

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

March 29, 1916


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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.

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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.

# A Cash Business!

## A Suggestion by the Editor

A great deal of effort is being expended by the organized farmers to put business on a cash basis. At the present time farmers buy a great deal of their necessities on credit. This method is really borrowing from the dealer. The result is that in many cases the farmer buying for credit pays as high as 25 per cent. and even 50 per cent. for the use of the money. It is not a business that is generally satisfactory either to the buyer or the seller. If arrangements can be made so that farmers can do all their borrowing from their local banks and do a cash business with everybody else, it will result in an enormous saving to the farmers and better business for the dealers.

The Guide is devoting a great deal of attention to the question of farm financing. One conference has already taken place between the organized farmers and the organized bankers and another is to be held shortly. The Guide will publish all the best information available on these conferences and also a great deal of additional information to help farmers handle their mortgages and their bank borrowings more satisfactorily and in a way that will save them a great deal of money.

The only way in which The Guide can carry on this work is by having the support of the farmers. The first and most important thing the farmers can do to support The Guide is to pay their subscriptions and pay them in advance. As we stated last week on this page, there are still 10,000 farmers out of our 35,000 subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions. Every day brings some of them, but they are not coming fast enough. Every farmer who wants to help The Guide to do its work more effectively should cut out the little coupon at the bottom of the page, pin his \$1.50 to it and mail it in at once.

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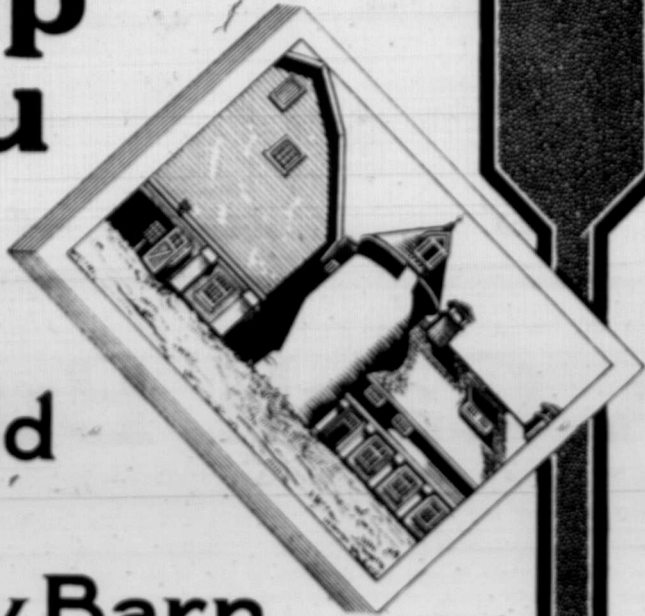
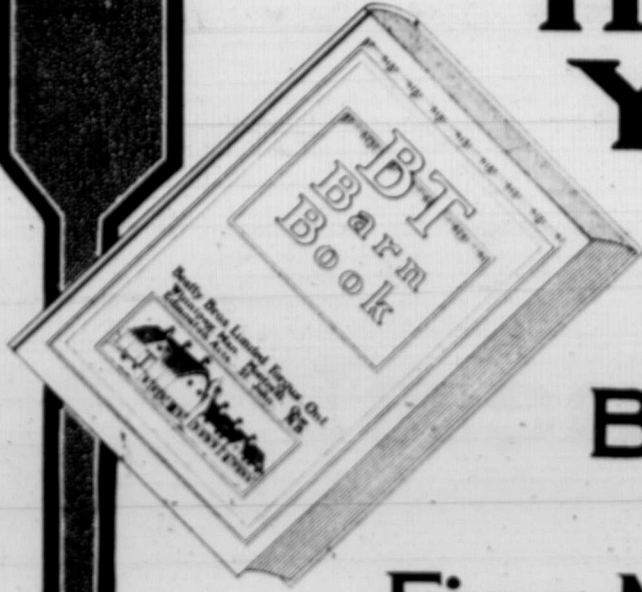
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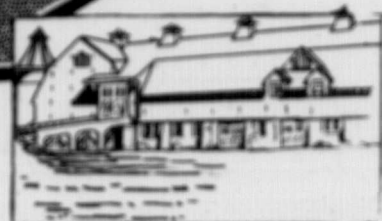
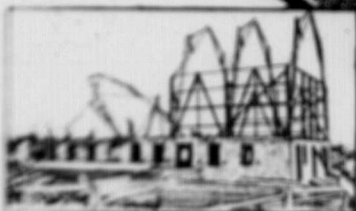
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 29, 1916

## FINANCING THE FARMER

The preliminary discussion which took place between the leaders of the organized farmers and the Bankers' Association in Winnipeg recently is undoubtedly the forerunner of more satisfactory relations between the banks and the farmers. A number of the leading bankers have stated that a high rate of interest is not nearly so desirable to the banks as absolutely sound security. This was illustrated in one instance by the case of the Livestock Association at Elfros, Sask., where the farmers have pooled their security and stand behind each other. The bank is loaning to the farmers in this case at seven per cent. This year a great deal of money has been loaned to farmers by the banks on the security of grain on their own farms. This provision was put into the Bank Act three years ago for the purpose of enabling the banks to loan more readily to farmers and take security which previously they had not been able to take. In accordance with another amendment made to the Bank Act a few weeks ago the banks are now permitted to loan on the security of a farmer's livestock and this provision should enable them to loan more freely. The season has now arrived when many farmers will want to borrow from the banks in order to carry them past the next harvest. A farmer may have a considerable investment in his farm, implements and livestock, and yet not have a great deal of ready money. He may wish to purchase some implements to add to his productive power, and he will also need to purchase a great many things from his local merchants and dealers before he gets returns from his next harvest. If he is able to go to his bank and borrow the money he requires for this purpose and to pay cash to the local dealers for what he buys he will be a great deal better off at the end of the season. If he buys on credit from the local dealer the local dealer must buy on credit from the wholesaler and the wholesaler must buy on credit from the manufacturer. In each case the credit price is higher than the cash price and there is a goodly rate of interest charged on the credit price in addition. There is no way of figuring exactly just what this credit system finally costs the farmer, but it is very, very expensive. If the farmer were able to go to his bank and borrow the money at seven or even eight per cent. and pay cash for everything that he bought from his local dealer a great saving could be made. If the entire business from the retailer back to the manufacturer were put on a cash basis the saving would be increased even more. A farmer who has to secure his credit for the summer by buying at credit prices from the local dealers to the extent of \$500 will in the long run no doubt be paying at least twenty-five per cent. more than he would if the whole business were placed on a cash basis. Whereas if he borrowed from the bank he would only be paying seven or eight per cent. interest. It is greatly to the advantage of the banks to have the farmers become prosperous and depositing money in their local branches at three per cent. interest so that it can be loaned out at seven or eight, in some cases ten per cent., and even occasionally at twelve per cent. If an arrangement can be made between the banks and the farmers by which a farmer's security can be put into first-class condition and the banks will finance him so that he can purchase his necessities for cash and get the benefit of the cash price, it will be going far in the right direction to build up a prosperous farming community.

We have no doubt whatever that Sir George Foster will enjoy much greater peace of mind since he has let up on the Grain Act

provisions which are vital to the welfare of the Western grain growers.

## JUSTICE FOR OUR MOTHERS

This issue of The Guide is devoted in a large measure to the problems of special interest to mothers. The burdens which the mothers of our land have borne and are bearing and the sacrifices which they have made and are making are not realized as fully as they should be. By nature our mothers are not physically able to shoulder the rifle and take their place in the trenches in the great war. But the mother who sends her son (in some cases as many as six of her sons) to fight the country's battles, whose loving hands are constantly engaged in supplying them with comforts while at war, and whose prayers are always with her children, is a genuine heroine whose patriotism is worthy of the highest honor which the nation can bestow. The women of Western Canada have done nobly in the present war and tho their feats of heroism are not performed on the battlefield yet they merit the Victoria Cross none the less. The civilization of a country can be fairly well measured by the position which it gives its women and in this respect Western Canada stands well with other English-speaking countries. Henceforth Western women will enjoy the franchise, but still they do not by any means enjoy equality with the men. There are many, many laws on our statute books that unjustly discriminate against our women and these must be removed before our civilization will reach the high plane which we all desire. If there was doubt in any minds as to the wisdom of granting the women their full rights before the law, their action in the present war has shown them equal in every way to the men. We hope to give more attention in The Guide henceforth to the problems of our women on the farms in the West, and to assist them in bringing about better conditions for their sex as well as to improve economic and social conditions for the general welfare of the community.

## MANITOBA'S LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

In this issue we give a brief review of some of the more important legislation enacted at the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature. The review necessarily does not pretend to cover all the large volume of legislation. It gives, however, an idea of the progressive character of the new laws. The Direct Legislation Act is not dealt with in this review but will be given more fully later. It is not generally known that the Direct Legislation Act is not really in force. Two days before the close of the session, the date bringing it into force was removed and it will now come into force by order-in-council, which means when the government sees fit. It appears that there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of the Act. Another Act which was passed and will be published later is the Co-operative Societies Act. This Act gives the people of the province power to organize into groups for the transaction of business the same as they are able to do in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

No announcement has yet been made as to what the government intends to do towards investigating rural credits. This is a subject on which the government can well afford to spend a reasonable sum in securing information on which to base legislation.

The war has developed the poetic instincts and desires of a large number of people. Rarely a day passes but we receive at least one poem in The Guide office and very frequently

we receive half-a-dozen. We always receive more as spring approaches. When the sun begins to shine and the snow begins to melt the muses become active.

## MORE LIGHT NEEDED

According to the official reports there are now training in Canada approximately 130,000 soldiers and the cost of the work is \$12,000,000 every month. Lord Shaughnessy (which is the new title of the president of the C.P.R.) in speaking to the Board of Trade in Montreal a few days ago pointed out that there were still about 60,000 Canadian soldiers in camp in England in addition to those training in Canada. Some of those still training in England went over in the first contingent. He asked if it was not time to consider the matter more on a business basis and to fill up the battalions already started before starting new ones. In Winnipeg it is stated that there are seventeen battalions recruiting soldiers and that there are some battalions which have been in the city considerably more than a year. It would seem to the casual observer that there was a good deal of wisdom in Lord Shaughnessy's suggestion. He also pointed out that it would be a long time before the soldiers now in training could be removed to the Old Country. We have no explanation from the military authorities as to why soldiers are kept so long here after being supposedly thoroughly trained for fighting. There may be a reason for it, but if so the public should be informed. Soldiers who enlist to fight in Canada do so from a sense of duty and a desire to "do their bit." It takes a good deal of the enthusiasm out of them to be kept under arms in their own city for over a year when they are anxious to have a go at the enemy. These facts also are a serious handicap to recruiting. A great many people who would be willing to enlist if they felt they were needed have undoubtedly not done so because of this very situation we mention. It would seem that the time has come for a very frank explanation from the military authorities. The people are every one interested in this war and are determined to see it carried thru to a success. They are all paying for it and the enthusiasm would be much more apparent if they were better informed as to the reason why conditions are as they are.

## GRAIN ACT IS SAFE

It was announced from Ottawa last week that in response to the numerous and vigorous protests from the organized Grain Growers of the West Sir George Foster had accepted a change in his proposed amendment to the Grain Act. The amendment now provides that the Board of Grain Commissioners shall have power to suspend the car order book only where grain is in danger of spoiling. The provision giving the Board power to suspend the car order book in case of "congestion" has been eliminated. Sir George in accepting the amendment said he was doing it for his peace of mind here and hereafter. It is difficult to understand why a man of Sir George Foster's ability should deliberately place himself in an antagonistic mood to the farmers of the West. He is one of the best intentioned men in the Cabinet and his influence is in favor of cleaner politics. If he really understood conditions in this country and the burdens which the farmers are carrying we believe his attitude of antagonism would change to one of sympathy.

"Better to wear out than rust out" is a wise saying which applies quite as well to men as to farm implements.

### FOOD PRODUCTION NECESSARY

According to the information available in Winnipeg it is stated there will not be very many soldiers take advantage of the opportunity provided by the military authorities to assist in seeding this spring. The Manitoba immigration agent at St. Paul, Minn., also reports that there is not liable to be a very large number of men come from the South to work on the farms of Manitoba. Whether the soldiers quartered at Western points will more readily accept the offers to work on the farms for a month remains to be seen. It is quite evident, however, that there will be a shortage of help during seeding time. This situation should be considered by the military authorities. We have been given to understand, not only by Canadian statesmen, but also by the leaders in the allied countries, that sufficient food supplies are quite as necessary as ammunition in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. If this be true—and no one yet has denied it—it is certainly not advisable to cripple unnecessarily farming operations in Canada. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war many of the soldiers recruited and sent to the front were afterwards brought back to take their places as skilled laborers in the munition factories. Our wheat growing farms are in reality munition factories and it would be unfortunate if they should be seriously crippled and not able to perform their necessary part in the conduct of the war. No part of Canada has responded more nobly to the call to arms than the Prairie Provinces and they will undoubtedly continue to do their part to the very end, but at the same time there should be consideration given to the very important problem of food production.

### THE TORONTO NEWS' LAMENT

In commenting on the organization of the Free Trade League, The Toronto News, which is the chief organ of the high protectionists, says that if the work of the Free Trade League is successful;

"Hundreds of thousands of Canadian workmen would be impoverished or driven into exile. The farmers of Canada would lose their most valuable home market and be exposed at the same time to the unobstructed competition of a world of agriculturists."

This is the sum and substance of the argument which The Toronto News has always advanced in favor of a protective tariff. But The News has never been able to give any facts or figures in support of its argument. The cream separator industry and the binder twine industry have flourished and developed in Canada for many years under absolute free trade and the wages paid in these free trade factories have been quite as high as the wages paid in protected factories. Furthermore, these factories were all compelled to pay tariff enhanced prices on all their machinery and equipment. If they had absolute free trade on everything they had to buy, the binder twine and cream separator industries would now be even more prosperous than they are. Thousands of other factories such as newspaper plants, clay working plants, stone quarries and numerous others by their very nature cannot benefit whatever from the protective tariff. Many hundreds of factories in Canada have been closed and their employees thrown out of work thru the establishment of mergers and unfair competition which could only develop under the shelter of our protective tariff. If The Toronto News were honest it would give some of these facts.

In regard to the home market which The Toronto News always enlarges upon it is ridiculous to suppose that it would be destroyed. Free Trade would not injure any of our legitimate industries, but might restrict the development of "hot-house" industries which are a burden upon the people of Canada. When we consider that the wheat crop of Canada last year was very close to 400,000,000 bushels and that the entire home consumption would not be over 60,000,000 bushels the value of the home market becomes more of a question. The chief market for Canadian farm produce is, has been and will be for the next 25 years, outside of Canada, and the

prices in Canada will be regulated by those that are paid outside showing that the home market is of very little advantage in giving a better price to Canadian producers. Canadian farmers can easily meet competition in their own line if they are allowed to buy and sell to the best advantage.

About three years ago we received from a subscriber in Saskatchewan something to this effect:—

"If you don't stop advocating woman suffrage in your paper you can cancel my subscription. I don't believe in it. My wife gets The Guide and reads your articles to me at the supper table and it makes things very unpleasant in my house."

In reply we informed this gentleman that it would hardly be consistent for The Guide to advocate a square deal for the men and to refuse to advocate a square deal for the women, and that he could cancel his subscription if he felt so inclined. Evidently he saw the light because he is still a subscriber and the women have the vote.

We receive a tremendous number of letters, articles, etc., sent in for publication. Only a fraction of them can possibly be used. Those who wish their unused letters and MSS. returned must remember to enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the purpose, otherwise they will not be returned.

After the war we will have a new crop of millionaires who have been engaged in making war munitions for the defence of the Empire. In their patriotic fervor they have been satisfied with from 200 per cent to 400 per cent profit. After the war they will no doubt be given a title and a large number of them will be put in the Senate. This is one of the beautiful methods by which we build up a democracy in Canada.

It costs \$100,000 a year to publish The Guide, or about \$3.00 for each subscriber. We ask the subscriber to pay \$1.50 and the advertiser to pay \$1.50. A lot of our subscribers have failed to pay their \$1.50 this year.



"IT'S OUR OWN BOY!"

# Manitoba's Legislative Program

*A review of the laws passed at the session just closed*

At the recent session of the Manitoba legislature, which began on January 6 and ended on March 10, a record program of momentous legislation was carried out. The women were enfranchised. The Macdonald Temperance Act was passed and endorsed at the referendum on March 13. Direct Legislation was incorporated into the statutes. A compulsory education act became law, and the bilingual clause was expunged from the School Act. The Coldwell amendments were repealed. Much labor legislation was enacted, including a new Workmen's Compensation Act, new regulations governing employment in shops and factories, and a Fair Wage Act. Authority was given to the government to sell cattle on easy terms to needy settlers, and a Mothers' Pension Act received the royal assent.

Unquestionably the most important step taken by the legislature was that by which it enfranchised the women. There was nothing in the woman suffrage bill to indicate its importance. It was in the form of an amendment to the Election Act, wiping out the political discrimination which had existed against women. As a result of the act, women have now the right to vote in Manitoba provincial elections, and also the right to offer themselves as candidates for election to the legislature. The first draft of the woman suffrage bill did not recognize the right of the women to sit in the house. On that account it failed to satisfy the leaders of the Political Equality League, who waited on the government and represented that enfranchisement should include the right to select candidates as well as the right to vote for them. Apparently the government accepted the logic of the situation at once, for the bill that Premier Norris introduced gave the women the right to be voted for, as well as the right to vote. It was passed unanimously.

## Bilingual Schools Abolished

Division on party lines occurred in the house in relation to one bill only, that cutting the bilingual clause out of the Public School Act. This measure was strenuously opposed by the five Conservative members and by P. A. Talbot (La Verandrye) and J. P. Dumas (St. Boniface). It was passed in the closing days of session, and the government intimated that it will as quickly as possible make English the teaching language in all public schools. There will not be any immediate suppression of bilingualism. Before the Ruthenian and Polish bilingual schools can be transformed into English-speaking schools, a sufficient number of competent teachers must be trained. Hon. Dr. Thornton pointed out that this will take time. The minister said positively that no more bilingual schools will be created, and that as soon as the department of education gets ready it will begin converting the existing bilingual schools into English schools. Speaking on the bilingual situation on January 11, Dr. Thornton stated that an impossible condition had resulted from the attempt to enforce the bilingual clause in the school law. Utter confusion, he said, was the outcome where more than one set of children were entitled to bilingual teaching. He recited cases in which English schools had been captured and turned into Ruthenian bilingual schools, and cases in which bitter feuds had existed between other nationalities over the bilingual privileges. On June 30, last, the minister informed the house, there were in operation 1,685 one and two roomed rural schools. In this number there were 126 French bilingual schools, 61 German bilingual schools, 111 Ruthenian and Polish bilingual schools. No bilingual schools of other nationalities had been formed, but the total of 421 schools here comprised represented one-fourth of all the rural schools in the province. The enrollment in the bilingual schools was 16,720, while the total enrollment in the province was 106,963. The number of children enrolled in the bilingual schools therefore amounted to one-sixth of the enrollment of the province. The third reading of the bill exercising the bilingual clause was carried on a division of 38 to 8.

## Compulsory Education

Compulsory education was provided for in an act entitled "An Act Respecting School Attendance." Under the terms of the act, children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend the public school, or receive an education equal to that given in the public school. Enforcement of the measure is left to the local authorities in the main. School attendance officers must be appointed by the school boards, and the department of education will appoint supervisors to oversee the work throughout the province. If a child does not attend a public school, he may be examined by a public school inspector with respect to his educational attainments. Should they not be up to the standard of the public school, the child may be sent to a public school. Heads of private schools can protect their scholars from individual examination by getting their schools endorsed by the department of education. There are provisions

in the act recognizing certain grounds for exempting children from school attendance, such as sickness, distance from a school, etc. For a limited period a child may be kept at home to assist on domestic or farm work, but a permit for this must first be obtained from a justice of the peace or a magistrate.

Dr. Thornton also obtained the assent of the house to some amendments to the Public Schools Act, among which was one providing for the creation of municipal school boards. Nominally the statutes permitted this already, but the regulations were unworkable. The act required, as a preliminary to the creation of a municipal school board, that it should be requested by 25 per cent. of the electors in every school district which it was desired to amalgamate. It might happen, under the rule, that nine districts would have the needed 25 per cent. in favor of the municipal school board, while a tenth would not. Then the desire of nine districts would be frustrated by the opposition of one. The new bill allows the machinery to work more easily. It provides that a municipal council may submit to the ratepayers a bylaw for the creation of a municipal school board, and a majority vote will carry the bylaw. If the council does not take the initiative fifteen per cent. of the ratepayers may do so by signing a petition for a bylaw to be submitted.

Other legislation respecting education, which the house passed, provides for government loans to needy school districts. In fact, the department of education was virtually empowered to do whatever may be necessary for the education of the children.

## THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

What place does the country retail merchant fill in rural economy? Is, or is he not, a necessary factor in the rural community?

This is a question of vital importance to every one of our readers and next week the leading feature of *The Guide* will be a discussion of this problem. Both sides will be fully dealt with. Letters have been received from country merchants and farmers. These will be published and the ideas expressed will not only give a great deal of valuable information on this subject but will also serve to create a better understanding of each other's position between country merchant and farmer.

Authority was given to establish model rural schools at strategic points, and to make special grants for various purposes, including agricultural instruction.

## Absentee Reeves Barred

Under the terms of a bill to amend the Municipal Act it was provided that Reeves must reside in the municipalities they represent. Formerly, Reeves were not subject to the general provision against absenteeism on the part of the members of municipal councils. The lieutenant-governor-in-council was empowered to appoint receivers or administrators for insolvent or financially embarrassed municipalities, and limits were set to municipal borrowing power. The municipal commissioner, however, may at his discretion allow a municipality to exceed these limits. There was also passed an amendment requiring all candidates for municipal office to be able to read and write English—to write it from dictation.

Relief for hard-pressed taxpayers was afforded by an amendment to the Assessment Act, by which the second 10 per cent. penalty on unpaid taxes is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Previously a 10 per cent. penalty was imposed in December and another in March. Hon. A. B. Hudson, the attorney-general, said that if any private creditor charged interest at this rate he would be imprisoned for usury.

## Pensions for Mothers

Mothers' pensions were provided for under terms of a bill entitled "An Act to Provide Allowances for Mothers." It provides that the lieutenant-gov-

ernor-in-council may set aside in each fiscal year, out of consolidated revenue, a sum not to exceed \$15,000. This will be used to provide support or partial support for the mothers of neglected or dependent children. A citizens' commission will be formed to administer the pension fund, and it is expected that an amount equal to that contributed by the government will be obtained from public subscriptions. At first the pensions will be limited to \$300 annually for each mother. Hon. Edward Brown, the provincial treasurer, expects that by developing this plan the province will in time be relieved of the burden of contributing to many private charities, and he also believes the indirect benefit, by keeping children in their homes, will be great.

## Moratorium Increased

The Moratorium Act was amended to enable a debtor to recover the protection of the moratorium by paying up his arrears of interest, taxes and insurance. It was provided a year ago that no one could be sued on an agreement of sale of a mortgage if he took care not to let his interest, taxes and insurance get more than a year behind. The courts held, however, that if a man paid up his taxes, interest and insurance after the expiration of the year of grace he could not by so doing protect himself against legal proceedings in respect of principal. They ruled that a man lost the protection of the act by getting a year in arrears with the charges. This ruling was corrected by the legislature, so that henceforth the moratorium protects everyone that pays up his interest, taxes and insurance before the courts issue a judgment against him.

The War Relief Act was amended to continue the protection of soldiers for one year after their death on active service, or for one year after the end of the war. Rental values in excess of \$600 annually may, however, be appropriated by mortgagees.

## In Aid of Labor

In scope and quality the labor legislation passed at the session constituted a record. The most important labor bill was the Workmen's Compensation Act. This measure provides the same scale of compensation payments as a similar act in Ontario, but, unlike the Ontario act, does not embody the principle of the state accident fund. In Ontario the government collects the premiums for workmen's compensation from the employers, and administers the fund. Under the new Manitoba act, employers will be required to take out insurance in private companies. The companies, for their part, will be required to make out the policies in favor of the government, and the government, thru a commissioner, will settle all claims. It will also guarantee the payment of all claims, the consolidated fund of the province being a contingent reserve should the deposits of the insurance companies prove inadequate in any crisis.

Another important labor bill was the Fair Wage Act. This act gives statutory recognition for the first time in the British Empire to fair wage clauses. A board, consisting of one labor representative, one employers' representative, and an official of the department of public works, will each year draw up a fair wage schedule based on the rates of pay recognized by the employers and the trades unions. The schedule will apply on all government contracts. If a contractor for the government expects to make any money out of fluctuations in wages, he will be disappointed. Allowance will be made for such fluctuations by the fair wage board, and the contractor will neither lose nor benefit on account of them.

The Factories Act was amended by including within the term "factory" places with three or more employees. Heretofore a factory has been a place employing not fewer than five employees. Factories must be closed on legal holidays. They must not work women and girls more than fifty-four hours a week, except that on thirty-six days a year women and girls may work fourteen hours a day. They must not, however, be worked more than sixty hours in any one week. Hours of labor for men are not affected by the Factories Act.

The Shops Regulation Act, which has not been enforced for fifteen years, was brought up to date. It calls for the inspection of 2,500 shops throughout the province, and provides that no girl under fourteen and no boy under thirteen may be employed in any shop. Boys between thirteen and fourteen may be employed in shops for two hours a day on school days, and eight hours a day on school holidays; but they must get a permit from the bureau of labor before seeking such employment. No female and no boy under seventeen may be employed in a shop longer than fourteen hours in any day or longer than sixty hours a week.

All labor legislation will henceforth be administered by the labor bureau, legislation authorizing



# Mother's Problems

How they are solved by some of our  
brightest farm women

## CARE OF THE YOUNG CHILD

First Prize Article

The proper time to begin to think of the care of the young child is about five months before it is born into this world. Then the prospective mother should look over the articles left from previous children (if she has had such) and add the necessary articles missing, while the new mother should plan her entire layette.

The size and expensiveness of the latter is entirely a matter of taste and pocket-book. However, for the busy prairie woman whose means and whose time for taking baby out on dress parade are limited, I would suggest buying a 30 yard length of the widest, best quality white flannelette, from which she should make four or five simple one-piece slips, gathered at neck and wrists into narrow bands of self material. Avoid yokes and all unnecessary seams as simplifying your own work and also adding to baby's comfort.

These little white flannelette slips are to be washed every day after baby's bath and hung carefully out in the air by the bottom hem where our prairie breezes will blow and shake them until they are delightfully soft and fluffy and smooth, requiring absolutely no ironing. After the slips are cut out use the balance of the 30 yards for making square napkins. As these latter will be somewhat large for a new born infant, I would buy another 10 or 20 yards of cheaper, narrower flannelette which I would use while baby was small. As, owing to the frequent washings, these will soon wear out, you will soon appreciate the advantage of having the larger and heavier ones to fall back upon, which in the meantime have served their purpose in taking the place of pinning blankets and sometimes in helping out in emergencies when you have not been able to keep up a sweet, clean supply of the smaller ones. And here let me note a warning, never, never use a napkin twice, even tho' it "just had a little wet spot and you could just hang it out on the line to dry and no one would be any the wiser." Whenever a child wets its napkin, even tho' you hang it out in the air to dry, the water evaporates, but a certain sediment remains which is very irritating to a good many infants. If they cannot be regularly washed and rinsed every day, then keep a pail of water handy in which you can rinse the napkins as you take them off the child; but I have found the best plan to keep a clean enamelled pail with a cover for the sole purpose of receiving all wet and soiled napkins all day until they are washed after baby's bath every morning. And now to come back to the wardrobe. See that you have three half cotton and half wool infants' shirts, double breasted, and, if possible, with no buttons on them that might annoy the little body. Next see that you have about one half dozen woollen bands, which I find best made of old white knitted woollen underwear, either men's or women's. The idea is that old underwear would naturally be soft and, being knitted, it will fit lots more snugly around the little body than the usual pink edged flannel bands. Now, together with three nice warm nursery blankets, which can be purchased for from 50 cents to 75 cents each, you have all the clothes absolutely necessary to keep baby comfortable for the first month or two, or until it begins kicking up its little feet and needs stockings and booties. After having this much done it is wise to keep all these things together in one place, a dresser drawer or one could make a little cupboard with several shelves out of a good sized box, paint it white and close the front with a white muslin curtain. This does fine to keep solely for baby's wardrobe.

### Making a Crib for Baby

Next procure a large square wicker clothes basket, pad it out nicely with a clean old comforter or blanket, sides and all, cover this with some pink or blue sateen and again "trap" this with some cheap dotted Swiss. This makes a dandy crib for your newcomer, to be placed on a trunk, two chairs or on the box wardrobe (if you make one) right next to your bed when you can comfortably administer to the baby during the night. Besides, you may carry the basket out on the porch or lawn in the summer time and you will find it invaluable to take along to picnics or on visits, etc. Your baby will always be comfortable and feel perfectly at home, instead of being peevish at being laid on a bench or strange bed.

As I have described it, you will find this crib very economical, for when your baby has out-grown it (which won't be until it is old enough to sit up and

there is danger of it leaning over and tipping it) you will find the basket handy on wash days and the dotted Swiss will make very acceptable sash curtains.

When I fix my crib for its occupant I place a nice large bed pillow in the bottom, on this a square of rubber sheeting (oilcloth will do as well), upon this a clean napkin to serve as a sheet. At the head end I place a small, very flat pillow covered with sateen or dotted swiss.

Now it is ready for baby, wrapped in its own nursery blanket, covered with a light warm blanket and also a very light weight feather pillow if the thermometer happens to be about 55 degrees below zero. Here I will register another don't. Never make any of those pretty cheesecloth baby comforters; always use blankets, for no matter how pretty the quilts look when new, they are no good after being washed, while a blanket if handled right looks good and is good until worn almost thread-bare.

