we know from investigation how many thousands of dollars are wasted through haphazard methods of manure spreading, we have never been satisfied until our experts turned out a Spreader that we could put the name of Cockshutt on and sell to you as a real, perfect spreader. Here it is—the picture above does it very scanty justice. Learn more about it. There is all the difference in the world between having a load of manure pitch-forked in lumps and chunks onto the ground and having it pulverized and spread over the field like a blanket. The first way means waste—waste of time, work, fertilizer and crop. The second way is the Cockshutt way.

The Cockshutt Manure Spreader has chain drive—the strongest made. All levers are easy to work and right at driver's hand. Has the famous Cockshutt light-draft, yet it will give a life-time of hard work over rough or frozen ground. Bottom of box is stationary, no churning or breaking of slats or rollers. The emptying gear—heavy steel angles held together by endless chains—is simple yet positive and cannot get out of order.

Extra to the usual spike-studded distributing cylinders at box end, the Cockshutt has a special Distributor which breaks up even hard lumps and gives a wide distribution as well as perfect pulverizing of the manure.

Box is low, only 41 inches from ground yet with 17 inches clearance underneath. Makes the heavy work of loading easy.

Here is an Implement that will very soon pay for itself on any farm. Ask our agent for illustrated Folder on the Cockshutt Manure Spreader

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GUARANTEED PLOW SHARES Lowest Prices

12 inch	\$2.10
14 inch	2.35
16 inch	2.65

Write for our delivered prices on 25 Shares or more. Write for our Hardware and Grocery Catalogue. Write for our delivered prices on Cedar Fence Posts.

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TAYLOR'S WONDER WHEAT

This phenomenal yielding variety, developed by James Taylor of Saskatoon, after 20 years of careful selection, gave a yield of 62 bushels to the acre at the University of Saskatchewan Experimental Farm last year—by far the heaviest yield of the scores of wheat varieties tested. We are now offering samples of this wheat to the public in small quantities. Full line of field and garden seeds, Cypher's Incubators, Poultry Supplies.

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130 Egg Incubator
 130 Chick Brooder
 BOTH FOR \$13.00 freight and duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.00 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, W. Can., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and rollers, self-regulating. Necessary under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—and painted to prevent inferior materials. If you will compare our machines with others, we find none of your order. Don't buy until you do this—You'll see money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remanufacture our price of \$13.00 for both incubator and brooder and save freight and duty charges. Send for PRICE LISTING today, or send to your order and save time.



WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 238, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Farmers' Financial Directory

CROWN LIFE

IT WAS A GOOD YEAR--1915

Despite general conditions Crown Life made many substantial gains in 1915. For example, Policyholders' Reserves now stand at \$161,519,467, an increase of nearly 15% over previous year.

Our 1915 Report is very interesting. A copy is gladly sent to intending insurers.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

UNION BANK
OF CANADA



Secure Prompt Returns Through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your livestock, grain or dairy produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada draft on the Consignee. This is the businesslike way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

Over 320 Branches—Manitoba over 40—Saskatchewan over 90—Alberta over 50—British Columbia over 20.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets over \$90,000,000
Deposits over \$72,000,000

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Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

DIRECTORS

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Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President
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C. H. Newton George Rutherford
J. Turnbull W. A. Wood
J. F. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

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\$3,475,000

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL 1854 CHARTER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
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There are many opportunities offering for the investment of sums of one hundred dollars and over, but a savings account still remains the best possible investment for smaller amounts.

Winnipeg Office **426 MAIN STREET** W. A. Washaff, Manager

Bargains in Farm Lands

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As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good Farm Lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties. Send for booklet, 'Bargains in Farm Lands,' containing particulars and prices.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building Winnipeg, Man.

INSURANCE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Whatever may be said of some other habits, one thing is sure and that is that the habit of saving cannot be acquired at too early an age. Many of those who are comfortably off today owe the wealth they have accumulated to the fact that when they were quite young children they were taught to save their pennies or their nickels in a money box which was always ready to receive donations but which apparently could not be opened. The result of this in many cases has been that the boy or girl has one day found himself, or herself possessed of what seems to the young mind a considerable sum of money, a sum too big to spend and which must be put in the bank as the beginning of a steadily growing fund.

A great many boys and girls on the farms of Western Canada have money of their own, especially those who are old enough to work in the fields, the dairy or the home, and whose parents are in sufficiently good circumstances to treat them as they do the hired men and girls and pay them for their services. The question of whether parents should pay their children who work on the farm is not going to be discussed just now; the point to be touched on is the duty of parents in helping their sons and daughters to acquire habits of thrift and to invest whatever money they can save in a way which will be of benefit to them in later life.

A Safe Investment

Undoubtedly one of the best investments for a young man or young woman is life insurance. Some parents who wish to give their children a good start in saving take out a policy for a small amount when the boy or girl is still at school and pay the premiums until he or she is earning and able to take over the responsibility. The policy is then worth something. Two or three years' premiums have been paid, and this is a great inducement to the young person just starting out as a worker and earner to save a definite sum every month or year or whenever the premium is paid. The boy employed on the farm need have no difficulty in paying an annual premium for life insurance of a moderate amount. He will receive his wages, or the greater part of them, in a lump sum, and it should be easy to set aside a portion of the wages earned by the strength of youth to provide either for his own declining years or for the support of his dependents in the event of his being taken by death before the maturity of the policy.

A Suitable Policy

The kind of insurance which is usually recommended for young people is what is known as an endowment policy. Under this plan the assured pays a definite sum each year for a certain number of years, usually fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty, and if he is alive at the end of that time he receives the amount for which he was insured, together with the dividends which have been earned and which depend upon the profits made by the company on this particular class of business. If death should occur in the meantime, even if only one yearly premium has been paid, the full amount of the policy is payable to the dependents of the insured. An endowment policy, therefore, provides for the family of the assured in case of his death, or for the assured himself if he should live to middle life or old age, according to the time fixed for the maturity of the policy. In any event, if the policy is taken out while the assured is young the amount payable by the insurance company will be larger than that paid in by the assured, whether he lives to see the policy mature or not, this being possible by the interest earned by the investment of the premiums. For instance, in a large and reputable Canadian life insurance company an annual premium of \$31.15 commencing at twenty years of age, will secure the payment of \$1,000, with profits, after thirty years, or immediately at the death of the assured if he should die before the expiration of that time. What the profits will be will depend upon the experience of the company during the period in which the policy is in force. If the death rate of its policy holders is low, profits will be high, and if mortality is higher then profits will be decreased. The law will

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on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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MONEY TO LOAN

on improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS Mortgage Co. of Canada
Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special **FARMERS' POLICY**
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Patriotism!

Webster defines the meaning of this word as "The love of one's country." But have we not love for those dependent upon us?
They need protection—protection against the misfortunes of the future—and that protection can best be found in the policies issued by

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office - WINNIPEG, Man.

We will be pleased to mail you a booklet of patriotic poems and songs on request. Fill in the coupon below and mail to us.

To The Great-West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg, Man. Dept. "L."
Please mail me a copy of the book of Patriotic Poems.

Name

Address

Also, without obligation on my part, please give me particulars of your policies, my date of birth being

Made in Canada



SAVE-The-HORSE

(Trade-Mark, Registered)

Over 20 Years a Success

Henry Rebman, Barkway, Ont., Nov. 15, 1915. "Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.—I used your Save-the-Horse for a thoroughpin and it cured completely."

W. H. Johnson, Graydahl, Sask., Canada, September 27th, 1915 writes: "Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.—I wrote two years ago about a mare. You advised me how to use Save-the-Horse. I did, and cured the wreny and also a thoroughpin."

IT IS THE KING OF REMEDIES

BOOK FREE

Horse Works as Usual Winter or Summer. No blistering. Every bottle sold with a signed contract to return money if remedy fails on King's Bone-Thoroughpin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

BUT WHITE and we will send our 36-page "SAVE-THE-HORSE" BOOK. It is the Queen of Remedies and best word on ALL LAMENESS, ILLUSTRATED.

ALSO Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers). Address:

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 151 Van Hore St., Toronto, Ont.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with CONTRACT or we send by Parcel Post.

Forest Home Offerings

Two Clyde Stallions, three and four years; size and quality. Seven Shorthorn Bulls (Reds and Roans), good ones. Carman and Roland Stallions. Phone Carman Exchange

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.



STALLIONS AND MARES

Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Of the large, drafty, heavy-boned, good styled type. Come and see them. They will suit you, so will my prices.

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS, ALTA. Stables in Town

DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fair with the Long Improved English Berkshire. We have some of the best stock in young boars and sows for breeding purposes. We have now raised from our present stock hog, "High Blood Laddie" (32912), which was first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and was high honors in all other classes. Can supply pure red skin, black and pure-bred hogs, sows and pigs for sale; also show pigs. Apply CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Hooves, Kidneys, Femur, Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and you will see the difference. Our free plan of selling, together with valuable information on Lump Jaw and the treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 47 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

not permit insurance companies even to estimate what their future profits will be, so that there may be no misrepresentation, but they are permitted to show what past experience has been and what policies which have already matured have yielded.

Actual Results

Among the endowment policies of the company referred to maturing in March, 1916, was one taken out twenty years ago by a young man of twenty, who paid a premium of \$20.12 per annum for a \$500 endowment. In twenty years he paid the company \$402.40 and this month they will pay to him \$634.39, which is just \$231.99 more than he paid in. This man received back \$157.65 for every \$100 which he paid to the company, and all the time he knew that if he should die the person named by him as his beneficiary would receive \$500 in cash. If death had occurred the profit on the investment to the family of the assured would of course have been greater. The example quoted is not an exceptionally favorable one, other policies of the same company maturing this month showing similar returns, the figures showing conclusively that it is not necessary to die in order to make life assurance a profitable investment.

An important point in connection with the insurance of young people is the fact that the younger the assured is at the time the policy is taken out the lower the premium, altho a fixed number of premiums only is payable. For instance, while a person aged twenty would, as mentioned above, pay a premium of \$31.15 to assure \$1,000 and profits, at death or after thirty years, a man thirty years of age would pay \$33.25 a year for the same benefits, the younger person thus having an advantage of \$2.10 a year or \$63.00 altogether if both live for the thirty years. While examples have been given here from one Canadian company, the rates and advantages of other companies are approximately the same, and the same general principles will apply.

Municipal Agricultural School

School Inspector Suggests Plans for Agricultural Instruction

The following views expressed by Inspector Kennedy in an address at South Weyburn on March 6 will prove of great interest to all who are concerned in the educational problems of rural life.

I am grateful for expressions of appreciation that have reached me in which the South-Weyburn school has been spoken of as being very nearly a perfect illustration of what a rural school should be. I have endeavored to make it so and since the day on which the board accepted my recommendation, I have had the fullest co-operation of every man, woman and child in the district, so that it would have been my fault had progress not been made. Progress is still being made and the end is not yet. Only a few weeks ago Miss Eunice Bennett, the teacher in charge, undertook the noon-day lunch at an initial outlay of \$19.00. In the course of our conversation she jokingly remarked that she could saw a board straighter than I could. "Well," I said, "we shall see." At my request the Board purchased the saw and board, also incidentally, a hammer a plane and one or two other tools. Miss Bennett is now proceeding to saw the board, and with the assistance of the children, is installing the cupboards, shelves, etc., for the kitchen, using one of the cloak-rooms for this purpose. They have taken a contract away from a carpenter and are undertaking the installing of shelves in the library room. When that is completed they intend to build a library table, and the Board has already, at my request, provided for a number of magazines, journals, etc., for this table. I trust the Education Department, as well as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Municipal Affairs and the College of Agriculture, will manifest interest by putting this school on the mailing list so that bulletins, and other literature will go on this library table for the use of the children, and the community. I

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That gives the long life and lasting service to the

Leader Woven Wire Farm Fences

A double gripping, absolutely non slipping tie that binds the cross and lateral wires, giving solid strength with wonderful flexibility. Leader Fences do not sag or bow and will stand the heaviest side strain. They are built in many different styles in heavy and medium weight. All wire guaranteed standard Imperial gauge with the best of galvanizing and workmanship. Before you buy another rod of fence

SEE OUR AGENTS OR WRITE TO US FOR CATALOGUE

We are the oldest and biggest Wire Fence Co. manufacturing in the West, and are equipped with the latest and most up-to-date wire fence machines. All our stock is shipped fresh from the looms, bright and clean, untarnished and unaffected from long storage. We also manufacture an extensive line of ornamental lawn fencing and gates, steel frame drive and walk gates, etc.

FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUE

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. Ltd. Cor. Beacon St. and Henry Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

BRED AND REARED on the RANGE in ALBERTA

All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 600 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd leader. Can supply stock of both sexes, unselected if desired, and of all ages.

Write or FRANK COLLICUT Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, or Phone 626 Eleventh Avenue, Calgary

Clydesdales, Percherons Belgians, Hackney



New Importation Just Arrived: 12 Clydesdales, 13 Percherons, 5 Belgians, 1 Hackney

All the above stallions are from yearlings to five year-olds, and are the big, drafty, good, hardy kind. The Hackney is a first prize winner at the Toronto and London shows. Now is your opportunity if your district or you yourself need a good pure-bred stallion. OUR SERVICE WILL SUPPLY JUST WHAT YOU WANT. We have been in the stallion business nearly 15 years and have never had a lawsuit about our guarantee, and the best advertising we get is from our old customers. For the past four years over 50 per cent. of our business each year was with old customers. If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an EXCHANGE, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality. We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.

Write and let us explain our Guarantee and Insurance Agreement

VANSTONE & ROGERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD

SASKATCHEWAN

Alberta Spring Horse Show CALGARY

Afternoons and Evenings, April 13 to 15

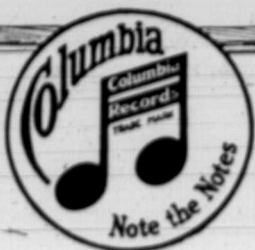
PRIZE LIST NOW READY

ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 1st

Association Auction Sale of Purebred Bulls, Calgary, April 10th to 12th. Send for catalogue. Entries close March 10th.
Association Auction Sale of Bulls, Lacombe, May 31st. Entries close May 1st.
Bulls to be judged Monday, sale commences 9:30 a.m. Tuesday 400 bulls sold by the Association in 1915. Freight paid on bulls to purchaser's nearest station for nominal fee. Reduced passenger rates.
GEO. LAKE, President Alberta Horse Breeders' Association
J. L. WALTERS, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
E. L. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Assn., Calgary

The following Bulls will be offered:	
Herefords	88
Shorthorns	127
Aberdeen Angus	35
Galloways	2
Total	252

Announcement



Extraordinary

Columbia Records

NOW COST YOU LESS

THE vastly increased demand for Columbia Records has made it necessary to greatly enlarge our Canadian manufacturing facilities whereby we have materially reduced the cost of production. We are therefore giving record buyers the benefit of this saving in the price of Columbia Double-Disc Records.

Beginning with March 20th, when the new April records go on sale, the following prices will prevail throughout the Dominion on all Columbia Records, (except symphony series which now sell at \$1.00 up to \$3.00, and formerly were priced up to \$7.50).

10-inch Columbia Double-Disc Records
(Former Price \$1.00) now 85c.

12-inch Columbia Double-Disc Records
(Former Price \$1.50) now \$1.25

Notwithstanding the substantial reduction in prices, the same artistic standards will be maintained, and the same excellence and quality will characterize Columbia Records that has made them more and more popular year by year all over the Dominion.

Once you have played a Columbia

Record on your instrument, you will never again be satisfied with a tone any less round and rich and natural

It will be to your advantage to ask for Columbia Double-Disc Records. The Columbia dealer nearest to you will be glad to furnish a catalogue, or we will mail you one on request

The Columbia Graphophone Co.
TORONTO



You may secure these Records from ANY OF THESE DEALERS, who will also supply Catalogues

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Wholesale Distributors for Columbia Products for Western Canada. We do not retail, we take care of the dealers only

Western Fancy Goods Co. Ltd.

Robert Shaw - Manager

will go further and ask that one of the Government libraries be established in this school.

Training in Composition

To indicate the striking, typical efficiency of this school and its possibilities for the future, permit me to note the following incident. A few days ago, I was called from my normal school class to the telephone.