When this is all done it is wise to prepare your emergency basket or box. In this place a nightgown for yourself, also a large cotton band, a clean sterilized sheet, two hand towels, one bath towel, a box of vaseline, a box of baby powder, a bar of castile soap, a roll of absorbent cotton and a roll of antiseptic gauze, a paper of assorted sized safety pins, a box of boracic acid and a small bottle of carbolic acid. A good thing to add is a hot-water bottle and syringe, plenty of clean white rags and an entire set of clothes for baby, consisting of blanket, slip, one large and one small napkin, band, shirt and several squares of old

linen to be used as mouth and eye wipes. This should be prepared and kept closely covered from dust, fully three months before you expect the arrival. Then you will always be prepared for an emergency and will be saved the embarrassment that I have seen many women endure when things happened unexpectedly and a stranger coming in wasted valuable time hunting up bare necessities. I forgot to mention that sterilized scissors and some soft cotton string should also be added to the emergency basket together with a rubber sheet or oilcloth and a thick pad made out of dozens of newspapers placed together and quilted with thread to hold them. This paper pad is invaluable in regions where there is not a doctor with up-to-date equipment, and also in emergencies which happen so often.



Then after baby comes we will assume you to have ten days of good care, but after that it is up to the mother. Never fail to give your baby a daily bath. This should be done in water which seems just comfortably warm to your elbow. Not your hand, mind you, for it may be cold and thus the water might seem warm to you, but would not be warm enough for baby. The elbow, however, is a fairly reliable judge. Get a regular infant's bath tub and before you touch the

baby get everything ready so you won't have to stop a minute to look for anything when baby is undressed.

### Dressing Baby Properly

Now I will give you my method of dressing an infant, taught me by a very efficient doctor, and which once tried will never be discarded for the old method of holding baby on your lap where it is next to impossible to put on bands without wrinkles.

On a table bed or couch, whichever is most convenient, smoothly spread a nursery blanket. About one foot from the top edge of this and right on the blanket spread your large napkin or pinning blanket. On the top edge of this spread your woollen shirt. On the bottom edge of the shirt lay your small napkin, folded in a triangle, and on this lay your hand just as baby would wear these things. Then when baby has been patted dry in its large bath towel you lay it on the table and have both hands free to powder it in all the creases and then to just smooth the hand around it and pin it, pin up the napkin, slip on its shirt, fold the large napkin around the body like a pinning blanket, wrap each little leg in separately and turn the bottom of the napkin up underneath the baby where it acts as sort of a pad. Then you slip on its nightgown, wrap the blanket snugly around it and baby is sweet and clean until morning, excepting, of course, its regular change of napkins.

Always keep all white or unfadable cotton rags, see that they are clean, cut into 10 inch squares and insert one into each napkin when you make the baby's change. If only wet it can be rinsed with the rest of baby's clothes, but if otherwise soiled, gather up the four ends and put the mass directly into the stove. This saves an endless amount of extra rubbing besides doing away entirely with the unpleasant part of baby's washing.

As I do not hold baby on my lap to dress it, so I do not hold it in the bath tub. When removing the child's clothes I take its slip (if not wet) or a clean napkin (if the slip is wet) and place it at the head of the bath tub in which there is enough water to just come up to baby's ears when it lies in the tub with the slip acting as a sort of pillow. This method leaves both hands free to wash the body thoroughly.

In a cup have a good pinch of boracic acid dissolved in some lukewarm water and use this liquid to wash out baby's mouth with a clean linen square or piece of gauze or cotton. Then wash out baby's eyes, and if they could show the least affection do not use the same rag on both eyes so as not to pass the trouble from one eye to another. This done, have a clean wash rag which you use only for baby and with it and plenty of castile soap wash the head, then the neck, arms and breast, using especial care under the armpits, then the abdomen and legs.

To the young mother I would say, do not be afraid to handle the child however small, as they are almost like a rubber ball when born. Their bones are soft and they are not easily hurt unless really handled roughly.

Now, while baby is comfortably stretched out on the table you may slip out (that is as long as baby is not old enough to turn over) and clean up the bedroom which has been airing while you have been bathing baby out in the kitchen. When everything is spick and span, put your baby back in the basket and it will rarely bother you again before dinner, except to tend to its feeding.

In the summer time it is well to give the baby its bath about 8 o'clock a.m. Rising at 5 o'clock it gives you time to get breakfast, give baby its breakfast at 6 o'clock and then do your dishes, sweep up the kitchen and take care of your chickens. Immediately after its bath baby gets another meal, you clean its room, put it to sleep in its basket, wash out its clothes and you have from 9 or 10 o'clock to





noon to get your dinner, etc. In the winter time it is best to bath the baby immediately after breakfast.

**Baby is Easily Spoiled**

Up to three months of age feed baby every two hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and once during the night. Do not hesitate to pick the child up if it should be asleep. You won't have to do it many times before it will wake up of its own accord right on the dot of the hour almost.

Should baby cry in between times and you know it is well fed and perfectly healthy, then examine it carefully to be sure there is nothing sticking it or otherwise making it uncomfortable, turn it over on to its other side and if it still persists in crying just let it cry a bit. That is good exercise for its lungs, which will really benefit by the extra amount of air the child draws right into the bottom of them.

No matter how young the child, it doesn't seem hard to spoil them. One time I had a dear friend staying with me when one of my babies came, and I just hadn't the heart to refuse her when she begged just to hold the baby for five minutes in the afternoon. Of course her five minutes always meant a good bit longer and by the time she left baby had noted this afternoon treat. When I was alone again I just could not devote so much time to her (much as my mother heart would like to) and in order to break her off the habit of crying for this cuddling and also to prevent myself from breaking my own resolution not to take her I would saunter out to the garden for twenty minutes. First I saw she was comfortable and I knew that twenty minutes of crying would not harm her. By the time I came back she had cried herself to sleep. I did this only for three or four days when baby was entirely broken of her habit and instead of crying would lie awake and play with her fingers.

Another way I had of keeping myself from spoiling baby was that when she cried while I was doing a certain piece of work, instead of dropping it pell mell and rushing to her aid, I would think, "Well, I will just finish this job and if she is still crying then I will take her." Almost every time by the time I had finished my task baby had ceased crying and thus it

came that my neighbors always said, "My, what good babies you do have."

Cleanliness, regular feeding and habits, every doctor



A DOG'S LIFE

will tell you, are the essentials in raising babies and I have found it so in the little family of four to which I have so far administered.

LUCAS.

**FORMING CHILDREN'S CHARACTERS**

First Prize Article

The foundation of good behavior in a child is good health. A child who is given simple food, with no tea, coffee, pie, etc., who goes to bed at a regular early hour, who is not dosed with castor oil and cough syrup, will probably be a healthy cheerful child and one who will easily respond to the efforts made to train him.

The great mistake many mothers make is to leave training till too late. The habit forming age is from the time the child first responds to you until seven years. It is very hard to form any habit after that age; it is harder to break one then formed. This points to unremitting attention which seems too much for the busy mother. However, it is not as bad as it sounds. If the eldest child has formed any good habit, from brushing his teeth to speaking the truth, he will speedily teach the others. Let the mother consider the habits of neatness and cleanliness she wishes practiced and instruct the child in them, as soon as he is able to perform them intelligently. Long before the child is seven such habits will be part of himself. This may be at first a little more trouble than cleaning the child and tidying after him yourself, but after the habit is formed you need think no more about it.

Moral habits are a deeper question. So much seems to depend on what the child brought into the world with him. So much, too, depends on what example is shown him in the home. The observant mother will quickly see each child's particular failing and warn him against it. Children are generally willing to listen to reason and the question, "Suppose we all acted that way?" will often make them stop and think. One failing that every child needs to be warned against is that of dishonesty in little things. This fault is so common that few people seem to see anything wrong in a little lie; or a bit of cheating, for which they could not be prosecuted. Your children must be exposed to this spirit, it is in the air. Warn them early against it, teach them that nothing is more hateful to God than a lie, even the most trivial, and support this teaching by your example.

Continued on page 32

# Planting about the Farm Home

## Suggestions for driveways, shelter belts and yard of Guide House No. 9

The second version of The Guide's first house, now Guide House No. 9, proved such an all round, out and out favorite with the readers of this paper that it was decided to make a very special feature of it. So an arrangement was made with Mr. Norman Ross, chief of the Forestry Department, Indian Head, to prepare a planting scheme for it, which if followed out would make it not only a farm house, but a farm home. The Guide feels that the builders of this house are peculiarly fortunate in having an expert, with the reputation of Mr. Ross, to design a scheme of planting especially adapted to their own residence and it is hoped that all of them will avail themselves of his suggestions. But while this planting scheme was especially designed for Guide House No. 9, it is full of practical suggestions for all home builders. Notice, for example, the curved driveway and the planting of clumps of shrubbery to provide an excuse for the curves, for while a curved driveway is much more pleasing than a straight one, it is foolish unless there is something to curve around. Again, observe the difference between the broken, irregular lines of the planting about the lawn and the stiff forbidding rows of trees which surround so many homes. Mr. Ross has added a word of explanation.

**General Scheme of Planting**

The general scheme of planting provides for an open lawn with an irregularly planted border and a few groups

of shrubs in the angles of the driveway and around the house foundations.

In planting the border the taller growing trees are mixed in the back, the taller shrubs next and the low growing ones inside next the grass. The place for flowers is along the edges of these shrub borders and

**ADVICE TO BEGINNERS**

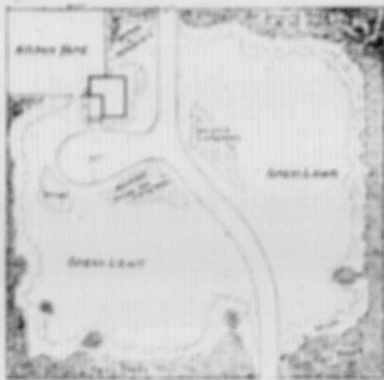
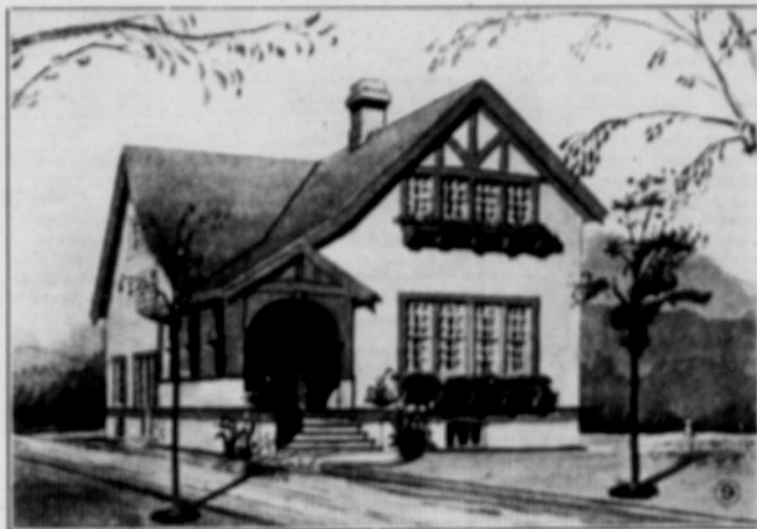
Fam not going to grieve over the pathos of beginners, or try to discourage them with the depths of their ignorance. I would rather cheer them on to plant radishes and glory in their immense size, tho only the little ones are palatable and nobody in the family eats radishes anyway.

It is no end of fun learning, and the only way to learn how to do anything is to start to do it. Go ahead and make mistakes, but don't make the same mistake more than twice. Keep a garden book (a loose leaf one) with notes on your successes, failures, seasons for planting, blooming, etc. Read the books written by charitable gardeners for beginners.

Don't sink into despair over "friable soil" and "compost." Take one mystery at a time and find out how idiotically simple it is except for its name. Dig out one flower bed at a time, fertilize according to directions, and plant it before you lay the whole garden waste in the strenuousness of reform.

Keep up a stout heart and hold on tight to your vision of "the perennial border."

If you are interested in gardens you have a hobby-horse that will carry you far afield to inspect the gardens of the world. It likewise supplies adventure if you must remain at home. It is far better and less expensive than any other form of exercise if your muscles or your liver have to be given sordid consideration.—Elizabeth C. White in Country Life in America.



should consist principally of hardy herbaceous perennials such as Peony, Delphinium, Golden Glow, Bleeding Heart, Oriental Poppy, Iceland Poppy, Campanulas, Sweet Williams and very many others. Annuals may be used for filling in bare spots, but no separate flower beds should be allowed for in the lawn.

**Tall Broad-Leaf Trees:—**

- x Cottonwood
- x Russian Poplar
- x Manitoba Maple
- x Green Ash
- Willow
- x White Birch
- x Mountain Ash

**Tall Shrubs:—**

- x Saskatoon
- x Choke Cherry
- x Wild Plum
- Caragana
- Tartarian Honeysuckle
- x High Bush Cranberry
- x Red Twigg'd Dogwood

**Lower Growing Shrubs:—**

- Japanese Rugosa Rose

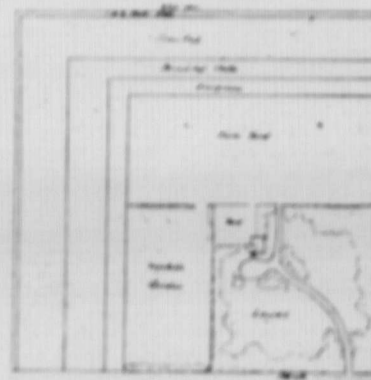
**Scotch Yellow Rose**

- Caragana Pignyes
- Albert Regals Honeysuckle
- Flowering Currant
- x Wolf Willow
- x Snow Berry
- Spiraea Arguta
- Spiraea Bellardii

**Evergreens:—**

- Scotch Pine
- x Lodgepole Pine
- x Jack Pine
- Colorado Spruce
- x White Spruce
- Dwarf Mountain Pine
- Dwarf Juniper Sabina

Varieties marked x are native in certain parts of the prairie provinces.



# Kitchen Efficiency

Re-arranging the farm kitchen for greater efficiency  
A model kitchen and laundry

## REARRANGING THE KITCHEN

First Prize Article

As we do not look upon our kitchen as a model of convenience, we have endeavored in planning it to arrange the fixtures to minimize labor and economize the expenditure of energy.

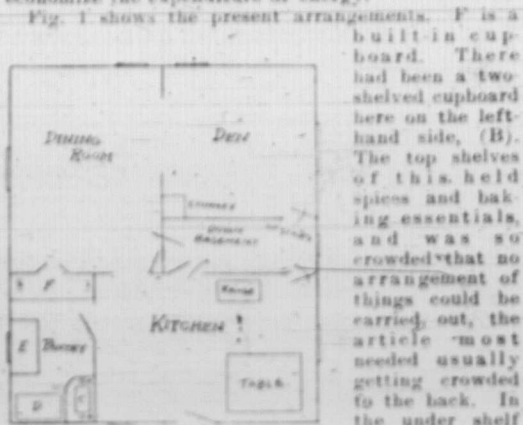


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the present arrangements. F is a built-in cupboard. There had been a two-shelved cupboard here on the left-hand side, (B). The top shelves of this held spices and baking essentials, and was so crowded that no arrangement of things could be carried out, the article most needed usually getting crowded to the back. In the under shelf was kept the cookie jar, some other cans containing baking powder, vinegar, molasses, etc., and besides these a pile of cooking pans and dishes. My pots and pans were hung between this cupboard and the wall, and those that were crowded out were kept in a box under a table (A). On top of this table I was obliged to keep my bread box, teapot and tea can, etc. This table had a leaf, and on this I would have room to mix a cake, but for baking pie crust or biscuits I had to take the bakeboard from corner (C) to the table in the kitchen.

In our present arrangement we removed the cupboard and table. In the wall we made double doors opening into the dining room, three feet from the floor, these doors being 15 by 36 inches. F is built in with shelves as shown in Fig. 2. The lower half is built in with shelves as shown in the diagram as H and I. This shows the sliding doors shoved back to the right side. H is the linen drawer. I and the divisions back of G are apartments for pots and pans, with nails and hangers for all conveniently placed within reach. J is the cutlery drawer, heretofore kept in the table (A). L and M are roomy shelves for spices and all cooking materials; shelf P holds dishes for everyday use. O shelf holds tea, teapot and stand, glass kitchen set, salt and pepper shakers, potato cutter, biscuit cutter and similar articles used at every meal. Shelf N holds china tea set, which you see may be used quite as readily in either kitchen or dining room. R and S are two shelves enclosed by doors on the pantry side and by the longer doors on the dining room side, where articles used only in the dining room can be set aside and free from the dust. Then the baseboard at T is big enough to hold a good sized tray, or all the dishes when removed from the dining room table thru the small doors or from the kitchen table. We have utilized the space V for the table boards, both dining room and kitchen. These were previously kept upstairs. This meant a long trip, as they were so often used. To the left side of V is a space for the bread mixer, which used to be kept below in the basement.

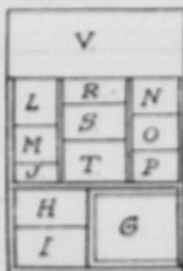


Fig. 2

We replaced a flour bin with a work table (E), two by four feet and thirty-one inches high. One should be careful in building a table to have it the correct height for working. This table has a galvanized iron top and a back four inches high. There are three bins below which tip out at the top. The first is a thirteen inch bin and can hold one hundred pounds of flour. There is a holder for the rolling pin inside. The middle bin has a division and will hold fifty pounds of Graham flour and fifty pounds of rolled oats. The third bin contains one hundred pounds of white sugar. Above these bins to the left is an apartment into which my bakeboard slides, and to the right is

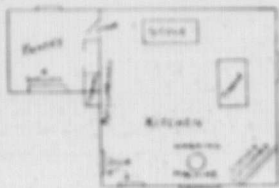


Fig. 3

my bread and meat board. Above the table and near the window is a board fitted with brass nails, where I hang my spoons, pot scraper, egg beater, pot holder and articles I use every day. There seemed to be no particular place for the brooms till we built an apartment in the space just back of the pantry door for that purpose. The sink (C) is very conveniently placed in the kitchen. OA is the hard water pump, a sand point. OB is the soft water pump from the cistern below. At first we had a tub placed under this closed-in sink and emptied it as often as it filled, and that seemed often. However, this fall we built in a drain pipe of one and a quarter inch iron piping. This goes down about two feet below our basement floor and then out twenty-four inches into a cesspool. This pipe is seven feet below the surface. We have used it all winter for dishwater, rinse and scrubbing water and have had no trouble whatever with it freezing or clogging. Below the sink I have a shelf for my stove brushes and duster, also coal oil can and lanterns. D, in the pantry, is a large cupboard where the dishes and baking used to be kept. I now use this

for all eatables and cooking, and keep my bread box in this place. I have a work stool in my pantry and can often sit down and do most of my cake mixing and a great many other things that in the old order of things required a great deal of walking about. I find my pantry arrangements most convenient, and I hope someone else may receive some help from these suggestions.

E. A. W.

AGNES CAMERON.



Fig. 4

SAVING MANY STEPS  
Second Prize Article

Figure 3 is a plan of the room as I first beheld it. The first thing to do was to make the cooking arrangements convenient. As the corner cupboard was a fixture, and as it was to take the place of a kitchen cupboard there was no choice but to place the baking table beside it. Just above it went my first new shelves—three of them. I had the baking table covered with zinc, which obviates the necessity of a baking board, as it can be kept scrupulously clean, and has the further advantage that a hot pot can be placed on it with impunity. To the left of the table, at the window, is the sink, and to the left of that again is a collapsible shelf, costing two dollars and a half at a lumber yard. The height of the table, sink and shelf is thirty-one inches, but each person must suit herself for that. As washing, laundry work and sewing are carried on in the kitchen, as well as the work legitimately belonging to a kitchen, I had to utilize the space at my disposal as advantageously as possible to admit of those operations being done conveniently. The window, hitherto occupied by the washing machine, was converted into a sewing corner (Fig. 4). The settle, placed at right angles to the wall, has a box seat to contain the sewing. It was made out of an old but strong trunk, and fitted with ends and castors. The washing machine was transferred to the corner next to the collapsible shelf. There it is near the stove. At this point I must mention the getting up of one thing which I consider a very great improvement. Too often on entering a kitchen we are greeted by clothes hanging on a rope slung from one wall to another. I have

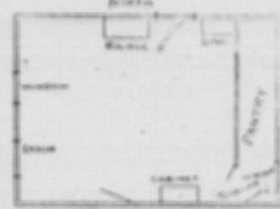


Fig. 5

instead, hanging from the ceiling, two rods on pulleys with a rope at each end. They pull up and down, and are never in the way. A further improvement would be a double pulley, but I could not get them. It would save lowering the rope at both ends. The stove had a slight change of position in order to make provision for drying wet buggy rugs, coats and boots. It was pulled out about four feet from the wall, and behind it go all those unsightly wet things. Things like rugs and heavy coats are too weighty for the pulleys and apart from their purpose. For the boots and overshoes I have three shelves boxed together and on castors. There are pegs for the coats and rugs. No chair was made in the pot cupboard under the chimney. It has two shelves and a tight-fitting door. The pantry is eight feet square. It is a small storeroom. I have two one hundred pound flour tins and one fifty pound one, the latter for rice. The open shelves hold canned goods and sealers. The cupboard formed by the chimney partition had no door, so I had one put on. This is my napery cupboard, and, as an additional dust protector, I have nailed flour bags to the edge of each shelf to lap over. The only other new thing in the pantry besides the door was a corner cupboard. In it are kept tools, oil, and kitchen utensils not in everyday use. There is a small table at the window for plants. They do better there than in the kitchen where it is often too hot and dry. Both rooms are lighted by bracket lamps, one in the pantry, two in the kitchen—one at the left of the stove, the other over the baking table.

KITCHEN EFFICIENCY  
I have been a silent reader of the Homemakers page for some time, and I thought I would give some hints on how to reduce the work in the kitchen. Figure 5 shows the pantry running across the end of the kitchen to the east, sink in the north off the kitchen joining pantry, the door to the cellar goes down at the south end of the pantry, the door from the pantry opens into the kitchen by the cellar also, to be convenient to the dining room. Note the steps which had to be taken with dishes from the sink as they are washed and put away in the pantry. In the improved kitchen (Fig. 6), a small door is made in the pantry close to the sink, so the dishes can be all placed inside on the table as they are washed. That saves a good many steps. We could not have the pantry door closer to the sink, as it would be too far from the cellar and the dining room. We changed the cabinet to stand between the pantry door and the small door. The range is next to the sink. Right at the end of the range is a small door in the wall for a fuel chute, so it can be filled from the shed outside between the sink and the range. On the west side of the range is a closed-in cupboard of shelves for stove utensils. Between the pantry door and dining room on the south side there is a space utilized for a cupboard for table linen, toilet towels and kitchen aprons, accessible either from the kitchen or dining room, and with a high stool by the cabinet. These changes reduce the steps in the kitchen a great deal, and make the work in the kitchen a great deal lighter for the farmer's wife.

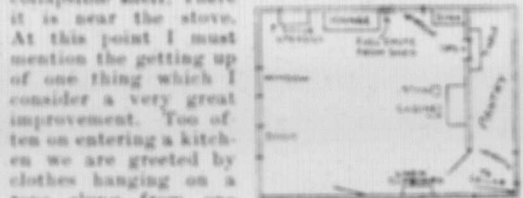


Fig. 6

MODEL KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY  
The Guide has secured the services of a teacher of domestic science, Miss S. C. Irwin, of the St. Johns Technical School, to design a model kitchen and laundry, also a modified form of the same plan which would be less costly to execute. While it is not expected that many of our readers will be able to put either plan into practice in its entirety, it is offered with the hope that both will contain suggestions which will be profitable to many thousands of Guide readers.

Details of Model Kitchen  
This kitchen is 10 by 13 feet. (Fig. 7).  
1. Built-in working table, 4 by 3 feet. (a) drawers

Continued on Page 28

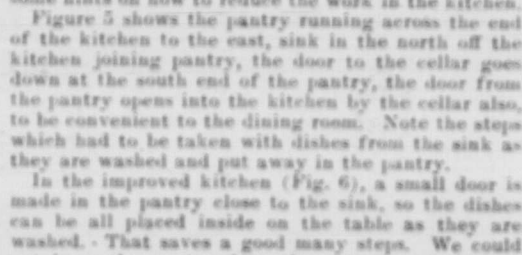


Fig. 7

Continued on Page 28

# Brooding and Rearing Chicks

*Nothing responds so well to good feeding and proper care as a flock of little chickens*

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

The problem of successful brooding and rearing chickens is probably just as hard if not harder than that of hatching. So much of a chicken's growth and development seems to depend on the condition under which it is kept that it sometimes appears as though food and environment had even a greater influence than breeding itself. In looking over and handling upwards of 2,500 farm chickens during the last six months, it would appear that such was the case. A chicken that has been well looked after from hatching time until maturity will, if taken at the right age, go in a fattening crate and make good gains, whereas one that has grown up without proper care, and attention will not respond, no matter what time it is taken or what kind of treatment is given. A chicken's life period is seldom longer than three or four years, and the period of maturity is, roughly speaking, five to six months. Compared with a hog, sheep, cow or horse, this is a comparatively short maturity and life period. The comparative rate of gain in proportion to the original body weight is far greater in chickens than any other class of stock. A newly hatched chick weighs about one and a half ounces and at ten weeks of age, with proper care, it will weigh twenty-eight ounces. This is eighteen times its original weight, which is more than any other farm animal makes. In this respect a chicken might be compared to a high geared machine and other stock to a lower geared machine. From this we gather that anything that stops the running of this high geared machine will prove more disastrous than in the low geared one. This is what actually happens. Lack of care and poor feeding will show far quicker in a flock of chickens than in other animals, and the harm following is greater and harder to correct than in other kinds of stock. The results of this can easily be seen in the ordinary run of farm chickens. A person familiar with chickens could go to any produce dealer and look over the live poultry as it comes in from the farmers and pretty nearly tell what kind of poultryman each individual farmer is.

The system of brooding chickens will depend on whether or not artificial methods of incubation are followed. Many farmers, even when they use an incubator, prefer to raise their chickens with hens. Personally, if I had my choice I would far sooner hatch them with hens and raise them with the brooder. If I were going to use the natural method anywhere I would use it for hatching in preference to using it for brooding. It takes almost as much time to look after one hen and her chicks as it does to look after a brooder, to say nothing of loss by trampling to death, trouble with lice, and the hen straggling thru the wet grass with her brood. In a brooder the chicks are always under control, and with proper care there is but very little danger of the lamp burning or anything else going wrong.

### Convenient and Simple Coop

The majority of farmers rear their chicks with hens, and the instructions given herewith will be for the benefit of those rearing either with hens or brooders. The photograph shows a convenient

and simple type of coop for rearing chickens with hens. It has a wooden floor separate from the coop, making it rat or vermin proof from below. The lower part of the front has a slatted frame thru which the chickens can run in and out at will. This frame is removable and is taken out as soon as the chicks are big enough to run at large with the hen. A board of the same size is placed in front of this slatted frame at nighttime to keep out rats, weasels or other enemies. It is held in place by a button at each end. The upper half of the front is a wire frame, which is also removable; the wire is one inch mesh. If at any time the hen and chicks are to be caught this wire frame is removed and thru this opening a person can reach them all quite easily, providing the lower board and



A cheap portable colony house for rearing chickens, made out of two piano boxes.

frame have not been removed. The coop can be moved to any place desired, and if properly made will last many years. Of the many different types of coops used this has given me the best satisfaction. Only one hen should be placed in a coop and the coops should be far enough apart to prevent chicks from straying to the wrong coop, there to be pecked to death. By placing them a short distance apart there is very little trouble with the hens fighting after they are allowed to run out. Then, too, after the hens leave the chicks there is not the danger of overcrowding some of the coops by the chickens leaving some of them and all crowding into one. Cheaper and also serviceable coops can be made out of dry goods boxes, barrels and so on. Where farmers wish to raise chickens with a

brooder, it is best not to purchase an outdoor brooder but simply buy a hover and lamp complete and build a portable colony house. An outdoor brooder will cost almost as much as a colony house and hover, and will never give as good satisfaction. The majority of outdoor brooders have not the room for the chicks after they are four or five weeks old without overcrowding. During rainy weather the brooder is too crowded. Later on when the chickens are large enough to roost they have not the room inside, so they roost on top of the brooder. From start to finish there is trouble with overcrowding.

When rearing on the portable colony house and portable hover system there is no danger whatever from overcrowding. The hover is placed inside the house, heated up to proper temperature and the chicks placed under it—usually upwards of a hundred to each hover. When buying a hover get a round one, so that there can be no crowding into corners and smothering. A good practice is to put a low inch mesh wire around the hover about a foot away from it all the way round so as to prevent the chicks from straying away from the heat and dying from exposure in a corner of the colony house. After they are three or four days old and know where the heat is this can be removed, and they can be allowed the freedom of the entire house. After they are a week or ten days old they should be allowed to run outside in a small wire pen or run about a rod square. When the weather is quite warm the chicks could be allowed to run outside on the third or fourth day. When they are two or three weeks old the wire run can be taken down and the chicks allowed free range. This method of handling them works out very satisfactorily with a hundred or a few thousand chicks. The portable colony house can be moved to any part of the farm at any time by simply shutting up the chicks and hitching a team to it and taking it where you like. The chicks are put in here from the incubator and housed in it until the cockerels are old enough to kill and the pullets ready to go to the regular poultry house. There is no danger of overcrowding. As soon as the chickens are old enough to roost they get on top of the hover. It can then be taken out and roosts put in. During wet or rainy weather the chicks can be kept inside—at least as long as they are too small to stand much in the way of wet weather. All things taken into consideration this system is superior to the outdoor brooder.

The photographs show the method of yarding the chicks, which is followed until they are old enough to have free range. A colony house can be made out of old lumber or piano boxes. It should be large enough to accommodate upwards of a hundred chicks, and roomy and high enough so that a man can clean it out quite easily.

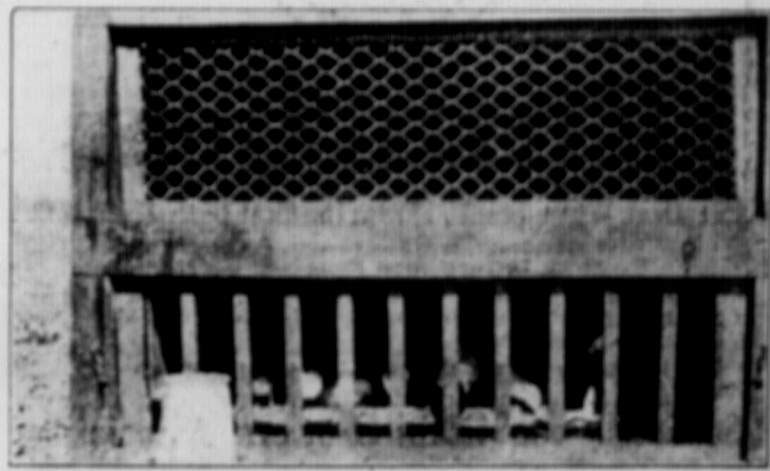
### Insulate with Straw

The temperature of the hover should be between 100 and 110 degrees F. when the chicks are put under it. Cut straw, chaff, shavings or sand should be on the floor, and have it about an inch to two inches deep underneath the hover. In this way it

Continued on Page 12



White Leghorns broilers eight weeks' old being selected off for market.



Coop for rearing chicks.



# Manitoba

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

To the secretary:—I am mailing you today under separate cover a number of copies of the report of the last annual convention. This report contains more information of the Grain Growers' movement than our annual reports did in former years. There are also a number of valuable and illuminating addresses on questions that the Grain Growers are interested in and questions that are of special interest to farmers at the present time and which the association is engaged in the solution of for the benefit of the farming industry so as to make farming more profitable and attractive.

There is a good deal of expense connected with getting this annual report printed and distributed which makes a heavy drain on the resources of the central office. The board of directors have decided to make a charge of 8 cents per copy. This only covers the actual cost of printing and mailing. The members of our associations will find the reports valuable for propaganda work and for securing members.

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.  
Note:—At present writing these have all been mailed to our secretaries and we will be glad to furnish more on request. This convention report should be in the hands of every member of our branches.

## RIVERS-WHEATLAND REPORT

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find report of the Rivers-Wheatland branch of M.G.G.A. Am sorry that I am so late in sending this in. We had our annual meeting on December 30. During 1915 we had 25 members. We did some co-operative buying such as fence posts, wire, twine and apples. The profits on handling these were put in the treasury of our association. The officers for 1916 are: president, A. Maddler; vice-president, A. Couch; Secretary, L. W. Goekoop; and directors, B. Vance, W. Sargent, C. Holt, J. Shanks, J. Taylor, A. White, all of Rivers P.O.

## NEW BRANCH AT DEERFIELD

Organizer McCuish attended a meeting at Deerfield in response to a request from that district and organized a branch of our association at that point. F. Goodison was chairman of the meeting and F. A. Carpenter was elected president, J. Graham, vice-president, and Oliver, secretary. Owing to having given only two days' notice for the first meeting, a full representation of those who will become members was not present so that the directors will be elected at the next meeting. Deerfield is in a mixed farming district and they want to be organized so as to get the best prices for their butter, eggs and all other produce which they ship out of that district.

## BUTLER ASSOCIATION

The Butler association was re-organized this month and in sending in their dues for 12 paid up members report that they expect to have a good increase of membership at their next meeting. H. S. Brudley is the secretary of this branch and we expect to see a good strong organization at this point.

## ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

Secretary J. O. Argue writes as follows:—"It is with pleasure that I beg to inform you that we have today organized a branch of the Grain Growers at Elgin and have already a paid up membership of 30 for which please find enclosed a P.O. order for \$22.50, our membership dues to the central association. The following were the officers elected for 1916. President, Chas. Mitchell; vice-president, Wm. Sadler; secretary-treasurer, J. O. Argue; and directors, Messrs. Muir, Moffatt, Loustitt, Maguire, Sedler and Chambers. Will be glad of any literature, etc., for furthering the work of our association.

## FOXWARREN BRANCH

The following has been forwarded from the Foxwarren Association:—"It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of one of our most ardent members in the person of Mrs. C. McNeil, which took place on March 1. The funeral

took place from the Presbyterian church where a most impressive service was held by the Rev. McLaren assisted by the Rev. Melvor and Rev. Loree. She leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband and five children. The following letter was forwarded to Mr. McNeil and family from the Foxwarren Grain Growers' Association of which he is vice-president.

"We, the members of the Foxwarren Grain Growers' Association wish to convey to you and family our heartfelt sympathy in your deep sorrow which it has been the will of our Heavenly Father that you should pass thru. We realize that there is no loss greater to man or woman than that of losing their companion, but we also rejoice to know that the parting is but for a little while, when we may all meet in that better land where there is no pain, no sorrow, and no parting evermore. We hope that you may be given courage and strength and as the many questions arise in regard to your home and your business upon which you have been accustomed in the past to have the helpful advice and wisdom of your late wife, you may be given a double share of understanding that prosperity both material and spiritual may ever be the lot of yourself and your family. The object of our association is to help one another and we feel that as an association we have sustained a sad loss in the death of your loving wife, for we know that she and yourself were always amongst our ablest and firmest supporters and so we like you to know that we are thinking of you with deepest sympathy and praying that the silver lining of your dark cloud may shine thru."

Signed on behalf of the Foxwarren Grain Growers.

R. J. Donnelly, Secretary.  
C. Burdette, President.  
Mrs. F. Cooper, Behalf of the ladies.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

We have received this week thru Manager Hall, of the Oak River Bank of B.N.A. a draft for \$976.50 contributed by farmers in the Oak River district thru the efforts of the Oak River Grain Growers' Association. The following are the contributors to this handsome donation:—H. Argue, \$20; R. Barr, \$20; G. E. Barrett, \$30; J. G. Barr, \$30; Jas. Black, \$25; D. S. Black, \$25; W. J. Cunningham, \$15; J. Campbell, \$20; R. E. Delameter, \$25; J. P. Duff, \$30; W. W. Hays, \$25; Jas. Hanna, \$20; Jos. Hedley, \$25; Robt. Hedley, \$25; Thos. Henry, \$25; Chas. Henry, \$25; C. O. Hyndham, \$35; M. Hyndman, \$15; Wm. Miller, \$30; Ed. Mylrea, \$15; W. J. Muir, \$30; W. R. McKenzie, \$25; K. C. McKenzie, \$20; G. McIntyre, \$25; F. McDonald, \$25; Thos. Nesbitt, \$30; Wm. Nesbitt, \$40; H. Pinhorn, \$24; J. C. Reid, \$30; Jas. Scott, \$20; C. G. Sparling, \$25; T. E. Sparrow, \$30; C. A. Smyth, \$30; W. J. Smyth, \$40; Geo. Short, \$25; B. J. Stephens, \$25; W. J. Snowden, \$22.50; Wm. Tweed, \$15; W. H. Walton, \$15. Total, \$976.50.

Note—We are very pleased to see so many of our branches getting this Patriotic Acre Scheme in shape before the spring work starts, and hope any others who have not yet completed and sent in their contributions will do what they can as early as possible.

## PATRIOTIC ACRE RETURNS

Previously acknowledged	\$15,318.54
H. H. Giles—Bethany Ass'n.	20.00
Portage la Prairie, per Hon. Athur Meighen	22.25
Oak River G.G. Ass'n	976.50
Rounthwaite, per Jas. Davidson	25.00
Hirtle G.G. Ass'n	125.30
Glenella Ass'n, per T. R. Huxham	22.00
Beulah G.G. Ass'n	119.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,629.54</b>

## BIRTLE CONTRIBUTION

Secretary Cartwell, of the Birtle branch of the M.G.G.A., sends in a draft for \$125.30, contributed by the follow-

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Mangel—Yellow Intermediate	.40
Mangel—Prizetaker Yellow Globe	.45
Mangel—McK's Selected Golden Tankard	.40
Swede Turnip—McK's North Western	.50
Swede Turnip—Universal	.50
Fall Turnip—Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen	.45
Carrot—Giant White Vosges	1.15
per lb. \$0.65	
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Ours is the Genuine Dwarf Essex Variety

	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
	4 lbs.	or more
Brandon	30c	85c 13c 12c
Calgary	30c	90c 14c 13c

## FIELD CORN

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	Brandon	Calgary
Minnesota No. 13 Yellow Dent	2.35	2.75
North Dakota White Flint	2.35	2.75
Longfellow Yellow Dent	2.25	2.70

See our Seed Catalog, pages 52, 53, 54, for other varieties and particulars of Corn Competition. Write for special prices on quantities and club orders.

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Sown in June or July will provide abundant fall pasturage the same year and the earliest green pasturage the following spring.

Per bushel, Brandon	\$1.40
Per bushel, Calgary	\$1.45

ing persons:—H. H. Davidson, \$25; A. Quelch, \$27.30; A. Cottingham, \$24.50; R. Thornton, \$28; R. M. Cherry, \$20.50, being returns for Patriotic Acre pledges for war relief.

## ORGANIZATION WORK

As a result of a series of meetings held along the line of railway between St. Claude and Glenboro, a considerable amount of interest has been created and arrangements started for the holding of at least two central summer gatherings, one somewhere in the locality of Treherne and Holland and the other further west, somewhere between Cypress and Glenboro. It is the intention to make these special farmers' days. Social and educational entertainment will be the strong features in connection with these gatherings. Full announcement will be made when arrangements are completed.

## SOCIAL AT BINCARTH

The annual social of the Bincarth Grain Growers' Association held in the Waller Hall on March 9, broke the record by an attendance of fully 400. The program, consisting of solos, duets, recitations, was a very high class one, each number receiving corresponding appreciation and applause. The patriotic pieces were specially encored, calling back to memory some fifty boys from the district now with the colors, many in the trenches, some never to return.

Great interest centred in the debate on "Taxation of Mail Order Houses." Some difficulty had arisen by the affirmative debaters refusing to act one day prior to the debate. However, the Rev. Melvor and Principal Plewes re-

luctantly (on account of short preparation) consented to take the affirmative, and Messrs. Wm. Creighton and Turnbull, of the Grain Growers' Association, the negative. The time limit was ten minutes. Judges were Miss Crerar, Rev. Shemilt and H. Murray. The solid arguments brought out by the negative proved convincing and conclusive to the judges, who gave their finding accordingly. Lunch was provided by the ladies of the association and the Red Cross Society, bringing to a close one of the best socials held.

WM. L. JOHNSON, Sec. Treas.

## PLEDGES FROM HARTNEY

The secretary of the Hartney Association has forwarded the sum of \$354 as proceeds of pledges made. They expect to have a further contribution to this fund later. The names of those contributing this amount are as follows: Geo. Morrison; A. Oursmond; Thos. J. Fry; J. J. McBurney; J. G. Jasper; Roland Turnbull; E. J. Hodgson; J. G. Baker; Jas. Wadsworth; Geo. Wood; N. Barber; R. Jackson; Alex. McDonald; Geo. Gibson; F. A. Gibson; H. W. Thomas; John L. Gordon and Wm. Robson.

The above is a very good average for eighteen contributors.

## CONTRIBUTION FROM MINTO

The Minto Grain Growers' Association have sent in the handsome sum of \$683.50 to the Patriotic Acre fund this week. On account of the difficulty in getting around in the country since the New Year many of our branches have not completed the canvass of their districts, but we hope they will endeavor to do so now that the weather is moderating somewhat.

## SUITS FREE!

### Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

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Most up-to-date cold storage in the West.  
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Satisfaction in Watch Repairing is obtained only through patronizing men who have made this business a life study—**MEN WHO KNOW**—men of modern advanced ideas and from whose workshop only satisfactory work is turned out. Mailing boxes sent upon request.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# 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.

### MEETING OF DIRECTORS

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held in the Central Office on March 14-15-16, with all members present, when reports of the meeting of the executive with the Board of Grain Commissioners and the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, also the meeting of the Joint Committees of Commerce and Agriculture in Winnipeg were presented. A long discussion on the agricultural credit question also took place. It was decided by unanimous vote to support the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company in their application to the Government for an amendment to the charter providing for the guarantee of their bank account. The question of organization work came in for very careful consideration. A special circular outlining the work of our organization, past, present and future is being prepared by the secretary for distribution among our organizers and local unions. The Hail Insurance question was thoroughly discussed.

Mrs. W. Parlyby and Mrs. R. W. Barritt, representing the United Farm Women of Alberta, were on hand and many points of mutual concern to both organizations were threshed out. It was decided to guarantee a grant of \$500 to the United Farm Women of Alberta before the close of the year, the terms of payment being left in the hands of the two secretaries to settle as circumstances would permit.

May 21, 1916, was definitely settled as the first U.F.A. Sunday to be held in accordance with the resolution passed at the convention. The president and secretary were instructed to draft a circular to the unions dealing with the matter.

### Resolution Re Grain

The grain business received a good deal of consideration and strong resolutions were passed to be forwarded to the Board of Grain Commissioners in regard to the large surpluses shown in the annual returns of the terminal elevator companies, and which become the property of the elevator owners. The Board of Grain Commissioners was also requested to investigate circumstances which permit of similar surpluses in country elevators. The board went on record as favoring the raising of the Canadian Patriotic Fund by means of a tax on land values and income tax rather than by voluntary contribution. It was further decided that the secretary be instructed to notify all local unions to turn in their contributions to this fund to the Local Patriotic Committee and to work in conjunction with that committee so far as possible. The question of issuing a quarterly magazine was raised and after discussion left in the hands of the executive for further investigation.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTION

The following letter has been received from the headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association:

St. John's Gate,  
Clerkenwell, London, E. C.  
Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta,  
Calgary.

Dear Sir:—  
I have great pleasure in acknowledging a further contribution from the United Farmers of Alberta Association of £52 3 9, making in all £202 3 9, received from that association thru the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a donation to the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association. Please accept its most grateful thanks for this evidence of your continued interest in its work, and rest assured that the money will be used to the best possible advantage in the relief of the sick and wounded.

I am, Yours faithfully,  
WM. R. EDWARDS,  
Accountant.

### NEW DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

At a recent meeting the local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta decided to form a District Association as provided for by the constitution. With this end in view delegates were appointed and a meeting arranged. This meeting

was held at Lake Saskatoon, on Saturday afternoon, February 4, when the following Unions were represented:—Beaverlodge, Grande Prairie, Kleskum Hill and Harcourt.

On the meeting being called to order the following officers were elected for the district association:—President, A. Bradford; Vice President, Levi Rosser; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Fletcher. It was moved seconded and carried that a board of directors be elected, consisting of one member from each local union represented. On proceeding to business much time was taken up with a somewhat informal discussion concerning methods of co-operation in buying and selling. The discussion then drifted into a question as to what was the authority and status of this district association. The opinion was advanced that this district association was itself a co-operative commercial organization with power to act for the local unions. The other view taken was that the district association was simply an organization to carry out the wishes of the local union jointly on any question where definite instructions were given and such questions were not of sufficiently large scope as to need to be appealed to headquarters at Calgary. The point aimed at was to determine how best commercial co-operation could be arrived at, and it was resolved that in the opinion of the members of this district association, each local union should have a co-operative or commercial committee with power to handle commercial matters as instructed by their own local union, and that further they have the power to co-operate with similar committees representing sister organizations, the committee in each local union to consist of three members. It was further suggested that each local union furnish the secretary of the district association with the names of their officers and their committee men. The question of railway extension in the West was brought up and it was not considered advisable to take the matter up at present. The work of extending the organization was discussed and it was unanimously decided that some steps should be taken to start organizations at Lake Saskatoon and Spirit River.

JOSHUA FLETCHER, Sec.  
Grande Prairie, Local No. 314.

### BASKET SOCIAL SUCCESSFUL

The young men of the Mountain Peak Local Union No. 125 gave a basket social and dance on Friday evening, February 25. The meeting was called to order at 8.30, after which the delegates gave their report from the annual convention at Calgary. The auctioneer sold the nicely decorated baskets to very lively bidders and the lady members also served refreshments. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$88.00 to help defray the delegates' expenses and also the installing of a gasoline lighting system which brightened the dark corners. The schoolhouse was filled to its capacity and everyone enjoyed the good music and social time. Several energetic members have joined the union. The union has handled poets, formaline, strychnine and kerosene, and have saved a considerable sum of money by this co-operative purchasing.

### ENERGETIC ORGANIZER

Two new unions have recently been organized by F. W. Parson of Dunstable, secretary of Fawn Lake Local No. 703, namely Rich Valley Local No. 257 and Nakamun No. 266. Rich Valley started off in fine shape. They are developing along the lines of co-operation and have appointed a committee to submit proposals for starting a co-operative store, also a creamery. It is a first class mixed farming country but the poor roads to the railway are rather a drawback. Eighteen members have paid up their dues.

On account of the bad roads and weather the attendance at the Nakamun meeting was rather small, however they secured eleven paid up members, all of whom are very enthusiastic. They are calling a meeting and social evening for March 23, which F. W. Parson has promised to attend in order to help get them properly started and secure additional

members. They have some local difficulties which they hope to be able to adjust thru the organization, and F. W. Parson says he looks for a good strong local union at this point.

### FALLIS LOCAL ORGANIZED

Another new union to be known as Fallis Local Union No. 255 was organized in the Fallis schoolhouse on Tuesday, February 8, by J. Ball, who transferred from the Darwall local and is now president of this new union. The union started off with twelve members fully paid up, and nine others who have not yet paid in their dues. A board of six directors was elected, and W. Hayes appointed secretary-treasurer.

### ENERGETIC NEW LOCAL

Amethyst Union No. 254 was organized on March 11, starting off with fifteen members. The organization work was undertaken by Geo. J. Johnson of Badger Lake. E. Davis was elected president and D. W. Orton secretary-treasurer. Their next meeting is to be held on March 25, and it is hoped that they will double their membership in a very short time.

### LOCAL AT PARK LAKE

Park Lake Local No. 271 was organized on February 19, and dues for fourteen members have been received at the Central Office. W. R. McFall was elected president. The secretary, C. Eric Hobbs states that they hope to add several more members in the near future.

### FRESH ENTHUSIASM

Alma Betts, Secretary of Catehum Local Union No. 492 reports:—

"At a special meeting of Catehum local called for the purpose of trying to get our union in good standing again, the question was put to the people whether we should disorganize or try and make it a union in very deed, and the vote was unanimous that we should go on with the union. The following officers were elected:—Isaac E. Hunter, president; Sever Flexhaug, vice-president; and Alma Betts, secretary-treasurer. After the meeting there was an enjoyable program rendered, and things look much brighter for the union in the future."

### SOCIAL FOR RED CROSS

A concert and box social was held in the schoolhouse on Friday evening, March 10, under the auspices of Iron Springs Union No. 172 in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The building was packed to the utmost capacity and every number on the excellent program was thoroughly enjoyed. Songs by Mrs. George Hobbs and J. DeVries, violin solos by F. Dickout and T. A. McDonald and a reading by Mr. Evers, were very much appreciated. In addition to these numbers, a comedy entitled "The Dentist's Den" was produced. At the conclusion of this program, Lloyd Rash, who proved himself to be a very efficient auctioneer, mounted a box and commenced selling the boxes. The bidding was spirited from start to finish, the highest price paid for a box being \$10.00 and the lowest \$2.75. The boxes were handsome and filled with all the good things requisite to satisfy the inner man. This was plainly evident to anyone glancing around the room after they were opened. After supper the floor was cleared and a few hours were very pleasantly spent in dancing, the music being furnished by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McDonald. The sum of \$175.00 was turned over to the Red Cross Society.

### EFFECTIVE SPEECH

The following letter has been received from G. W. Spores, secretary of Cumberland Local Union No. 150 together with a cheque for \$46.00.

"I have much pleasure in enclosing cheque for \$46.00 being the proceeds of a concert held in the Cumberland School by the Cumberland Union No. 150, in aid of the Red Cross Society. This endeavor to raise funds for the Red Cross was the direct outcome of the little chat given us at the convention by Mr. Black. The fact that he was able to show the cost of administration of the Calgary end of the society was practically nil appealed to me, hence the desire on my return to do what I could. I understand the amount enclosed may be increased as some of our local friends who were not able to be present at our gathering are desirous of contributing. I will forward any further contributions without delay."

# Women Earn \$1,000

How Farm Women are Making Money outside the Farm and Household Duties

In the great Womens' movement, which is at present sweeping over the world, one of the outstanding features is the tendency towards the economic independence of the woman in the home. The extent to which this spirit has advanced may be realized to some extent when we learn that during the year 1915, 30,000 married women were engaged during their spare hours in earning money by selling subscriptions for one of the leading American magazines. These women were not working of necessity. They all have good homes. They attend to their home duties. They are doing this work without disruption of their household affairs and they are doing it for the pleasure they derive from it as well as for the profit in dollars and cents.

These 30,000 women represent only a small proportion of the number of women in the United States who are engaged in subscription work. Nearly all the leading magazines are using the services of women in introducing their periodicals to new readers and in collecting renewal subscriptions, and a large percentage of the women who are engaged in this work are farmers' wives or daughters.

That this spirit is also advancing in Western Canada is evidenced by the fact that during the past few months 300 women living on farms in Western Canada have earned over \$1,000 in prizes and money, by engaging in work not connected with their household or farm duties. The \$1,000 mentioned represents a clear profit to the earners as there is practically no expense involved in the performance of the work.

### An Experiment

The Guide decided last fall to offer a few prizes to farm women in return for their services in securing new and renewal subscriptions for The Guide. This was done more as an experiment than for any other purpose. The Guide wanted to find out if there was a real demand among the farm women of Western Canada for work outside of the regular routine of the farm and home life. Special care was taken to select prizes that would appeal specially to women. In the selection of these prizes, only articles of the very best quality and design were chosen. The appeal for women workers was made in September, 1915. By the end of February 1916, 1,000 women had shown their interest by writing The Guide. Of this number over 300 were successful in winning prizes, totalling in value over \$1,000. This total of 300 prize winners does not include all of those who have been successful. A great many more women are working at the present time, but have not yet sent in their returns. A large number, owing to the depth of the snow on the country roads, have been so far prevented from starting at the work. Every day new inquiries are arriving. Considering the adverse weather conditions of the past winter and also the fact that the appeal to the women was not nearly as extensively advertised as it might have been, there is no doubt at all as to the result of The Guide's experiment. There is a demand among the farm women of Western Canada for work which will be a change and recreation from the ordinary duties of the farm and home and which will also give them an independent income of their own.

Ever since The Guide was established the services of local subscription agents have been used in securing new subscribers and in collecting renewals. Most of our local agents' positions have been filled by men. While our men agents have done splendid work for The Guide, there has always been an economic difficulty standing in the way. Very few men found sufficient time to devote to the work, or if they had time, could make more money at other more familiar work which they could easily get. In short, the demand for such work among men was not keen enough. During the last couple of years, owing to the fact that such large numbers of men have joined the army, this condition has been still more aggravated.

With the women on the farm conditions are different. There are large numbers of farm women who have spare time at their disposal which might just as well

be turned into cash and yet there is very seldom any local work which offers any remuneration to the farmers' wife or daughter.

There is no more honorable or healthful work than that of selling subscriptions for a high class journal such as The Guide. Women of the best class are engaging in such work and the woman who allows lack of self confidence or a false pride to stand in her way is making a great mistake. She not only misses the money which might be earned, but she also misses the pleasure and satisfaction that comes to every woman who earns something by her own personal efforts. The woman who secures a handsome dinner set by a few hours of personal effort will get far more satisfaction than if she bought and paid for it in the regular way.

### Good Income Possible

The Guide would be glad to hear from any woman who is looking for work during her spare hours, which would be a recreation and a change from the ordinary routine. We will pay a liberal commission in either cash or prizes. There are scores of women in Western Canada who are making good at this work. Last year a lady at Carnduff, Sask. earned \$20.00 in a few weeks. Another lady at Fortune, Sask. has lately earned a dinner set, worth \$10.00, silver tableware worth \$8.00 and stationery worth \$2.00. A young lady living at Hazelridge, Man. earned prizes which would have cost her at least \$18.00 to purchase. These are only two or three out of dozens of cases where women have met with similar success. They show the actual results that some women have attained, and it should be remembered that these prizes were secured during the spare hours of only two or three weeks time. Most of these women are continuing their work for The Guide and are making a steady income. Many women prefer prizes instead of the actual cash for the reason that in securing prizes such as dinner sets, lamps, sweaters or other useful articles they are getting the advantage of The Guide's buying power. By buying in large quantities The Guide is able to secure prizes at best wholesale prices and the benefit of these low prices is passed on to the prize winner. There is no community in Western Canada in which some valuable prize could not be won and in communities that are well settled it is quite possible for a woman to earn anywhere from \$50.00 to \$75.00 during the summer.

### Women May Choose Prizes

It often happens that a woman is particularly anxious to secure a certain article but perhaps she does not feel able to afford it. The Guide would be glad to hear from any such women. If she will write to The Guide stating what article she would like to secure, The Guide will let her know at once if it is possible to get the article for her and just how much work would be necessary to secure it. There is scarcely any article that The Guide cannot secure for its women workers. All letters from women asking about any articles which they would like to secure will receive prompt and courteous attention.

The Guide will also be pleased to receive suggestions from women readers as to any prizes that they think would be particularly acceptable to the majority of women living on farms. The Guide wishes to make this subscription work as attractive as possible to its women readers. Any suggestions they may have to offer will be most welcome and will receive careful consideration. Letters should be addressed to The Circulation Manager, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

### NEW GUIDE EDITOR

E. A. Weir, editor of the Nor' West Farmer for the past three months, has joined the editorial staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, in the place of John W. Ward, associate editor, who enlisted in the "Dry and Hard" battalion a few weeks ago. Mr. Weir is a graduate of Guelph Agricultural College and was for two years with the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, before joining the Nor' West Farmer. He is an Ontario boy from Dufferin County, and farm bred.

# SEEDS!

It is our country's duty, besides supplying thousands of Soldiers, to supply plenty of good, wholesome food-stuffs. It is up to you to choose the best and most economically priced seeds. Northern Alberta has a surplus. We advise ordering early, potatoes, particularly, as they are being shipped out fast. We offer the following:—

### SEED GRAIN

In orders of ten bushels or over

Marquis or Fife Wheat, per bushel... \$1 45  
Prelude (2 weeks earlier), per bushel... 2 25

### BARLEY

Don't fail to get some of our O.A.C. No. 21, 6 rowed, per bushel... 1 00  
(yields half as much again as any other)  
White Hulless and Beardless Barley, per bushel... 1 50

### FALL AND SPRING RYE

Fall and Spring Rye, per bushel... 1 45

### OATS

Extra well cleaned Garton's English Banner, the best strain obtainable, per bushel... 70  
Garton's 22 Selected, per bushel... 70  
Gold Rain, per bushel... 75  
Abundance, New Market, per bushel... 85  
Orloff (Very Early), per bushel... 75

Write for catalogue on Seeds, Nursery Stock, Incubators and Poultry Supplies.

Our Special Offer in Nursery Stock. We have three thousand beautiful Native White Ash, seven to nine feet, strong, at \$30 per 100, \$5.00 per dozen; also small fruits and fruit trees.

Write us for club prices on car loads of unnamed varieties good white potatoes. Present price is 85 cents per bushel. Remittance must accompany all orders.

IN ORDERING, PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

### TIMOTHY SEED

Compare our prices with others

No. 1 Government Tested, per 100 lbs. \$11.00  
No. 2 Government Tested, per 100 lbs. 10.00  
No. 3 Government Tested, per 100 lbs. 8.00  
Flax Seed, Premont, per bushel... 3.00  
Field Peas, Golden Vine, per bushel... 3.75  
Field Peas, Prussian Blue, per bushel... 3.75  
Western Rye Grass, per 100 lbs. 12.00  
Brome Grass, per 100 lbs. 13.00  
Corn, North West Dent, per 100 lbs. 5.50

### SEED POTATOES

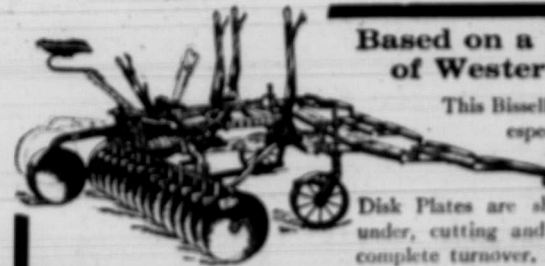
Order potatoes now to be shipped when weather is suitable.

### EARLY VARIETIES

Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, Carter's Early Favorite, per bushel... \$1 40  
Above varieties, per bushel... 1 40  
Other varieties of early potatoes are Early Bovee, The Six Weeks, Beauty of Hebron, Rochester Rose, per bushel... \$1 30

### MAIN CROP

Up-to-Date is the big yielder, per bushel... \$1 50  
Wee McGregor, British Queen, Sutton's Satisfaction and Table Talk, per bushel... 1 30



### Based on a Knowledge of Western Conditions

This Bissell Disk Harrow is built especially to meet and cope with Western soil conditions. The

Disk Plates are shaped to reach well under, cutting and giving the soil a complete turnover. This

## Bissell Disk Harrow

cuts, cultivates and pulverizes the whole surface and also has the capacity to penetrate hard soil. No centre strip is left uncut and the two plates on the Trailer make a level finish. Farmers claim that this Harrow saves a second outfit; one man and six horses will do the work of two men and eight horses. Sold by all Jno. Deere Plow Company Dealers.

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, Dept. O, ELOKA, ONTARIO

## Edmonton and James Ramsey Limited invite

You to the

## Edmonton Spring Horse Show and Cattle Sale

We invite you to make this store your headquarters during your visit in Edmonton. This is your store, wander around to your heart's content, make use of all the conveniences provided for your accommodation. Take a morning or afternoon when most convenient and inspect the wonderful spring stocks—we are fully prepared to meet your every want. Again we welcome you to

## ALBERTA'S GREATEST STORE

ALL DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED

# ALFALFA

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.