"Mr. Kennedy, will you tell me on what dates the School Garden Exhibition was held in 1915? I am Wilfred Spafford of South Weyburn School and am writing a letter to The Grain Growers' Guide." It is impossible to convey the tone and spirit in which this request was made. As I walked back to my class I realized the deep significance of this telephone conversation and the possibilities of a real living education for our boys and girls.

I am quite confident that Wilfred accomplished more in the twenty minutes required to write that letter than is accomplished in the usual manner in twenty days; that his interest in the subject matter and his pride in writing a good letter gave him more of English composition, more of neat, business-like writing, more of correct spelling and punctuation, more of efficiency than would have been secured in the too generally accepted way.

Pride of Possession

On September 17, 1909, I visited T.B. S.D. 2044 and found there four children; my recollection is that not one of the four children spoke English at home. My attention was attracted to the "baby" pupil, a boy about six years old, and I was pleased to note some excellent work on his part. I was further attracted to him at the recess period when the little fellow shyly asked A. M. Warner, the teacher in charge, if I would visit the garden. I shall not soon forget that little boy's beaming face as he looked up at me from beside his little plot and pointed with interest and pride to his tomato plants. That boy gave me the inspiration and showed me the possibilities of school garden work.

On February 29, 1916, Wilfred Spafford gave me an inspiration and opened to me a door into a larger future. The ring in his voice over the telephone wire will remain with me alongside the picture of that little six-year-old boy, whose name unfortunately, I have forgotten. I trust that I may be able to transmit to the boys and girls of this prairie province the realization of this inspiration: "A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

For some years I have followed with interest the development of Rural High Schools in various parts of the world. For the past year I have wearied people, I fear, with the question: "What is a Rural High School for this Province?" On February 29, 1916, C. M. Hamilton, a former teacher, now president of the Provincial Municipalities Association, turned the question on me. South Weyburn furnished the answer—a municipal agricultural school. I beg to point out that the change of name is significant. To put it concretely, South Weyburn is step No. 1; the Provincial University with its Trinity—Arts, Agriculture and Education—is step No. 3. One has but to solve the problem, the equation, to find step No. 2, the answer, I say, is the municipal agricultural school.

No. 1 has a site of approximately two acres; No. 3 has a site of approximately 1,333 acres. The geometric mean is approximately 160 acres, a quarter section. No. 2 then is to have a site of 160 acres.

A Good Beginning

No. 1 has arranged for the warm noon-day lunch, and when later in the season the garden plots have advanced, the children will have fresh radishes to eat with their noon-day meal, and a bouquet of flowers, or a flowering plant for their tables. No. 3 has the university residence and dining hall; solve the equation and secure the answer as to the living size of No. 2.

No. 1 began with the saw and board; No. 3 has the several laboratories. Solve the equation to find the manner in which No. 2 will develop.

These two points are but typical, but they solve the problems of financing and of tax rate.

I said that the change of name was significant. South Weyburn did not merely modify its school plant; it was "born again." It will not be sufficient to modify existing high schools; a new municipal agricultural school must be born. Existing high schools will have ample opportunity and work to do. The function of the municipal agricultural school is peculiarly a new need in our national life.

Some people smile, saying: "How can the School Garden teach agriculture?" The school garden has begun to answer the question, and will answer the question, in so far as it requires an answer. "South Weyburn has been an educational school garden to me; has it not answered the question in a larger sense in solving the equation for the municipal agricultural school?"

The full solution of this tremendously serious, infinitely potent problem will be materially assisted by the work of the Community Centre Clubs in the several school districts, by the harmonious co-operation of the Rural Education Associations of the Municipalities, and by the co-operation of the Provincial Trustees' Associations, and kindred Associations, with the Saskatchewan Educational Association and the various departments of the government of this province. It is worth while that the educational energies of this province be exerted in the solution of the problem.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Letters describing the success of this work written by farm boys' and girls' club members

MY OWN EXPERIENCE (First Prize Letter)

In 1914 a pig club was organized at Stonewall. Each boy that entered was given a pair of pigs on the grounds that the sum of money they were worth then he paid to the club when the pigs were sold. Boys who had pigs of their own could take them to feed. The age of the pigs was to be between four and six weeks.

I got my pigs in a separate pen from the others on June 15. I fed them chopped oats and barley and slops from the house. One pig weighed eleven pounds and the other, one twenty-one. Later in the season I fed them turnip tops and sugar beet tops. In August my pigs weighed one hundred and eighty and one hundred and forty. I was not successful enough to win a prize but I made up my mind to try again the next year. In 1915 I got my pigs ready to start the contest in June, somewhere near the 20th. I fed some chopped corn but mostly oats and barley chop. I fed no milk to them. When fair time came my pigs weighed one hundred and eighty-five and two hundred and twenty pounds. I won the fourth prize of two dollars. I would have been more successful both times if I had had milk for them. We ship the milk and do not separate it, so I cannot feed any to my pigs.

Next year I expect to try again to see if I can do better. The last pair of pigs I had gained about one and one-quarter pounds each day. Next year I think I can make them gain two pounds per day.

BERT PULFER
Balmora, Man.

VARYING SUCCESS WITH CONTESTS (Second Prize Letter)

There being a branch Boys' and Girls' Club at Durban I joined in 1915 and took four of the contests for that year, namely, poultry raising, fodder corn growing, potato growing and farm mechanics.

It was in May when I received the eggs, corn and potatoes. When I received the eggs I set them under a hen, all by herself, in a dark house, carefully feeding and looking after her. In about three weeks' time one egg was chipped, but when the chicken came out it was so weak that it died. All the rest of the eggs were rotten and infertile. This was bad luck for the first time, but I will try again.

For the fodder corn growing contest I received three kinds of corn, Minnesota 13, Longfellow and North-western Dent. I planted the three kinds on May 24. When it came up I kept loosening the dirt around it once a week. The first time it got frozen was on July 24. It just touched the leaves a little bit but a few weeks later it was frozen right to the ground. I never expected to see it grow again, but in a few weeks' time it was getting greener. I loosened the dirt around it and it soon became as good as ever. The corn grew to be about six feet high. It was slightly frozen several times. I cut it and fed it to the cows.

I received ten pounds of Early German potatoes for the potato contest. I cut them in halves and planted them on May 15. It took them three weeks to come up. I kept constantly hoeing them. They were slightly touched with frost several times, but not enough to hurt them. When I dug them I had two hundred and ninety-two pounds out of the ten. They were white as snow. I exhibited some at the fair for which I took third prize.

The farm mechanics contest was to make a milking stool, farm gate, poultry feed hopper, etc. I made the milking stool, for which I took first prize at the fair. Next year I am going to take the following contests: Poultry raising, potato growing and farm mechanics. On the whole I think the Boys' and Girls' club work is very interesting.

MILTON HARVEY, Age 13.
Durban, Manitoba.

A PRIZE GATE (Third Prize Letter)

Last year I joined the Crocus Hill Boys' and Girls' club. I chose to enter the farm mechanics contest. I got some patterns from the school of farm carpentering and picked out a gate. I got some lumber and ripped it up to the right width and lengths. I got some scantlings to make the frame. And then I planed the lumber to the right thickness. The height of the gate was 44 inches and the width was 40 inches. The slats were three-quarters of an inch thick and two and a half inches wide. I put wooden pegs in the gate, because I thought it would be nicer, for if I used nails, when it rained it would make black marks down the gate, so I thought the wooden pegs would be better. I shaped the slats after I got the frame made.

When the fair came, I did not have time to go myself, so I got someone to take the gate down for me. That night when I came in from work one of the boys who goes to the same school that I go to phoned to me and told me that I had got the first prize. I was glad to hear that for I did not think that I would get the first prize. I got the gate back again and I am going to paint it and use it at home. If anyone wanted the gate I might sell it or give it to them. The first prize was two dollars and the second was one dollar. I do not know if I will take anything next year. I might not have time to look after the things.

ERNEST GUSTAFSON, Age 14.
Glanwilliam, Man.

OUR OWN CLUB (First Prize Letter)

Our club was organized about the first of April, 1915, so is still a club in its infancy, tho prospering well. The Manitoba Agricultural College was a notable assistant in our preliminary work and perhaps devoted to us special attention. There was reason for this, for we had as club organizer Mr. _____ who was a third-year student of the college as well as an interested resident of the district.

Boys and girls of the community were notified thru our local paper that a meeting for the organization of a Farm Boys' and Girls' club would be held in the schoolhouse at B _____ and that all boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen would be eligible to become members, village children were not to be exempted.

The result of the intimation thru our local newspaper was indeed encouraging to the club organizer, a meeting of about 40 children being assembled at the appointed place on Saturday afternoon. After having explained the object and the various phases of the organization the club organizer in the chair at once put the meeting in the hands of the boys and girls themselves. Officers were nominated and elected by an open vote of the boys and girls. The executive power was to rest with the officers elected, namely: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an assistant executive of five members.

It was arranged that the members were to have a choice of any four out of a number of competitions. The competitions were as follows: Farm mechanics, pig raising, fodder corn growing, potato growing, plucking contest, sewing, canning and preserving, baking, essay writing. Each member then chose his competition, notified the club organizer and received the necessary material.

The executive decided to have a membership fee of 10 cents to defray the expenses of opening a club, for there were expenses on a small scale such as postage and stationery. They also decided that the club should have regular meetings on the first Saturday of each month during the summer season, for the purpose of instructing any member as to any problem that might arise in respect to his or her competition.

After many days of careful work and anxious waiting for it, the fair day

Continued on Page 21

Pure Bred Poultry

FREE

For Boys and Girls

BABY CHICKS



Every boy and girl who would like to have a flock of chickens of their very own, can get them from The Guide free. There is nothing that will give a boy or girl more delight than watching chickens grow—if they are their own. By feeding and caring for these chickens they will be worth quite a lot of money in the fall and will help to start a bank account. Any boy or girl who gets one of our flocks of chickens will be able to enter their birds in all the poultry club competitions held at the school fairs and will have a splendid chance of capturing the first prize. These chickens which The Guide will give to the boys and girls will all be pure bred and of the very best breeds. They will be hatched just as soon as the cold weather is over. When the chickens are one day old we will take a dozen of them and pack them carefully in a special box so that they will get plenty of air.

Shipped by Express We will ship them by express with all charges paid to the nearest express office where the boy or girl lives. At the same time we will send a letter telling that the chickens are coming so that you can get them at the train and take them home at once. Baby chicks can safely be shipped for 1,500 miles in this way so that they will be sure to be bright and lively and all ready for something to eat when they come to you. These chickens are worth \$4.00 per dozen.

FOR "GROWN UPS" TOO

While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry, which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one. You are not limited to one dozen baby chicks. There is no limit to the number you may earn. If you are willing to work for us you may have a flock of 48 or 60 baby chicks shipped to you at one time.



FULL GROWN BIRDS



Lots of boys and girls would like to have some full grown birds as well as the baby chicks. The Guide has also arranged to give any boy or girl a cockerel and two pullets one year old and to ship them to the nearest express office with all charges paid. With these three birds any boy or girl, by feeding them properly and taking good care of them could soon have a dandy flock of chickens that would bring a lot of pocket money and win the best prizes at the school fair or any other poultry show. All these birds are pure bred and will bring high prices. They are worth \$8.00 per set of three but we have arranged to give them absolutely free to any boy or girl who will do a little work for us. Every boy and girl thinks more of something they have really earned than of something that has been given to them.

Choice of Seven Breeds The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows: **Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds.** These breeds offer a wide range for selection. They are all selected from good flocks and The Guide guarantees that every boy and girl who gets them will be proud of their baby chicks or their full grown birds. We can ship these baby chicks to any point where there is a daily train service in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

HOW TO EARN THEM

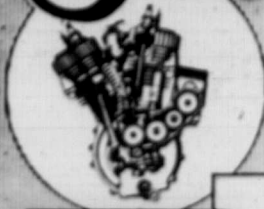
It is an easy matter to earn these birds. Every day we are receiving orders from boys and girls as well as grown-ups. If you would like one dozen baby chicks all we ask is that you send us four new subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 per year. Collect the four subscriptions and mail us the names together with the \$6.00, and the dozen baby chicks are yours, with all charges paid to your nearest express station.

The breeding pens of the three full grown birds are worth twice as much as the baby chicks, and we have to ask twice as much work to earn them. Any one sending us a new subscription to The Guide at \$1.50 each will be given free and all charges paid to their nearest express office, a breeding pen consisting of a cockerel and two pullets of the breed they choose. In practically every neighbourhood there is a good opportunity for boys and girls, men and women to earn these poultry prizes. They are doing it every day. Why shouldn't you? Start today. Collect the subscriptions and give a receipt. Forward the money to us and these choice birds are yours. Don't hold any subscriptions more than a week. Send what you have and they will be credited to you until you get the rest of them. Address your letters—



Subscription Department
Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

Indian



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**Powerplus
Motor**

**Greatest
Speed
Power
Silence
Cleanliness
Accessibility
Economy**

The very pink of perfection in Twin Cylinder efficiency!

The far-ahead standard of quietness, cleanliness, accessibility, simplicity, speed, power.

The most wonderful advancement and example of mechanical completeness in motorcycle history!

A brilliant outpouring of engineering inspiration and concentrated thought.

A machine that has, almost daily since its introduction, astonished the world by feats of power, speed, hill-climbing and general endurance heretofore considered impossible.

The 1916 Indian with new Powerplus Motor is an acknowledged masterpiece—a created whole.

Right out of the crate any stock Powerplus, cleanly, silently, easily, hits the trail at approximately 70 miles an hour.

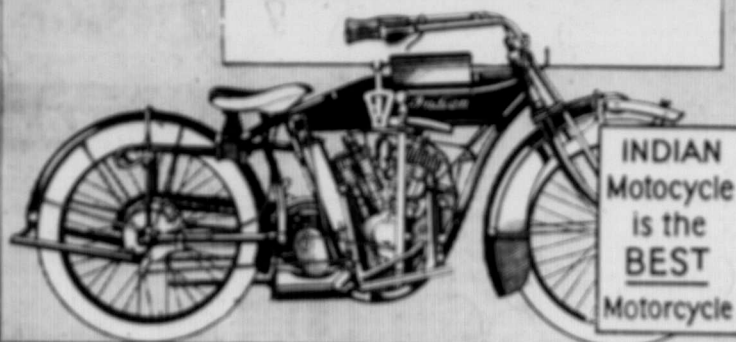
For these excellent reasons, we assert our earned right to call the Indian wonderful in all the word means.

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thus giving the rider the best,
quickest and most complete Service

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The very choicest guaranteed stock for sale reasonably and on favorable terms

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unusual letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

HELP FOR FARMERS

The following letter has been received from the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba regarding help for spring work:

Editor, Guide:—At the present moment one of the most acute problems before the farmers of Manitoba is the securing of a sufficient supply of farm laborers to meet the demand of the season just opening. Believing that the most promising, and almost the only, outside source of supply at present is in the United States, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration is seeking, thru its St. Paul agency, and thru an active advertising campaign in various parts of the United States, to stimulate a northward movement of just as many farmers' sons and experienced farm laborers as possible.

In this connection I wish to appeal to all those citizens of Manitoba, who, having come from the United States or otherwise having formed an acquaintance south of the international boundary line, can help us to get into touch with experienced farm helpers there who might be induced to come to Manitoba this season. I have no doubt that many of our people could supply the names of such persons; and in all cases where this is done, my department will see that an appeal is made to them, and if possible they will be induced to come to this province. I would ask all such correspondents to kindly address their letters to the Immigration Branch, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg. Sincerely yours,

V. WINKLER,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

EXPERIENCE WITH TRACTORS

A great deal may be said both for and against the use of mechanical tractor power on the farm. Like any other matter of importance connected with the farming business a great deal of very careful consideration should be given to the matter before an indefinite investment is made. Undoubtedly there is a place in farm management for the tractor, but experience will show in each individual case just in what direction the outlay on the power to do the farm work can be most economically made. There follow two letters from readers which contain their personal experience with tractors. Each one advocates in preference the keeping of brood mares to do the work. In these individual cases horSES are more satisfactory. No doubt other conditions could be described which would warrant the purchase of a tractor. The whole question is one which each farmer must carefully decide for himself after having obtained as much as possible of the personal experience of those who have already used both forms of tractive power.