**S. DOWNIE & SONS, Carstairs, Alta.**

## BONNIE BRAES Hatching Eggs-Baby Chicks

*Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm*

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of  
**BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK**

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, no guess-work; 336 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 16 pullets, Dec. 1st to 31st: Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 24, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 6, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 56, 20; and No. 53, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**ALLAN R. GILLIES**

CLOVER BAR BONNIE BRAES ALBERTA  
Mention The Grain Growers' Guide in answering this Ad.

## SEAGER WHEELER'S Famous Marquis Wheat

20 POUNDS FREE

Seager Wheeler is the world's champion wheat grower. His Marquis wheat has won the International Sweepstakes three times, at New York Land Show in 1911; International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, Kansas, 1914, and at the same exposition at Denver, Colorado, 1915. He also won the Sweepstakes at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair in 1915. There is no doubt that Mr. Wheeler has produced the best strain of Marquis wheat in existence.

25 CENTS PER POUND

Mr. Wheeler has sold his Elite Stock seed wheat in 25 pound lots at 25 cents per pound. From the same strain he has been selling his pedigreed Marquis at \$6.00 per bushel. Last year he produced as high as 80 bushels per acre on some of his plots and in the many years he has been farming Mr. Wheeler has never had a crop failure, except from hailstorms.

20 POUNDS FREE

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 progeny 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 Southern, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

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 their \$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—

Subscription Dept.—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

# Regina Fair

Good Show held in spite of Bad Weather

The eleventh annual winter fair was held at Regina, March 14-16-17. The weather was not conducive to a large attendance, but considerable interest was shown. There was a strong showing of horses, this being the leading feature of the show. Keen competition was seen in many of the classes and some surprises were provided. The cattle classes were only lightly entered, tho a good deal of interest was aroused by the boys' calf competition. Following the show a sale of pure-bred cattle was held. The sheep and swine classes were fair, some new exhibitors coming to the fore with some creditable exhibits. Last year the Regina Winter Fair was cancelled altogether, and tho the association was hampered this year owing to the fact that the military occupied the large pavilion, the fair was a considerable success. Other popular features this year were the judging competitions between the students of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Agricultural Colleges, and the military tournaments provided by the 68th Battalion.

### Good Showing of Clydes

Twenty horses were led into the ring for the aged Clydesdale stallion class. Keen competition was provided. Owing to the lack of accommodation in the small arena the judge, George Gormley, Unionville, Ont., had to turn more than half of them out after a brief inspection. Even among those which did not come up in the final reckoning there were some good useful horses. First place again went to R. H. Taber's "The Bruce," now coming nine years old. This noted horse was in fine condition, and tho he had some hard competition, won out mainly on account of his splendid underpinning, the set of his hocks and the shape of his pasterns being hard to equal among Canadian Clydesdales. A close second was a very stylish three-year-old bay, "Belle Isle," exhibited by O. J. White, of Hamiota, Man. This is a well put up young horse with lots of size and quality and a splendid mover. If he retains his present promise he is certain to have a long list of successes ahead of him. Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, was third with his "King's Best," an all-round good stock horse, while fourth place went to "Baron of Dowhill," Jas. M. Douglas and Sons, Tantallon. The latter is a good mover with fine underpinning, rather more upstanding than the others. Kennedy and Moss, Foxleigh, and Hugh McLean, Arcola, also got into the prizes with "Clock Light" and "Prince Robert," respectively. Good competition was seen in all the younger classes.

### Bruce Colts to the Fore

R. H. Taber, Condie, carried off the premier awards in both the 1914 and 1915 stallion classes with colts of "The Bruce." In the two year olds the red ribbon was placed on "Baron Kitchener of Hillcrest," while "Colonel of Hillcrest" won one in the foal class, the latter afterwards beating his brother when shown for the Clydesdale Association special. The younger colt is one of the best acting colts ever seen inside a show ring, possessing the quality, spirit and underpinning of his sire to a marked degree. Hugh Gilmour's "Fashion" was second in the 1914 class. He is a big well grown colt. G. A. Stutt, Brookside, was third with "Grand Royal Gem," a good mover and nice quality colt, rather less developed. Andrew Gemmill, with "Balmedie Count," and J. T. Wilson, Carnduff, with "Trim of Glencoe," were next in order. In the yearling class "Balmedie Eugenist," a nice quality bay, came second to the Taber colt, with "Brigadier of Hillcrest" third and Hugh Gilmour's "King's Laddie" next.

### "Countess Moray's" Success

The female classes brought out a lot of nice mares and fillies. The outstanding mare was the beautiful "Countess of Moray," owned by Mrs. W. H. Bryce. She was an easy winner in her class and afterwards took the special for best Clydesdale mare of any age. This is a mare of wonderful quality and was shown in nice condition. O. J. White was second in the mare class with

"Fanny Barron," over R. H. Taber's "Lady Linda." Jos. Haggerty captured the two-year-old filly class with a nicely turned dark brown filly, "Rosie B"; "Dounne Lodge Noradora," owned by Mrs. Bryce, being a close second in a class of six. In the yearling filly class these owners changed places, Mrs. Bryce's "Lady Peggy" beating Haggerty's "Lady Sylvan Queen." Hugh Gilmour's "Fashionable Queen" stood first in the 1915 filly class, with his own "King's Gem" second, and Mrs. Bryce's "Dounne Lodge Countess" third. These were a nice bunch of fillies. "Rosie B" took the special for best Canadian-bred mare, while Mrs. Bryce's "Lady Peggy" won the special for best filly foaled in 1914 or 1915. H. W. Wilson, Carnduff, won the special for best Clydesdale mare shown by an amateur exhibitor with "Lady of Glencoe."

A magnificent team of black mares, daughters of the noted horse "Black Ivory," belonging to Lorne Hamilton, Brandon, carried off the first prize for team of grade mares or geldings exhibited by bona fide farmers, David Caswell, Junata, coming second with a good span of bay mares.

There was keen competition in the class for yield mares and geldings in the draft classes. First place went to R. H. Taber on "Queen of the Revels," with O. J. White's "Fanny Barron" second and "Countess," owned by Mrs. Bryce, Arcola, third. J. M. Douglas and Sons had the other two prize winners. In the class open only to bona fide farmers, J. M. Douglas and Sons were first, C. H. Burkell, Yorkton, second and third, and T. Neish, Carlyle, fourth.

### Percherons Well Represented

The class for aged Percheron stallions brought out one of the best classes of Percherons ever seen at Regina. Fifteen horses were brought into the ring, the preliminary weeding out leaving in about seven excellent animals. W. R. Lowes, Edmonton, who judged both Percherons and Belgians, gave the red ribbon to "Frank J," a beautiful dapple grey, nine years old, owned by D. E. Hepburn, of Rouleau. This horse preserves a wonderful carriage and has exceptional good legs and feet. Second and third places went to "Frangiper" and "Edmond," respectively, a pair of stylish blacks exhibited by Dr. Chas. Head, Regina. Fourth place went to "Columbus," a four-year-old grey belonging to W. E. and R. C. Upper, a well-turned horse but not quite full grown.

A stylish lot of colts were brought before Judge Lowes in the three-year-old class. First award went to "Madix," a big grey from the stable of W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal. "Madix" weighs well over 1,800 pounds and has not finished growing, so that he should make a ton horse. He has both quality and action. "Jeffries," owned by A. L. Benawitz, Strassburg, was second. This is a fine black, but did not show himself off so well on the trot as the winner. Another nice black, "Regina Boy," owned by W. J. Melhinney, Regina, came third, over a good quality grey colt, "Bruce," shown by J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, the latter being rather on the small side. B. H. Moore, Rouleau, took the other award on "Black Diamond." Uppers' "Robin Hood" was first prize yearling colt. Some exceptionally fine Percheron mares were shown in the yield class. A beautiful, massive grey, a really typical brood mare, "Ruth," shown by R. G. Williams, was given first award. She is a beautifully proportioned mare, nine years old, and was shown in splendid condition. The judge placed two of Uppers' mares second and third, reversing the usual placing by putting "Mamie" over "Irene." The latter was in very good condition, which perhaps made her seem lighter below in proportion.

### New Belgian Exhibitors

A nice lot of useful horses were brought out in the aged Belgian stallion class. On account of a tendency to show sidebones one or two of the good-



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looking horses did not find themselves quite so high up as first appearances would have led one to expect. A new exhibitor, Gustaf Nachtegaele, of North Battleford, who with his brother, Leon, had a string of ten Belgians in the show, carried off first place with a six-year-old chestnut, "Elegant de Nil." This is a compactly built, well-coupled young horse. A growth of rough curly hair on his legs gave him a rather clumsy appearance which was not at all warranted by the quality of his bone and action. The same exhibitor had the fifth and sixth horses. Second place went to "Cesar de Naz," a four-year-old showing excellent quality, owned by Geo. Ruff, Lampman. The third award was on "Marquis de la Cannesia," owned by H. L. Benawitz, Strassburg, while "Aubin," Geo. Innes & Co., Innes, took fourth award. The last named owners also exhibited the first prize yearling colt, "Albert of Antworf," Geo. Rupp got first on his two-year-old, "Jocodo." In this class the Nachtegaele horses came into the ring after the first two awards had been placed.

### Boys' Calf Competition

The boys' calf competition proved a great success. Holtby J. Moffatt, of Carrol, Man., only ten years of age, who won the grand championship in the Brandon calf competition, carried off first in the calf class with a Hereford steer; Richard Leech, Baring, coming second with a grade Shorthorn. Young Moffatt also won in the two-year-old class with a Shorthorn-Hereford cross; Frank Healy, Carstairs, Alta., coming second with a pure-bred Shorthorn.

The cattle entries were not so numerous as at the last winter fair, there being fewer pure-bred animals on account of the changed classification. A few real good bulls were exhibited and a number which could have been much better fitted. P. Leech, Baring, and Yule and Bowes, Carstairs, divided the prizes in the Shorthorn classes; the former taking the championship. Roy Bird, Carrievale, had a nice Hereford exhibit, while J. I. Moffatt, Carroll, Man., and Browne Bros., Neudorf, were the winners in the Angus classes.

### More New Sheep Breeders

The sheep classes brought out several new exhibitors who had their sheep in very good shape, considering this was their first time out. E. E. Haynton was all round the most successful exhibitor in the sheep classes, carrying off the championship of the pure-bred medium or short-wooled breeds and the championships of the long-wooled and medium or short-wooled grades or crosses. In the pure-bred long-wooled breeds the championship went to A. B. Potter, of Langbank. Haynton took first with his long-wooled ewe and reserve championship, all the other long-wooled prizes going to A. B. Potter. In the medium and short-wooled breeds Haynton took the principal awards, his stock being well finished and nicely fitted. Follett Bros., of Duval, showed some good sheep in range condition. In the long-wooled grades and crosses Baynton and Jas. Grassick, Regina, a new exhibitor, provided the competition. A fair proportion of the prizes went to Grassick. Large classes were brought before the judge, Prof. A. M. Shaw, of Saskatoon, in the grade or cross medium or short-wooled breeds, and competition was keen.

### Bacon Hogs Good

The bacon hogs were the outstanding feature of the swine exhibit. The first prize lot belonged to J. F. Cooper, of Tugaska. They were a bunch of good type pure-bred Yorkshires, showing real quality. J. W. Barnett, Moose Jaw, was second with another good bunch of Yorkshires, lacking a little of the finish of the winning pen. B. F. Hartley was third with a pen of Yorkshire grades, a good lot but a little lacking in the conformation which goes with the true bacon hog. A. B. Potter, Langbank, and Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, were the other winners in this class. Potter carried off the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association special for the best western bred sow or boar littered in 1915, in close competition with J. A. Davidson, Watrous. The breeding classes were not such an outstanding lot as the bacon classes, but some good hogs were shown by amateur exhibitors who deserved a lot of credit for the quality shown.

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**The Endowment Plan**

The endowment policy is a very popular plan for persons in this position. They pay a moderate premium for 15, 20 or 25 years and at the end of that period, if they survive, they receive the sum for which they were insured, with profits added. A man at 30 years of age, for example, judges that the next 20 years will be the period of his life in which he will have his greatest earning capacity. He takes out a 20 year endowment policy for which he pays approximately \$49 per thousand, the rates of the different companies varying but a few cents. If he dies at any time during the next 20 years his family or his heirs will receive \$1,000 and whatever profits may have been added from the surplus earnings of the company. If he survives, the \$1,000 and profits are his when he is 50, at which age he may possibly feel inclined to take things a little more easily. A 30 year endowment will cost a man commencing at 30 years \$33.25 or thereabouts, according to the company. The amount of the policy in the event of the insured surviving need not, however, be taken in a lump sum. It can be converted into an annuity so that the insured will have a settled income year by year for as long as he lives or it can be exchanged for a paid up policy worth a larger sum of money on the death of the insured.

Some people are not so fortunately situated as to be able to afford an endowment policy. They may, however, be badly in need of life insurance, in fact the less money a man has and the greater his responsibilities, the more important it is as a rule that he should carry insurance. A farmer who is comfortably off with money out at interest and his farm clear of debt will probably carry insurance, but he does not need it nearly as much as the man who is struggling to get out of debt and who has nothing to leave his wife and family but a heavily mortgaged farm. The latter must carry insurance in order to save his dependents from hardship and want, and in choosing a policy he will look for something that will give the largest amount of cash in case of death at the smallest possible premium.

**The Straight Life Policy**

For one in these circumstances the "straight life" policy is most suitable. In this case the premium is payable yearly while the insured lives; no matter how long that may be, and the amount of the policy, with profits, is payable only at death. Naturally such a policy costs considerably less than an endowment, the premium for "straight life" policy taken out at 30 years of age being approximately \$24 per thousand as compared with \$49 per thousand for a 20 year endowment. The great advantage of the "straight life" policy it will be seen is the low premium in proportion to the protection given to the family of the insured in case of his death. Another plan which combines some of the good features of both the "straight life" and the endowment is what is known as a limited payment life policy. Under this plan the sum insured is payable only at death, but the premiums to purchase the protection are limited to a specified number of years. Instead of paying \$24 a year continuously, for instance, a man of 30 who desires \$1,000 of insurance can pay \$39 a year for 15 years, \$33 a year for 20 years or \$29.40 a year for 25 years.

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## Brooding and Rearing Chicks

Continued from Page 11

will keep a better heat. At the end of a week this temperature can gradually be lowered, but under all conditions it is always best to have plenty of heat rather than not enough. Nothing is so injurious the first few days as chilling, and there is practically no danger of overheating, as the chicks can always come out from under the hover if it gets too warm. At night time they should be peeping out between the curtains, which is always an indication that they are comfortable. As the days get warmer the lamp can be turned lower in the morning and full again at night time, thus guarding against chilling during the night.

In the way of feeding no hard and fast rules can be laid down, as each successful poultry man or woman has his or her own methods. There are, however, quite a number who are not successful, or there may be some who think they are successful, and yet their methods can be improved upon considerably. The object of feeding should be to get good growth at the lowest price possible. Under all conditions nobody will go far wrong to give hard boiled eggs and stale bread as a first feed. This is simply following up nature which has provided the chick with sufficient food in the form of yolk, for 36 to 48 hours after hatching. Just before hatching time the yolk of the egg is taken into the body of the chick and this furnishes all the food required for the time. Three parts of stale bread dipped in milk and pressed out, and mixed with one part of hard boiled eggs crushed fine, makes almost an ideal first feed. If the non-fertile eggs are taken away from the hens the ninth day or out of the incubator, they can be used for this. Chick feed is another valuable food. This consists of the firm grains finely cracked and usually runs about a quarter of each of cracked corn, wheat and oats, and the rest millet seed, cracked barley, peas, rye, rice and kaffir corn. For farm conditions pinhead oatmeal and cracked wheat would be all right, altho the variety in chick feed gives better results. The chick feed should be scattered on boards at the side of the hover, at the start, so the little chicks will get this first when they come out from under the hover. A little chick, incubator hatched and put in a brooder, will eat sand or saw dust, so the right food should be where they will come across it first. This feed can be followed up with the eggs and bread, feeding that about three times a day, and the chick food about the same number of times.

### Feed Small Quantities But Often

Little chicks cannot be fed too often, providing they are fed small quantities each time. Buttermilk, sour milk or sweet milk should also be placed near the hover so they will soon learn to drink. If you start with sour milk or buttermilk, do not change over to sweet or from sweet to sour. The sour milk or butter milk is the better of the two. A dry mash should also be placed near the hover in a small dish. This can be made out of equal parts bran, middlings, corn chop and oat chop, with the hulls sifted out. Add crushed charcoal to it also. This mash should be in front of the chicks all the time. Little chicks will eat as much dry mash as anything else they might be fed. The eggs and bread may be omitted at about a week or ten days old. If chick feed is fed it should gradually be changed to equal parts of cracked corn and wheat. After six weeks both the grain and dry mash should be hopped fed and in front of the chickens all the time. By feeding the dry mash as a soft mash once a day faster growth will result, but this is hardly necessary with the other feeds fed unless the chickens are to be fattened.

These are the methods followed on a good many poultry plants where large numbers of chickens are reared. On the college plant we feed chicken feed, and gradually change to equal parts of cracked corn and wheat. The dry mash is made of equal parts of bran, shorts, Victor oat feed and corn chop, 5 per cent. of beef scrap, 1 per cent. bone meal, 1 per cent. fine grit, 1 per cent. fine charcoal, and 1 per cent. fine

oyster shell. Buttermilk is given to drink and for broiler production the dry mash is moistened with milk and fed as a soft, crumbly mash once a day. Later on the corn meal in this is increased to two parts and the beef scrap to 10 per cent. for finishing off. The first ten days stale bread and eggs are given along with the other foods mentioned.

Where the chickens are reared with hens the same method of feeding can be followed, only the hens must be kept away from the small dry mash dishes. Where chick feed is used whole wheat should be added for the hen. More of the bulky cheaper food should be fed to the hens, and all dishes for dry mash should be so arranged that the hens cannot get at them and upset them. Bread and eggs may be fed to the mother hens the first day or so, but after that it should be scattered on boards where the hens cannot reach it. Cheaper food can be fed to the mother hens. Where milk is given as a drink the fountains should be cleaned out thoroughly once a week. The hens should be dusted once before hatching time and again when put out in the coops, to guard against lice. The colony houses should be cleaned once a week and after the chicks are four weeks old dry earth can be used instead of litter. Sprinkle a little air slaked lime on the floor at every cleaning. If red mites appear spray the roosts and roost supports well with two parts of coal oil to one of carbolic acid, applying it with a potato bug sprayer. By closing the colony houses or coops every night losses by skunks, weasels and rats will be prevented.

The successful brooding and rearing of chickens depends probably more on the faithful performance of all the small details than any other branch of poultry work. Neglect during the first few days of a chick's life will affect it all thru. Nothing responds so well to good feeding and proper care as a flock of little chickens.

### WESTERN GRAIN SITUATION

Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, sends The Monetary Times the following figures relative to the Western grain situation as at March 8:

Wheat inspected to date	179,485 cars at 1,200 bus.	
per car		215,382,000
Wheat in transit not inspected		5,300,000
Wheat in store, country points		44,700,000
Wheat required for seed, feed and country mills		35,000,000
Wheat in farmers' hands to market		50,000,000
		350,382,000
Less amount allowed or dual inspection		2,000,000
Total wheat crop		348,382,000
Oats inspected to date		55,200,000
Oats in store at country points		9,500,000
Oats in transit not inspected		2,150,000
Oats in farmers' hands to market		30,000,000
Barley inspected to date		8,225,000
Barley in store at country points		1,500,000
Barley in transit not inspected		200,000
Barley in farmers' hands to market		3,500,000
Flax inspected to date		2,050,000
Flax in store at country points		300,000
Flax in transit not inspected		80,000
Flax in farmers' hands to market		2,500,000

Very proud in his new khaki uniform, he was walking around camp, and went to the latrine, where some soldier lads were trying to hit a bull's-eye, but repeatedly missed.

"Here, boys," called out the officer, "I'll show you how to shoot." And he took a rifle, and missed. Having a good strain of Irish blood in him, his wits quickly came to his aid, and he smilingly remarked:

"That's how you shoot."  
 Taking a steadier aim, he fired again and this time exactly pierced the bull's-eye.

"That," said he, triumphantly, "is the way I shoot."

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# G.G.G. Galvanized Woven Fencing and Gates

We give you below the prices on a few of the leading styles of our G.G.G. Woven Wire Fencing. All fencing F.O.B. Winnipeg. We invite comparison of our prices and quality with those of any other fence on the market.

## HEAVY FENCE

- This is manufactured from full gauge, No. 9 extra heavily galvanized Hard Steel Wire.
- 4-34-8. Heavy Horse and Cattle Fence, 4 line wires, spaced 11-11-12 in. apart, 34 in. high, stags 22 in. apart. A very Popular Fence. This Fence is fitted with the Famous Wrapped Lock instead of the ordinary lock as used on most fences. We know positively that you cannot equal the value we are giving in the same style and size of fence. Price, per rod ..... **21 1/2c**
  - 5-40-9. We find this to be the most Popular Fence we have. It is made from all No. 9 wire, has 5 line wires, spaced 10 in. apart, is 40 in. high, stags 22 in. apart. Price, per rod ..... **26c**
  - 6-40-9. This is practically the same fence as style 5-40-9, except that it has one more line wire. The line wires are spaced 8 in. apart. Price, per rod ..... **31 1/2c**
  - 7-40-9. This is made from all No. 9 Wire, has 7 line wires, spaced 5-6-6-7-8-8 inches apart, stags 22 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **35 1/2c**
  - 8-47-12. This is one of the very best General Stock Fences, made from all No. 9 Wire, has 8 line wires, spaced 6-6-6-7-7-8 inches apart, stags 16 inches apart. This fence is also fitted with the Wrapped Lock, making it one of the very best values we are offering. Price, per rod ..... **44 1/2c**
  - 9-48-9. General Stock Fence. Has 9 line wires, spaced 3-4-5-6-7-7-8-8 inches apart, 48 inches high, stags 22 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **48 1/2c**
  - 10-50-12. This is one of the very best Stock Fences. Has 10 line wires, spaced 3-4-4-5-5-6-6-7-7-8 inches apart, is 50 inches high, stags 16 inches apart. This Fence is also fitted with the Wrapped Lock. Price, per rod ..... **54c**
  - 7-30-16. A very popular Hog Fence, made of all No. 9 wire, has 7 line wires, spaced 3-3-4-4-5-5-7 inches apart, is 30 inches high, stags 12 inches apart. Fitted with Wrapped Lock. Price, per rod ..... **40c**
  - 8-30-12. Extra Heavy Hog Fence. Made from all No. 9 Wire, has 8 line wires, spaced 3-3-3-4-5-5-6-6-6 inches apart, is 30 inches high, stags 16 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **46 1/2c**

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  - 8-32-12. Medium Sheep Fence. Has 8 line wires, spaced 3-4-4-4-5-5-6-6 inches apart, is 32 inches high, stags 13 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **28 1/2c**
  - 8-32-30. Medium Hog Fence. Has 8 line wires, spaced 3-4-4-4-5-5-6-6 inches apart, is 32 inches high, stags 8 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **35c**
  - 7-26-24. Medium Hog Fence. Has 7 line wires, spaced 3-3-4-4-5-5-7 inches apart, is 26 inches high, stags 13 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **28 1/2c**
  - 7-26-15. Medium Hog Fence. Has 7 line wires, spaced 3-3-4-4-5-5-7 inches apart, is 26 inches high, stags 13 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **25c**

## POULTRY FENCING

- No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 Filling, No. 13 Stags.
- 14-45-16. 14 line Wires, 45 inches high, stags 12 inches apart. Price, per rod ..... **45c**
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Description	Width feet	Height feet	Weight lbs.	Price
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"	3	5	19	1.35
"	4	5	24	1.40
"	5	5	29	1.50

Description	Width feet	Height feet	Weight lbs.	Price
Field Gate	6	4	40	\$2.00
"	8	4	49	2.70
"	10	4	60	4.00
"	12	4	75	4.50
"	14	4	90	5.00
"	16	4	105	5.50
"	18	4	120	6.00
"	20	4	140	6.80
"	22	4	160	7.60
"	24	4	180	8.40
"	26	4	200	9.20
"	28	4	220	10.00
"	30	4	240	10.80

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# 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. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

## U.F.A. HOME DEFENCE

Editor, Guide:—The U.F.A. home defence is a purely voluntary force, and is being organized for three or four reasons. The first, perhaps, is that so many thousands of men have been taken from the west for overseas service, and many thousands may yet be taken and needed. Thus it is the desire of those working in this cause, who for many reasons cannot go to the front, to in this way help the Dominion and the Empire, by taking training and preparing themselves for service at home, thus relieving as many as possible of the regular force.

The second reason is that a large number of homes are left with mother and little ones, while the father has gone overseas, to perhaps make the supreme sacrifice for the empire, and the U.F.A. feel it their duty to be prepared to protect the homes and families of the brave brothers who are fighting for freedom and homes.

The third reason is that many young men who have been turned down as medically unfit for service at the front, if trained, would be of great service at home should they be required for home defence, and it gives them the opportunity of doing all they can for the empire.

Another reason is that there are thousands of good farmers who feel the call of the mother land for help; and yet they have duties to perform other than that of fighting. The nation must be fed, and it is their duty to produce the food. Yet many find it hard to resist the call to fight.

There are cases where the father on the farm is aged, and cannot even sow the fields this spring, and has only one boy left to help him and that boy is hard to hold, for often he feels he is being marked as a slacker; yet he is doing his duty in as true a way as is his brother at the front. Yet by giving this boy a chance to drill in the U.F.A. home defence, he feels he will be ready should he be needed, and to that extent he is doing his bit. There are thousands, too, of the farmers who have no boys to give. They are perhaps in many cases above age for active service, yet they are well preserved men, can ride well and shoot straight. All they need is a little training and they will make a formidable home defence. Have you ever thought what it would mean to this province should we have internal troubles, or an attack be made from across the line, if our farmers are trained to the number of 10,000 or 12,000 mounted men, who could take the field any day at an hour or two notice? Do you realize what it means to have a force of this kind at hand provided at next to no expense to the government and yet ready to protect our public buildings, our cities, towns and small settlements, our great storage elevators and railways; the bridges, the telephone and telegraph lines; and, remember, none can do this work as well as the small detachments of farmers if organized at all local points, for they cover the whole province and could safeguard all points, being a mounted force they can at short notice, from a given point, rally a good force for the protection of, say, a small town or an elevator or station. Suppose an attack was expected on Edmonton or Red Deer, or any other town, in less than two hours the farmers from ten miles around could be on their horses and in the town or city to render assistance.

I have sent you this letter, Mr. Editor, because some have questioned the wisdom of this movement, thinking it would prevent men enlisting in the regular forces, but rather than doing that I think it will, later, give many men a chance who otherwise could not have been reached should they be needed. I am glad to say that all points yet visited have responded far beyond our expectations, at most points from twenty to fifty men are signed up, so that if the 600 local unions of the U.F.A. sign up an average of twenty, we shall have a force of 12,000 mounted men for Alberta, and I quite expect to see Manitoba and Saskatchewan take up the proposition,

and if so perhaps a force of 30,000 men will be in training in the west, and at the same time doing their duty on the farms, in providing produce for the men at the front and the nation.

The force in Alberta will be called U.F.A., M.I.C., L.O.F., the letters standing for "United Farmers Alberta, Mounted Infantry Command, Legion of Frontiersmen." The Legion of Frontiersmen have been good enough to offer to help us in the training, and the U.F.A. hope that all our force will become Frontiersmen. The U.F.A. will not become a military institution. It is an educational association and by turning our force over to the Frontiersmen, we shall not conflict with the educational work of the U.F.A., but the U.F.A. feels that it can help the empire in this way.

None of our men will receive any pay, but as the expense of organizing and sending officers to many parts to train the men will be great, it is hoped that large institutions, such as banks, packing plants, wholesale houses, railway companies, our provincial government and such like will make donations to help us with this expense, and I suggest that all who wish to help send the donation to our provincial secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, Loughheed Building, Calgary. He will account and give receipt for all such donations, and a committee of the United Farmers and Frontiersmen will pay all accounts and safeguard the fund.

Farmers who for any reason cannot join the active members of the force can help by sending a small donation to help pay the expenses and in that way do a bit. When sending a donation, state that it is for the U.F.A. home defence fund. I hope, Mr. Editor, this explanation of our movement will satisfy all that it is a worthy and good cause, that will help the Dominion and Empire. God Save the King.

RICE SHEPPARD,  
Provincial Organizer,  
Edmonton South.

## THE ALBERTA ELEVATOR CO.

Editor, Guide:—Being a member of the U.F.A. at Acme, and also a stockholder in the Co-operative Elevator Co., I would like to have this letter published in The Guide. I wish to ask a question thru The Guide to the delegates of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at their last convention held in Calgary. I have been reading the proceedings on page 13, by-law No. 7, sections C and D. In section D there should be a limit put on the directors to give them power to borrow up to a stated sum. Anything needed over that stated sum should be referred back for a referendum vote to all stockholders. I have all confidence in the present board and wish to keep it, also think they should have confidence in stockholders by referring back to said stockholders any question. When it comes to pledging all property of the elevator company as security on money borrowed, we can't say what may happen. If we take precaution now to limit the borrowing power of the board we will always be safeguarded. I do not think a referendum vote would take much time, and the interest of all stockholders would be safeguarded. We know from past experience how co-operative organizations have been ruined by investing too much power in a few men's hands. Let us have a referendum vote on all important questions. Acme, Alta. L.O.B.

## THE MAIL ORDER TAX

Editor, Guide:—I would like to say a few words regarding taxing mail order houses, and while it concerns Manitoba chiefly, other provinces will soon follow the lead if the law is enacted. The mail order houses solicit custom thru their catalogs, while the wholesale houses solicit custom by their travellers who, at the end of each day, forward the orders received by mail to the head office. Now, I should call that



## Cultural Methods in Seed Production

By W. C. McKillican, Supt. Brandon Experimental Farm

nett on the improved condition for farm women, why every farmer and his wife should join the Grain Growers' Association and how it could be made more helpful.