A note of warning to intending small tractor buyers ought to be given, and I think it opportune at this time as it would appear by the numerous advertisements in all papers and farm magazines that another farm tractor craze is coming on. I may say, already here, I refer to the various small farm tractors now advertised so vigorously. Farmers should know that a tractor only consists of dead metal which depreciates in value and wears right from the time of purchase and will last less years than the average farmer has any idea of. These small tractors for small farmers, for I venture to say that no large farmer would consider them, will cause their prospective owners much worry and in many cases the loss of their homes, as did the larger tractor craze of 1911-12 and 1913, which caused so many farmers disappointment and loss of their farms and also forced some of the machine companies into bankruptcy, should be taken as a lesson. A farmer of a quarter or a half-section cannot get along without horses

even if he has a tractor and a team of four or five horses would be needed anyway. As for threshing; it would only be a waste of time to monkey with such a small outfit. So where is the need of a small tractor? In fact I know by my own experience that the larger tractors, say 45 or 60 B.H.P. are the most economical in the long run. My advice is, stay with the horses, it will play a hundredfold better and you cannot get along without them anyway. A small or average farmer cannot do better, if he is in need of more power, than to purchase some heavy draft mares instead of a small tractor. He would then never be sorry.

FELIX OHBERG,

Amisk, Alta.

Use Brood Mares

The experience I have had with a farm traction engine has been far from satisfactory. It may be said and cases may be cited of men who have made a success with engines, but I know of many instances where engines have proved a dead weight to the owner. And again, where a man may have made an apparent success, it should be considered what he might have achieved if he had placed the amount of money and energy into other channels. Supposing an energetic young man would invest the same amount of money in young brood mares which would do all the work on his farm the year round and be as good at the end of the year as when they began, allowing of course for any natural loss besides the increases in the way of the foals they would produce. In the course of ten years his horses would amount to a small fortune, while his engine would be ready for the scrap pile. I have tested this thing out. I have brood mares on my farm that have done more work for me by far in proportion than the engine. They have raised me a nice bunch of colts each year, and are as good today as ever, excepting of course as age comes on the mare. Then again take the cost of upkeep of these machines. If you have a little break the whole thing is out of business, while if one horse is disabled another can be put in his place and your work moves right along. It often seems as if the repairs for the machines have been fixed, so that the owner of a machine has virtually to buy a machine and a half before his engine goes to the scrap pile. Again, fuel is a big expense, which has to be paid for in cash on delivery, while on the farm any farmer can raise plenty of good feed for his horses with but little outlay of actual cash.

M. J. C., Sask.

SIKHS AS FARM LABORERS

Editor, Guide:—At the fifteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, as reported in the Globe (Toronto), a motion was passed "That the executive take up the immigration question, with the view to helping desirable settlers on the land."

The Canada India Committee would like to suggest that a party of Sikhs be settled, under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association. The Sikhs coming from the north of India are used to a cold winter, and are a nation of farmers. All of their employers speak of them in the highest terms as most efficient workers and quiet and peaceable people. The objections taken to the Hindus in general do not apply to the Sikhs. They are neither polygamists nor idolaters, and they do not practice child marriage. We have on our committee a Sikh, Dr. Sunder Singh, who could give the Grain Growers any information they might require as to his people, and who is authorized by them to speak for them. The Canada India Committee has been organized to promote a feeling of reconciliation between Canada and India; to spread a knowledge of India among Canadians; and to

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Our Ottawa Letter

Liquor Legislation Promised—Borrowing Money in United States—The Shell Game—Apple Duty Debated.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Mar. 18.—The developments of the past fortnight in parliament have been the decision of the government to introduce liquor legislation; the definite refusal of the government to inquire into the old disbanded shell committee, altho direct charges have been made, and the enlargement of the borrowing powers of the Minister of Finance by \$75,000,000.

The decision to introduce temperance legislation was reached after the ministerialists had twice met in caucus to struggle with the problem which arose out of a resolution moved a week ago Monday by H. H. Stevens, asking for the enactment of Dominion-wide prohibition during the period of the war. Mr. Stevens suggested that such a law should be passed as a temporary measure, and voted upon a year after the war is over to settle the question of its permanency. He also suggested that the distilleries be nationalized and utilized for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes. Hon. Charles Marcell, who confessed himself a convert to the prohibition cause, seconded the proposal, which was supported by Thornton, of Durham, Wright, of Muskoka, and Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle. Vigorous speeches in opposition to prohibition were made by Weichel, of North Waterloo, and Gauthier, of St. Hyacinthe. It having become apparent that further discussion in the house would develop a difficult situation, a ministerial caucus was held, at which it is understood Mr. Stevens was criticized by some of his fellow members for having introduced the resolution. At any rate, no decision was reached and it was necessary to summons another caucus for Thursday of this week. As a result it is announced that the government will introduce a bill under which the importation of liquor into provinces such as Manitoba and Alberta, which have adopted prohibition within the scope of the provincial powers, can be prevented. All the responsibility for the application of the law will rest upon the province, the request for federal action bringing about Dominion-wide prohibition being completely negatived. To what extent the government's action will satisfy the prohibitionists remains to be seen. The bill will undoubtedly receive the support of the majority, if not all, of the Conservatives in the house, while Liberals will in all probability be left to vote as they please.

Borrowing in New York

In moving his resolution authorizing him to make additional borrowings not to exceed \$75,000,000, Sir Thomas White said that owing to the large borrowings last year, the existing borrowing powers amount to only about \$10,000,000. It was therefore necessary to replenish them. He explained that for several reasons, more particularly the high cost of exchange, it has been inexpedient to borrow in the United Kingdom. As a consequence \$45,000,000 had been borrowed in the United States, and it was likely that that market would again have to be resorted to. During the year commencing April 1, it would be necessary, the minister said, to raise by way of loan between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000. This \$75,000,000 will be part of the entire borrowings and will be used for the construction of public works and other general purposes.

W. F. Maclean again urged upon the minister the desirability of creating a national currency and a bank of discount to be known as the Bank of Canada. Such a bank, he said, would be an organization for the emission of the national currency to the banks as they require it. The Minister of Finance expressed the view that the ideas of the member for South York were quite unsound. Mr. Maclean retorted by accusing the minister of egotism.

Dr. Michael Clarke reminded the minister that members on the opposition side of the house wanted to increase our business with the United States by a treaty, and that treaty would have increased the business both ways. But

the minister is increasing our business with the United States by debt. "In my opinion," he said, "our method is better than his, altho I say, in all candor and fairness, that what the minister is doing is necessitated by the condition of war in which we find ourselves."

On Friday afternoon Sir Thomas White told the house that the new loan is already being negotiated in New York, and he would ask the house on Monday to put the bill based upon the resolution thru all its stages.

Shelling the Government

The debate on a resolution by Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanding the appointment of a special committee of the house to inquire into the operations of the defunct shell committee took a new turn this week when Hon. William Pugsley, on his responsibility as a member put the case of the opposition in the shape of a series of formal charges. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved his formal motion last week he dealt with the general aspects of the question, emphasizing more particularly the demands which have been made thruout Canada for an inquiry. The prime minister on that occasion emphatically declined to take action, saying that Sir Wilfrid's case was based very largely upon newspaper assertions, and that it was not the desire of the Imperial authorities that there should be an inquiry at least while the war is in progress. Sir Robert also stated that if a direct charge were made against a member of the government or anyone direct-

ly concerned in the matter, an inquiry would be instituted.

It was with the purpose of complying with this demand that Mr. Pugsley on Tuesday summarized the allegations of the opposition in the form of direct charges, mentioning Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and Col. J. Wesley Allison more particularly as the parties responsible for some of the unnecessary expenditure. Mr. Pugsley charged, amongst other things, that the shell committee appointed by the minister of militia fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells, munitions and goods furnished to the British government but for which Canada would pay in part; that such prices were fixed without competition, involving an unnecessary expenditure of many millions of dollars, conservatively estimated at \$80,000,000; that the committee gave orders at excessive prices and without competition to companies in which members of the committee were interested; that there was unnecessary delay in providing fuses, and that the committee, failing to provide for their construction in Canada, awarded contracts in the United States, thru J. Wesley Allison, amounting to \$22,000,000 on which they made an advance of \$3,700,000; that the making of this contract was unwise and improvident, and was entered into with the knowledge and connivance of the minister of militia. Mr. Pugsley's final charge was that the government of Canada, thru the minister of militia, to whom the shell committee reported weekly, had knowledge of such irregular and improper methods, and permitted the same to continue.

Meighen Called to Order

Mr. Pugsley spoke at length in support of his charges and was replied to by Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, who, on behalf of the government, again declined to agree to the granting

of a committee of inquiry. The solicitor-general said that the charges as formulated by Mr. Pugsley were not real charges. The general statement that \$80,000,000 had been improperly spent, he said, could have been made by any member of the house. "The opposition," declared Mr. Meighen, "do not really want an investigation because they do not want a verdict. All they want to do is to continue what they have done for months under the cover of a political truce. They want merely to spread thruout the country poisonous political garbage. If an investigation is asked for by Great Britain this government will be only too glad to comply with it." The solicitor-general was able to put his fingers upon some inaccuracies in a speech made by F. B. Carvell, in which the member for Carleton had stated that a number of western companies which received orders "for political purposes" had failed to make delivery. Quoting from statistics undoubtedly furnished by the new Imperial Munitions Board, Mr. Meighen was able to show that in most instances the deliveries had been considerably larger than Mr. Carvell had stated. Waxing indignant over the criticisms of Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell, the solicitor-general described them as profligates and abandoned slanderers.

"Order," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Speaker rose in his place, whereupon Mr. Carvell remarked, "Let him go on, Mr. Speaker. It does not hurt anybody." The Speaker reminded Mr. Meighen that such language "is offensive and unparliamentary."

Mr. Meighen: "I do not think I am unparliamentary in using the word, for I think I can show that it has been used. But I bow to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, and withdraw the expression."

The debate is not yet concluded, but

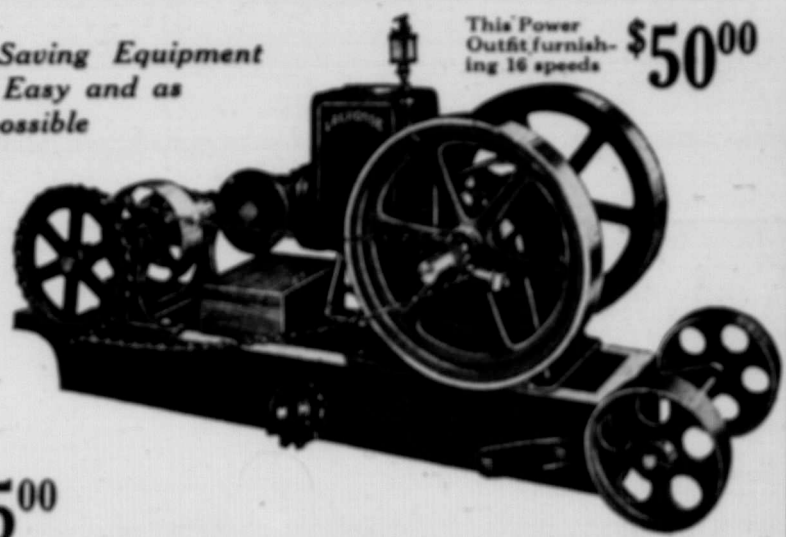
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Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration.

These parcels of seed have already been made up by Mr. Wheeler for the guide. They are in his own granary, and Mr. Wheeler informs us that they have been sealed by the inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association as first generation registered seed. Full details as to registering the property of this wheat can be secured by writing to the secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa. Any farmer who will take proper care can thus get into the same strain of registered wheat that has made Seager Wheeler famous.

TWO HOURS WORK

Any farmer who would like to get into Mr. Wheeler's prize winning and money-making Marquis, can do so very easily. We will give absolutely free a ten-pound package of this wheat to any person sending us two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each. The only thing we stipulate is that they must be subscribers whose names are not now on our mailing list. For four new subscriptions we will donate absolutely free 20 pounds of Mr. Wheeler's famous Marquis wheat. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions and will take only a short time. Go out and get the subscriptions and send us the money and Mr. Wheeler will ship the wheat to you immediately from his own farm at Rosneath, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

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This is a great opportunity for any farmer to improve his seed. It will be necessary to act promptly as seed time is approaching very rapidly and our supply of this wheat is not large. Go out and show The Guide to your neighbors, get them \$1.50. Give them a receipt, send us the money and the world's best wheat is yours. First come, first served. Do not delay. Begin today. Address all correspondence—

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Improving Poultry Production

How to Organize, Operate and Maintain Co-operative Egg Circles and Poultry Marketing Associations

By M. C. Herner

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

The present system of marketing farm eggs offers practically no inducement to the farmer for producing a better egg. All eggs are sold on the same basis at so much a dozen, which means that the farmer who is careful in producing and handling his eggs is getting nothing for his trouble. Then, too, the eggs reach the consumer in such a roundabout way that by the time all the middlemen have their profit out of it there is nothing left for the farmer. The accompanying diagram illustrates in a striking manner the various channels thru which farm eggs may go until they reach the consumer.



PROFESSOR HERNER

The farmers have the whole matter of improving their eggs and getting better prices for them largely in their own hands. The organization of a co-operative egg circle or poultry marketing association is probably the best medium thru which the improvement can be brought about. Under such a system the route of the eggs would be considerably shortened, the farmer would get better prices and the consumer a better and cheaper article.

The method of organizing an association is comparatively simple, providing there are ten to fifteen farmers or farmers' wives sufficiently interested in the project to give their support in the organizing work and market their eggs thru the association. Both the provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture are ready to assist in any organization work required. Quite a few of these associations have already been organized in Manitoba, and in Alberta the scheme is rapidly taking form. In Saskatchewan work is likely to be commenced very shortly. This united effort on the part of the three prairie provinces should result in a decided improvement of the eggs received from the organized centres, and help in the general uplift of the egg trade and the development of the poultry industry.

In the actual operation of the association a president, secretary, board of directors and manager are required, the same as the executive of any other organization, except that a manager should be appointed. The duty of such a manager is to receive, handle and ship the eggs of the association. In the associations thus far organized each member gave a promissory note of five dollars as collateral for security to do business with. Under this method the association can borrow money, if necessary, by simply depositing these notes as collateral. Each member pledges himself or herself to produce eggs under the proper conditions and to market them regularly thru the association. No member is allowed to market any eggs except his or her own. Anybody keeping poultry may join. This leaves the doors of the association wide open. In appointing a manager, it is best to select some disinterested party in the village or town, whose business it will be to receive the eggs from the members as they bring them in, to pack them, and also make payment as soon as it is received. The cost of handling the eggs will be approximately one-half cent a dozen.

Check Each Member's Eggs

Each member of the association is known by a number and his eggs are put in a certain part of the case and a record kept of them on a case plan tacked on the inside of the cover of the case. The manager checks off each member's eggs as he puts them in the case. Then, when the eggs are received at the central receiving station, the wholesale house or the association warehouse, they have a check on each member's eggs on this case plan.

At the warehouse the eggs will be candled and graded according to the following system: The highest grade are known as Specials, the second grade Extras, the third No. 1 and the fourth

and lowest grade No. 2. In candling them each egg is held in front of a small candling device so arranged that the light will shine thru the egg. Specials are: "Eggs of uniform size, weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots."

Extras are: "Eggs of good size, weighing not less than 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than three-eighths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and yolk slightly visible."

No. 1's are: "Eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than one-half inch in depth; white of egg to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary."

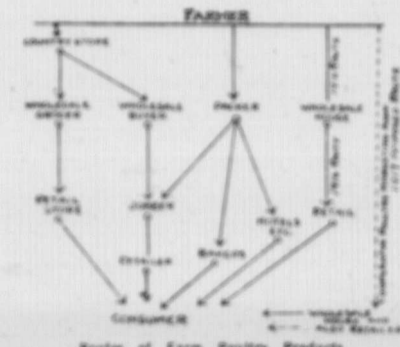
No. 2's are: "Eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak, watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food."

This grading can be followed only in fresh gathered eggs. In storage eggs the Special grade is omitted and grades only used for Extras, No. 1's and No. 2's.