President Reynolds of the Agricultural College then addressed the convention on "The Problems of Agriculture." The speaker said one of the worst was the land gambler who held land and did not improve it, only waiting for it to advance in price and then sell it again. Another important problem was the selling of our produce to the best advantage.

Altho this is President Reynolds' first year in the West it was very plain to every one present that he understood the position of the Western grain grower and was very much in sympathy with the work of the Grain Growers' Associations.

Mrs. Tooth then read a paper on "Erasing the hyphen," showing how every person in the country could be made a good citizen and how we could have a united people. R. C. Henders delivered an address to The Public School Teacher showing how some of the farm problems could be worked out in the educational system. How much better it would be in a good many cases if the inspector inspected the trustees as well as the teacher. He also gave some good pointers on the consolidated school, setting out both the advantage and disadvantages. He also showed how it would be impossible to consolidate a school in a thinly settled district, but to make consolidation a success it seemed necessary to have a good village for a centre. Mr. McGuire then addressed the convention and showed some ways in which the country schools could be improved. One thing was more co-operation between the teachers and the parents and that the grain growers could help a great deal in this way. He also thought that the studies could be made more practical. C. H. Burnell spoke on how the teachers could help the grain growers. Dr. J. Johns of McGregor, then addressed the convention on co-operation, showing how the greatest enemies of co-operation were ignorance, indifference and selfishness. He explained how it had helped the miners in South Wales and showed what it could do for the farmers in marketing their produce and buying their necessities on the farm. The secretary drew the attention of the convention to the samples of wheat which were 1, 2, 3, and 4 Northern of the Winnipeg and Minneapolis grades. Two sets of these samples will be circulated in the eastern part of the district and two in the western part so that every farmer will see them and learn the difference between the grading of wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

Moved by B. Richardson, seconded by W. Miller, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the speakers for the able addresses they had given. R. C. Henders suitably replied. A large number of whom teachers were present and claimed they had had a pleasant and profitable day. The convention then closed by singing the first verse of the national anthem.

BEN RICHARDSON,  
District Secretary.

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In the production of all crops, the seed and the soil are two indispensable factors. The efforts of the Canadian Seed Growers' association and its individual members are directed chiefly toward the improvement of the first of these—the seed. No more worthy nor important object of agricultural endeavor could be imagined. Thru seed improvement greater progress can be made because of concentrated effort and specialization in that one line. However, so closely does the second factor of production—the soil—enter into seed selection work, that no matter how one specializes on seed, the culture of the soil can never afford to be neglected. The most valuable work in selecting strains of seed of the greatest yielding power and greater suitability to the purpose for which they are intended, may be brought to naught thru injudicious work in the handling of the land. One main object of cultural methods is to conserve the purity of the valuable selected seed that has been consigned to the earth. Methods must be adopted that will ensure that there will be no noxious weeds and foreign grains growing up among the crop. Another object of cultivation is to ensure as large a return as possible, and a third is to produce seed of as fine quality and appearance as possible. All these must be accomplished at a cost that will allow of a profit on the whole undertaking.

#### Previous Crops on Land

No more important factor affects the condition of the land than its previous cropping history. The most desirable land for pure seed growing is the virgin prairie. Where it can be obtained the problem of the preparation of land for seed growing is easily solved. But on old farms, where the land is all in use, land that has borne crops must be used. It is obvious that the land must go thru some cleaning process before being used for seed growing, since it is a well established fact that grain grown after grain does not have the purity desired. The most common method of cleaning the land for seed growing is the summerfallow, others are the growing of hay crops and the growing of hoed crops. Let us compare these three methods of cleaning land as judged by the different requirements enumerated above. First, as regards the ensuring of purity: I believe the seeding down method is the most effective. The weeds whose seeds are most difficult to remove from seed grain are annuals such as wild oats and wild buckwheat. A single year of summerfallow or hoed crop is not always effective in getting all the seeds of these weeds that are in the ground to grow; they come up the next year and form dangerous impurities in the seed grain. Where land is seeded down for two or three years, these weed seeds decay in the ground and the following crop of grain is freer from weeds than any except on virgin prairie. Choosing between summerfallow and hoed crop, it must be said that the fallow is likely to be the most effective in so far as control of weeds is concerned unless the hoed crop is very carefully hoed.

In regard to size of return, the choice between the three methods cannot be made so easily. Possibly all seasons being averaged up, summerfallow will give the biggest return. But both the other preparations will give very satisfactory yields when properly handled and in moist seasons are very likely to excel summerfallow.

In regard to quality of grain, I think there can be no doubt that sod land will produce a harder, more uniform type of wheat than summerfallow will in seasons of average or abundant moisture. In dry seasons the summerfallow will produce a plumper berry, but when moisture is plentiful there is a great danger of summerfallowed crops lodging and producing grain of very inferior quality. Thus the probabilities are more in favor of either sod land or corn than fallow.

In regard to profit on the crop, there can be no doubt that the summerfallow is the most expensive method of preparing the land. It makes no return for the use of the land during the sea-

son of fallow. Corn, on the other hand, yields a large return of fodder while the cleaning is progressing and hay makes a return not so large as that of corn but obtained with less cost in regard to labor. Experimental results have shown us clearly that wheat after either hay or corn is more cheaply produced than after fallow. Probably better than either hay crop or hoed crop alone as a preparation for seed grain is a combination of the two together. The hay crop should come first then the corn be planted on the sod. This gives a longer period of cleaning and gives two methods of eradicating the weeds. It produces crops while the cleaning process goes on, and if cultivation is conducted properly, the grain crop that follows should equal in purity, yield and quality, anything that could be grown.

#### Rotation of Crop

In arranging for the most desirable preparatory crops for his pure seed grain, it will be advisable for the seed grower to adopt a regular rotation of crops that he can follow continuously. The rotation should provide for the desired sequence of crops and for the proportion of the various crops that the farmer wishes to grow. Having decided on a rotation, the farmer should divide his land into such divisions that will permit of its operation. Once such a system has been established, the proper preparatory crops for seed production will recur automatically on the different fields and save the operator much worry in figuring out from year to year how he is to get a clean piece of ground on which to grow his selected seed.

The best method of preparing sod land for grain crop will depend somewhat on the character of the sod. An old, well-established, tough sod will require different treatment from a recently sown one composed of easily killed tame grasses and clover. Where a rotation of crops is followed, the latter will be the type of sod encountered. In handling sod of this type, the following method is found to be successful at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The hay crop is cut about July 1 to 10. As soon as the hay is harvested the land is plowed; this is usually completed about August 1. The plowing is done moderately deep, four to five inches. This land is disced frequently enough during the remainder of the season to prevent the grass recovering from the plowing. Land handled in this way gives a crop equal to summerfallow and free from impurities. With old, tough sods, especially native or brome grass, it would be advisable to break shallow, not later than June 20, and backset about August, about two inches deeper than the breaking. Such additional packing and discing as is required to kill the sod must be given. This entails the loss of a crop and is equally as costly as summerfallow. It is much better to handle hay production in such a way as to have a more easily handled sod.

#### Handling Summerfallow

Where summerfallow is the cleaning method used, it is of the greatest importance that the plowing be done early. The weeds growing on the land must be destroyed before they form pods. Where it is found possible to do it, skim plowing the previous fall the land that is to be summerfallowed helps to control the weeds. Or a good discing, either in the fall or early spring would have a similar effect in causing seeds to germinate which would be turned under by the regular summerfallow plowing. The proper working of summerfallow on old land requires a good deal of judgment and careful observation. It must be cultivated well enough to kill the weeds and hold the moisture, but if cultivation is overdone, there is danger of getting such a fine, powdery condition of the soil that it will blow. The broad-sheared cultivator is a valuable implement in this connection, as it does not pulverize as much as the disc and it is more effective in cutting off the weeds. Whether summerfallow should be plowed a sec-

ond time during the summer or not depends on the type of weeds to be combatted and to some extent on the season. If perennial weeds such as sow thistle or Canada thistle are to be eradicated, two plowings will be found more effective, especially if there has been a wet spell during which surface cultivation has been impossible. But if wild oats and other annuals are the prevalent weeds, one plowing is best, the surface being kept bare by persistent cultivation or pasturing. If the land is plowed a second time, there is a danger of bringing to the surface weed seeds that have lain below the level of growth. Some of these are likely to remain ungerminated until the next spring and destroy the purity of the crop. By surface cultivation, the effort is concentrated on the seeds within growing distance of the surface, and there is a greater hope of obtaining complete germination. In the control of annual weeds, pasturing is a very effective means of keeping the summerfallow clean. The tramping of the stock induces more complete germination than is likely to occur in a loose, cultivated soil. The stock eat off most of the ordinary weeds that occur. This method saves work and provides feed for stock. It is not, however, as effective in storing moisture as a bare fallow. It is, therefore, suited best to localities where moisture conservation is relatively less important than weed control. It is quite ineffective against perennial weeds.

#### Handling the Hoed Crop

The use of hoed crop such as corn or roots as a preparation for seed grain has been referred to. This should only be attempted on reasonably clean land. Where the land is foul with weeds, cleaning it thoroughly by this method would entail too much work. But on reasonably clean land that it is desired to put in good tilth for seed growing, a well cultivated crop of corn is as good as fallow and makes the cost much lower. In combination with either sod or fallow in cleaning land it would be very effective. It would lengthen the cleaning period, thus increasing its effectiveness, and the cultivation would leave the land in ideal tilth. In order to make this method a success, thoroughness in methods must be enforced. Hoing must be practiced in addition to thorough cultivation. The check-row system of planting, by which the corn is planted in hills in rows both ways, allows of more effective work in cultivating and is therefore advisable where the production of clean seed is one of the objects. Whatever methods are adopted in preparing land for pure seed growing, thoroughness in their application is essential. The best of methods may easily be made non-effective if not carried into execution with thoroughness and good judgment.

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated.  
47 Fleming Bros. Chemists  
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## CATTLE SHEEP and HOG LABELS

Made in three sizes, with name and number of owner stamped on. No duty—no postage. Write for free sample, circular and price. KETCHUM MFG. COMPANY, (Successor to F. G. James,) Dept. W, Box 501, Ottawa, Ontario.

## 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 (approved) English Berkshire. We have some of the best stock in young heifers and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock base. "High Star Laddie" (32912), which was first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other shows. Can supply pairs and singles. Holsteins (pure-bred) heifers, sows and sows for sale; also cow grade. Apply CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles in boxes. Who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bronchi, Kidneys, Feces, Intestines, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, \$6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY  
Essexburg Falls, Vermont 101

# Livestock News

### LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS

At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association held during the Regina Winter Fair, the following officers were elected for the year: President, Robert Sinton, Regina; vice-president, Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua; directors, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach; Peter Horn, Regina, and H. Taber, Comdie, who will also represent the association on the Provincial Stallion Licensing Board.

Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle, gave an address outlining the federal government's plan of assistance to horse breeders, the government offering to pay 25 per cent of the service fees of an approved stallion to any breeders' club guaranteeing one hundred mares. The question of changing the time of the winter fair to the fall of the year was considered, but it was decided to leave the date as at present. It was resolved that the annual meeting should be held at some other time than the Winter Fair, when more attention can be given to association business. The fixing of the date and place for the meeting was left to the executive.

The other livestock associations elected officers as follows: Cattle Breeders' Association, President, J. C. Robertson, Davidson; vice-president, J. W. Barnett, Moose Jaw; directors, W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; A. B. Potter, Langbank; John Brandt, Edenwold. Sheep Breeders', President, E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake; vice-president, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; directors, J. L. Beattie, Pipot; Geo. Logan, Tuxford, and H. Follett, Duval.

Swine Breeders', President, A. B. Potter; vice-president, W. C. Sutherland; directors, R. Douglas, Tantallon; S. V. Tomesko, Lipton, and H. Follett, Duval.

P. F. Brest, acting livestock commissioner, was elected secretary of each association, in succession to J. C. Smith, who is with the forces.

At a banquet tendered to Capt. A. F. Maitle and Capt. J. C. Smith, late deputy minister of agriculture and livestock commissioner for the province, respectively, at the King's Hotel, Regina, on March 16, each was presented with an illuminated address and gold signet ring in recognition of their work on behalf of the livestock associations of the province.

### PUREBRED BULL SALE

At the sale of purebred bulls in connection with the Regina Winter Fair, 78 bulls of Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Holstein breeds, sold for a total of \$13,555, or an average of \$173.78. The breed averages were as follows: 54 Shorthorns, average \$179.63; 12 Herefords, average \$187.50; three Anguses, average \$253.33; nine Holsteins, average \$93.88. The average for the beef breeds was \$184.20, or \$5.00 higher than the average at Brandon bidding was spirited throughout the sale which was conducted under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. R. McMullen, Regina, acted as auctioneer.

### SENSATIONAL HEREFORD SALE

On March 1, Overton Harris and Sons, Harris, Mo., sold 61 Herefords at an average price of \$1,246. Twenty-eight bulls averaged \$1,628 and 33 females \$922. This is a world's record in the selling of Herefords at public auction. The Harris family have been over 20 years in the business. "Repeater 63rd" the American Royal Junior Champion last year, topped the sale at \$8,100, while "Repeater 1th" brought \$7,000. "Repeater" blood predominated in the sale, six of "Repeater's" sons averaged \$3,542, and 24 sons and grandsons averaged \$1,766. What greater tribute to the value of a good sire could be asked? This whole sale is a wonderful tribute to the greatly increased appreciation of Herefords as economical and adaptable beef producers. This breed has been setting great records of late.

### MCCALLUM'S CLYDESDALES

W. J. McCallum, of Brampton, Ont., is shipping a large number of pedigreed fillies and mares as well as stallions to western points. They are two to six years old. The mares are top and good size, well set, of good quality, and mostly in foal. He is willing to send a filly or pair of mares or a stallion on approval at his own risk and expense.

### WESTERN APPOINTMENT

F. Ward Jones, B.S.A., formerly of the Animal Husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and recently agricultural editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, has joined the livestock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. His work will likely be in Western Canada.

### DEATH OF DR. FAVILL

Early this month there died in Chicago, Dr. Henry Favill, an eminent medical man in practice in that city and in medical education in the United States. He was a leader in the improvement of civic life in Chicago and did much to make for higher ideals.

Agriculturally he was president of the National Dairy Show of the United States, in which organization he gave most valuable service. He was vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and would have become its president after the next annual meeting in June.

Thirty-six exceptional dairy Shorthorns were sold at Fair Acres Farms, Stirling, Ill., on March 7, by J. A. Kilgour, for \$18,595. 17 bulls averaged \$643, one two-year-old heifer brought \$2,375, and the lot averaged \$116. Some were brought in to go to the Argentine.



# G. G. G.

# HARNNESS

## Is the Standard for Price and Quality in Western Canada

The greatest care is taken in the cutting of the hides; the choicest parts of the back are used, where strain and wear are greatest. The Harness listed in our 1916 Catalog (pages 34, 35 and 36) are designed and made for use of Western farmers. Among those shown will be found the one for your particular need.

We can fill your requirements for Collars, Halters, Sweat Pads, Lines, Hame Straps, Martingales, Breast Straps, Blankets, etc., etc.

### WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, DRILLS, HARROWS, GAS ENGINES, ETC.

Grain purchased on track or handled on commission. **The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.** Winnipeg-Manitoba. Agency at New Westminster, British Columbia.

## 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 — BASKATCHEWAN

## Prospective Buyers of CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON OR SHIRE STALLIONS

Will consult their own interests by corresponding at once with  
**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SONS**  
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The very choicest guaranteed stock for sale reasonably and on favorable terms

## 20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale Stallions to be found in Western Canada today. New importation recently arrived. Ages coming two, coming three and coming six years. Make your selection now. Terms to responsible parties. All business personally conducted. Write or call.

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# \$850

Model 75, Roadster \$825—f. o. b. Toronto

*Overland*  
TRADE MARK REG.

From every Province in the Dominion and every State in the Union we hear of the amazing success of the latest Overland—the \$850 model.

At the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows—where all the season's models were brought together—the new model Overland was the most widely discussed car exhibited.

And why not? An electrically started and electrically lighted completely equipped Overland with four-inch tires for only \$850!

Is there any wonder this car took the whole continent by storm?

Season after season for seven years we have experienced one great success after another.

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No other achievement in the history of the entire industry parallels this record.

It stands out alone—boldly—conspicuously—unapproached.

Never before has an automobile success been so rapid, so definite and so sweeping.



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# Never Before Such An Instantaneous Success

The \$850 Overland has made history. It marks the entrance of a new automobile value—a car complete in every sense of the term at a price which was hitherto thought impossible.

Yet here it is—a powerful five-passenger touring car complete for only \$850.

Note that word "complete."

This means electric starter and electric lights, electric horn, magnetic speedometer—in fact, every necessary item. Nothing is lacking. There are no "extras" to buy.

Note that the motor is the very latest en bloc design—the last word in fine engineering.

In addition note that the tires are four-inch size. This is another big advantage. Many cars costing more have smaller tires.

Note that the rear springs are the famous cantilever type. Another advantage. Cantilever springs mean the utmost in riding comfort.

Note the headlight dimmers—the electric control buttons on steering column—demountable rims and one-man top. These are all big advantages.

This newest Overland is light in weight, easy to handle and very economical to operate.

It's just the car the world has been waiting for.

It is large enough for the whole family—moderately priced, within the reach of the majority—economical to maintain—built of the best quality materials—snappy, stylish and speedy—and complete in every sense.

In short, it is just another striking example of how our larger production enables us to build a bigger and better car and still keep the price within reason.

You'll want one, so order it now.

Don't wait, debate or argue with yourself. See that your order is placed immediately.

Then in a few days you and your whole family will be driving your own car.

Remember it comes complete—only \$850!

*Catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 645*  
Willys-Overland, Limited, Toronto, Ont.



# Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

Plain misery used to be part of farm life for 7 months in the year.

## Wise Farmers Now Know Better

People who have put in Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating wouldn't go back to old ways for hundreds of dollars. They don't get old and rheumatic before their time—they don't lose the boys and girls to the city. They save money in doctors' bills and big money on fuel—because Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is the most economical kind of heat you can buy. It takes so little carpentry

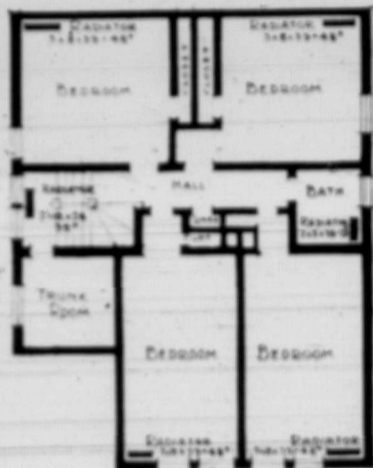
and trouble to put in hot water heating, and the cost is so moderate that many are astonished when they get our explanatory book, and they wonder why they didn't put in Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating long ago.

### About the Cost?

Many a farmer puts far more into a horse or a Ford and thinks nothing of it, yet Hot Water Heating is something that means absolute comfort to the whole family every winter for life. The boiler, generally put in the cellar, heats the water, which circulates through pipes and radiators all over the house, giving off a balmy, natural warmth which does not dry out the air. No water system is required—a few buckets of water once a year is all you need. The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer," on the boiler, an exclusive Gurney betterment, enables anyone to regulate the heat to suit the weather outdoors.

### To Heat a House on this Plan

with 527 feet of radiation will cost for the Gurney-Oxford Boiler, radiators, pipes, valves, connections, etc., \$409.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter will supply the materials, the installation charge and freight being moderate extras. Always be sure to ask about the number of feet of radiation on any quotation, as on this basis our prices will be found the lowest.



A Warm Cozy House at 6 a.m.



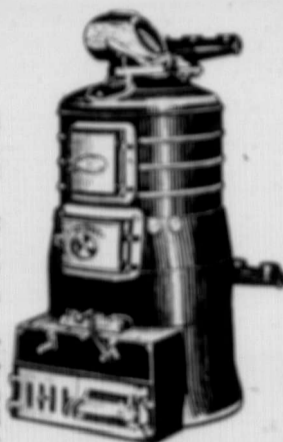
City Homes enjoy Gurney-Oxford Heat

The Gurney Boiler is the easiest on fuel and the most scientific on the market. Over 70 years' practical experience built into it.

We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves, feeders, gas stoves, etc., and we will gladly advise you about any heating system or cooking apparatus you are interested in. Write us fully.

The first thing to do is to get our booklet entitled "City Comfort for Country Homes." This will give you full particulars of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water System—what it is and what it does. Send for the book now.

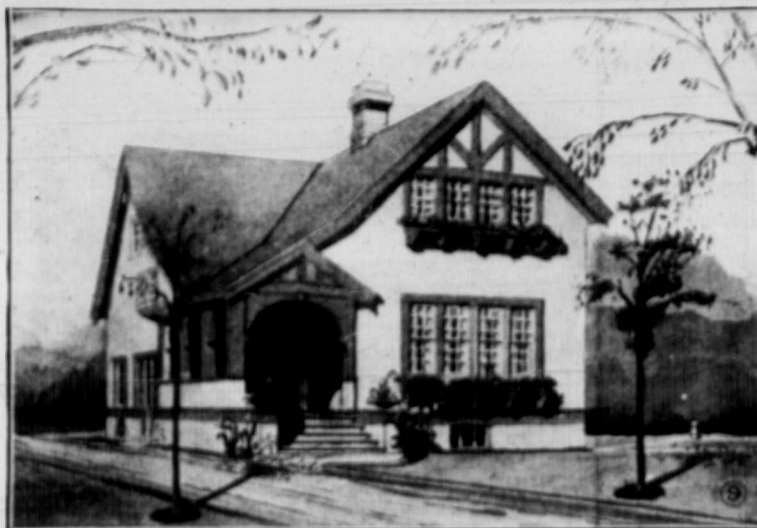
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70 Years of Success Behind the Gurney-Oxford Boiler



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 EDMONTON VANCOUVER



## A Practical Farm Home

It is admitted that one of the most difficult bits of architectural work is the designing of a small house so that all the rooms are accessible from the hall without any great waste of hall space. It will be seen how cleverly, then, this house has been designed to have four rooms, the upstairs and the cellar way opening out of so small an entry. There are people, of course, who have a passion for large halls, but in this country, where for so many months of the year every opening of the outside door lets in a gust of cold air, it is practically impossible to use the hall as a sitting-room, and in the small house it can really be regarded as so much waste space.

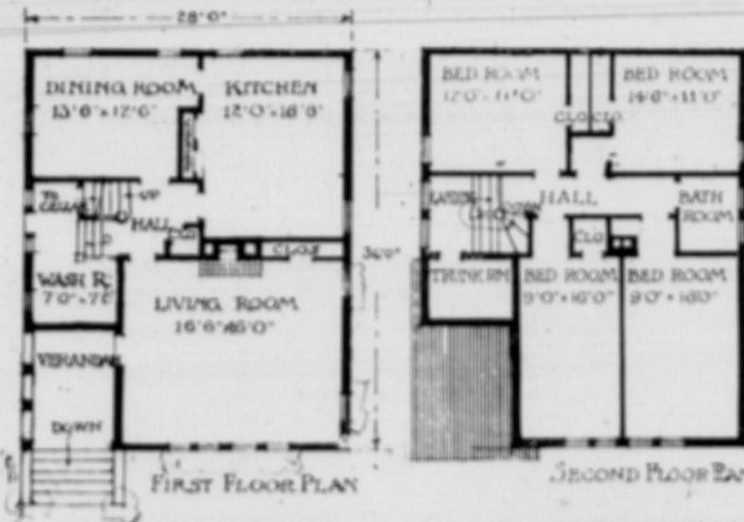
In this house, however, there is no such waste of space. Coming in at the side door one finds to the right a little wash room which will enable the housewife to keep much dirt and muss out of the main part of the house. Off this entrance, too, is the door to the cellar,

and it would be quite impossible for the architect to alter them to suit individual needs, tho nearly all of the changes which have been asked for formerly have been such that any reasonably good carpenter could make them.

It should be understood, that the plans for these houses are being sold by The Guide at a phenomenally low price. Even the firms making stock plans in large numbers charge from eight to thirty dollars for them, and the services of an architect for an individual house cost from two and a half to five per cent. of the cost of the whole building.

### The Architect's Description

The cellar walls are of concrete, as it is presumed that gravel is more easy to obtain than stone, but this could be altered where stone is available; the only departure from the plan then being an eighteen inch instead of a ten inch wall in thickness.



where roots can be stored and the ashes from the cellar taken out without disturbing the remainder of the house.

A few steps lead to the main hall from which there are doors leading into the kitchen, dining and living rooms, all of them planned on a fairly large scale and well proportioned. The living room with its fireplace and pleasant group of windows and door leading to the front porch is a particularly pleasant place. Upstairs there are four bed rooms, as many closets, a bath room and a trunk room, making a sum total of accommodation for a good sized family and the hired help.

Inevitably there will be people who will write in and say this house, or some other published by The Guide, is just exactly what they want, but couldn't we please make this very little change, so it may be as well to explain right here that these plans are reproduced by a process of printing,

The walls of the house are lined with shiplap, which is covered with building paper nailed down with strapping, on which the lath is nailed. Externally the walls are sheathed with shiplap, a double layer of building paper and "novelty" siding. Bins are provided for fuel, vegetables and a pantry for preserves as well as space for a cistern. The whole of the cellar bottom is of concrete. The wood finishing on the inside is of British Columbia fir with veneered doors in two panels; making a neat, up-to-date but inexpensive finish. The outside is painted in three coats; white for the body and brown for the trimmings. The inside woodwork is stained, wiped and varnished in two coats of varnish. The roof may be of shingle, metal or asbestos. Stoves may be used in the place of siding and wall board may be substituted for plaster in the interior. This house should be built for about \$3,800.

### WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 9, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

FAIRM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

# Reduce Your Coal Bill!

## By investigating, then installing the Heating System that gives you Comfort and saves you Money



Imperial Boilers are the most economic Hot Water Boilers on the market today. Every heat unit taken from the coal goes into the water and not up the chimney.

Below we give a few special features of Imperial Boilers and Hydro-Thermic Radiators, the newest patented radiator to be had. Pressed from special rust resisting steel alloy, they give free waterways allowing the water to circulate without any of the resisting twists and nipples found in the cast radiator.

Heating by the Imperial Hot Water Boilers and Hydro-Thermic Radiators installed, in your new or present home, according to plans furnished by our experts, bear our absolute guarantee to heat your house comfortably during the most severe weather.

Read a few of the other features given here to be had with Imperial Boilers and Hydro-Thermic Radiation, then use the coupon below for our booklets. Do this today.

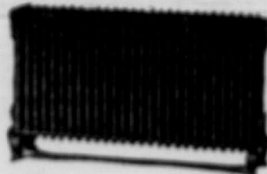
IMPERIAL BOILERS are constructed of the best material and fitted and machined throughout by skilled workmen. Every boiler is guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship.

IMPERIAL BOILERS have an overhanging arched fire-pot and the sections are joined by means of cast iron nipples and no packing of any description is used in joints. These sections are so arranged as to secure the maximum fire travel and take every heat unit out of the coal.

IMPERIAL BOILERS are fitted with a properly adjusted clinker door enabling one to rake the surface of the grates without destroying the fire or wasting fuel.

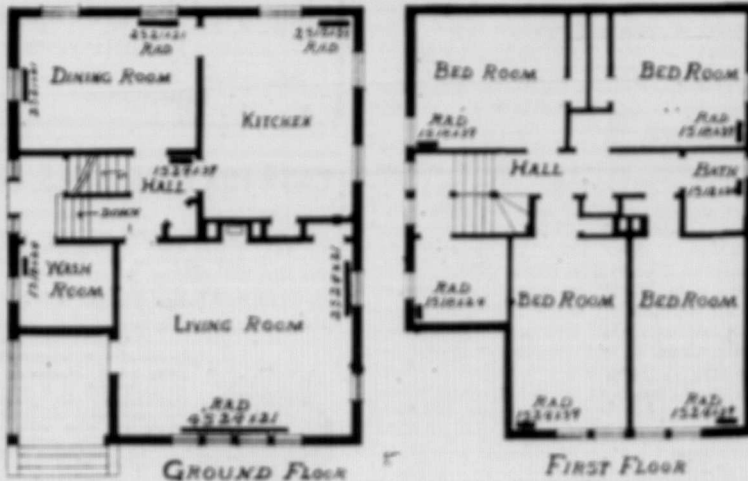
## Hydro-Thermic Radiators

are absolutely superior to the old fashioned cast radiators, both economically and artistically and are more sanitary. Brings down the cost without sacrificing efficiency. Only one-third the water used per square foot as compared with cast radiators, which decrease the consumption of fuel and responds to the damper regulation more promptly.



Occupies less than half the space of cast iron radiators of corresponding size, and on account of its light weight Hydro-Thermic Radiators can be used either on legs or suspended from the wall on concealed brackets, the latter doing away with cutting the carpets and also gives free access for sweeping.

Free plans and specifications, including price for Imperial Boiler, Hydro-Thermic Steel Radiators, the necessary piping, cast iron fittings, nickel plated radiator valves and air vents, nickel plated floor and ceiling plates. Guaranteed to heat a house constructed on plan shown here.



This house can be heated with our "HECLA" Warm Air Furnace. Estimate and plans of same will be furnished free of charge.

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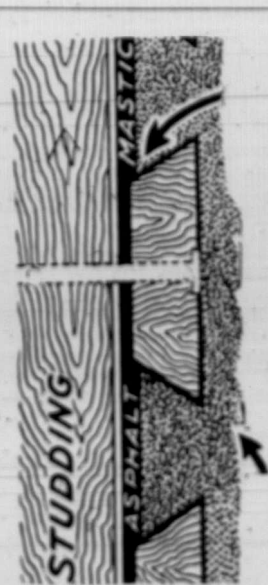
Dept. E. WINNIPEG Manitoba

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Send me full particulars of heating plants and plans.  
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## Will Make Your "Guide" House Warmer and Better at Lower Cost

Finish the outside walls with good Cement Stucco, applied over BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD—the best foundation made for stucco or plaster.