The above classification and grading has been adopted by the Canadian Produce Association, the members of which make payment on the basis of quality. By this method of grading each farmer receives payment on the basis of quality, and the farmer who gives his hens the proper care and handles his eggs properly will be paid for it. The candler who does the candling at the central warehouse makes out a report of each member's eggs and sends this out to the manager of each association. If No. 8 in one association is sending in poor eggs he will receive due notice of it, and in this report he can see just how many eggs of each grade he shipped.

Ship Often in Summer

During the summer time the eggs should be shipped at least twice a week in order that they may go on the market in the best possible condition. The conditions in and around the poultry house should be clean. Provide plenty of nests having good clean straw or other nesting material. Filth or dirt of any kind will hang on to the hens' feet and in that way soil the eggs, so plenty of clean straw should be kept on the floor. Follow this up with gathering the eggs twice a day during the warm summer days and keep the eggs in a cool, dry, place away from other materials that might give them a bad



flavor. It would also be good policy to remove the roosters or kill them off by June 15, and in this way produce non-fertile eggs. Such eggs would grade out better quality than fertile eggs, as

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there is no danger of germ growth starting from the time they are laid until they reach the consumer. These instructions regarding the general care with the flock and in handling the eggs will apply under all conditions, and the system of grading is also applicable anywhere. In fact, what we need today is a uniform system of grading eggs for all our markets. This would insure a uniform product throughout all Canada. An Extra grade egg in Eastern Canada should mean an Extra in the West, or vice versa, and until such is the case Canadian eggs, as a class, cannot compete successfully on the British markets.

Success Depends on Support

The success or failure of a co-operative poultry marketing association will depend on the loyalty of its members. There will be times coming when other interests will endeavor to compete with those of the association and offer as high if not higher prices than the association is paying. These times are critical, and each member should now, more than ever, give his loyal support. It is a question of looking past selfish interests, and considering the larger good that is going to result to the egg trade as a whole if each member of the organization is true to the principles of the association. The principles inculcated and the benefits derived, if the true idea of co-operation is followed out, are worth more to a member than the few cents he may gain by withdrawing his support at such a time. There are bound to be competing interests which will try to kill the organization or prevent its development, but it is the duty of each member at such a time to look beyond the immediate present and think of what the association will mean to the poultry industry as a whole.

In the future these associations will take in the co-operative fattening of farm poultry, especially chickens. It is the intention to have each member send in his chickens this fall to a central fattening station, there to be fattened, killed, dressed and marketed at the best prices possible. As the local associations grow in size and increase in numbers, opportunity will arise or the need will come to establish a large central organization for handling all the eggs and poultry produced by the branch associations. This would form a sort of a clearing house for the farm poultry products where city dealers and retailers alike could come and purchase their supplies. In this way there would be but one middleman between the producer and the consumer, and the best prices could be obtained by the farmers.

It is to be hoped that simultaneously with the co-operative marketing of poultry products will also be conducted some stock improvement work. This is badly needed in this western country. So many farm flocks represent but little in the way of any breed of chickens, and along with better methods of producing and handling poultry products should go the improvement of the farm flocks. The two go hand in hand. Better farm flocks, a better system of handling them, better production and better methods of handling the products all go together, and one cannot be complete without the other.

TWINE PRICES FOR 1916

The prices fixed by the Board of Control for prison-made binding twine to Minnesota farmers will be:

Standard, white sisal, carload	lots, per lb. \$0.081
Standard, white sisal, smaller	lots, per lb. 081
Pure manila, per lb.	12
Manila, per lb.	11

Because of the increased price of raw material, which the board charges is controlled by a combine, at first it was feared between 10 and 11 cents for the standard article would be necessary. Considerable raw material was purchased last year, however, making unnecessary the higher price. Price of twine will be much greater next year, according to the board, if Yucatan sisal continues to advance. Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).

Weak spots in harness should be strengthened. Enough long lines fixed ready for spring work.

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Price



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REAL economy is never shortsighted. It never confuses PRICE with VALUE.

PRICE is what you pay for an article—what you put into it.

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From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repairs, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

And there is no reason why you should let its FIRST COST stand in the way either, because the De Laval may be purchased on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, tells more fully why the De Laval is the most economical cream separator, or the nearest local De Laval agent will be glad to explain this and many other points of De Laval superiority. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogs of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

TO PERCHERON LOVERS

E. POOTMANS & SONS, OF REGINA, are putting their splendid bunch of pure-bred Percheron mares and stallions on the market. These horses were imported from France before the war and have never been offered for sale before, but have been kept on our stock farm for breeding purposes. Here is a splendid opportunity for Percheron breeders to get some of the best blood of France. Will be shown at Regina Winter Fair. Also a few Belgian stallions and mares on hand.

Write us for prices and terms early, as exportation of mares is prohibited in France and we cannot import any more.

E. POOTMANS & SONS, REGINA, SASK.

It pays to Underdrain

The illustrations here are drawn from an actual photograph.

The large plant was grown in soil that was drained three feet deep. The smallest plant was only drained three inches deep.

The soil in the other cans was drained respectively—two feet—one foot—and six inches.

What better proof than this do you want of the value of drainage?

The Government Agricultural College will send a man to your farm to survey it and plan out a drainage survey for you, showing where to run it—how to run it—what to do—and the size of tile to use. All this at no cost to you, except the expense and the railway fares of the man.

For any ditching or draining down to a depth of two to three feet the MARTIN cannot be beaten.

The MARTIN Farm DITCHER and Road Grader (PATENTED)

will do as much work in one day, as fifty men can do with picks and shovels and do it better.

No farmer should be without it. It is a necessary part of every farm equipment. Its first day's work will pay for itself. It is very simple and will last a life time.

It is used for tile draining—all kinds of open ditching—road grading—for cleaning out ditches—grading up low ground—filling up gulleys—grading up your roads and driveways—landscaping, etc.

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A. L. DOLLAR, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GUIDES WERE BURNED

The postal authorities have informed The Guide that the mail car attached to the Canadian Northern Railway train was burned at Gladstone on March 2. The car contained the Grain Growers' Guides for subscribers on the C.N.R. between Gladstone and Canora and the surrounding territory. This will explain the loss of that issue to our readers, which we regret we are unable to replace as the edition is completely exhausted.

The heavy and frequent snowstorms have interfered with the train service to such an extent that The Guide has been late in many places during the past two months. The very considerable increase in the size of The Guide has also been a severe strain upon the facilities of our printing plant. New machinery, however, is being installed and within another two weeks it is hoped that all these troubles will have been removed and we will be able to get The Guide to every subscriber on time.—The Editor.

MANITOBA GOES DRY

The Macdonald Liquor Act, which was submitted to the Manitoba electors on Monday, March 13, was carried by a vote of over two to one. As a result of this vote the legalized sale of liquor as a beverage will cease in the province on June 1 next. Under the act none except druggists may sell liquor and these can do so only under an order from a physician.

The vote was a heavy one, in spite of the weather throughout the country being very stormy. The complete returns are not available owing to the scattered nature of some of the outlying polls and the northern constituencies, but well over 75,000 ballots were cast. So far as is known the total vote for the province is as follows: For the temperance act 49,295, against 25,848, giving a majority for the "drys" of 23,447.

The results in each constituency given below, while not fully complete, will not be changed to any appreciable extent and will give a good indication of the overwhelming sentiment for prohibition throughout the whole province.

	For	Agst.	Dry	Wet
			Men	Men
Arthur	686	259	449	—
Assiniboia	1128	643	485	—
Beautiful Plains	1214	156	1058	—
Birds	801	155	646	—
Brandon	1548	1220	328	—
Carleton	—	—	—	281
Churchill and Nelson	—	—	—	—
Cypress	845	198	637	—
Dauphin	1026	374	652	—
Deloraine	1004	192	812	—
Dufferin	1192	420	772	—
Elmwood	1595	1373	222	—
Emerson	571	395	176	—
Gilbert Plains	993	361	632	—
Gimli	566	277	289	—
Gladstone	816	236	580	—
Greenwood	892	236	656	—
Grand Rapids	—	—	—	—
Hannota	1146	214	932	—
Isberville	368	245	123	—
Kilbuck and St. Andrews	1467	1088	379	—
Killarney	782	181	601	—
Lakeside	642	250	392	—
Lansdowne	1244	295	949	—
La Verandrye	294	160	134	—
Manitou	1152	92	1060	—
Minnedosa	1151	375	776	—
Morden and Rhineland	822	519	303	—
Morris	728	426	302	—
Mountain	1280	242	1038	—
Norfolk	854	267	587	—
Portage la Prairie	971	404	567	—
Robin	552	142	410	—
Rockwood	932	522	410	—
Russell	900	405	495	—
St. Clements	455	314	141	—
St. George	264	212	52	—
St. Boniface	971	1020	—	49
St. Isidore	—	—	225	—
Swan River	534	224	310	—
The Pas	181	57	124	—
Turtle Mountain	508	119	389	—
Verden	926	353	573	—
Winnipeg South	5328	2623	2705	—
Winnipeg North	2867	2755	—	112
Winnipeg Centre	5098	4252	—	1746
	48788	24479	24318	40

*Vote incomplete.

LONG WAY TO PROHIBITION

'Twas a long way to Prohibition,
'Twas a long way to go,
'Twas a long way to Prohibition,
To the greatest boon I know.
Good-bye Scotch and sods,
Farewell licensed bar,
'Twas a long, long way to Prohibition,
But we've got right thar.

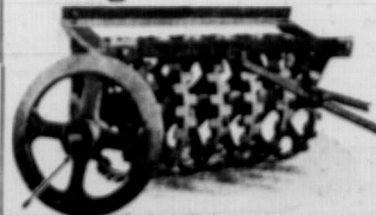
—A. M.

Winnipeg Tribune.

NEW JOB

"You say you are a barber at the soda fountain? What do you mean?"
"I shave the ice."

The Winnipeg Gang Plow Packer



Note grease chamber in cut above. This is packed with grease at our factory and will not need any further attention for at least twelve months. Keeps the dirt and rust out. Makes the packer always run easy. Simplest and best packer on the market. Made in Winnipeg. Weights 200 lbs. Supplied with either surface or sub-surface wheels.

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FREE to stockmen and poultry men, our 80-page illustrated booklet on feeding, how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens, gives dimensions, and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, CAN.



600,000

Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernian Apples and 1,000 Transcendant Coals. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 lbs. a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$35.00. I pay express on all orders of \$3.00 and over. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.

JOHN CALDWELL Virden Man.

Calf Profits!

Are you getting them? Calf profits have never been so low as now. Buy and sell on selling at high prices. Large herds in becoming more profitable each year.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

has been known since the year 1875 as the complete milk substitute. Cost less than half as much as milk—prevents scouring—promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker. Write for New Data. See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits. Steels, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 104, Winnipeg, Man.

Gristing Regulations

A subscriber from Saskatchewan asks if there is any legislation in Saskatchewan in regard to gristing. This matter was taken up by correspondence with the department of agriculture at Regina over a year ago, and attached herewith is the reply of the deputy minister of agriculture and a report of the chemist's analysis at Guelph Agricultural College of various grades of wheat.

Regina, Oct. 26, 1914.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

I am in receipt of your favor of October 23, and in reply would say that there is no legislation on the subject referred to in Saskatchewan. Attached herewith is a table showing milling qualities of wheat which were selected out of the western milling

countries and graded by the Dominion Inspection Branch at Winnipeg. Different lots were obtained from Brandon, Indian Head and Saskatoon, and after being sorted were sent to Winnipeg to be graded.

(Sgd.) A. F. MANTLE,
Deputy Minister.

Charges at Radisson

T. L. Dawson, of Radisson, Sask., writes to The Guide that the Radisson Flour Mill charges for gristing 25 cents per bushel and returns the following quantities from No. 1 Northern wheat:
40 pounds flour.
9 pounds shorts.
9 pounds bran.

Other readers of The Guide are invited to send to The Guide information showing the charges and returns from other milling companies for gristing.

Report of the Chemist of the Guelph Agricultural College

Lot	Grade	Total weight of wheat	Total weight of flour	Feed	Total weight recovered	Percent of flour
1	1 Hard	476 "	337 "	125 "	462 "	70.8%
2	1 Hard	473 "	330 "	127 "	455 "	69.8%
3	1 Northern	556 "	389 "	148 "	537 "	70.0%
4	1 Northern	481 "	334 "	126 "	460 "	69.9%
5	1 Northern	509 "	360 "	132 "	492 "	70.7%
6	2 Northern	473 "	323 "	134 "	457 "	68.3%
7	3 Northern	480 "	328 "	136 "	464 "	68.3%
8	3 Northern	477 "	325 "	136 "	461 "	68.1%
9	3 Northern	488 "	333 "	131 "	464 "	68.2%
10	No. 4	495 "	337 "	139 "	478 "	68.0%
11	Feed	477 "	317 "	140 "	457 "	66.2%

Note.—Lot 5 was what is known as "stock frozen" or "riffled" wheat. Lot 9 was intended for No. 2 Northern and Lot 11 for No. 4 so as to have each grade in duplicate, but were placed a grade lower by Mr. Horn.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

would have to be a well-bred Collie properly trained. I have had no experience in training dogs, and doubt if I would succeed with the first one. Well-bred Collies are too expensive to spoil and one trained by an experienced trainer would be still more expensive. My farm is in a newly settled district. There are many things which the money would buy which I need more than I need a dog. When those things are furnished and I have the money to spare I shall buy a good Collie pup and have a try at training him; but where I am ahead by keeping a useless, untrained dog about for sentimental reasons, to haze my milk cows and horses and bother my neighbors is more than I can see. I would like to know what other farmers think should be done with the useless, untrained dog.

W. I. T.

Alta.

CULTIVATING LAND FOR ALFALFA

I have come to the conclusion that there are two practical methods of tillage for the successful growing of alfalfa in this northwest. The best method, in my opinion, is to summertill a good piece of well drained land, where the soil is not light enough to blow to any extent. I would not recommend sowing alfalfa on soil that is very sandy, unless it is preceded first by a crop of white sweet clover sown with a small amount of barley as a nurse crop. The field should be plowed very deep, or as deep as you have power to pull the plow. This not only provides a great storehouse for moisture, but the roots of the young alfalfa plants will penetrate the soil more quickly and easily. The following spring, harrow frequently during the seeding of your other fields. This will germinate any possible weed seeds that may be blown on the land with the shifting winter snows.

Now the alfalfa seed about the middle of May to the first of June, and just before sowing the seed run a plank float over the field. This will pack the surface soil firm, besides making it nice and smooth for seeding. Your seed will also be placed in a firm, compact seed bed that will result in a quicker germination, for by floating the soil the

capillary water will be brought nearer the surface, and as a result the seed need only be planted about one-half to three-quarters of an inch deep. I would never plant alfalfa seed deeper than one inch.

In any locality where we have to practice dry farming to conserve moisture I would advise sowing in rows about three feet apart, as a cultivator can be used between cuttings to conserve moisture, eradicate grass and weeds if there are any. I use a common garden drill for sowing the seed in rows, and altho this is very hard work I am able to place the seed at the exact depth required and seed at the rate of four acres a day. This method will insure you a good stand for a great many years without reseeded.

The other method of preparing the soil is to spring plow stubble land that was fallow previous to the grain crop, if possible. As soon as the soil is dry enough in the spring, plow as shallow as possible and harrow frequently till about the first of June. This will germinate any weed seeds that may be lying on the surface of the soil and conserve moisture as well. Starting about the first of June, plow as deep as you can, and harrow each day's plowing thoroughly to check evaporation.

By harrowing, packing and floating you will be able to get a very firm, fine seed bed, and sow the seed in rows as described above about June 29. By this method you will need to let the full growth of this seeding go into winter, so as to gather sufficient snow, but by the former method, if the season is favorable and you have planted hardy seed, you will be able to cut a crop of hay, but do not cut later than August 15. The growth after this cutting will be sufficient to gather snow for winter protection. The following spring cultivate crosswise with lever harrow tilted slightly back, and give it two or three strokes. I use an implement made for tilling alfalfa that is made by a firm in Canton, Ohio, and is not an expensive tool. The teeth are made so they will not injure the crowns nor roots in passing thru them. I would advise any person having twenty acres or more in alfalfa to get one of these machines, as it will more than pay for itself the

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handled to the best possible advantage by the farmers' own company. A well equipped office at Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, has been placed in charge of a competent and reliable superintendent and capable assistants. Secretaries of associations interested in shipping livestock co-operatively should write us so that we can arrange to keep them advised as to what we are doing.