This cut represents a cross-section of wall, showing Plaster Stucco, Stucco Board (note the key holding Stucco), Asphalt Mastic and Fibre Paper

For interior walls and ceilings use Bishopric Lath Board instead of lath and plaster. It is more quickly and easily applied, costs much less and makes a house warm, dry and rat proof. If you prefer a plaster finish, apply it over Bishopric Stucco Board and get the advantages of both materials. No sheathing lumber is required.

2712 sq. ft. of Bishopric Stucco Board, costing \$97.63, will be required for the outside of Guide House No. 9, shown on page 26. For interior walls, partitions and ceilings, 1st and 2nd floors, 7065 sq. ft. of Bishopric Lath Board will be needed, costing \$247.28. These prices are laid down at any point Saskatoon or east. For figures on delivery to points farther west, or for samples and further information, write

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It Costs But VERY LITTLE To Operate

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### GASOLINE or KEROSENE ENGINE



One of your neighbors owns a Waterloo Boy. Ask him if he would part with it.

You have noticed how the price of gasoline is steadily going up. If it continues it will be way beyond the farmers' means. The Waterloo Boy Gas Engine can be fitted with a kerosene attachment and will run satisfactorily on the heavier fuel. There are very few stationary engines built to operate on gasoline or kerosene. Safeguard yourself and buy the Waterloo Boy—run it on kerosene and pocket the saving.

Waterloo Boy Engines from 1 1/2 H.P. to 12 H.P. Mounted on skids. Price is determined according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you. We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

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12 inch	\$2.10
14 inch	2.35
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Write for our delivered prices on 25 Shares or more.  
Write for our Hardware and Grocery Catalogue.  
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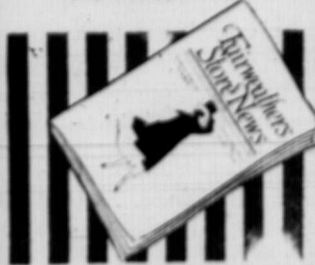
## FARM BLACKSMITHING

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Wisconsin School of Agriculture  
A blacksmith shop on the farm may be neatly and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble, and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in season that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written for isolated farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making door hooks, staples, chains, traps, bands, crests, bolts and nuts; welding; making levers; making self-cleaning levers; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; chiseling farm harness; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope halters; how to tie knots; how to tie a saw; tables for calculating the size of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 50c.  
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(With furnished rooms in colors)

Think of the time saved in worry and experimenting. Think of the possibility of avoiding serious mistakes. Some of the sub-headings show just how practical this book is: "The Influence of Color"; "Light and Shade"; "Harmony in Colors—How to get the Right Effect"; "Value of Conventional Designs"; "Plain Tinting"; "Color Values."

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If you are going to decorate a room or your whole home, enclose 15 cents in coin or stamps and get a copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful". It gives many a useful hint for the treatment of bed rooms, living rooms, dining rooms, halls, porches, including even the kitchen.

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**THE MARVEL OF THE AGE**

1916

Western Phonograph Company

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Kitchen Efficiency

Continued from Page 10

three inches deep, 1 1/2 feet square for kitchen cutlery, etc. (b) Three roll out bins below drawers for sugar, etc. (c) Fifteen and a-half inches above table, two rows of shelves, 6 inches wide, for condiments, spices, etc.; window curtain on roller to pull over shelves.

2. Sink with 3 faucets, 1 hard cold, 2 soft, hot and cold. Under sink open, making a place to hang dish pans. Drain board to right of sink, with shelves below for utensils, etc. Above sink shelf 6 inches wide for tea steeper, coffee pot, canisters, etc., with curtains.

3. Folding tray wagon or wheeled cart.

4. Window over working table, 3 1/2 feet from floor.

5. Window 5 1/2 feet from floor, to avoid draft on stoves.

6. Bench 16 inches from floor for fireless cooker. When not used, board to fit top for table near stove. Shelf below bench 6 inches from floor for utensils.

7. Coal range, chute to basement, for ashes into galvanized tin.

8. Dumb waiter to basement for coal for range.

9. Hot water heating tank.

10. Two-burner coal oil stove.

11. Cleaning closet, 2 feet by 4 1/2 feet. Two shelves, (a) along end 2 ft. from floor, with 2 boxes, one for cleaning cloths, other old newspapers, etc. (b) Alongside 5 feet 5 inches from floor for cleaning apparatus, brooms, brushes, etc., with screws hung from edge of shelf.

12. Butler's pantry, 4 feet by 5 feet between kitchen and dining-room to avoid odors from kitchen. (a) Table with two zinc lined drawers for bread and cake. (c and d) Cupboards with double closed doors for groceries. (b) Shelves closed in for china, below shelves refrigerator, if ice is available from basement, or put refrigerator in back hall, if ice comes from outside. Swinging doors on pantry.

13. Dumb waiter to cold storage in cellar below basement. Bring up ice on this.

14. Closet 4 feet by 3 feet for pans, etc., top shelf 5 feet from floor, around 3 sides; 3 shelves below this, lowest 12 inches wide and 14 inches from floor, with head 18 inches. Entrance to basement thru closet, taking space off clothes closet (15). Drawers for kitchen linens.

15. Clothes closet for working clothes and boots, with house slippers, etc., to change. Hooks for clothes and shelves for hats and boots. If children, have some hooks and shelf low enough. (Cement floor). Shoe blacking apparatus.

16. Waste paper basket.

**Laundry 6 Feet by 13 Feet**  
A. Two laundry tubs, each having 3 faucets, 1 hard cold water, 2 soft water, one hot. Shelf above for hose to machine, etc.

B. Ironing board, one end fastened to wall; when not in use fastened up.

C. Hand basin of hot and cold soft water.

D. Bench

E. Centre of French windows opening out, pulley in centre and clothes line to E2, to swing outside after clothes are pinned on.

F. Table, height to suit worker, shelf above for soap.

G. Motor washing machine.

H. Motor mangle.

I. Motor.

### Modified Kitchen

Fig. 7 is modified to fig. 8, as explained below:—

Make Nos. 11 and 12 into one pantry. Have cupboard along wall, (a) with glass doors into dining-room to use as server, and lined drawers for bread and cake to right. Space over cellar stairs for pans, that are in cupboard (14) in first place. Remainder of pantry as before.

Eliminate No. 14 and have door from kitchen to dining room and to cellar and back hall.

Have soft water pump at sink (2), if hot water works system in house. Have home-made fireless cooker. Leave out No. 8 coal "waiter" and No. 9 hot water boiler. Have coal range at No. 7 and keep coal in cellar passage way.

Have oil or gasoline stove portable to use in the laundry on wash days.

Leave out men's clothes closet and have this back hall, and add three feet of original hall to laundry room. Have shelf and hooks along wall (a) of back hall for men's clothes, hats and shoes.

Entrance to laundry convenient to kitchen door.

Wooden and zinc tubs and wringer hanging on wall at H, I, G, with bench below and drain pipe in floor at K.

Have oil or gasoline stove at A, table at B for ironing, with shelf above for gasoline, iron, etc.; ironing board at C and basin at D. Brushes, brooms, etc., for cleaning at J from closet No. 11 on original.

Clothes lines at E. E as before.

Windows in kitchen and laundry as before.

Note—Perhaps the arrangement of clothes line in laundry is not clear enough. The idea is to have a pulley high up on the wall opposite the windows. From this pulley two lines would be run, passing out thru a curved hole between the window and the casing and fastened on a pulley attached to a pole out in the yard. The lines would be filled with wet clothes in the laundry, the windows, being on hinges, opened, and the pulley turned so that the clothes would pass thru the windows into the yard.

### THE EFFICIENCY KITCHEN

#### Improving a Badly Planned Kitchen

I am afflicted with about the most inconvenient kitchen that ever a man planned. It opens straight outside, and it is made into a hall to the rest of the house, so that there is a constant going to and fro. Still, I have been able to bring it into some sort of order. The first thing I did was to remove the dining table and china cupboard into another room. This meant giving up my little sitting room, which was a trial, but the room was hopelessly crowded. Next, I procured a kitchen cabinet and put it where the table had been, but I soon found that that would not answer. I must cross the room with my materials from the pantry to the cabinet to prepare them, back to the stove to cook them and across the room again to the dining-room. So I simply changed the places of the cabinet and stove, and then everything stood in the order it should—pantry, cabinet, stove, dining-room.

Over the stove I put a shelf with tea, tea pot, coffee, coffee pot and coffee-grinder, and saucepans and frying-pans hanging below. The table I moved from under the window to where the china cupboard had stood. Hanging over it dish pan, drainer, dish mop, pot scraper, etc., with pitchers and lamps on a shelf above. Everything commonly used in cooking I keep in the cabinet. The pantry contains stocks of groceries bought in bulk and kept in tins. The oil-stove is used in the heat of summer and for emergencies. With a three-deck steamer and a fireless cooker quite large meals can be cooked on an oil stove, if necessary.

It must be observed that no amount of arrangement will make such a kitchen as this at all desirable, which makes it very important that everyone should understand how to plan a convenient kitchen. Much may be learned by studying The Guide house plans. The wash-room should be made large enough to do the laundry work there, and keep it right out of the kitchen. It is often convenient to eat in the kitchen, especially if there is a screen porch to eat on when the heat of the kitchen would be oppressive. If this is done, it should be remembered that the working tables, etc., must be kept together if you would save steps.

In conclusion, two simple rules will cover good arrangement:—1, As far as possible, keep each tool so near to the place where you use it, that you will not have to walk after it. 2, Don't expose anything to dust that is not used daily.

E. M. H.

### Household Efficiency

We have just altered our kitchen and dining-room and find it much better in every way. In the old plan the kitchen was in between the sitting-room and dining-room. This was inconvenient for several reasons, viz., heat from the kitchen in summer, smell of cooking thru

the house, men coming in had to pass thru the kitchen. The greatest drawback was thru the former dining-room all thru this January being unfit for use owing to condensation, it being a lean-to. The kitchen now is smaller, but also more compact. It is 8 by 16. Beyond this is the pantry 8 by 4. On the floor is oilcloth. The dado is V joint, painted pale grey, with white finishings. The ceiling is white, the top half of the walls white oilcloth pasted on. Outside is a small porch, partially covered in. This contains a coal box. The top of the kitchen cabinet is covered with oilcloth and used for vegetable dishes and bowls, those being in constant use. Above is a small shelf, also oilcloth covered, which is kept for milk jugs. Between the pantry door and the buter door is a small shelf on which is screwed a Keat's knife cleaner, a biggish machine but a great labor saver. On the east side of the stove is a long shelf for sauce pans. All shelves are oilcloth covered and nailed down. There are two brackets supporting this onto which we nailed a long wooden half-inch rod behind which we slip the sauce pan lids. Underneath is another broad shelf. On the west of the stove is another shelf for various articles. On the wall behind the stove a spare poker fixed into an angle iron with a hole in it forms a good movable rail for glass and dish cloths. Above the sink is fixed a plate rack, which eliminates all drying of plates. The plates dry off with a good polish. On the right of the sink is a draining board. A cupboard is built round the sink and painted pale grey. To the left of the sink is fixed a pump connected with two big rain water cisterns in the cellar. These can be replenished from a big concrete cistern under the barn. A table stands under the window and to the right is a coffee grinder screwed onto the wall.

We find this in every way a labor-saving and step-saving kitchen, the cost being quite small, as we, of course, did everything ourselves and used material on hand as much as possible.

Mrs. E. P. P.

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# Providing Pastures in Winter

Unfortunately last season was unfavorable in most parts of Western Canada for the growing of corn. Late spring frosts kept the young plants back and then early frosts in the fall killed what plants were hardy enough to grow long before they had reached maturity. Last year's experience will not have any effect in the way of discouraging any farmer who really has tested the value of corn from again this spring sowing a few acres to this fodder crop. It is altogether improbable that another season similar to the last will be experienced again in the west for a number of years at least. In any event the experience of countries further south, but under very similar climatic conditions compared with our own should form a reasonable basis for comparison, and it is significant to note that not many years ago in North Dakota it was thought that corn could not be matured in the state. The first start was made with the squaw variety, which grew to a height of about four feet and the ears appeared just above the ground. Today their corn grows to a height of from eight to ten feet, and they are not only producing a corn for home consumption but are shipping a surplus to other markets. In a talk before the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, W. J. Cummings, of the Glenlea stock farm, who has been consistently successful in raising corn for silage and fodder in the Red River Valley for a number of years, made out a strong case for the growing of corn by every farmer who has any stock, and gave as his opinion that the silo will solve the question of getting the most value out of immature corn. In part he said as follows:

"The question of maturing the corn crop need not worry the Western farmer, as in districts where they have matured corn for years they have gone very extensively into silos in the last few years, and today a certain per cent. of their corn crop is sown expressly for the silage, as they realize they are able to obtain as much if not more out of the crop in this manner than if it were allowed to mature and be sold for grain. By no other means can so large a percentage of the feed value of the corn crop be secured as by the use of the silo. Every pound of the crop that grows above ground is available for feed in the most tempting and digestible condition if cured in a silo, and it can be kept so for an almost unlimited length of time if the silo is properly constructed. After many tests it has been demonstrated that corn is at its highest feeding value when it is ready to be placed in the silo, and during the period of fermentation it only loses from eight to ten per cent. of its original feeding value, which is very small when taking into consideration that the crop in the crib will shrink about twenty per cent. in the year and the stalks in the field will lose about forty per cent. of their feeding value.

### Silage Good for Years

"Corn ensilage is not only a most satisfactory feed for both dairy and beef animals in the winter season but it is equally as good during the summer months, especially so with the dairy animal. Where experiments have been carried on it has been shown that dairy cattle will thrive just as well on ensilage as on soiling crops, and the ensilage can be produced at much less expense when taking into consideration the plowing of the land, the seed, etc. It takes considerably less work to plow, plant and fit a field of corn than it does to prepare and plant at different times of the year a stated amount of a soiling crop. Again climatic conditions must be taken into account as they play a very important part in the success of soiling crops. In the year of drought when the pastures are bad and feed is needed a very decided shrinkage will be found in the soiling crops, while ensilage is in perfect order and condition no matter what the weather, if it was properly ensiled.

"How long will ensilage remain in good feeding condition? This all depends on the work done at the time of siling the silo, if it was put in in the

proper condition. Cut small and well packed it will keep indefinitely. Many reports state six and eight years. In filling the silo corn should be as near as possible to the point of its full feeding value. That time is just when the corn is going into the glaze. It should be cut into small pieces, say a half-inch in length, and one of the most important things in the entire work is to see that it is properly packed. Too much work cannot be put on this point. If it is possible arrange to start the ensilage cutter at the same time as the corn binder, because the corn should not remain in the field over half a day after it is cut before it is put into the silo. In this way the full value of the entire plant will be made use of. At the Glenlea Farm what is cut this morning is put into the silo in the afternoon, and what is cut this afternoon is put in the next morning. Whenever it cannot be handled in this manner we stop the cutting until we are able to catch up. In this manner you will find you have more than sufficient moisture to cause fermentation, which will start almost immediately, but should you not be able to handle it in this manner, and your corn be left in the field for some days after cutting before you are able to place it in the silo, it should be stoked immediately, and in this manner retain as much of the moisture as possible. If it is necessary on account of lack of moisture in the corn when the silo is being filled it can be arranged in some manner to have a small stream of water run into the blower of the ensilage cutter.

"With regard to when a silo can be used profitably and what size, authorities state that it will pay you to erect

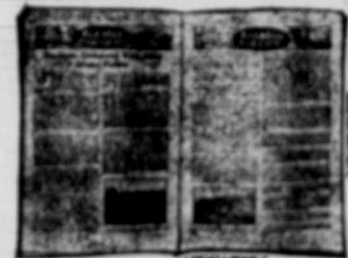
a silo if ten head of stock are kept. As to the size that will be answered by the amount of crop to be ensiled, this should be governed by the number of animals to be fed and the length of time ensilage is to be used. A silo should be of such diameter that from two to four inches each day off the entire surface will be removed, otherwise there will be a certain amount of loss thru mold. In what amount can it be fed? About 2 1/2 to 3 pounds per hundredweight of animal per day starting in with a small amount and increasing as your animal becomes accustomed to the feed. How long can it be fed? Just as long as desired. It is the intention of the Glenlea Stock Farm to greatly reduce the pastures and endeavor to have ensilage for the stock the entire year. Pasture is a serious question with all stock men in this country and there are times when our pastures are poor unless we plant crops to follow for this purpose. That is expensive, and we hope to have ensilage enough that we will not be dependent on pastures at all. We expect to use a very small amount of ground for pasture purposes, in fact, it will be just an exercising lot with as good grass in it as we are able to produce just as a change for the stock, and in this way we will be able to handle several times the number of cattle on the same amount of ground, and can produce the feed at considerable less cost to us because there is no grass that will produce the same return per acre from a feeding standpoint as corn.

### Material of Silo

"In considering what kind of a silo to build certain things must be carefully considered. First, what material can best be used to make a permanent and air-tight wall? Second, what ma-

terial can be used to make the most durable and substantial structure, one that will neither decay, burn nor blow down? Third, what material can be most easily and cheaply procured? This is often a matter of location. I am an advocate of the cement silo for many reasons: First, they are fire proof, and should you have the misfortune to loose your barn by fire, and you have the good fortune to save your stock, with the cement silo you would still have your feed. Second, they are almost storm proof. I have known very bad storms to pass over different districts destroying buildings and silos of wooden construction, and the cement ones were almost unharmed. Again, you need no guy wires on the cement silo, while on any wooden silo they are an absolute necessity, and I consider this a very serious thing where young stock are in the barn about the building as they may be hurt at any time. Again in the cement silo there is no tightening or loosening of the bands which is a very necessary and important thing with any wooden silo. Third, once erected they are there for an unlimited time with a very small amount of repairs, if any, no painting, etc., nor does the acid in the corn seem to have any particular effect on them, while with the wood there is a certain amount of damage done in this manner especially at the base where the cement foundation and the wooden staves meet. In the cement silo I would suggest a light cement wash, that is cement mixed to the thickness of a good cream, be used on the inside each year. It may not be necessary to do this, but its use will ensure a water-tight wall, and go moisture will be absorbed out of the silage next to the wall. In this manner your ensilage will be as good at the wall as in the center of your silo."

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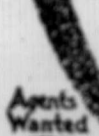
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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT IN CARLOAD LOTS**  
to farmers' associations at lowest wholesale  
prices direct from factories. Write us for prices.  
Also fence wire. McCollum Lumber & Supply  
Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10H

**SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-**  
hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low  
prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg  
Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

**STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED**  
lump on cars at Tulehill \$1.90 per ton. Tulehill  
Coal Company, Limited. 38H

**THE BRIGGS TANNERY, CALGARY, ALTA.**  
Fur and hide dressers, makers of coats and rubes.  
Hides bought. 11-4

**STEAM COAL—GUARANTEED TO DO THE**  
work. Write for delivered prices. Prompt  
shipment. North West Coal Co., Box 1765,  
Edmonton. 12H

**WOLF, WOLF, WOLF—DON'T HOLD ON TO**  
your furs until the market is weak, sell now and  
get big prices. Will pay for No. 1 wolf average  
from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Ship express to W. C.  
Davis, Raw Furs, Springdale, Sask. 12-4

**RELIABLE INCUBATORS AT \$9.00 EACH.**  
Write at once. The Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd.,  
Winnipeg. 12H

### FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—40 SHORT-**  
horn bulls, including splendid two-year-olds,  
many richly bred herd leaders and extra good  
yearlings, cheap. Shorthorn females, Clydes-  
dales and Yorkshires. J. Bonfield, MacGregor,  
Man. 11H

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE, DUROC JERSEY HOGS**  
AND FANCY PONIES—Bred from grand  
champion strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

# Setting Time

The time will soon be here when thousands of farmers throughout Western Canada will be setting hens or starting incubators. The season is a little later this year than last, but the feel of spring is getting in the air and it won't be long coming now.

Poultry raisers of good stock and with eggs for hatching for sale should take the opportunity now of advising the many thousand possible purchasers of the supply they have for sale. The next two months will see big business done in this line and the best business will come to those whose eggs are in greatest demand.

To help its readers create this demand The Guide has put in a special department in the Farmers' Market Place for eggs. The Guide's poultry classified advertising produces results.

### READ WHAT RECENT ADVERTISERS SAY:

An odd lot of cockerels. Further on will advertise eggs.—J. R. L. Chaplin, Sask., March, 1916.

The demand was so great I had to turn quite a number off.—A. S. C. Rigs, Sask., Feb., 1916.

I had a lot of inquiries.—H. W. Clau-william, Man., Feb., 1916.

I am highly pleased with returns.—T. J. W. Roland, Man., Jan., 1916.

I sold 35 cockerels and had orders for 20 more which I didn't have. I got quite a few orders for settings of eggs also.—A. D., Marquis, Sask., Feb., 1916.

The ad. in February brought great returns. The Guide brings the buyers every time.—G. R. B. Wobley, Sask., Feb., 1916.

Breeders of good poultry and with breeding stock or eggs for sale, have here an exceptional opportunity. The educational work for good poultry has been done. The time is ripe and in this place—the Farmers' Market Place—you get maximum service at minimum cost, because The Guide has a larger circulation than any other farm journal in Western Canada, and at the same time a lower advertising rate in proportion to paid circulation.

Do not forget also that The Guide can offer you good service also for anything else you may have to sell. The departments for Seed Grain, Potatoes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Farm Lands, Farm Machinery, etc., all offer opportunities. The Guide has "proved up" on every one of them.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

## FARM LANDS

**HAY LAND FOR SALE—1/4 SECTION, YIELD-**  
ing 200 to 400 tons annually. Price \$4000.  
Terms arranged. For particulars write Box  
514, Estevan, Sask. 10-3

**CHILLIWACK DAIRY FARM—EIGHTY ACRES,**  
cleared, good buildings, young orchard. Good  
roads, close to railroad, \$200.00 per acre; easy  
terms. Henry Eckert Chilliwack B.C. 10-4

**IMPROVED FARMS TO SUIT ALL NEEDS**  
in one of the best wheat-growing districts in  
Saskatchewan. Enquire H. J. Reid, Pteron,  
Sask. 11-5

**TO EXCHANGE—FRUIT LANDS IN BRITISH**  
Columbia and townsite properties in Western  
Canada for improved or wild land in Manitoba  
or Saskatchewan. What have you to offer.  
International Securities Co. Ltd., 845 Somerset  
Block, Winnipeg. 11-4

**IF YOU ARE A HUNTLEER WITH CASH, CREDIT**  
and boys, look after Frithonia Farm; good;  
800 acres, 600 under culture. J. E. Frith,  
Moosemin, Sask. 11-3

**UNDOUBTED SNAPS IN FARM PROPERTY,**  
first class lands: whole, half and quarter sections;  
easy terms. J. S. Carmichael, 128 21st Street  
East, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-3

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE, EASY TERMS—**  
Buchanan, N.W. 34-29-5-W2, 150 acres, \$1800;  
Buchanan, S.E. 22-30-6-W2, 150 acres, \$1600;  
Buchanan, S.E. 35-31-6-W2, 150 acres, \$1800;  
Vergin, S. 1/4 16-31-1-W2, 175 acres, \$2600;  
Sheho, N.W. 1/4 and N. 1/4 of S.W. 1/4 36-31-10-W2,  
185 acres, \$1600; Foam Lake, S.E. 6-29-11-W2,  
150 acres, \$1400; Yorkton, N.W. 36-26-8-W2,  
150 acres, \$1600; Jasmin, N.E. 6-27-11-W2,  
150 acres, \$1800; Roblin, N.E. 14-27-29-W1,  
150 acres, \$1200; Raymond, S.W. 22-27-19-W2,  
100 acres, \$2500. For further particulars write  
Box 450, Yorkton, Saskatchewan. 12-3

**QUARTER SECTION NEAR TOWN AND**  
school, 75 acres broken, 25 summerfallowed;  
buildings, excellent well, 1600 dollars. Robert  
Hansen, Castor, Alberta. 13-4

**FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION OF LAND**  
five miles from Islay, Alberta, on the Vermillion  
River. Good land, fifty acres broken, new  
two-story house, stable accommodation for  
eight horses and other buildings. This is first  
class soil and was all in crop last year, mostly  
in peas and potatoes; now in good shape for  
spring wheat. This farm is particularly well  
located for raising, has plenty of the very best  
water and is located near Pleasant Valley Hills,  
which will afford range accommodation for  
many years. Price \$3000; half cash, balance  
on mortgage; good terms. For further particu-  
lars write J. J. Murray & Co., Seed Mer-  
chants, Edmonton, Alta. 12-2

**HALF SECTION FIRST CLASS LAND, RICH**  
black soil, nine miles from city of Edmonton;  
750 acres broken. First breaking done four  
years ago, part seeded to Timothy, all had grain  
crop last year. We reserve twenty acres as our  
nursery; will sell balance, three hundred acres  
at \$50.00 per acre. This is an excellent oppor-  
tunity for any man wanting land. This locality  
has produced a good crop every year. Good  
buildings and good water. For further particu-  
lars write J. J. Murray & Co., Seed Mer-  
chants, Edmonton, Alta. 12-2

**WILD AND READY MADE FARMS IN MANI-**  
toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on crop pay-  
ments, easy terms or exchange. Big new list  
just issued. Write for it and save money on  
that farm you expect to buy this season. The  
Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**IMPROVED HALF SECTION IN ALL CAN-**  
adian district, 4 miles from good town, straight  
grain road; soil rich, clay loam; new two-  
story house, good stable; 200 acres ready for  
wheat, 50 acres to be broken this spring, balance  
pasture. No woods. My wheat last year  
turned out 37 bushels per acre. Price is \$35.00  
per acre; \$3000 cash, including farm machinery  
and big fully equipped steam threshing outfit.  
Balance arranged. Morley R. Kier, Nepean,  
Sask. 12-2

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, CLEAR TITLE,**  
three miles from town and one mile from school.  
All under cultivation, 70 acres summerfallowed  
and 30 acres pasture. Good water and good  
k. buildings. For price write to owner, J. May-  
man, Zealandia, Sask. 12-2

### FARM MACHINERY

**CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED.**  
Oxy-Acetylene process, oil-st, largest plant  
West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc.,  
made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co.,  
55 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-2

**IRON, BRASS, SEMI-STEEL CASTINGS, GASO-**  
line engine cylinders re-bored, fitted with new  
piston and rings. Crank shafts turned. Gears  
cut or finished. General Repairs. F. A. Foundry,  
Prince Albert, Sask. 11-4

**WANTED—TRACTOR AND FLOWS, MUST**  
be cheap for cash. Box 43, Dunfurn, Sask. 12-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—110 HORSE CASE**  
steam engine, complete, good as new. A bar-  
gain. Edward Ross, Cameron, Alta.

**FOR SALE—BULL TRACTOR, NEARLY NEW,**  
plowed 15 acres. Will sell for cash for two-  
thirds value or trade for grain or stock. Man-  
grove & Ayres, Devlin, Ont.