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Clear your land the Kirstin Way—the simple, easy, practical, economical way. You don't need a stump pulling crew. One man alone handles and operates the Kirstin with ease. Why buy a big, costly, cumbersome outfit that requires several men and a team of two, when you can clear your land at far lower cost with a Kirstin? Prove our claims for the Kirstin by a

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At many land clearing contests the Kirstin has proved its superiority. After a competitive demonstration, the University of Minnesota bought a Kirstin for their own use. Facts speak louder than words. The U.S. Gov't. has purchased a number of Kirstins after hard and thorough try-outs. Why? Because the Kirstin is lower in first cost and lower in cost of operation. It can be used anywhere—hills, swamps, rough ground, thick timber—many places where no other puller could be used. The Kirstin is lighter in weight, stronger, has more power, greater speed than other stump pullers, yet is covered by a stronger guarantee.



Write Today for the Big, New Kirstin Catalog which explains all about the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller, tells best way to clear land, describes Kirstin Service, Time Payments, etc. Get this book before you buy a stump puller. Write today—now. Agents wanted.

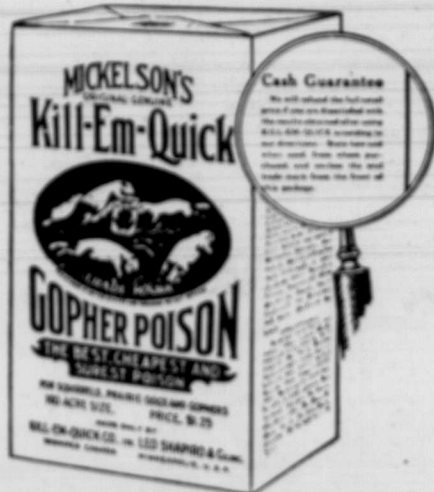
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first year/ The operation looks like mighty rough usage to give a fine stand of alfalfa, but the man who discovered that alfalfa would stand rough usage made a great discovery. I would not use a disc harrow to cultivate alfalfa, as the discs split the crowns and cause a fungus growth to start which eventually kills the plant. I use the alfalfa tiller as early in the spring as possible and after the cutting. Cultivating alfalfa also encourages the bacteria to develop faster, as the soil is aerated and allows the free nitrogen in the air to circulate more freely in the soil.

Inoculation is the most important item, outside of using hardy seed, in starting a field of alfalfa, as without a good catch of bacteria peculiar to the alfalfa plant your field is doomed to sure failure. The bacteria in the nodules found on the roots of alfalfa form the soul of the plant and the salvation of the soil. I have used soil from old alfalfa fields and a number of different kinds of pure cultures in order to procure a catch of the desired bacteria, but I prefer to use a commercial culture put up by a U.S. firm. A two dollar bottle of this culture will inoculate twenty pounds of seed, and when the seed is sown in rows three feet apart, at the rate of two pounds to the acre, one bottle will inoculate ten acres and the process of inoculating the seed will take about twenty minutes. While some successful growers may differ in their methods of growing alfalfa, I say the most important thing is—sow some of it.

Sask. R. Mel.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 22

arouse interest in and sympathy with our fellow British subjects in that distant and wonderful land. We regard this as a most important work in view of the recent occurrences in British Columbia, which must have strained the tie between the two countries. If the prairie provinces would open their doors to such a party, as we suggest, it would go far to effacing the resulting impression from the Indian mind, and also be a factor in providing what Canada so much needs at present, namely, efficient farm labor to render her waste lands productive.

We should be glad if you can give space for this letter in your paper.

Faithfully yours,
NORA JACKSON,

Sec., Canada-India Committee,
158 Bay Street, Toronto.

ANOTHER PROTEST

Editor, Guide:—With reference to the tax which the merchants of small towns want to be imposed on mail order houses of Manitoba I must here state that the mail order houses are the backbone of the country. We could not live without them. The prices are coming down in our town, and many things are cheap enough in lines in which the farmers are well informed of the price; but on all things that are not so well known it is a shame the price the consumer has to pay. The mail order houses help to get many things we would have to do without altogether if it were not for them. If they were taxed we would just have that much more to pay for all goods and the small town merchants would be able to grow fat thru the protection thus obtained. It would be an injustice to all the farmers and the consumers in general. It would simply be taking away our liberty to buy where we please; it would be to take away all competition, as these small stores stick together and keep to each other's prices. It would mean that they would not need to keep a full line of goods, and the consumer would have to take what was there. The small stores would therefore be inferior to the present ones, and thus the whole country would suffer.

I believe in giving everybody a chance, but not in such protection.
F. DE'CLER.

"DO YOUR BIT"

Editor, Guide:—Farmers on the whole have given generously to the Patriotic, Red Cross and other funds, but the following appeal from the front tells us of another way in which everyone can

Don't Wear a Truss



C. E. BROOKS, 1953 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Bands and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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In every locality in the world exhibit a 1914 Spring Bicycle with 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Every Spring Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if owner is not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days it may be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, Sun drier, Price of Sporting Goods until you compare our latest literature and special offer being propagated. **TWO CENTS** in all it will cost to send as a postal, and we will send Free, Postpaid, a handsome Art Folder showing our complete line of Bicycles in large size, 26 and 28 inch wheels, also catalogue of Sun drier, Price and Sporting Goods. Do not wait. Write to-day. HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited Dept. 23. Toronto, Ontario

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do his or her bit to help our men and Empire, and it is the most effective bit of all. "We value your prayers at home more than I can tell you. Only so can we look for blessing, and success from every point of view. God's promises are always good. Prayer is His way of giving success, power and results. Never fear that you are doing little at home if you pray. We need it every day. We shall not win this war till the nation gets on its knees." We have the Bible history, as true now as the day it actually happened, and the story is told for our example now, of how the Israelites defeated the Midianites as long as Moses held up his hands in prayer, and when thru fatigue he ceased, the enemy prevailed, and so others held up his hands till Israel won a complete victory. This was to teach us that unceasing prayer must be kept up round the world, we all taking our turn at it.—The poet Tennyson wrote: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Remember that every day, not Sundays only, on a British man-o'-war begins with divine service, and remember Nelson's motto, "England expects every man to do his duty." Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beattie urge us to pray. Remember, too, how strongly a practical soldier like Lord Roberts urged family prayer in every household. I know that on farms it is often impossible to get all the household together in the morning, but this is not so in the evening. There is no reason why it cannot be carried out after supper, before any one leaves the table: all are there then, the little ones, the hired man, and all. Any chapter from the Bible is enough, the Lord's prayer is enough, if no more can be used; any man or woman can read it, it is very simple. Don't be ashamed to do this little for your country and for those who are risking their lives for you; it is the least you can do. But it is a great deal. Begin today. Remember it also brings a blessing on you and your household.

"Oh that My people had hearkened to Me, I should soon have subdued their enemies and turned My hand against their adversaries."—Ps. 81.

"Oh that they were wise, that they understood this, how should one chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight."—Deut. xxxii, 29.

Yours for the Empire,

F. W. GODSAL,

Cowley, Alta., Feb. 17, 1916.

COUNTRY EGG TRADE

Editor, Guide:—After reading Professor Herber's talk on "Improving the Western Egg" I would like to say that, in my opinion, the farmer is not entirely to blame. I think the merchants in the country towns are more to blame than anyone else. I have tried for two seasons "swatting the rooster." All I got for it was the trouble of hunting up good ones to replace them the next Spring. I found that the merchants would not so much as listen when I tried to tell them the difference in good and bad eggs. My eggs being large, clean, infertile and fresh, made no difference to them except that if they wanted to please some of their town customers they would lay them to one side for them; but I got no better price than the woman who brought in the next crate, perhaps dirty and stale. They sell them in lots, and I have known crates of eggs to sit in the sun at the station when it was ninety in the shade. Our butter is treated in the same way. Now I think the merchants should be compelled to test and grade both eggs and butter. I do not think the "egg circle" will work, for whereas some are clean and careful, others are too careless in caring for their hens to have eggs that would come up to the mark. The only solution, to my mind, is some means whereby the careless person must lose and the careful person gain. So long as we are all paid alike for our produce just so long will the present conditions last.

MRS. VENTRESS.

There will be a lot of plowing done this spring. Be sure all shares are ready sharpened.

It is time to think of hardening the horses off ready for heavy spring feeding.

Makes the Whole Place Look Prosperous

"A man is judged by his company," etc.—he is also judged by the appearance of his house. Canada Paint gives an appearance of prosperity and permanency to buildings. Paint is as necessary as fire insurance to the life of YOUR buildings; it IS your insurance against the ravages of time and weather. Every can of **CANADA PAINT** includes this insurance.

The purest lead, zinc, colors, driers and linseed oil are scientifically combined in Canada Paint by a process that makes it the most economical paint made and the best paint for every purpose. The big "C. P." on every can is your guarantee of satisfaction.

The Canada Paint Co., Limited,
584 William Street, Montreal.
For bare walls use "Sanitone"—the new washable wall paint.

CP

Write today for our free booklet "What, When and How to Paint." It tells you how to get the greatest value out of the paint pot.

What-When and How to Paint
Canada Paint Co. Limited

STEEL TRUSS BARNS

Steel Truss Barn erected for N. Roth, Saskatchewan, Ontario



Patented in Canada and United States



A one-day job for 10 men

Think of it! Ten men put up the frame of this 80-foot barn—put it up ready for the covering of galvanized corrugated iron in one day. The barn left our factory ready to go up, not a timber in the whole barn that could not be handled by one man. The trusses were put together at the factory, ready to bolt into place.

That's the new idea in barn building. You tell us the size of barn you want—that's all. We deliver a Steel Truss barn, fire-proof and lightning-proof to the nearest station ready to put up—everything supplied—all the timber and lumber, metal doors and door hardware, fire-proof windows, ventilators, hay fork outfit—everything complete even to the nails.

Lightning Proof

Once erected, the Steel Truss Barn is there for good—proof against the weather, proof against fire—not a bit of wood showing and proof

against lightning. Roof, eaves, cornices, eaves, ridge, doors and windows, all are metal. The windows are of heavy wired glass. The Steel Truss Barn is made for eternity.

Load from the floor up

There are no cross timbers in a Steel Truss Barn. More room, in the first place, but the main thing is, it is easier to load and unload hay or grain.

Think for a moment. Wouldn't it save time, muscle, horses, ropes and tackle if you could load from the floor up instead of hoisting the fork high enough to clear the beams every time? The grain can be put in quicker and with less labor—in the Steel Truss Barn.

Ready to Ship

The Steel Truss Barn can be put up and ready to use while you are planning an odd style barn. Eight factories in Canada are ready to ship you a complete barn, the day your order is received. You do not need to keep a gang of men on the job for weeks—and board them.

There is not a thing for you to provide. We send every stick of timber, the

posts, rafters, plates, braces, the wide doors and bird-proof track, and all the hardware, all metal and wired-glass windows (two for the roof and one for each end), three large metal ventilators and the best hay fork and track made.

Cheaper than Wood

You can see Steel Truss Barns now in almost every locality. Drop us a line and we will tell you where the nearest one to you is to be seen.

We will also send you a booklet giving full information. If you want a barn you will be proud of—the best class of building that modern farm architects can produce—and at a cost lower than the old frame barn, write to-day.

Ask any questions you like about farm buildings, we will be glad to answer them.

COUPON

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
Winnipeg, Man. Limited

Please send me full information about Steel Truss Barns

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. LIMITED

Associated with A. B. ORMSBY & Co., Limited
Consolidated factories at:
PRESTON SAASKATOON TORONTO REGINA MONTREAL CALGARY WINNIPEG EDMONTON

Home Building Materials

For exterior permanency and protection against Fire, Lightning and Weather, you obtain best results in the use of

"Galt" Shingles Sidings

Sidings that perfectly represent Pressed Brick, Rough Brick and Stone For Interior Artistic Effects, use—

"GALT" CEILING AND SIDEWALL DESIGNS
SEE OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST

THE GALT ART METAL CO. LIMITED

Cor. Richard and Pine, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

3000 Hens Wanted

At 15c per lb.

Our ad for 3,000 hens, which appeared in The Guide on March 1st last, met with a good response, but we are still short of the required number. Let us again emphasize the fact that between now and April 1st, 1916, we absolutely guarantee to pay 15c per lb. for Live Hens. We will take all breeds and sizes, but would prefer large birds when possible. Take advantage of this high price and ship yours to us today.

Here are Our Prices for Other Kinds:

Young Roosters	Per. Lb.	14c.
Old Roosters	"	11c.
Ducks	"	15c.
Geese	"	15c.
Turkeys	"	18c.

All prices quoted are for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg

Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward crates for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG

A Compromise in Furnishing

The natural instinct when one suddenly discovers that one's finger nails are not perfectly clean is to keep the hands out of sight as much as possible. So it should be with all forms of ugliness. There is nothing either deceitful or dishonest in making that which is unpleasant to look at as inconspicuous as possible.

Applying this rule to furnishings the housewife, who has fallen heir to ugly furniture should use every means in her power to make it as inconspicuous as possible, if she is obliged to go on living with it. There are two ways in which furniture may be ugly, in color and in shape. Golden oak is a good example of furniture which is unpleasant in color, while the more unwieldy mission furniture is conspicuously lacking in grace of line.

Fitting the Color to the Furniture

Now the housewife in choosing the wall color for her room should consider carefully whether she has furniture that is beautiful in itself, for it should not be forgotten that every piece of furniture in the room which is a contrasting color from the wall, becomes an article of ornament, just as much as a vase or a picture. If it is a disagreeable color or an ungainly shape it makes an ugly ornament, while if it is beautiful in both color and shape it becomes a very worthy ornament indeed. The important thing to decide

potash a little at a time and try it on a piece of the flooring, which is sure to be lying around somewhere in the scrapheap after the building of a new house. When a brown color just a shade deeper than the wall is obtained apply it to the floor with a brush and wax thoroughly before walking over it. Over this the house builder may spread home-made punched rugs of rags dyed a rich golden brown and having a small conventional border in old blue or soft rose. Be careful to avoid using any black in these rugs as it makes a very ugly combination with dark brown.

The housewife will do well, at the outset, to buy a bolt of dainty cream scrim and make all the inside curtains through the house of it, this being much the most economical way of buying curtain materials. If the purse permits she will find the living rooms can be made much more beautiful by the addition of over-curtains of cretonne or madras in combinations of green and rose or green and metallic blue.

In the making of curtains it is well to make a pretty heading at the top of the first curtain and then slip it over the wire or pole in order to get exactly the right length. Then turn it up at the bottom, allowing a deep hem and leaving it long enough so that it just a little more than touches the window-sill, hanging straight down. It will probably be found when the curtain is finished that in some mysterious



A Charming Living Parlor

is whether one's furniture is sufficiently beautiful in itself to deserve such prominence. If it is without charm or is positively unattractive then it is wiser, other circumstances permitting, to decorate the room in a color as nearly like that of the furniture as possible, when it will seem to become a part of the main color scheme and not an outstanding feature of the room. And when it is convenient and reasonable to do so place the most beautiful pieces of furniture in the direct path of the sunlight and the less lovely things in the shadow.

Let us suppose then, that the builder of house No. 4 has highly polished golden oak furniture for the dining and living rooms. The object in furnishing will be to conceal the defects of the coloring of this wood as much as possible. In order to do this a medium brown color should be chosen for the walls, not a grey brown but a warm pinkish yellow one.

The floor should be stained a light oak and waxed. One of our readers writes that she has stained her floor by applying a mixture of two ounces of Permanganate of Potash in a bucket of boiling water, but in order to avoid getting too deep a color it would be advisable to add the

way it has shrunk a little and just touches the sill.

Over-curtains are most pleasing when finished with a valance across the top. This is usually made by cutting a strip of the material in two lengthwise and sewing the ends together. The cut edge is then finished with a heading for running over the wire or rod. Sometimes this valance runs right across the window on a separate rod, but it is often put on the same rod as the over-curtains, running between the two curtains.

As the kitchen and the two halls are not too well lighted they should be tinted a pretty mellow buff color, while the bedrooms may be tinted the same shade or a restful grey green as the owner feels disposed. All the woodwork upstairs should be finished in white or cream enamel.

A charming suggestion for making the porch into a living room will be found in the illustration on this page. While this porch has a very elegant appearance it is really due largely to the bit of lattice work at one end and the beautiful plants. The furniture itself is very moderately priced and the floor is covered with braided rag mats, in the making of which so many country women are experts.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Going to Decorate?

If you are going to "do" the dining-room or the bedroom, or even the kitchen, this spring, you need this book. It illustrates in photogravure, in colors, rooms done with Alabastine. It contains suggestions and ideas for color schemes, and it shows how you can do the work yourself.

Alabastine

Artistic Wall Tints

A copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful" costs but 15c. (coin or stamp), but if it saves you from making even one mistake—and there is nothing easier to make than mistakes in color—will it not pay for itself a hundred times over? Then send for it now and study it before you start housecleaning.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY LIMITED
66 Wellington Street, Paris, Ontario



So Easy to Put On Do Not Overlook

Martin's New Fibre Wallboard

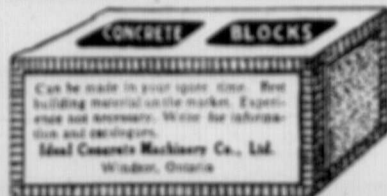
(Made in Canada)

When selecting materials for your new home. An up-to-date interior wall covering replacing lath and plaster, guaranteed sanitary and durable.

It is made from pure wood fibre, extra in thickness and can be painted, kalsomined or papered. No waiting for busy tradesmen or lost time while plaster is drying. Can be applied by anyone who can use a hammer. Our circulars enclosed in each bundle give full directions for applying. For sale by first class dealers everywhere.

Write Us for Samples

John Martin Paper Co. Ltd., Winnipeg



Can be made in your spare time. New building material on the market. Experience not necessary. Write for information and drawings. Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario

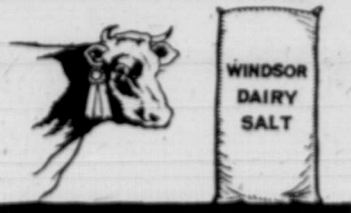
IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.00

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 4, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.00.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

1916 FULLY GUARANTEED



A Sure Prize Winner

Windsor Dairy Salt

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

SPECIALLY MADE FARM FOOTWEAR



DELIVERED TO YOU \$3.25

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" famous for almost forty years...

BOYS! 1000 Rifles Given Away



This dandy Rifle, with detachable bayonet and strap, perfectly rifled, blued steel barrel...

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association...

HAVE A DEFINITE WORK

Personal responsibility in the up-building of the community was shown at the Women Grain Growers' convention...

As a concrete example of a way to arouse the community spirit, commence a campaign thru your association for an attractive social centre...

We want letters from associations that have found some specific way of benefiting their neighborhood...

The study of civics will soon of necessity be a part of the program of Women Grain Growers' clubs...

ERMA STOCKING, Prov. Sec. W.S.G.G.A., Delisle.

PANGMAN BUSY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Weather conditions have prevented the regular meetings being held. A meeting was called on December 1 for the purpose of appointing delegates to the annual convention at Weyburn...

On New Year's Eve a box social was held in the school to raise money to send delegates to the annual convention. A pleasant time was spent and the proceeds amounted to \$37.25...

Cooper, Bennet, Dorgan and Darby—one on each telephone line.

MRS. K. CLEWS, Sec. Pangman W.G.G.A.

Reports from Pangman are very welcome. We wish them continued success thru the coming year.

EXTENSIVE CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

In an interesting report from Mrs. Clark, of the Storthooks Women's Section, she writes that that club was successful in co-operative buying...

The men let their local fall thru last fall and did not have one meeting, but now they have re-organized, and this is the way they did it...

E. A. S.

A LARGE CLUB

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Laura Women Grain Growers held their monthly meeting on March 1 in the parlor of the Laura Hotel. There were twelve members present and four visitors...

After the meeting we all enjoyed lunch, some of the ladies having brought cake and Mrs. Doyle, of the hotel, serving tea and also providing sandwiches.

MRS. BEAL, Sec., Laura W.S.G.G.

Laura knows how to grow, her membership has increased splendidly.

E. A. S.

ANNUAL FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW

The Bratton Women's Section report that they have been organized a year and have had a membership of twenty-four. Among their topics for discussion have been: "Home Management," "Canning and Preserving," "Bread and Cheese Making," "Salads," "The Unexpected Guest."

The flower and vegetable show held in August was thought to be such an incentive for better work in the gardens that it was decided to hold one annually. A subject relative to the home is always given the most attention in their club...

E. /

Advertisement for Royal Yeast, featuring a can of yeast and the text 'MADE IN CANADA' and 'ROYAL YEAST'.

Advertisement for a wrist trimmer, showing a hand using the device on a roll of paper, with the text 'A twist of the wrist trims the roll'.

Advertisement for Empire Wall Paper, titled 'PAPER YOUR HOME', describing the benefits of the 'Empire' brand and providing contact information for The Empire Wallpaper Co. Ltd.

Advertisement for an auto-knitter, titled 'Do you want to earn \$10 a week or more in your own home?', describing the machine and its benefits.

Advertisement for a motorcycle, titled 'MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE', describing the conversion kit and providing contact information for Shaw Manufacturing Co.

SEND Your Daughters to
T. ALBAN'S COLLEGE
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations

Principal: Miss J. VIRTUE President: THE LORD BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN

Fully Qualified and Experienced Staff
 Modern Languages, Music, Singing and Elocution Specialists. Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully supervised. Good grounds—tennis court and skating rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. **Teacher Term starts April 17**
 Write for Prospectus

Good for bread,
 good for pastry,
 good for you.

PURITY FLOUR
 "More Bread and Better Bread"



Where are the Fairies Going?

The Fairies and the gentle gnomes from France have crossed the ocean; Gnomes have disturbed their peaceful homes and so they took the motion
 To leave fair France's sunny towers and say farewell to autumn.
 Now, in this Canada of ours, they'll charm our hearts to gladness.
 And so they came, on bubbles blown, while you were on your pillows.
 One moonlight night, they'll quickly flown across the ocean billows.

The bubble pictures tell you where each fairy has to go to, and you can tell by looking there the town that each will blow to.
 So hurry up! and you shall win if you can only spot them.
 Just think it out, and send us in your answers when you've got them.
 Now Boys and Girls if you can tell by looking in each bubble, the cities where each one will dwell it will be worth your trouble.

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To Boys and Girls Who Can Tell Where the Fairies are Going

Can you puzzle it out boys and girls? The Fairies, each riding a Fairy Bubble, are going to Canadian towns to live. They can't tell you to which town each will go, but in each bubble is a puzzle picture that will tell you the name if you're clever enough to puzzle it out. Just to give you a start, we'll tell you that Fairy No. 1 is going to Winnipeg. If you will study picture No. 1, you will see that it really represents Winnipeg. Now see if you can guess where the others are bound for. Bubble Picture No. 2

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

1st Prize	\$50.00 Cash	7th Prize	\$5.00 Cash	12th Prize	\$3.00 Cash
2nd	25.00 "	8th	5.00 "	13th	2.00 "
3rd	15.00 "	9th	5.00 "	14th	2.00 "
4th	10.00 "	10th	5.00 "	15th	2.00 "
5th	5.00 "	11th	5.00 "	16th	2.00 "
6th	7.00 "			17th	2.00 "

AND 47 CASH PRIZES OF \$1.00 EACH—TOTAL CASH PRIZES OF \$200.00
 You'll get a free sample package of delicious "Fairy Berries" as soon as you send your answers to the puzzle pictures.

THIS is a contest for boys and girls who will help us to advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" the delightful, new, Cream-Candy Coated French Tarts that everybody just loves. As soon as your answer is given in correct we will send you a package of "Fairy Berries" and send you a free sample package of "Fairy Berries" to try yourself with it and to try to introduce "Fairy Berries" to everybody among your friends and family. The only thing we ask you to do is to send us your answer for these 17 cash prizes in the introduction of 17 packages of "Fairy Berries" among your friends. You will always be glad to do this in return for this grand opportunity to win a big cash prize. It is easy. Just open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry". They'll be so delighted with them that everyone will buy a pack.

This Contest is Absolutely Free to All Boys and Girls
 We want to actively advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" to everybody. This is our plan of doing it. Your boys and girls will receive a package of 17 sample packages and there are no rules or conditions to fulfil except to send your answer to us on one side of the paper only. We'll make a list of your answers in due time in addition to the introduction of your answers.

REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 21 TORONTO, ONT.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A MAN I KNOW

You don't know him, I'm almost sure. Certainly not many of you do, and perhaps you would not want to, for he's a gruff, snappy kind of man to human beings. Old and bent and cranky you might call him, but I don't believe a sparrow ever asked this queer old man for a meal in vain: I suppose you think that is a joke, and that the sparrows never do ask him for a meal, but you are quite mistaken, for he feeds a whole colony of them out on his back porch every day, and if he should oversleep or be delayed in bringing out their meal they remind him of his lateness with very saucy and indignant little chirps.

Which just goes to show that some people put on a grumpy outside because they feel so warm and nice and kind inside that they are ashamed of it.

DIXIE PATTON.

ner and in the afternoon we had a great time. On Sundays in the forenoon she would walk two miles to church and take the children with her. In the afternoon we would go over to her place and she would teach Sunday school. When she heard anyone was sick she would go and do everything she could for them. On Hallowe'en she had everything fixed up for a party for the children. The night before Hallowe'en she took sick. At eleven o'clock she sent one of her neighbors over for my mother. She was very sick when my mother got there. She stayed at home for a week then her brother and sister came out here and took her to a hospital. About two days afterwards she died. We were very sorry. It was not because we had lost our party, but it was because we lost a good teacher.

RUTH NELSON.
 Palmer, Sask. Age 9.

AN ACCIDENT

One night last fall when papa and I were coming home from town, it was very dark. We had a three year old colt and his mother and both horses were very much afraid of motor cars and motor cycles.

When we were about half way home we saw a light from a motor car. It looked a long distance away because they did not have the head lights lit. Just then I said to papa, "about how far away is it?" Before papa had time to say anything the car ran into us. They broke the tongue in the middle. There were four people in the car. I was thrown out but not hurt. It frightened the horses so that they jumped off the side of the road and almost got away. The people in the car never stopped to see if we were dead or alive.

In a little while my cousin came along and he happened to have a rope, so we tied our wagon on behind his. When we got to his place we mended the tongue. It was ten o'clock when we reached home.

GEORGE H. BALLS.
 West Salisbury. Age 11.

A SEA VOYAGE

I came from the outskirts of Paisley in Scotland one year ago last May, and I am going to tell you of my trip across the Atlantic. I was over eight years old at that time. We boarded the boat named the "Saburnia" at Prince's Docks, Glasgow, on the afternoon of April 18, 1914. There was quite a bunch of relatives and friends to see us off and wish us God speed on our voyage. We felt very sad leaving them all, but the company on the boat made us feel a bit happier. It was all right the first night, but the second day, Sunday, nearly everyone was sick, myself included, but only for a day and then we were all right again. We had a great time on the boat and we saw whales quite near to us.

The next Sunday after sailing we sailed through ice all day and well into the next night. Another boat named the "Corsican," also hailing from Glasgow, was stuck in the ice-floes when we came along. Her captain sent a wireless message to our captain (Taylor) for him to say what he thought of it. Our captain told him he should know all about it for he had been standing by this last six hours, then he added; "But I am going to proceed," which meant he was not afraid of the unusual state of the sea. We were the only real farming class on the boat.

The night before we left the boat there was a gathering of the passengers in the music room where we showed what talent we had. Captain Taylor gave me a sixpence with a hole in it for luck, which I will keep as long as I can, and I will never want for silver as long as I have it. Next day we came to Montreal, then to Winnipeg, and finally to Moosemin our destination, which we were all very glad to reach for the train journey was terrible to us children who had never been caged in before.

HELEN LAWSON WILSON.

A TRIP TO THE STATES

Having decided to visit friends and relatives in the state of Iowa, we started December 20. We reached Weyburn early in the evening and soon got a train for St. Paul, arriving there the evening of December 21. The train was so crowded all the way with people going home to spend Xmas, that the berths were all full, and as we were very tired by this time, instead of taking the waiting train for the south, we went to a hotel and went to bed and stayed in St. Paul till the next afternoon.

St. Paul is a wonderful city with its many factories and fine stores. There is soon to be a new Union Depot built, to be finer than any other in the States, which is saying a great deal.

We left St. Paul in the afternoon of December 22 for Marshalltown, Iowa, arriving there at night. We stayed there until the next evening and spent the day doing our Xmas shopping. Then we started for Rhodes, Iowa, where my grandpa and uncle lived, reaching there about 9 o'clock the same evening. Grandpa met us at the train and was glad to see us, as we were glad to see him. We had a fine Xmas tree and a Xmas dinner, and everybody had a good time. But in a few days we all took sick with La Grippe and then everybody had a miserable time for a while. But after a while everybody got better and papa went on south to Okla and other southern points for a few days.

When we got ready to start back home grandpa decided to come home with us; this made us very happy. We started for home about February 1. There had been so much snow drifted on the tracks that the trains were very late all the way, but the longest wait came when we got to Swift Current, as we had to wait from Thursday till Sunday morning before the train could run down to our home town. We had not been gone such a very long time but we were all very glad to get back home. I saw so much while I was gone, many things new and wonderful to me, as I have spent most of my life on a prairie farm. The many big bridges on the rivers, the great cities with their wonderful factories and grand churches, and the stores with their beautiful Xmas decorations, and the grand Xmas trees on the streets decorated and lighted with electric lights and the crowds of people doing their Xmas shopping are a few of the many things I shall long remember. But I think our greatest pleasure came when we were making the drive from our home town out to our farm when we reached the point where we could see the little "dark spot" in the snow we knew to be our buildings and our home. And we were thankful to God, who gave us this home, that it hadn't been destroyed by the terrible storms which had swept the prairie while we were away.

RALPH A. KUHLMAN.
 Vanguard, Sask. Age 9.

A REMARKABLE TEACHER

Two years ago we had a teacher who was very kind. Her name was Mrs. Hardy. She had four children of her own to take care of and twenty children to teach. She lived in a little shack beside the school. Every holiday we had she would make all kinds of candy and good stuff and invite the children to din-

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the difference between farming and agriculture?"

"Well, my son, for farming you need a plow and a harrow and a lot of other implements, and for agriculture all you need is a pencil and a piece of paper."

The Community

A Farmer's Message to Farmers

Editor:—I have been immensely interested in your sermons and other articles published in The Guide, and therefore accept your invitation to contribute some comments. I may add that I have travelled much and am keenly interested in philosophical and sociological questions, and that I have mixed with many grades of society in different countries. I admire and agree with many of your opinions, but I know from experience that you are up against a problem, the solution of which would test the moral courage of most men. In the creation of our social system, opportunity and environment has fostered so many different opinions, and religious beliefs and temperament served to fix them into customs and conventionalities, and finally into laws: so that nothing short of a social upheaval will readjust conditions.

It has been said that whatever we wish to see introduced into the life of a nation must first be introduced thru its schools and universities. If this is true, then a new system of education must be introduced into our rural schools. We should have less of the competitive theory, and more of the idea of co-operating one with another. The teaching should be along lines of scientific knowledge and modern conditions, and many of the ideas of our grandfathers should be relegated to oblivion. As you say, new conditions have arisen, or rather new phases of an old order. Some say that the ignorance and indifference of the masses is to blame for conditions today. Pericles complained to the Athenians in the same strain, and an Italian poet—I forget his name—in 1600 odd composed a poem along the same lines with the same theme. They certainly had democratic institutions about the time of Pericles, but they have since gone, and were probably going when that orator made his complaint. Today the voice of the multitude is rarely heard, and they are seldom represented in our ruling assemblies.

Of whatever may be taught in our theological colleges I have no knowledge, but the ideas preached by many of our different ministers show a strange lack of knowledge of human affairs, and their sermons are often mere platitudes. What an incentive to advancement is contained in: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end," etc.