### AUCTIONEERS

**C. E. HENRY, VERMILION, ALTA., LIVE-**  
stock auctioneer of all breeds. Farmers' value  
admitted. 7-3

**B. McMULLAN, REGINA, SASK. PROVINCIAL**  
auctioneer. Livestock a specialty. 10-8

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

OATS—RENNIE'S EARLY YIELDER. THE best on the market. Write for sample and price of this splendid new oat. Catalogue mailed free on application. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd. 394 Portage Ave. Winnipeg. 6-8

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. sack, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McPhayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—\$7.00 PER 100 lbs., sacks included. Cash with order. E. W. Keeler, Duhamel, Alberta. 7-8

GOOD CLEAN SIX-ROWED BARLEY FOR SALE, germinates 99 per cent., 85 cents bushel, sacks free. Philip J. Rogers, Milk River, Alta. 9-6

VICTORY OATS—PURE VARIETY, RECLEANED, free from noxious weeds, 65 cents per bushel, 25 bushels or over 60 cents, sacks included. J. S. Aitken, Cheviot, Sask. 9-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GROWN ON heavy soil, big cropper, clean, for sale. Eight dollars per hundred l.b. Verden, Man. Edw. Pollock. 9-5

RECLEANED WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, sacked, free from ergot, 7 1/2 cents per lb. F. J. Scully, Cut Knife, Sask. 9-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, 8 cents per lb., bags extra. Alex. Murray, Jr., Graysville, Manitoba. 10-5

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, rye, corn, Timothy, Bromo, western rye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass, carlots a specialty. Cypress Insulators and Brooders. The Moseley Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

PURE TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—2 TONS machine threshed, 94 sacked; 3 tons full threshed No. 1, first prize everywhere, 11c sacked. W. J. Bayeroff, Innisfail. 11-5

PURE SEGER AND PURE BANNER OATS, re-cleaned and free from noxious weeds. Price 90 cents per bushel l.b. Guernsey. Monaghan Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 11-10

ALFALFA SEED—GRIMM AND BALTIC, THE hardest strains. For prices, etc., apply to Canadian Wheat Lands, Ltd., St. Paul, Alta. 11-10

SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE, ABUNDANT yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2655, Winnipeg. 11-7

NO. 1 BANNER OATS, 60 CENTS, ALSO SMALL quantity Emmer, \$1.00; Garton No. 66 barley, 80 cents, grown from seed which took silver medals at International Dry Farming Congress. Free from noxious weeds, germination guaranteed. Sample and full particulars on application. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, \$1.50. The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 12-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—HIGH GOVERNMENT germination test, cleaned, 8 cents per lb., bags free. E. J. Coole, Carleton Place, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS OF CLEAN FALL rye, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks extra. R. Coates, Cowley, Alberta. 12-2

CHOICE CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE—Price \$2.50 bushel, sacks included, l.b. Macklin, A. B. Cable, Macklin, Sask. 12-2

GARTON'S BLACK VICTOR OATS, GERMINATES 94 per cent., 60 cents per bushel. Monarchy barley, germinates 96 per cent., 75 cents per bushel. All pure and clean seed. Sacks included. H. A. Mayer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-2

4000 BUSHELS CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT for sale at \$1.50 per bushel, bags extra. Apply Wetherston & Sons, Melville, Sask. 12-4

PREMIUM SEED FLAX—300 BUSHELS, FREE from frost, \$2.15 bushel. Good flax is scarce. Bags 25 cents. C. Carroll, Anker, Sask. 12-2

PREMIUM SEED FLAX, \$2.35 PER BUSHEL, bags free. George Ross, Carleton Place, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED AT \$10.00 PER cwt., sacks included, l.b. Hitchcock, Sask. This seed is grown from the seed known as Lion Brand in the States, Briggs Seed Co.'s catalog. Hitchcock Mercantile Co., Hitchcock, Sask. 12-3

700 BUSHELS OF MARQUIS FOR SALE, \$1.25 per bushel, pure. John Evans, Natans. 12-3

1,800 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT AT \$1.60 per bushel, 200 bushels O.A.C. No. 21 barley, \$1.10. Sealed sacks and registration papers free. A. D. Perry, Talbot, Alta. 12-3

RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT DOLLARS PER bushel, sacked, Harry Dunn, Dundas, Sask. 12-3

BROMO GRASS—GOOD CLEAN SEED, 10 cents per lb. R. Grundey, Carleton Place, Man. 12-2

GENUINE SPRING RYE FOR SALE, \$1.00 A bushel, sacks extra. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 12-3

FLAX STRICTLY A1, 500 BUSHELS NO. 32 With Resistant, \$1.00, sacked. Also male bronze turkeys, \$1.00. Send cash to Northern Crown Bank, with instructions to pay when I deliver shipping receipt to bank. Flax samples furnished. J. A. Baughman, Devail, Sask. 12-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, \$6.00 PER bushel, sacks free. Sample on request. A. J. Lovelidge, Grandin, Sask. 12-3

TIMOTHY FOR SALE, \$8.00 PER 100 LBS., sacks included. Cash with order. Box 86, Kamourisk, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—SMALL QUANTITY O.A.C. NO. 21 barley, 65 cents per bushel. Cotton bags 25 cents each. Chas. Penny, Hamiota, Man. 12-2

GRAN DECKER 6 ROWED GOOD CLEAN barley, price 90 cents. Formerly imported this seed from the Experimental Farm, Wisconsin. Good yielder and stands up equal to wheat. A. M. Cranfield, Cranfield, Man. 12-2

FALL RYE FOR SALE—FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, sacked. Arthur LePatourel, Cayley, Alberta. 12-3

IMPROVED BANNER OATS FOR SALE, RE-cleaned, gavy 90% germination test. Price 75 cents bushel l.b. Sacks free. W. H. Crupchank, Rockhaven, Sask. 12-3

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—CARMEN, Mules Thoroughbred, Wm. MacGregor, 85 cents per bushel sacked, l.b. Edmonton. John Ames, Woodhead, Alta. 12-2

POTATOES—TABLE TALK, FROM LEDUC prize seed, and famous Prairie Flower. Enormous yielders. Purist strain. 1 dollar bushel, sacked. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta. 12-3

DID YOU EVER PLANT THE PRAIRIE FLOWER potato? They have been grown in the Millet district for four or five years with excellent success, often yielding as high as 500 bushels to the acre. They grow large, smooth and white, oblong in shape with shallow eyes, cook dry and floury with an excellent flavor, an A1 table potato. They are strong vigorous growers, will stand cutting, very seldom any skip hills. With us they yield around 100 bushels to the acre more than other kinds like the Wm. MacGregor, Boyer, Money Maker, Rochester Rose, etc. It doesn't pay us to plant other kinds, there is such a big difference in the yield. The Prairie Flower has more good points than any other potato we know. We have a few hundred bushels of choice selected seed that we are offering for \$1.00 per bushel l.b. Millet. Sacks free. They are not an early potato and should be planted as near May let as possible, never later than the 15th. They will stand plenty of manure. Plow deep, work the land well before planting. Plant deep enough so that you can drag over three times before the potatoes are up. Give them a thorough cultivation until in the bloom, then pull out stray weeds. If you plant the Prairie Flower and follow these directions you will get a crop if any other. Orders should reach us before April 10th. We hope to begin shipping April 15th. M. J. Howe & Son, Millet, Alta. 12-3

SEED POTATOES—B.C. QUALITY, CAN BE raised on the prairie, price reasonable. Write for particulars. Seed garden peas, "American Wonder" and "Notts Excelsior." 5 lbs. for \$1.00 postpaid. Italian beans, strong redskins, \$10.00. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 12-4

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

FULL LINE OF FRUIT TREES, RASPBERRIES, strawberries, currants, ornamentals. Send for catalog. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 12-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FENCE POSTS, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 com., \$21.00, good No. 2 boards and shingles, \$18.00. XXX shingles, \$15.00. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Paints and other materials. Ask for prices on our lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 10-1

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAMARAC Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 8 1/2 and 7 feet long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-1

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows, etc., direct from mill to consumer. Save 25% to 50%. No middlemen's profits. Highest quality guaranteed. Write today for money-saving price list. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 11-2

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, ETC.—WHEN ready to buy cedar fence posts or lumber in carload lots it will pay you always to get out prices before ordering elsewhere. McMillan Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10-1

FARM HELP

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN WISHES position on a stock farm or cattle ranch in Alberta, preferred with accommodation suitable for both. Correspondence invited. State wages to Caspar Webb, Cheyenne P.O., Sask. 9-5

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK—Learn without leaving home. Booklets free. Royal College of Nurses, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 9-5

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. PATENT SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 4 King St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 10

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- sota, Man. 5-1

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., L.L.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 5-1

BONNAR, TRUMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- sons, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Truman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands, T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Office 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg, P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4782. 10

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a good, wire writing me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-11

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions, Spencer Pearce, Ravensrag, Sask. 11-11

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, COM- ing 9 years old. Have owned him six years. Leaves choice stock. Must sell this spring. E. A. Becker, Schulz P.O., Alta. 10-4

CLYDESDALE STALLION, "DOUNE LODGE Baron" (10192), for sale. Foaled 1909. T. L. Neish, Carlyle, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—ONE SPANISH JACK, ALSO A number of good young mules. Apply to Andrew Wishart, Box 392, Portage la Prairie, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, 8 years old. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED IMPORTED HACK- ney stallion. F. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 11-3

IMPORTED SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE OR trade for horses or cattle. Age eight years, weight 1900 lbs. sound and excellent foal getter. Apply Brinshaw Bros., Raymond, Alberta. 12-2

PERCHERON STALLIONS—THREE AND four years old, weighing a ton. For sale at dealers prices. T. S. Holmes, Fairchild, Wis- consin. 12-5

FOR SALE—TWO BLACK PERCHERON STAL- lions, one three, one six, Ton horses. Both bred in the purple. Sound and right in every respect. Parties wanting a first class stallion would do well to see these horses. Phone Griffin 1-1-7. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 12-3

PERCHERON STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD. This stallion is bred in the purple and of out- standing individuality and can be bought right as I have no use for him. G. M. Weaver, Gladstone, Man. 12-2

WEIGHT AND QUALITY—IMPORTED SHIRE mares, rising 6, by Goodby Hero and Locking Beechmont, heavy in foal to half brother to Talton Dray King, rising 4, weighing 1800, sure foal getter. Mares at work all winter. Splendid opportunity to get into draft stock. \$2000 the three. E. F. Medley, Inverfail, Alta. 12-2

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. KELLET "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.D., Alta.

EASTERN SASK. HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' Ass'n offers well bred females, young bulls of serviceable age; some exceptionally fine mature bulls. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. B. Howell, sec-treas., Langenburg, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED HER- ford bulls and heifers. The sire of our young stock is "Rosemark Inglehead 5th" (4669) by "Bismarck 21st" (9715), who took 1st prize at London, Ont., 1912, and 1st prize at London and Toronto 1914 in 3 year old and over class. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Mooseomin, Sask. 10-4

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE, COWS AND heifers milking or due to calf in spring. Prices reasonable. F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—3 HOLSTEIN BULLS OF HIGH producing strain. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys A Tons, \$1.00, Hens, \$2.50. Orders taken for eggs, \$2.50 per doz., guaranteed. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Chickens, \$1.50 each. A. R. Larson, Edgemoor, Sask. 12-3

HEREFORD REGISTERED YEARLING BULL, polled or horned. Matthews & Sons, Silver Green, Sask. 12-3

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napaka, Man. 7-1

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, BUFF ORPINGTONS and White Wyandottas. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 12-2

AM BOOKING ORDERS FOR PURE BRED Poland China pigs, March and April farrow, with good length and bone, \$10.00 each; ten weeks old. F. J. Jorgensen, Pandrum, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED BERK- shire sows, bred in January. J. K. McLannan, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—TAMWORTH BOAR, "GEORGE'S Pride" 1925, weight 600 pounds. Geo. H. Nelson, Wadena, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOARS AND sows bred. Also booking orders for February and April litters. Send your wants. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 12-2

DOGS

WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE—VERY FANT trained dog, from a pure bred greyhound bitch, 3 1/2 years. This dog cannot be beaten for wolf hunting. Price \$20. Rough coated dog, 2 years, tall, will make a killer, from pure bred Huskies, untrained. Price \$25. Pup, 3 1/2 months, very smart. Price \$12. Very fast untrained dog, 2 years, will be a dandy, from half bred Huskies, tall dog. Price \$25. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 12-2

BOTS IN HORSES

By C. D. McGillivray, M.D.V.

The condition commonly known as bots in the stomach results from the presence in the stomach of the larva or grub of the gad or bot fly, technically termed the Oestrus equi or Gastrophilus equi. Their presence is common during winter and spring among horses which have been exposed outside during the previous months of the year, when the fly is active. While differences of opinion exist as to the harmful effects caused by bots in the stomach of horses, it is, however, generally accepted that their presence may be harmful to a greater or less extent by producing digestive disturbances.

The gad or bot fly attacks horses chiefly during the late summer months, and the eggs are deposited by the female especially on the hairs of the front limbs or other portions easily reached by the animal's mouth. The eggs are firmly glued or fastened to the hairs, and within a few days they hatch out and liberate the embryo or small maggot-like larvae which commence to crawl under the hairs and give rise to an itchiness which causes the horse to lick or bite the parts, so that they are licked off by the tongue and taken into the mouth and swallowed. On reaching the stomach the embryo or young larvae attach themselves by means of their hook-like mandibles or jaws to the mucous membrane or lining of the stomach. At this time they are of a blood red color, and in the course of the following winter and spring months they undergo at least two moultings, becoming larger and more developed each time, until they reach the full stage of their development and growth and become the mature larvae or the so-called "bots." These are found in the stomach during the spring, and are of a yellowish-brown color. They are somewhat pear-shaped, tapering towards their head, and formed of a series of rings or segments. Subsequently, during the summer months, they voluntarily loosen their hold from the wall of the stomach and fall off into the contents of the stomach and finally are expelled with the faeces or manure. The time occupied by them in the stomach averages about nine months. After being expelled with the faeces they remain in the manure or bury themselves in the soft earth or ground, where they gradually develop during the summer into the pupal state and finally emerge as the perfect adult gad or bot fly.

The symptoms caused by the presence of bots in the stomach are indefinite. Their presence, however, may be suspected during the winter months and spring in horses which are unthrifty and subject to attacks of indigestion and colic without other apparent cause. Horses affected with bots causing irritation of the stomach are sometimes noticed to manifest their presence by a tendency which they display of turning up the upper lip as if nauseated.

Measures should be taken to prevent horses from becoming affected by protecting them against the attacks of the flies. Horses which are being exposed to the attacks of the flies may be protected by clipping off the long hairs from the region of the head, breast, shoulders and legs. The parts mentioned should also be smeared frequently with oil.

Further protection may also be afforded horses while at work against the attacks of the flies by means of pieces of cotton or cheese cloth fastened to the bridle and harness in such a manner as to cover the under surface of the jaws, the breast and forearms. It is difficult to destroy and remove bots from the stomach owing to their great vitality, and medicines used for this purpose are not always effective. The following are recommended as being useful: Creolin, half an ounce; oil of turpentine, one to two ounces; given as a drench diluted in a pint of raw linseed oil or milk. During the spring and summer months, when the parasites have reached maturity, they voluntarily leave the stomach and are passed out with the dung. At this time their removal is hastened by the use of purgatives, such as a pint of linseed oil or from half to one ounce of aloes given as a ball or as a drench in a pint of water.

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Mother's Problems

Continued from Page 9

The Importance of Good Books

One of the most powerful influences on a child's character is the books he reads. The books read in childhood one remembers all one's life long. Therefore by all means provide the child with good books. Books are very cheap and are most acceptable presents. An excellent list of children's books can be found in the section "For Young People" of Everyman's Library, stocked by the mail order houses. Avoid impossible scout books, also the vulgar and sordid books, which cannot but have a debasing effect on the character. Children too young to read may be amused and instructed by home-made scrap books which the older children will love to make. Pictures mounted on floursacking with paste in which is a little glue will make a very strong book. A Book of Birds, of Animals, of Boys and Girls, of Bible Stories are titles which readily suggest themselves. Magazines and even newspapers nowadays often provide such fine pictures that such scrapbooks may be real artistic training to those who make and those who study them.

If possible set aside one afternoon in the week for nature study thru the summer months. Let the house go, you can clean all you want to when the children are grown up and you can't be with them. Never mind if you don't know anything about nature study, you will soon find something out, and there are probably helpful books in the school library. Just go anywhere and see what you can find. The training in observation, in sympathy with animals and in knowledge of plants will be worth one afternoon a week of your time. Incidentally the invaluable habit of looking things up is acquired. A new bird is seen. The bird book in the school library doesn't show it, the encyclopedia gives no help; they have a better book on birds at a neighboring school, let us look there, and so forth. Don't let the children destroy anything but noxious weeds; teach them rather to admire the plant and let it grow.

Lastly, always try to leave children to get their own experience. Advise them, warn them, but if they persist in wishing to commit some folly, let them do it and see what happens. Let the punishment of their follies be the one that naturally follows. If the little girl tears her new dress the natural punishment is that she must mend it and wear it mended. She will understand this and be more careful. On the contrary, you scold her and mend it yourself, she, not knowing the trouble of such repairs, will probably think you very cross for half an hour and then forget all about it. The natural punishment leaves no sting. The child feels its justice.

E. M. H.

CARING FOR BABY

Second Prize Article

In regard to the care of the very young child I wish to tell what I have found thru study and experience to be valuable.

When the little one enters the world a doctor is usually on hand to start him on the right track of health. Should he not be present the attendant must exercise great care in cleanliness. The baby's face should be turned so that no discharge may reach its eyes and no light even moderately bright may shine on them. The cord, after ceasing to pulsate, should be tied with a sterilized twisted linen thread and baby placed in a warm blanket. The attendant should also wrap a clean soft bit of cloth around her finger and with it remove any phlegm from baby's mouth that might otherwise lodge over the wind pipe causing suffocation.

The first cleansing of the little body should be done with oil. Two or three tablespoons of olive oil should be warmed in a saucer. The nurse should then dip a small piece of absorbent cotton in the oil and gently cleanse the body, a small part at a time, wiping very gently with a piece of old soft linen and not exposing the body to any cold. Some doctors advise a warm water bath immediately after the oil cleansing, but I think most doctors believe it can be dispensed with till the following day. A trained nurse who attended me at one confinement told me that at the hospital where she trained they gave only the oil bath each day for the first three days, as the oil entered the tissues, giving nourishment to the little body. The first water bath should be at a temperature of 100° F. For the

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first six months 98° F., after which it can be reduced to 95° F.

The eyes of the child should be cleansed with a solution of boracic acid (one teaspoonful boracic acid to one pint warm water). Do not re-dip in the solution any bit of absorbent cotton that has been used, and do not use the same piece for both eyes. This is very important, especially should there be any inflammation of the eyes, and this careful treatment of the eyes should continue for many weeks, till plain clean water may be used.

The navel also should receive very careful attention. Keep for its dressing pieces of very soft old linen. Cut a hole in the middle of the piece to be used; just large enough to draw the cord thru, smear a little vaseline or oil on the under side which is to lie next the skin of the abdomen, draw stump of cord thru and lay flat on linen, dusting over it powdered boracic acid or a good talcum powder. A band of soft flannel about eight or ten inches wide can then be passed around the body and fastened snugly with tiny safety pins. The band should be carefully adjusted, without wrinkles and not too tight, as that may cause "baby jaundice." The best first bands are simply strips of flannel torn from one piece of flannel. The edges should never be hemmed or stitched, but may be clipped in a jagged edge to prevent raveling. A knitted band, which can be procured at almost any general store, should be substituted for this when baby is a couple of months old. It is very essential to keep the abdomen well covered. Many cases of colic and severe stomach troubles arise from chilling of the abdomen.

The mouth of the child should be cleansed very carefully and gently with a solution of boracic acid. Tho a cleansing of the mouth after each feeding has often been recommended, nowadays many doctors claim it is best to leave the mouth alone after first cleansing, as the mucous membrane is so very delicate, rupturing easily and so causing sore mouth and much suffering.

When baby is a few hours old it should be awakened if asleep to observe his first nursing. The little it obtains from the mother's breasts the first two days is of a purgative character, which is what baby needs then for the evacuation of the bowels. Should this not act, however, a half teaspoon of pure olive oil may be given or a small injection of soap and water.

Baby's periods of feeding should be regularly given every two hours during the first month, two and one-half hours second month, and later every three hours. During the first and second month there may be two night feedings, third and fourth months one night feeding, after which the night feeding ought to be omitted.

**Feed Often and Regularly**

Some doctors say baby should be awakened if asleep to observe his hours of feeding. Others again claim sleep to be the very best for the child. I think a mother must use her own judgment in regard to her own child. My babies, tho perfectly healthy and not at all "fussy," seemed naturally wakeful. I would not think of waking them from a sound peaceful sleep for any reason as I knew they needed it when they had it. If baby is bottle fed, bottles and nipples must be kept scrupulously clean. By no means should a nipple with tube be used, as the tube cannot be cleansed thoroughly and is a germ retainer and breeder. Bottles and nipples should be sterilized between feedings. Pure, sweet cow's milk diluted with pure boiled water, according to strength required by the age of the child, should be used, or a good preparation of baby's food found to agree with the child and to give ample nourishment. Should baby become constipated, a little extra cream added to the bottle of milk will in most cases correct the trouble or a teaspoon of pure sweet cream may be given before feeding.

As to the clothing of the young child, it should never be tightly adjusted or cumbersome, but light and warm. I believe it best to use soft flannels or a wool and silk mixture nearest the body. Cottons cannot retain as even a temperature to the body as the woollens can. Baby should never be allowed to remain wet for any length of time, and diapers should be washed before a second using. Many cases of eczema have arisen from the careless use of dried, soiled diapers, poor soap or rough towels and wash cloths that were not perfectly clean when used for baby. The bedding for

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baby should be warm and soft. In warm weather it is detrimental for baby to have a soft feather pillow into which the little head sinks and is heated, causing sometimes even serious sickness. A clean, well fed, comfortable child is usually healthy and good natured. Frequent carrying, rocking and jumping of the child are not at all necessary and positively harmful. And do give the young child plenty of fresh air and pure water to drink. One mother I know is so afraid her babies may take cold that when the new baby claims her attention she begins by completely covering it with the bed clothes in her own bed to keep it warm. No windows can be opened, and she wonders why it is her misfortune to have sickly, puny babies. They are also fed every time they cry, rocking not soothing them. Once, when one of my babies was about three or four weeks old, she visited me. "Does he lie by himself in the basket even at night?" she asked. "How can

he keep warm?" "Will he often lie like this awake without crying?" was another question, and then the comment, "Well, I never saw such a good baby."

During this cold winter we have had a window open in our bedroom every night. During especially still nights I have, after the rest of the family have retired, opened the kitchen door for some time, flooding the rooms with the cold fresh air. Not one of the four children has had the least cold, neither my husband or I. Of course I have been careful not to expose them to a direct draft.

**Best to Wean Gradually**

The weaning of the baby should not take place during the hot summer months, as heat weakens the young child's stomach. In most cases a baby should not nurse beyond the length of a year. Before the expiration of that time a baby can be fed plain milk from a cup, thin well cooked gruels, occasionally a custard,

or soft boiled egg, and it may be allowed to chew a crust of bread or munch a cracker. The weaning going on gradually will not be apt to produce any disturbances in the digestive organs of the child. The young child should not be fed fried foods, poorly cooked cereals, fresh bread, beans or any food known to be heavy and slow of digestion. When old enough to eat potatoes they are best baked, mashed well and mixed with a little cream and salt. Spicy food and pickles are to be avoided. I know a little boy who was allowed all the candy and pickles he could eat and before he was three years of age his liver was badly deranged.

Cases of diarrhoea in the year old child can often be cured by first giving the child a good teaspoon of castor oil to clear the bowels, after which give a cup of boiled milk to which has been added a pinch of grated nutmeg.

Should a very little baby get a cold in the head, rubbing warm camphorated

oil or turpentine and lard over the nose and between the eyes will give relief. Honey, to which has been added a little ground ginger and two or three drops of spirits of camphor, administered in small doses will often relieve a cold or soreness in the throat and chest. Give the young child toys that can be washed and kept clean and by no means allow the rubber pacifier in the collection. And remember a clean healthy body is a pretty good foundation for clean healthy morals and for a mind capable of understanding and receiving the big things of life.

MRS. J. F. J.

**THE HOME INFLUENCE**

How to train the child's character is the problem every well-meaning parent must face. Let us assume that his physical wants are supplied, for our physical and moral well-being are so inextricably mixed up it is hopeless to separate them. The first step then for the child's guardian is to strive to be what he wishes the child to become. A harsh, unjust person will not make the child under his care gentle and considerate. The first and the last word in the training of a child is Love. Not a sentimental affection which leads to all sorts of nonsense and artificialities, but a wise and strong love. Show you love the child by deed and by word, and do not hide it away under a too stern exterior. Like a plant in the sun the child thrives in an atmosphere of smiles and good temper. Be kind to him in little things. That is what appeals to him. He cannot appreciate a great sacrifice, but long afterwards he will remember and dwell with pleasure upon those little acts of kindness. The influence of a good and happy home goes with a boy out into the world, and one brought up in such a home will not go far astray.

Above all, strive to make him truthful, scrupulously truthful. How can a child be truthful with untruthful parents? Many a man calls himself truthful who winks at commercial dishonesty. I have known a father instruct his child to lie for the sake of a monetary advantage. Instead, the child must have such a regard for truth that never would he sully its beauty for such a cause. Nor must fear make him a liar. It is no shame to be frightened, but it is a shame to give in to it. Let no terrifying tales of the description that breeds night-terrors be told to a little child. Such turn a sensitive child into a nervous, timorous creature, and often they are at the root of worse troubles. Keep him busy with play, or what he calls "helping." This latter may at first be a hindrance, but here is where the patience of the mother particularly comes in. Bye and bye he will become a real help and it is teaching him to be self-reliant. With all this kind, loving and gentle treatment, insist upon implicit obedience. Remember that while a whipping may win the day quickly, firmness is better, and does not give rise to that ignominious, revengeful feeling which results from a whipping. As I said at the beginning, and I say it again to bring this to a close, the first and the last word in the training of a child is Love.

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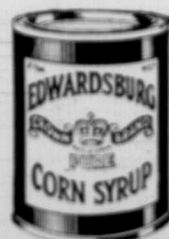
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**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**  
Winnipeg-Manitoba

See pages 6 to 12 of our 1916 Catalog. If you have not yet received a copy of this Catalog, write for Catalog G.

We can supply you with best quality implements of all kinds and at LOWEST PRICES when quality is considered. If in need of Wagons, Buggies, Harrows, Drills, Plows, Cultivators, Lances, Cement, Wire Fencing, Harness, etc., drop us a card for particulars.

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# Boys' and Girls' Clubs

## MANY MEMBERS AT OAK LAKE (Second Prize Letter)

Our club is a branch of the Farm Boys' and Girls' club of Manitoba, organized under the direction of the Extension Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Our motto is, "I will never give up until I succeed." Our membership consists of about one hundred and fifty. We received one dozen eggs to set, seed potatoes and corn to plant. We also received books of instruction on tending to these things, and a notebook in which we were to record our experience in the handling of them. The object of our club was to introduce purebred fowl and a higher grade of potatoes and corn. More important than this was the object to stimulate among the boys and girls of Manitoba an interest in the growing and tending of all three.

The first year our membership badge was a round, red button, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, with a number in the centre to distinguish one contestant's badge from another. The second year it was about the size of a dime and was blue with a red centre. On it in gold letters was embossed the name of the club. When the eggs were being distributed, we were given our choice of several kinds of eggs among which White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds received the preference. Those whose turn came last were disappointed because they had to take Buff Orpingtons. We were given seeds of all three varieties of corn, namely, Longfellow, Northwestern Dent and Gehu.

I was very unfortunate with my setting of eggs, and out of one dozen eggs which were supposed to be Buff Orpingtons, three of these were hatched and two were Black Orpingtons. If there are any.

Our club fair was held about September. Each contestant was required to show one bushel of potatoes, and a sheaf of each of the three varieties of corn, and all the poultry we had been successful enough to rear. A few days before the fair we were asked to write an account of our experience in handling our fowl and plants, referring to our notebooks for facts. This we were to send to the Department at Winnipeg. At the fair points were given for it in the placing of the awards. Eventually, no matter how good the exhibits were, if the composition was poor, or one had neglected to write it, their chance of a prize was lowered a great deal. Every member was expected to show their products at the fair. Two men came up from Winnipeg to judge the array of exhibits. One of the men, at the 1915 fair, showed us how to kill a fowl and pluck it while it was warm. He did this in a very few minutes, but he also did it in the school yard, and we were picking up feathers for days afterwards. There is a rumor that the club will not be continued, but even if this is so, in a sense it will never be discontinued, because we have a start in purebred fowl and seed potatoes and corn and our motto is "I will never give up until I succeed."

ANNIE TAYLOR, Age 13.  
Oak Lake, Man.

## BOYS' FARMING CLUB (Third Prize Letter)

Two years ago the boys of my district started a Boys' Farming club. Each boy was to get an acre from his father and he was to grow a garden and experiment with other things. We were to build a chicken coop and raise some chickens on the acre of land. We each had a calf and little pig to raise and we could do any other thing we wanted to.

One warm Saturday morn we met by a little bluff to choose our secretary, manager and other officers. We made certain rules that we were to follow. We decided to have a concert to raise money to start our club. On the third of January our concert came off and we earned eighty dollars after we had paid expenses. There were only ten in our club, so we had enough money to buy seeds and a little pig for each one and we had thirty dollars left to give away in prizes when we had

our little fair. The farmers supplied us with the calves and chickens. Each year we are getting more people to join our club.

REGGIE MEEKS, Age 14.  
Mannville, Alta.

## OUR SCHOOL FAIR (First Prize Letter)

The Kelwood school fair is held annually about the first of October, in connection with that of the Kelwood agricultural society, and I might say is looked forward to by the majority of boys and girls of our school as the event of the year. This fair has been in operation for several years, but not until 1914 had it assumed any large proportions. Before that time the prizes were enumerated as one section of the agricultural prize list, but now they have a separate prize list printed purposely for the school.

The prize lists are printed early in the spring and sent out to separate families as soon as possible. It is interesting to look over the list, and single out the items for which one might compete, and figure up the amount first prize in each case would win. Quite a bank account might be started in anticipation or imagination, but realization is another thing.

The prizes are numerous and of good value, averaging perhaps sixty cents for first and forty for second. Special prizes are also donated by private persons, and these of course are of greater value, averaging from two to five dollars. In 1914 a special prize of ten dollars was offered for the best map of the municipality of Rosedale. The nature of the competitions vary for the different grades. For example, grades one and two are tested in raffia and plasticine work, wool weaving and writing, while the higher grades are tested in writing, different kinds of drawing and essay writing. Also other prizes are given for garden and domestic products.

The time of preparation before the fair is always interesting. Everyone does his work well, and as there is always plenty of competition, it often takes no mean effort to excel the others. The exhibits are placed in the hall by teachers and pupils and judged the night previous to fair day, and when the hall is opened the next day there is always a rush of boys and girls to see who are the prize winners. Due attention is given to the school work by the adults also. In 1915 special attention was given to the bread made by girls under fourteen years of age. It was really excellent. The work done by the little tots is always very pretty. In 1914 a little girl in grade two showed a miniature wool hammock. It looked real cute and was done very neatly. I think a school fair is very beneficial to the boys and girls, as it has the effect of making them more interested in their work. Our fair has been very successful, as parents, pupils and teachers all seem to take an interest in it.

ELSIE HAMILTON, Age 17.  
Kelwood, Man.

## CROCUS HILL CLUB (Second Prize Letter)

There were eighteen members in our Crocus Hill Club, and most of us attended the fair in the Minnedosa Armory on October 8.

A free lunch was provided in the rest room for the members of all the clubs, and all were given tickets to show that they were members.

There were several lots of fine pigs outside the armory and one pair of these belonging to a member of our club won second prize. Inside there were rows of boxes of potatoes and coops of chickens, as well as a table of bread and canned vegetables. In one corner of the room were the farm mechanics; one of our club won first prize for a farm gate. There were several nicely made milking stools and poultry coops.

The different breeds of poultry were White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons. Two prizes for Leghorns were taken by our club. A great

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### A "cheap" silo and good silage do not go together

Something that is claimed to be "just as good" at a lower price is never as good. A "cheap" silo is bound to be an inferior silo and it cannot produce good silage. A "cheap" silo or a silo you erect from "cheap" material will prove the most costly you can buy.