As to social conditions in rural communities, you will find the highest type of community spirit in those communities whose members are on an economic equality, and enjoy somewhat even opportunities, and who have similar religious beliefs. All variations from this will create conditions in exact ratio to the differences existing. The keenness of the struggle for existence, the spirit of competition fostered and encouraged, and the unequal surroundings attached to farming are factors that breed the jealousy, hatred and distrust so often found in rural life. To assert that a really accurate knowledge of agricultural life and conditions is non-existent may seem strange, and if it were possible to have a commission fearlessly investigate along lines similar to that of the Industrial Relations Committee in the U.S., the report would reveal facts just as startling and the interests concerned would make similar efforts to suppress them. An investigation of the ownership and control of the press, and a true statement of its methods and functions might awaken the majority, but I doubt it. We are in the midst of a social embroglio, and in my philosophy, economic necessity is the dominant force pervading society today. The foundations of our social system are ancient and outworn, or its weight would not lie on its lowest strata, and, to follow your argument, to relieve the pressure all above must be removed. In other words the rich must get from the backs of the poor. Your conclusion that the solution of the problem of the hired man means the solution of the whole rural problem is very true; but then you must know that truth is not one of the pillars of our present social system. I would go further and say the trouble lies in the ownership of land.

It is fundamentally wrong and morally unjust for any person to have more land than he or his family can work, and, to come back to ancient usages, the ownership should be vested in the people in perpetuity. That departure was, in my opinion, the first great social crime, and was no doubt soon followed by the first mortgage, and the ultimate results are easily traced. But we are on dangerous ground, and a sore point amongst our farmers' organizations, for whilst the farmers are boasting co-operation from the narrow limits of a competitive intelligence, they are by circumstances intensely individualistic.

In conclusion, I may add that I am not the discontented revolutionary that my letter might imply, and I believe that all natural laws are divine laws, and that the efforts of you and I are but small contributions to the slow progress of social evolution, and that man is still only on the threshold of his career, and I have confidence that somewhere in the distant future, justice and equality to all will prevail, and the brotherhood of man will be more than a dim idea.

KITSCOTY.

P.S.—I write as a farmer and a landowner and hope the hired men will reply.

A Hired Man's View

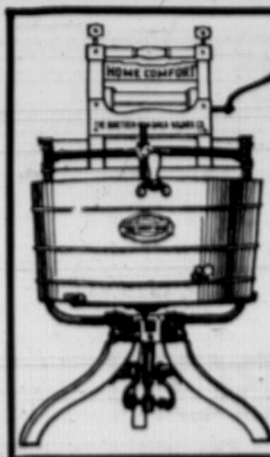
Editor:—Altho I am a farmer myself, I had three years' experience as a hired man. I left a good home and the church, in which I had been a Sunday school teacher for five years, and came West to farm work for my health, as city life did not suit me. I hired with a farmer for \$15 per month and \$25 in harvest. The first night the farmer's wife showed me my bed in one corner of the shack on the floor. The bed consisted of some sacking filled with wheat straw and two thin blankets to cover myself with, and the food I got was not enough to last until I reached the field again. I worked for that farmer from June 1 to November 1, and never had the chance to go to church once all the time. The farmer said he would pay me when he got the returns of his wheat. The end of December came, but no wages. Finally, I bought some seed wheat from him and called it square.

The second year I hired out for two months seeding at \$30 per month. At the end of two months I asked for my wages, and he said I must wait until October. Well, I knew the farmer had money, and I had another job twenty miles away, so I sued him for my wages and got them. The next place was a real good place. Good home, good food and plenty of it—a real gentleman to work for, and I went to church with him every Sunday. I worked for that farmer from July 1 to November 1, at \$30 per month. He promised to pay me on November 20. When I went for my wages the farm was vacant and the farmer gone, and I have not heard nor seen anything of him since.

My third year I hired with a farmer for eight months at \$35 per month. Seven months went past quietly, but the eighth month the farmer tried his utmost to make me quit. Chewing from morning to night; always something wrong. But I knew his scheme, so I paid no attention to him—just went about my work as usual. He tried to cheat me out of \$30. I had learned from another hired man what kind of man I had to deal with, so I bought a team of horses from him and paid him the balance.

I might also say all the three years I worked as hired man the farmers' wives never once washed any clothes for me. Finally I made up my mind I would be a hired man no more. My motto now is: "Equal rights to all." No farmers, before you hire a man, stop and think. Can you afford to pay a man? Can you afford to feed a man? If not, don't hire one and spoil the reputation of the farmers of the West. If you can afford it, treat the hired man as you would like to be treated yourself and you will find no difficulty in getting and keeping hired men.

JUSTICE.



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A Gift You Will Value Highly

Examine this picture closely. It is an exact copy of a photograph of a sweater coat which The Guide is giving free to friends who will help us in our subscription work.

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Notice the attractive weave and stylish design of this sweater. It is made of pure English wool, and in the manufacture of it there was no jolting or rustling. It is woven continuously throughout. A sweater coat is useful at all times of the year. It is appreciated in the cool evenings of spring, summer and fall, as well as on the coldest days of winter, and of course a well made and attractive coat of genuine wool is much more to be desired than just the ordinary common sweater coat which is generally worn. The illustration shows the front view. You will notice that the coat is fastened with large buttons covered with the same material as that of which the sweater is made. The belt is attached to the coat in Empire style. This makes the back view also very attractive. We can supply this sweater coat in any ladies' size, and in the following colors: Emerald, Cardinal and Royal Blue.

We know that you will be more than delighted with one of these coats. They are of such splendid quality and workmanship throughout, and are so attractive in every way that they cannot fail to satisfy the most particular.

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Circulation Dept., Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.



Canadianizing the Foreign Born

Continued from Page 7

develops his powers and perceptions. In the school garden the child enlarges his ideal by comparing his work with that of his fellows under guidance of well informed preceptors.

This work in Saskatchewan is doing the business of solving the problem of educational reform while erudite zealots are squabbling over the need of it. The spirit of John D. Williams is in the work of the great majority of the 5,000 plus teachers in Saskatchewan.

FUTURE RURAL SCHOOLS

(By Miss E. Dell Leonard, Normal School Student, Weyburn.)

One bright, sunny morning in June, Jack, Mary and Willie said good-bye to mother as they closed the door behind them all ready for school. As they were walking along the graded road Willie noticed a bird on the fence and (at the same time) he cried out: "Oh, look at the Meadow Lark. We studied that bird yesterday in Nature Study." "Yes, it is quite a common bird," replied Mary.

As the three were walking on, talking away merrily to one another they heard a noise. Looking back they saw an auto coming. To their surprise the stranger halted and asked them to get in as he was going their direction. The children thanking him very gratefully stepped in, and off they went.

Going a short distance the stranger turned to the children and said: "Why children, who lives here in this beautiful place?"

"Oh, this is our school; this is where we come to school every day; see the trees," said Jack.

"School," replied the stranger. "Why, look at the flower beds, the trees and shrubs; may I stop and have a look at your school?"

"Why certainly," replied Mary. "Teacher doesn't mind anyone visiting our school."

The children jumped out of the car and ran into the school to join their classmates. The stranger entered the school yard by way of a gate and followed a path into the school yard. On either side of the walk was a hedge. Trees were planted around the fence and the level green lawn was bordered with flowers.

The stranger went to the front entrance of the school and after going up a number of steps he found himself at the entrance to the classroom. He knocked at the door and the teacher, a neat tidy young lady, came to the door. Her classroom was as neat as she herself. A number of the best pictures hung on the wall and different drawings done by the pupils. In one corner of the room was a library apparently well filled. The windows were at the left side of the pupils, not three or four feet above the floor, but only about thirty inches. The pupils seemed to be all hard at work and enjoying it immensely. They did not turn round in their seats to gaze at the stranger when he entered but went quietly on with their work. The desks were not fastened to the floor, but were adjustable, with the books under the seat.

Passing out thru a door in the classroom he found himself in a large room containing a number of typewriters and a sewing machine. This he concluded was a room for special classes.

Going out he found himself in the front entry again. Here he noticed a bulletin board. On the board was the announcement of a musical entertainment in the school. "All Welcome," thus showing the pupils were not the only ones making use of the school, but the community as a whole.

At the back of the school some of the boys were out enjoying themselves at football and baseball. At one side of the school house were a number of the older girls playing croquet, tennis, and basketball. At the opposite side of the school the younger children were playing on merry-go-rounds, teeters and swings. The pupils seemed to be enjoying their fun immensely. The children's gardens were near the back of the school sheltered by trees. The flower beds, vines, boulevards and

shrubs were set out and cared for as they would have been at a well kept farm house, the pupils taking great pride in them.

The stranger walked slowly back to his car thinking earnestly of all the different changes that had taken place since his boyhood. He almost wished he were a boy once more to enjoy the lovely, home-like school. In his time the children had no swings, teeters, tennis courts and other amusements. They were left to supply their own amusements. The seats were often too small for them, but could not be adjusted. People never thought of fencing a school or planting trees, as it was too expensive. There were no attractions whatever to entice a child to school.

Boy and Girl Farmers

Continued from Page 8

of the department. In a few cases school districts have been further assisted by supplies of pedigree seed and settings of eggs obtained for the schools entering competitions organized by the agricultural secretary of the municipality.

Rural Education Association

Prior to the year 1915 only a few school fairs were held in the province, but owing to the enthusiasm of teachers, trustees and inspectors the Department of Education was able to report on about fifty successful school fairs during 1915. The school fair movement has been very carefully considered and as a result the directors have decided to encourage the organization of independent action on the part of local organizations as much as possible. It is felt that the success of this movement will be more permanent if it is made to depend upon the initiative and enthusiasm of local associations, rather than upon the parental guidance of the department. It has further been suggested by means of a circular distributed widely thruout the province that in each municipality a "Rural Education Association" be organized. All persons interested in educational work, especially teachers, trustees and officials of the municipality, will be encouraged to become members of a rural education association. These associations will be responsible for most of the competitions in connection with school gardens, including the school fair, and whenever possible pupils themselves will be encouraged to take the responsibility for the organization and management of the fairs.

Altho in many cases money prizes will be offered at the fairs, yet in others prizes will consist of some simple recognition such as a badge or diploma. A first and second prize badge has been designed for the province and can be obtained by local committees from the designers who have promised to supply these badges at fairly reasonable prices. Competitions in garden produce and other school work will be held in connection with the agricultural fairs at various points in the province, but a competition open to the whole province is being arranged and will be held in connection with the Provincial Fair to be held in Regina in July. The department will encourage the rural educational associations to organize boys' and girls' clubs and to conduct contests in pig feeding, calf feeding, chicken rearing, etc. One of these clubs has already been formed in connection with the Rural Education Association of the R.M. of Weyburn No. 67. One hundred dollars in prizes has been provided for competitions in connection with the raising and feeding of swine.

Another Farm Boys' Camp

Following the success which attended their efforts in 1915, the Regina Exhibition Board in co-operation with the College of Agriculture and the Credit Men's Trust Association, will hold another farm boys' camp in Regina in connection with the provincial exhibition to be held in July. It is probable that the arrangements will be similar to those of last year, that is: All boys of fourteen years of age or over, resident on farms in municipalities employing agricultural secretaries, will be eligible to join the camp. Competitions

will be grain weeds of this aided u state th with tr dation tional and we are suff to repre The y much to rural se the pup enjoyab that ve scienti the tea the prof in Sask when th tutions r rural co be mana need an very br together scientifi of four greatest people o its soluti prosperi system b and mat

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An Old Reliable Record—Average life, 10 years—Average cost of repairs, less than 3 per cent per annum.

The farmers who bought small

tractors the first year, find that greater power is more economical. The tendency is to buy power that covers every farm requirement. Labor is scarce; farm work must be done speedily; the hired man can turn eight furrows, with Old Reliable, as easily as he can turn two with a small tractor. The fuel cost per hour, of turning eight furrows with Old Reliable, about equals that of turning two or three furrows with a gasoline tractor.

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No matter what your present idea is, it will cost you nothing to be sure that you are safe.

Old Reliable, the perfect power for threshing.

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will be conducted in stock judging, grain judging and identification of weeds and weed seeds. As the details of this scheme have not yet been decided upon, it is only possible now to state that the boys will be provided with travelling expenses and accommodation while in Regina. This educational holiday is thoroughly enjoyed and well appreciated by the boys who are sufficiently fortunate to be chosen to represent the various municipalities.

The work described above is doing much to improve the teaching in the rural schools and to make the life of the pupils in the rural schools more enjoyable. However, it is recognized that very little actual instruction in scientific agriculture can be given by the teachers in the rural schools, and the problem of agricultural education in Saskatchewan will be solved only when the secondary educational institutions are adapted to the needs of the rural communities. The boys who will be managing the farms of this province need and should be provided with a very broad minded general education, together with technical training in scientific agriculture between the ages of fourteen and twenty. This is the greatest educational problem before the people of Saskatchewan today, and on its solution depends much of the future prosperity not only of the educational system but of the political institutions and material welfare of the province.

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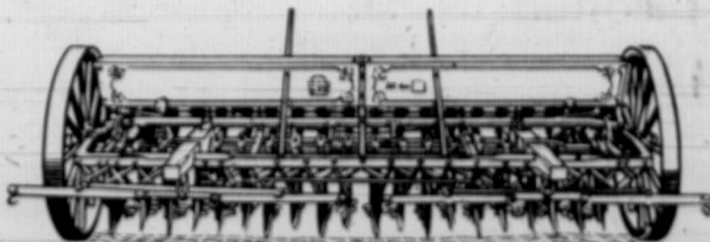


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Write us also about Plows, Discs, Harrows, Packers, or other Farm Machinery. Also about Wire Fencing, Fence Posts, Lumber, Cement, etc., etc.

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Gophercide is a preparation of strychnine without this bitter taste. Gophers actually like grain poisoned with it—eat it greedily—and trouble you no more.

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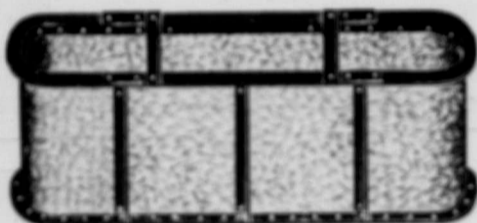
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4 fl. x 2 fl. x 8 fl., 15 barrels, \$18.00

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No.	Height	Length at top	Length at bottom	Width at top	Width at bottom	Weight	Price
1	3 fl.	6 fl.	4 fl.	2 fl.	1 fl.	120 lbs.	\$16.50
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Drip Board, 2 fl. long, same width as tank, edges turned up, for sheep to walk out on, \$2.00 extra.

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All Steel—6 fl., \$2.85
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Roofing Materials

The prospective builder has a large range of useful roofing materials to choose from

A few years ago a discussion of roofing materials might not have required much space and would certainly have been restricted to two or three products such as wood shingles, slates or clay tiles. Quite recently, however, with the development of mechanical processes a great many new materials are being used for this purpose and are recognized now as reliable roofing materials. To the builder the choice of roofing today rests between wood shingles, slate, ready-roofing material made of felt treated with some water-proofing substance, galvanized corrugated sheets, metallic shingles, asbestos roofing and several others. Any reliable make of roofing will give satisfactory service, but for each particular class of roofing the manufacturers claim peculiar advantages. The wood shingle is a standard roofing material and seems likely to remain so for some years to come. They are cheap and easily laid, but they have, however, one objection—they are quite inflammable. The discussion of the dangers attending the use of wood shingles naturally leads to a careful consideration of the various types of roof coverings which have been primarily designed to overcome the fire hazard. A former dominant factor in curtailing the general use of fire resistive and retardant roofing—cost—has rapidly become a thing of the past owing to the placing on the market of many types of prepared roofing, some of which are absolutely unburnable, and others which at least counteract the most serious roofing hazard, that of flying brands. The short discussion of the various types of roofing given below will prove of interest, and it must be remembered when weighing the value of any building material that the ultimate cost is always the real cost, so that a prospective purchaser must decide just how long the material bought will last and how much repairing it will require as well as how much its first cost will be.

Roofing Materials

Metal tile roofing of the shingle type is made in a variety of forms for the purpose of preventing leakage and to resist wind pressure. The materials used are sheet copper, tin, galvanized iron, terne plates and other metals. Weights run about as follows: Terne plates, 110 pounds per square (100 square feet of roofing); galvanized iron, 125 pounds; copper, 140 pounds.

Clay tile, in various interlocking shapes, can be recommended for use if properly made and carefully laid. Concrete roofing in the form of slabs is used to some extent. Various patented steel forms for reinforcing are placed on the roof supports and about two and a half inches of concrete laid. Over this is spread a layer of waterproofing.

The asbestos shingle, as manufactured and widely used throughout the country, is composed of about 15 per cent. asbestos and 85 per cent. Portland cement. This shingle is manufactured by the building up process, layer by layer, or by the method of moulding slabs and compressing them under hydraulic pressure. The resultant material is not unlike stone, and is fire, water and weather proof, presenting a pleasing appearance, being manufactured in various shapes and colors. The weight of these shingles runs about 220 to 700 pounds to the square. Asphalt shingles, well made, form an excellent fire-retarding roof covering. They are usually composed of a flexible body of fibrous felt which has been permeated with hot asphalt as a preservative and waterproofing medium. The wearing surface is faced with crushed slate or rock forced in under heavy pressure. The average weight is 200 pounds to the square.

Felt Manufacture

Nearly all ready roofing materials have as their base felts and some form of asphalt. The basic principle of roofing felt is rags, mostly cotton. Although some manufacturers in the past have laid great stress upon the value of the large amount of wool contained in their particular felt roofing, actual records of felts tested, covering two years, show

the wool fibre in them give a range of from 12 to 18 per cent., and average between 14 and 15 per cent. in the best felts. The absence of wool, however, is not considered a detriment. In making the roofing the rags pass thru a shredder or cutter and are reduced to small pieces. From here they pass to the beater, which reduces them to a mass of pulp. After sifting thru screens the pulp passes to the cylinder, which is a very fine mesh brass screen. By suction from inside the stock is brought against the cylinder, while the water passes thru it. A carrying belt then picks the sheet up, and after going between various squeeze rolls it passes to the drying rolls, heavy iron drums heated by live steam. From these the sheet emerges hot and dry and is wound on reels, then slit into strips the proper width. The felt is then ready for the saturation process, which makes it waterproof. Such materials are used as asphalt, mineral oil by-products, tar and extracts from animal fats and vegetable oils. Most of the ready roofings are very durable and by reliable firms usually go under guarantees as follows: One ply, five years; two ply, ten years, and three ply, fifteen years.

Metal Roofing

Sheet metal is fireproof, and in this lies perhaps its greatest virtue—one that can be hardly over-valued. It is also lightning proof. When a metal roof is properly grounded lightning may strike it with no more effect than if it struck out in a lake. Sheet metal is comparatively light in weight, it will not snap with frost or ice and does not curl up, warp or twist under the summer sun. It is easily laid—the big item of cost in a sheet-metal roof is material and the small item is labor. Its being easily laid admits too of the buyer laying the roof himself or with unskilled help only. In rural districts sheet metal has an added advantage in that it sheds clean rain water and more of what falls. None can soak in, and it has the property of condensing and shedding the dew which is a considerable item in an arid country. The factor of condensation of moisture is held by some to be objectionable in that, in winter time frost collects inside the roof, and whenever the building gets slightly heated it melts and drips. This condensation of moisture can be done away with almost entirely if proper provision is made for ventilation. The manufacturers of this material claim that a roof made of wood shingles at \$3 per thousand and lumber at \$20 per thousand is more expensive than good corrugated sheets.

Undoubtedly the claim of the value of unburnable material for building construction is a just one. In country districts especially, where water in any quantity is oftentimes very scarce, a metal sided and roofed building has often been responsible for saving a whole street or set of buildings from being completely destroyed. The question of insurance is affected, too, since it will be found that insurance companies will consider a metal sided and roofed building a much more favorable fire risk than when not so protected. Sheet metal roofing is durable, plenty of metal roofs are in evidence today which were laid over thirty years ago, and which by all appearances are still good for many years' service. Much harm has undoubtedly been done to the good name of metal roofing by the use in some localities of cheap material which has proven short-lived, but metal siding and roofing put out by any reliable firm will give satisfaction and live up to all the claims made for it. Few roofings can be repaired as neatly and easily as sheet metal should necessarily arise. A patched roof is usually an eyesore, but with most forms of sheet metal a repair or alteration can be made practically invisible. A metal roof can be painted very quickly and cheaply. Of course, to get complete satisfaction the metal must be carefully laid and put on according to instructions. There are a number of questions to be considered in selecting building materials, and by no means the least of these is the choice of the roofing material.

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The r decision make t incs p given e late on of the l in comm jected t likely u particul to the p Clarke, ion of finance i am not "that much co the appl this leg troubles British C upon the Victoria not poss raising t to resist much for my homo ing even future re duty is bring in cannot ground." During White's jected th erence in purpose farmers Sir Th my rema in my vi the safeg of Canad Columbia pose."

"METALLIC" covered buildings defy the elements

RAIN

SNOW

FIRE

STORMS

HOT SUN

LIGHTNING

THIS is a strong but a true statement. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles on the roof, "Empire" Corrugated Iron or "Metallic" Siding on walls, and the building will last for generations. And it will do more than just "last,"—it will be always fireproof, stormproof, lightning-proof, neat in appearance, and dry inside. Thirty years of successful use all over Canada prove these statements.

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is always uniform in gauge and size, therefore it is easily and quickly laid by even inexperienced labor. Has deep, snug-fitting corrugations and makes a strong, rigid fireproof wall that needs no paint or repairs. All

"Metallic" goods are heavily galvanized. Our prices will interest you.

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is fire-proof, neat, easily laid, inexpensive and durable. It saves you insurance, protects the lives of your family—your stock—your goods—from the fire fiend. Our Rock, Brick and Clap-board patterns are sharply embossed and very popular. Write for prices and illustrations.

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797 Notre Dame Avenue, WINNIPEG

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 23

It is expected that a division will be taken some time next week, probably on Tuesday.

Duty on Apples

The resentment of the West over the decision of the minister of finance to make the people of the prairie provinces pay more for their apples was given expression to in a five hours' debate on Wednesday, when consideration of the budget resolutions was taken up in committee. Opposition members objected to the increased cost of apples likely under the bigger duty, but more particularly emphasized their objection to the principle involved. Dr. Michael Clarke, of Red Deer, expressed his opinion of the action of the minister of finance in tones of withering scorn: "I am not at all sure," said Dr. Clarke, "that the minister of finance was so much concerned about the troubles of the apple growers when he introduced this legislation as he was about the troubles in the local administration in British Columbia. I am very suspicious upon that point. He did not see that Victoria and Vancouver people could not possibly take any interest in the raising of the price of apples except to resist it. I do not think it will do much for Mr. Bowser. I want to warn my honorable friend against ward-healing economies of that kind, for the future reputation of the country. This duty is a paltry, miserably duty to bring in at this time, and one which cannot be justified on any sound ground."

During the course of Sir Thomas White's reply, George McCraney interjected the query: "Is the proposed increase in the duty on apples for the purpose of revenue or to protect the farmers of British Columbia?"

Sir Thomas White: "As I stated in my remarks on the budget, this duty is in my view indispensably necessary for the safeguarding of the apple industry of Canada, and particularly of British Columbia. It is frankly for that purpose."

Sir Thomas White said that the 25% increase in the duty had absolutely nothing to do with the British Columbia political situation. The question of raising the duty had been before the department for three years. The strongest kind of representations had been made by various deputations as to the serious situation in British Columbia. The government had not acted hastily, but had reached the conclusion that the growers of British Columbia would have to be given some more protection in order that they might successfully meet the competition of the apple producing states immediately to the south.

Western Members Opposed

W. E. Knowles thought there was much to be said in support of the remarks of the member for Red Deer. "A great deal of the trouble comes from the fact that these lands in British Columbia are held at such outrageously high prices. Favorites of the McBride government got them as pap, and they have so shuffled them that a grant of land which they got for practically nothing, after changing hands a few times was worth millions of dollars. Then the people of the prairie provinces are told: 'You have got to pay a price for your lumber which will pay interest on the absurd capitalization of the timber limits; you must pay a price on your fruit which will cover the interest on the absurd capitalization of the British Columbia fruit fields.' The minister has remarked that this duty will not increase the cost of apples. Even after having been subject to the sobering influence of the last year, the minister could not help laughing when he made this statement. I think this statement that this duty will not mean higher prices is one that is unworthy of the man who fills the position of finance minister of Canada."

Ontario minister members, including Donald Sutherland and J. E. Armstrong, having told the house that the Ontario apple producers also want the additional protection, Mr. McCraney promptly informed them that the trouble with Ontario apples is that they are often dishonestly packed. The good ones are

at the ends and the poor ones in the middle of the barrels.

J. G. Turiff warned the minister and the apple growers that they were taking a wrong step. The people of the West would in all probability take the advice given by the Council of Agriculture and purchase imported apples. They would pay no more for them and would help the revenue of the country.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that at the price received for Canadian apples exported the British Columbia producers should be able to make money. He was inclined to think that the real cause of their troubles was the middlemen and the transportation interests, plus the fact that the business had been "mined."

The minister of finance smilingly turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the western members—the same deaf ear he has turned to the pleadings of western farmers for a wider market for their wheat.

HIGH GASOLINE PRICES

The following news notice appeared in a Winnipeg paper on Saturday, March 18: "Gasoline took another jump in price on Friday and is now retailing at 36 1/2 cents a gallon, as compared with 19 1/2 cents a gallon, the price prevailing before the war. Local dealers look for a big advance in price when plowing starts, for much gasoline is used for machine tractors."

Whether or not the expected increase in price will take place is problematical and the reason for the increased price is somewhat obscure. Some of the large oil companies complain of a lack of crude oil from which the gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and other distillants are obtained. They state that at the former prices paid for gasoline it did not pay to install expensive machinery to get out all the crude oil from the fields. The former general practice of producers was to tap the field and get all the oil that was readily available leaving it for another place when it cost too much to get any more. The increased consumption called for more crude oil, and when it was not forthcoming the price advanced. One

company claims it has to pay \$1.55 per barrel today for crude oil which cost in August last 40 cents per barrel. Undoubtedly demand is increasing very rapidly. Last year the United States used 18,000,000 barrels of gasoline. This year it is expected that 30,000,000 barrels will be required. Up till about a year or so ago there were several independent companies selling oil in the States. A certain amount of competition was apparent and consequently prices were low. It would seem almost as if many of these companies were getting into line with the large interests, thus eliminating competition. However this may be, there are many new sources of supply yet available, new processes are being perfected to obtain a larger percentage of gasoline out of the crude oil, so that only the reported lack of raw supply can be an excuse for the raise. Undoubtedly the demand for gasoline has increased enormously. The demand for kerosene or coal oil has not kept pace with the demand for gasoline and since both products are obtained in the distillation process, supplies of coal oil are very large. With the increased price for gasoline, lubricating oils are rising in price in proportion, so that altogether, for the farmer who is using tractor power for his work the problem of fuel for this year's work is a very serious one.

POLITENESS IN EXCESS

Mrs. Jordan had "ideas" on the way children should be reared. Her young hopeful, Tommy, caused her a little anxiety in this respect. Now and again, therefore, a serious "politeness" lecture was administered.

"Now, Tommy, dear," she started, "supposing you accidentally stepped upon a gentleman's foot, what would you say?"

"I would say: 'Beg your pardon!'"

"That's my own little son!" smiled the pleased mother. "And if the gentleman gave you a copper for your politeness what would you say?"

"The innocent look passed from Tommy's eyes as he quickly answered: 'Why, I would stand on the other foot and say, 'Beg pardon' again, of course.'"

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Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

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Hens15c
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Turkeys and Spring Chickens best market price.

For good Heavy Hens ask for price. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Egg Cases, Butter Boxes

Also shooks, boxes and crates of all kinds. Obtain our quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

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Skins wanted at once. Prices from \$3 to \$4 for good pelts. Highest prices paid for all other kinds. Ship before a decline.

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In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

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GRAIN ACT AMENDMENT

Car Order Book Suspended at Will of Commission.

Ottawa, March 14.—An amendment to the Canada Grain Act was introduced in the house today by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and was rushed thru a first and second reading, as the minister explained that it was very necessary to have it put in force immediately. The amendment proposed by Sir George reads as follows:

Section 207 of the Canada Grain Act, chapter 27 of the statutes of 1912, is amended by adding the following paragraph (c) thereof:

"(c) Whenever after due examination the board considers it necessary and advisable in order to relieve congestion and facilitate the despatch of grain."

Sir George Foster, in explaining the bill, said that a large amount of grain, particularly in the most congested districts, has not the benefit of warehousing or of elevator storage; it is simply lying in the fields. A great deal of grain is also in bins without floors. As soon as a thaw takes place the grain will be liable to speedy damage. The purpose of the bill was to give wider discretionary powers to the board of grain commissioners in the ordering of cars for the carriage of grain liable to damage. Sir George said that the amendment had been strongly urged by Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, of Saskatchewan.

Exception was taken to the bill by Hon. Frank Oliver and W. E. Knowles, who thought it would not be wise to extend too far the discretionary powers of the grain commission. Mr. Oliver thought the bill might upset the principles of the car-order book and the right that the farmers have stood for during so many years, and which they have maintained so strongly, would be taken away without good or sufficient reason.

Mr. Knowles thought that the operation of the bill should be confined to places where grain has become or is in real danger of becoming damp, and that there should be no reference to "congestion" in it.

Foster Stands Firm

Sir George Foster argued that if there were no congestion there would be no necessity for this clause, because there would be plenty of cars and the grain could be carried away. The trouble, he said, is that there is congestion and that car orders are in advance of the orders of the man who has grain which is in danger of becoming damaged. Unless there is something to step in, the grain is almost certain to be seriously injured before relief is given.

Mr. Knowles proposed to solve the problem with an amendment providing that the bill should apply only to grain "damp or unhusked." This, he said, would give the board power to order cars to places where the grain is damp or unhusked and thereby liable to become damaged.

Sir George Foster said that the matter had been given very careful consideration and he would prefer to stand by the board and give it the wider discretionary powers asked for.

Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, asked the minister to remember that he was getting back to the old fight which western farmers have been carrying on for the last twenty years or more. He said that the farmers feel that a great deal would be at stake in connection with the passing of such an amendment as the one proposed. The amendment would give the grain commission the power to say that the regular order shall be deviated from when there is grain damaged, or when the elevators want more cars than they are entitled to according to the strict provisions of the act.

After further discussion the matter was compromised by Sir George Foster accepting an amendment giving the grain commissioners power to act in regard to grain "that is insufficiently husked and liable to become damp or injured." Mr. Knowles made an effort by moving an amendment to the amendment to confine the operation of the bill to his own original suggestion, but this was negatived.

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Siberian Alfalfa Seed, imported direct from Siberia, a country colder than Canada. This is one of the very hardiest varieties known, and has already been raised in the West and found to be cold resistant. Government purity test No. 1, and 96 per cent. germination. No farm with stock is complete without this wonderful crop. A limited amount of seed for sale at reasonable prices. Get your orders in early.

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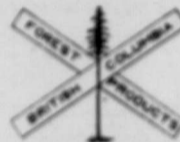
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SILAGE

The Coming Stock Food

The College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, states in a bulletin entitled,

SILOS AND ROOT CELLARS

"The use of silage is to be recommended to the farmer and dairyman of the Prairies, for in no other way can he provide so much excellent feed for winter use. It furnishes the necessary succulence, and tends to make the winter ration more nearly resemble the summer feeds, and this adds greatly to the milk flow, and also to the general thrift of the animals.

"Though silage is best known on account of its value in milk production, it is also a splendid food for beef cattle.

"Experiments have demonstrated that corn, which is considered the best silage crop, because of the great tonnage produced, can be grown for silage purposes successfully throughout the prairies. Wheat, peas and oats also can be used."

This booklet contains much valuable information concerning the question and use of silos and root cellars, and

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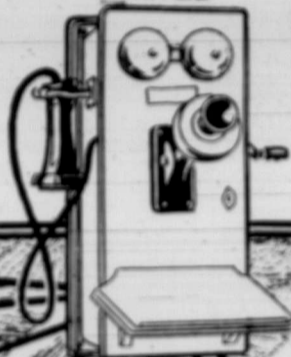
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