The few dollars you might save on the first cost by buying such a silo will be lost many times over in the poor quality of the silage, the trouble and expense you will be put to in keeping the silo in repair and in its short life.

### An "Ideal" costs nothing because it pays for itself

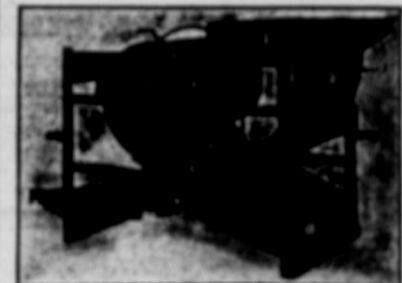
An Ideal Green Feed Silo will pay for itself in one year and will last from 15 to 20 years. It will preserve your silage perfectly. It is the most profitable to own because it returns the biggest profit on the money you invest in it.

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1. Oscillating feed pan; 2. Curved circular chute; 3. Regulator of oscillating feed pan; 4. Adjustable door to fan drum neck; No. 7; 5. Adjustable rubber throat; 6. Regulating plate on rubber throat; No. 8; 7. Air chamber; No. 9; 8. Rubber sleeve; 9. Cleaning rack under scraper arm; No. 10; 10. Adjustment of the wind door on fan bowl; 11. Gear drive wheel; 12. Chute which carries the lighter grain out; 13. Handle on adjustable door; No. 4, in fan drum neck; No. 7; 14. Eight-tooth sprocket for driving beater.

New invention for improving the Quality of Seed and thereby Increasing the Grain Production

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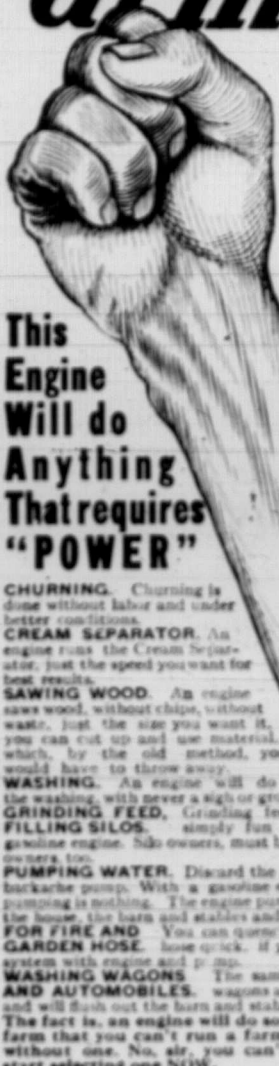
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# The Engine that Took "arm" out of Farm.



**This Engine Will do Anything That requires "POWER"**

**CHURNING.** Churning is done without labor and under better conditions. **CREAM SEPARATOR.** An engine runs the Cream Separator, just the speed you want for best results. **SAWING WOOD.** An engine saws wood, without chips, without waste, just the size you want it, you can cut up and use material which, by the old method, you would have to throw away. **WASHING.** An engine will do the washing, with never a sigh or groan. **GRINDING FEED.** Grinding feed is simply fun with a gasoline engine. Silo owners, must be engine owners, too. **PUMPING WATER.** Discard the good old backache pump. With a gasoline engine, the pumping is nothing. The engine pumps water for the house, the barn and stables and garden. **FOR FIRE AND GARDEN HOSE.** You can quench a fire with a hose quick, if you have a water system with engine and pump. **WASHING WAGONS AND AUTOMOBILES.** The same hose will wash wagons and the automobile, and will flush out the barn and stables. **The fact is, an engine will do so much on a farm that you can't run a farm efficiently without one. No, sir, you can't, you should start selecting one NOW.**

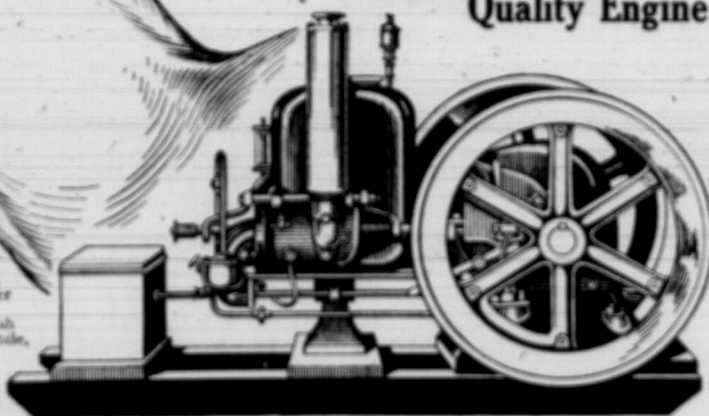
Do less "arm work" in farm work. The "strong right arm," is given a holiday by the "strong, right engine." The Chapman Engine has taken the aches and pains and human drudgery out of farm life. This engine does the work that twenty arms could not do. It is the source of power that a dozen men could not equal for endurance. The Chapman Engine certainly took "arm" out of "farm" and is doing its "thousand-times-as-much" work as arm power could do. It is doing this every week on every farm equipped with this big power producer. There is not one single farmer in Canada, owning from 40 acres up to the limit, who could not save money and make money by having a gasoline engine. Why have factories cut out manual labor and adopted machinery? Because machinery does more work, at less cost, and does it better. It's just as true on a farm. An engine is ten times as cheap as a hired man.

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**Big Power—Little Cost—SOLD ON A GUARANTEE**

**POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.** The Chapman Engine has such an excellent reputation that imitations are already on the market, but it is in appearance only. The best Chapman features are patented and cannot be imitated. In selecting an engine, remember that the Chapman is the only engine with (1) a perfect straight line valve motion; (2) a combined suction and pump feed fuel supply; (3) a cast iron fuel tank that cannot leak; (4) a specially designed carburettor; (5) a ball bearing cam motion; (6) a ball bearing gasoline pump action; (7) a full banjo type frame; (8) a cam box that contains the entire operating and ignition mechanism and protects it by a cast iron frame, easily removed when adjustments or repairs are required; (9) a fly ball governor that gives a variation of 250 r.p.m. without stopping the engine; (10) sufficient weight to keep it still while running at full speed. If you want an engine that will never fail you, and cost you least in the end—get a Chapman. It is Canada's great

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Encourage the natural desire of every boy to shoot. There is no sport more manly or beneficial than target shooting. It will keep them at home, on fair days and provide profitable amusement when it rains. Target shooting holds the interest when all other past-times fail. Indoors or out it is the fascinating sport for the boy. The dependability of

### Dominion Ammunition

adds satisfaction to the entertainment. Dominion 22's are the best that can be made, every detail of manufacture is carefully watched to insure accuracy and positive operation under all conditions. Shorts, longs and long rifle sizes loaded with Black, Lemok and Smokeless Powders. Made in Canada and sold by good dealers everywhere.

Send for free package of targets.

**Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited,**  
 831 Transportation Building, Montreal.

many lots of potatoes were shown, but only one of our members took a prize. I thought some of the sewing was very nice, one apron especially. There were a number of lovely looking loaves of bread, of which two of our girls had prize loaves. The canned vegetables looked very nice, especially the prize ones. None of our girls took that up, tho.

The chicken plucking contest was very interesting to watch. Each of the competitors brought a bird from home. They were hung, killed, and the children, at the word given, started. Feathers flew all around, and at the end of six minutes the prize winner had finished.

Prizes were awarded for the best account of the work of each member, and three were won by our members. We took about fourteen prizes altogether.

EDITH M. AVERILL, Age 13.  
 Clanwilliam, Man.

#### FUTURE FAIR MANAGERS

(Third Prize Letter)

The Boys' and Girls' Club Fair held at Killarney in the Manual Training School one Saturday in September, was well attended, not only by the boys and girls but also by many of the grown-ups, who took a day off to enjoy themselves and see what the future men and women could do in the way of holding a club fair. Mr. Pringle, principal of the Public School and manual training instructor, deserves much credit in the way he conducted the fair.

There was keen competition in every poultry class, especially in the Rhode Island class, of which there were some 178 birds on exhibition. A pen of seven birds took first in this class. They were larger than the birds which took second place, but were not as well marked. It was not so hard for the judges to place the other awards as the birds were not as good a type. There was a splendid display of White Leghorns, but in the Buff Orpington and Barred Rock class the quality and number of birds on exhibition was not so good as expected. However, as five prizes were given nearly every poultry exhibitor received a prize. Those that did not receive a prize were given 25 cents.

Now let us go and see the pigs; there are only three entries, but what splendid pigs they are! Mr. Bergey and Mr. Smith, who acted as judges, were well pleased with the exhibits and remarked that the first prize pigs were perfect in every way.

"What is that crowd over there?" "Why, a chicken plucking contest is taking place," remarked one. The competitors can not be seen for feathers flying around. "Give me another chicken to pluck." "See that boy blowing the feathers off," remarked another person, who was surprised at the rate the birds were being plucked. Now they have finished. Our next question was, "How long did it take?"

"Only nine minutes," said one of the judges. Mr. Bergey then took one of the chickens and showed us how to shape it properly for market purposes.

We then went to the Manual building, where the potatoes and farm mechanics were. There were twenty-eight entries in the potato class, and these were indeed a credit to their owners. The mechanic work was excellent and consisted of useful articles, such as poultry exhibit coop, fattening crates, milking stools and a farm gate.

We then went over to the High School, where the girls' work was on exhibition. This consisted of canning and preserving of vegetables, bread-making and sewing. The latter prizes were won by Lena school, one in this Club Fair district, and were certainly a credit to that school and Miss Burrows, who was the instructor. Dr. Duxbury gave a very interesting lecture to the ladies in the town hall, on hygiene, while the prizes were being distributed amongst the various prize winners. Everybody then went home delighted over the success of the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair. The members of this club pledge that they will have a bigger and better club fair next year.

CLARENCE FOSTER.  
 Lena P.O., Man.

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Blocks wheels and takes profits.

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Kills friction and makes profits.

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has been known since the year 1873 as the complete milk substitute. Good less than half as much as milk - prevents scouring - promotes early maturity. Sold by dealers or direct from the maker.

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Price **\$17.00**

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Fredericton, N. B., Canada. 24

### MARKETING AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

A memorandum in connection with the wheat marketing scheme circulated with the bill introduced in the Victoria, Australia, parliament to give effect to the scheme, is as follows:-

The government of the commonwealth, and the governments of the four wheat-exporting states—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia—have agreed upon the outlines of a scheme for marketing the wheat harvest of 1915-1916.

The objective of the scheme is to secure to wheat growers in the states concerned equal individual opportunity of marketing their crops at "London parity" on the basis of a proportionately equal participation in the limited ocean freight available.

Each state undertakes to purchase or obtain control for realization from owners of wheat grown within or without its borders such wheat as the owners desire to sell or to have sold at a price dependent on the ultimate f.o.b. average values at port of shipment after allowances have been made for dockage, railway freights, handling charges, and other incidental expenses. Owners are entitled to certificates authorizing payments by the banks of advances on account of the final realization. (In Victoria this advance is 2s. 6d. per bushel.) The balance of the realization is to be paid not later than 14 days from the closing up of the scheme. If practicable a further advance will be made as early as possible prior to final settlement.

### Each State is Responsible

Each state undertakes the work of receiving for purchase or for realization wheat from owners within or without its borders, and of weighing, storing, insuring, and transporting to ship's side and delivering to ship's slings. Each state will ship wheat for overseas sale as may be directed by the Australian wheat board, which will allot charters to each state on the basis of the available exportable surplus of grain in each state.

Agents appointed in Victoria to handle wheat shipped, will be allowed for the complete work not more than one half-penny per bushel, plus reasonable handling expenses, and in no case and under no circumstances are the total handling charges to exceed 3 1/4d per bushel. For wheat not shipped the charges will be proportionately reduced for the benefit of the pool.

The Australian wheat board, consisting of the prime minister of the Commonwealth and the ministers of agriculture of the states concerned, is to control and direct all overseas sales of grain, and from time to time to fix the price at which grain may be sold by the states to millers for gristing for local consumption. The functions of the board will be discharged by the prime minister of the Commonwealth and the ministers of agriculture for the four wheat-growing states. The expenses of the board are to be ultimately met by the states in the proportions of the total wheat purchased by each.

The Australian wheat board will appoint, and may cancel the appointment of agents for sale of cargoes and parcels for export sales.

### London Board Supervises Sales

A London board, consisting of the high commissioner and the agents-general of the several states; is to be appointed to supervise the sales or cargoes and parcels in Europe.

On despatch of cargoes and parcels the customary shipping documents are to be handed by the Australian wheat board to the clearing bank of the state concerned, so that the banks may collect the net proceeds of the sale.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is to be charged by the banks on the balances owing to them from time to time. Should the owner not desire to draw his advance of 2s. 6d. per bushel he may arrange to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and the certificate, with accrued interest, will be payable on presentation. Details of the conduct of the banking business of each state are to be arranged with the banks.

The Commonwealth guarantees to the banks that each state will meet its financial obligations to the banks by December 31, 1916, and that the Commonwealth will promptly pay any shortage. Each state guarantees to refund promptly to the Commonwealth with interest any amount made good to the banks for such state's account.

Continued on Page 47



# How long do you work for the Gophers each day?

Did you ever consider just how much time, money and effort YOU put into your fields only to suffer enormous loss by gophers?

You have tried the old methods of poisoning, spent your time and money freely, and still the pest is increasing.

This does not mean that gophers CANNOT be exterminated. They can be if the RIGHT poison is used.

TRY THE NEW SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION

## "SUREDETH"

WHICH IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED TO KILL

TO BE HAD FROM YOUR DRUGGIST, OR WRITE FOR TRIAL PACKAGE  
-1.00-CONTAINING 1000 DOSES AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS  
CIRCULAR FULLY DESCRIBING "SUREDETH" MAILED ON REQUEST

**EMPIRE CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED**  
DEPT. A  
SARASOTON, ILL.



# Farmers' Letter File—FREE!

Ninety-nine farmers out of every hundred lose money at some time because they have not kept copies of their business letters. You have lost the receipts for bills they have paid. When you ship grain, produce or livestock or order supplies of any kind by letter, it is important that you keep an EXACT copy of the letter you write. Without these EXACT copies you will often be put to inconvenience and frequently lose money. Every secretary of a farmers' association, school board or any business organization should have a FARMERS' LETTER FILE and keep his correspondence in proper shape. It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly.

The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11 1/2 inches by 24 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 14 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years. With care you can easily use sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, specially made for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" pens, which are more rigid than the ordinary pens and made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken. Ordinary letter paper such as can be purchased anywhere may be used, the most convenient size and style being pads 8 by 11 inches.

THE FARMERS' LETTER FILE, with six sheets of "Manifold" carbon paper, six "Manifold" pens and "Instructions for Use" will be given free to anyone who will collect only one new yearly subscription to The Guide at \$1.00 and send the name and address of the subscriber and the money indicated to The Guide office. We prepare all postage on the file, so you get it free at your post office. Get your new subscription today and mail to Circulation Dept., M.C.G., Winnipeg.

(NOTE—This Letter File can also be secured through The Guide Book Dept. at the regular price of \$1.00 postpaid.)



# Special Prices on PLOWSHARES



12-inch Shares Each	\$1.80	15-inch Shares Each	\$2.25
13-inch Shares Each	\$2.00	16-inch Shares Each	\$2.25
14-inch Shares Each	\$2.00	18-inch Shares Each	\$2.50

The above prices are subject to change without notice, but so long as the money is sent in good faith, goods will be shipped.

**The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.**  
BRANDON MAN.

# 40<sup>c</sup> lb. Heavy Pressure BABBITT

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Guaranteed same quality as regular 60 to 70 cent metal. Good for all kinds of running machinery.

## 5 Tons Only to clear and Then No More

Orders, with cash attached, for lots of 25 lbs., 50 lbs., or 100 lbs., only accepted and filled as received—so hurry up!

**The Western Steel and Iron Company Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG Authorized Capital \$300,000 CANADA

# Solve the Hired Help Problem

It's becoming more acute. The men are being called to the colors, leaving few men available. The women are taking on additional work, but there's a limit to the work that can be expected of the housewife. Only one solution—machines to save man-power on the farm, conveniences to save time in the home.

## Hardwood Floors

add one day to every week. No sweeping day is necessary as with carpets—ten minutes with a dustless mop, better than ten hours with a broom. And in the kitchen, no scrubbing. Hardwood floors are not porous, hence will not absorb grease and dirt stains.

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**A Concrete Foundation for a Horse Barn**



**Concrete is the Best Material for a Horse Barn Foundation**

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This book is the recognized authority on farm improvements and has benefited 75,000 farmers. If you haven't a copy of this valuable book, now it will be sent to you free. Fill in coupon and mail today.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Building, Montreal.

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# Interior Finishing

Whereas no woman would be so lacking in a sense of the fitness of things as to take address pattern of plain serge to her dressmaker, choose a severely tailored design, and then at the last moment demand that she gouge out the neck and snip off the sleeves to transform it into an evening gown, hundreds of women do this very thing to their homes. So much of their interest is centred on the selection of a good plan and a becoming dress for the exterior of the home that they never give the interior finish a thought until they are about to decorate the walls.

Time and again women write in to The Guide and say, for example, that they have cherry or mahogany woodwork and golden oak furniture in their new home and what color would it be advisable to use on the walls. As a matter of fact nothing that can be put upon the walls will ever put mahogany woodwork and golden oak furniture upon a basis of good fellowship, and while such misfits often have to be lived with in a rented house they are inexcusable in the house built to order.

The time to plan the interior finishing of the house even to the tinting of the walls and the curtains at the windows is before the contract is let, and the way to set about it is to plan the type of room one wants to have or that one's furniture permits one to have.

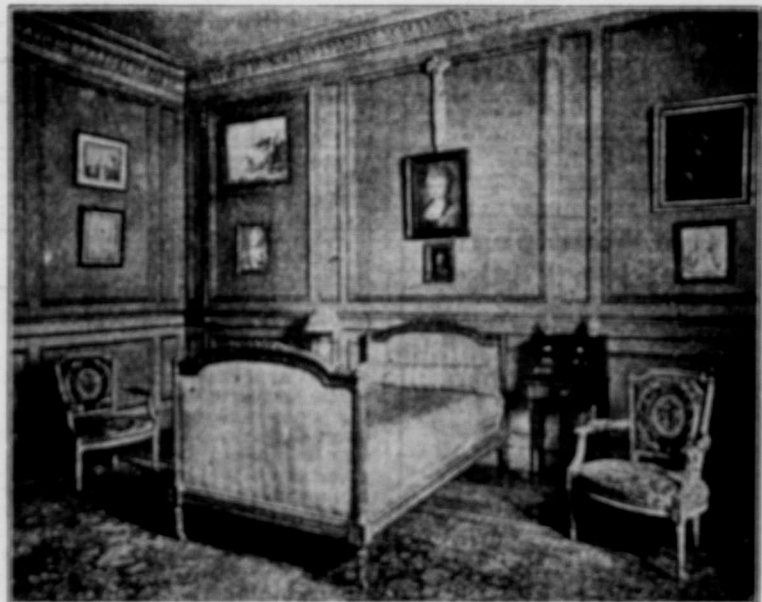
Suppose, for example, one wishes to use the new rough, or sand finished plaster upon the walls, it will have to be

this material supply quite elaborate booklets showing how by its use a too-high room can be made to appear lower and a low room higher.

### Finishing of Woodwork

Having determined the material to be used upon the wall and the way in which it shall be applied the next most momentous matter for the house builder to decide is the finish of the woodwork. Two kinds of woods, oak and B.C. fir are so generally used in this country that they may almost be regarded as alternatives. Nine houses in ten are finished with a golden oak stain, over which a high varnish is applied. This is never a beautiful finish. On the other hand either of these woods finished with a flat stain and varnish, which gives a waxed rather than a glossy appearance, makes a quite beautiful room. Golden oak stain has been so generally used that a great many people are ignorant of the fact that there are many different stains which may be applied to woodwork, including dark brown, black, silver grey, bronze and the lighter greens. That shade should be chosen which tones in best with the furniture.

Another, and somewhat more costly method of finishing woodwork, is to use enamel, in either white or ivory shades preferably. Such a finish is not permissible, of course, with golden oak furniture, but when the furniture is of mahogany or walnut or the darker colored oak it makes a very pleasing finish



Showing the walls paneled with picture moulding

so specified in the contract. Not only that, but it will determine the type of furniture which must be used in the room. That type of furniture known as parlor furniture, and covered with dainty silk brocade would be as much at home in this room as cabbages in a lily bed. On the other hand, substantial oak furniture, particularly of the mission design finds its happiest environment in the rough plastered room.

But suppose one has fallen heir to some mahogany or walnut chairs, covered with horsehair, which are still strong and serviceable? A very beautiful way to treat the room designed to contain such furniture is to break the plain walls up into panels with narrow picture moulding and tint or paint them a deep cream or pale buff, using the same shade for the doors and window casing. Much charm will be added to such a room by the use of cretonne curtains having a ground color the shade of the wall and a pattern in which there is much green combined with rose or blue. The chair seats should be covered with the same material.

Still another method of finishing the walls is to substitute wall board for plaster, and intelligently used, this permits of some very pleasing panelling. The walls of such a room can be just as delightfully tinted or painted as the plastered room. Some of the makers of

and permits a great variation of wall color when it comes time for re-decorating.

### Treatment of Floors

Three kinds of wood are used in the finish of our floors in this country, edge grain fir, maple and oak. All of these woods properly treated make beautiful floors. When hardwood floors first came into vogue they were invariably left the natural color and varnished or waxed, but it was found that this treatment was such a flagrant breach of the law of decoration which demands that the floor shall be the darkest part of the room, that house decorators have universally raised their voices in loud protest against it. The only alternative is to stain the floor before the final finish is applied and the most general choice of color is a light brown, tho there is nothing to hinder a floor being stained a soft green, or grey or any other of the shades in which wood stains can be procured. A stained floor with a dull wax finish is a thing of beauty which the housewife can bring about thru her own efforts. She should see to it first of all, that the floor is perfectly clean and free from dust, then stain and apply the wax, rubbing it in with a stiff-bristled brush.

There are four popular methods of

Continued on Page 43

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Take lemon, ters, e and pu and let peel is aside or cook us when co

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This n but I am with towe add a cu grated c in the mo 3 lemons. spoon clo Cook the

Remove oranges a water for over night time it be add 1 cup and boil 1

# The Country Cook

During the latter part of September and the first of October there is a sort of all-pervading aroma of pickles in the air. Along in March and April the odor of marmalade takes its place. The marmalades we import from the Old Country have all risen so alarmingly in price it behoves us to get busy and make some, for in spite of what "they say" I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction time and time again that it is cheaper to make marmalade than to buy it, and the home-made tastes better. Marmalade oranges are very hard to get this year and many of us may have to substitute oranges and lemons, or grapefruit and lemons for the regular Seville oranges.

The best recipe I have ever had for marmalade is the following, which makes a good quantity, is comparatively easy to make and never fails to turn out well. It is made with Seville oranges:

3 lbs bitter oranges (about 1 dozen),  
9 pints water,  
12 lbs. sugar.

Quarter oranges, squeeze out juice with a lemon squeezer and remove seeds, which save in a separate dish. Remove what pulp may adhere to skins and throw it away. Cut the skin in thin slices across the grain and add the water, reserving one pint for the seeds. Let stand 24 hours, drain water from seeds and add to oranges. Boil gently for 1 1/2 hours from the time it begins to boil. Let stand another 24 hours, bring to boil, add the sugar very gradually and boil until it jells when a little is cooled on a saucer. It thickens some after being put in the jars, so do not boil too long, usually from three-quarters to one hour is sufficient. This is a clear amber color and not bitter.

### Amber Marmalade

Take 1 grape fruit, 1 orange and 1 lemon, wash and wipe and cut in quarters, cut this into slices thru skin and pulp. Add 7 pints of cold water and let stand 24 hours. Cook until the peel is tender (several hours). Set aside over night, add 5 lbs. sugar and cook until the syrup thickens slightly when cooled.

### Apple, Peach or Quince Marmalade

Pare, core and cook the apples until tender with just enough water to keep from burning. Stir thru a very fine sieve, return to the fire with a very scant pound of sugar and the grated rind and juice of one lemon for each pound of pulp. Cook stirring with a wooden spoon until the water is well evaporated, or until the marmalade will not spread out when cooled on a saucer. Pour into sterilized glasses. Peach and quince marmalade are made in the same way.

### Orange and Grape Fruit Marmalade

4 oranges,  
2 lemons,  
1 grape fruit,  
4 lbs. sugar,  
4 cups water.

Wash, dry and halve the grape fruit, oranges and lemons. Extract the juice and the pulp by means of a lemon drill. Scrape out the coarse white part of the skin. Use the skins of all the fruit with the exception of the skin of one orange. Chop the skin in a meat chopper or cut in thin slices with a fruit slicer and add to the juices with an equal quantity of water. Let stand over night. In the morning boil with the sugar until it jells (about 1 hour). If the grape fruit is not available substitute 2 oranges.

### Carrot Marmalade

This marmalade is good with meat, but I am sure was never designed to eat with toast. Grate a dozen raw carrots, add a cupful of sugar to each cupful of grated carrot. Let stand overnight, in the morning add the strained juice of 3 lemons, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves and a teaspoon of allspice. Cook the mixture slowly for 1 hour.

### Orange Marmalade

Remove the seeds and slice thin 6 oranges and 3 lemons. Add 3 pints of water for each pint of fruit. Let stand over night, then boil 1 hour from the time it begins to boil. When it cools add 1 cup of sugar for each cup of fruit and boil for another hour, or until the

mixture thickens slightly when cooled in a saucer.

### Rhubarb Marmalade

Rhubarb marmalade is a welcome change at times. This is a little early for rhubarb, but cut this recipe out and paste in your home-made cook-book and try it when the rhubarb is ready. Prepare the rhubarb, cut into lengths, and put in a stone or granite jar. Set the jar in a pan of water in the oven, cover it and cook until the rhubarb is tender. Mash it all fine, and to every gallon of the rhubarb add the grated yellow rind and the juice of two lemons. Mix the grated rind with the sugar, using as much sugar as rhubarb. Set on the stove in a porcelain or granite kettle and cook until thick. Apples may be substituted for the lemons, using one-third as much apple as rhubarb.

### Orange Marmalade

This recipe I have found excellent, and it can be made at any time of the year, tho in the winter and spring the oranges seem to jell better than in the warmer weather.

3 oranges,  
3 lemons,  
3 quarts of water,  
6 pounds of sugar.

Peel the oranges and lemons, cut the pulp fine, and if there are any seeds, put them to soak in a separate dish. Put the skin thru the chopper or slice thin with scissors. Add the water and put to soak over night. In the morning boil slowly for 1 1/2 hours. Set aside to cool. Bring to the boil again and add the sugar very slowly; boil until it jells slightly.

### A Fruit Slicer

There is a fruit slicer on the market now that is a great aid in making marmalade and may be used in the pickle season for tomatoes. It costs \$1.75, is strongly made and ought to last for years. If one has neighbors near enough it is a good plan for two or three families to club together and buy one. In making marmalade do not make too large a quantity at one time. One dozen oranges made up at one time produces better results than two dozen boiled at one time.

We women are long suffering creatures, and use tools in our kitchen that a man would put in the fire the first time he used them. Five dollars or even a dollar well spent goes a long way in making work easier. A paring knife costs five cents; a very strong one ten cents. Aluminum measuring cups may be purchased for 15 cents each, they do not break, and the measure is always accurate. Two of them, one for liquids and one for dry ingredients such as sugar and flour, are a wonderful help in cooking. A good rolling pin is another essential. I have seen women work for years with a rolling pin, the handles of which came out every two minutes. Twenty-five or fifty cents would purchase a new one. A very efficient housekeeper when asked how she accomplished so much, apparently without effort, said, she never used a dull knife or a cold iron, and in going about her work always had a small hand-towel fastened to her belt.

### A Good String Holder

A small funnel makes an excellent string holder. Hang it in the corner of the kitchen, put the ball of twine in and let the loose end extend down thru the stem.

A set of spice cans or better still spice bottles with the names of the spices blown in the glass saves time and trouble. I purchased a set of glass ones with aluminum tops and all set in a frame that fastens to the wall for \$1.25, and I know of no one thing that has proved more useful.

I wonder if any of you have used the little packages of "Mendets" that come for granite ware. They are excellent. I have used a dish for a year that would otherwise have been thrown out as useless. The "Mendets" cost 10 cents. Various sizes come on one card.

*The Country Cook*

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A Cocoa that is brimful of nourishment containing the beautiful aroma of the finest cocoa beans skillfully blended.

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After washing dishes  
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**Handsome Dinner Set FREE!**



This illustration is taken from an actual photograph.

These dishes are not of the ordinary common kind. They would cost you from \$12.00 to \$13.00 cash to buy. We offer them free to any person who will help us in securing a few new subscribers to The Guide. You can secure the dishes without one cent of expense, not even transportation. We prepay all charges so that you receive the dishes free at your nearest railway station. These dishes are made of the very finest English Bone-China. The illustration gives you a good idea of the graceful shapes. The decoration is of a delicate blue and pink floral pattern and they are also bordered with a fine gold band. The set consists of—  
 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 6 Tea Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Fruit Saucers, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 1 Gravy Boat, 1 Salad Bowl, 1 Large Meat Platter, 1 Covered Vegetable Dish—a total of 41 Pieces.

This splendid set will be sent absolutely free, all charges fully prepaid, to any person who will collect 9 NEW yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 and send the money and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office.

**A Good Opportunity**

This is a splendid opportunity for any woman to earn something at work which is outside of the ordinary routine. You will find the work pleasant and healthful. We allow you to canvass for subscribers anywhere in Western Canada and you will be doing your friends a real good turn in getting them to take The Guide, which is the farmers' own paper and which should be in every farm home. There is no reason why you should not have one of these splendid sets. We know that you would be delighted with it. The Guide could easily have offered a cheaper set of dishes for five or six subscriptions, but we believe that our readers will prefer to work for one or two more subscribers and secure dishes that are of better quality.

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Commence your canvass right away. We do not place any time limit on your work. Send the subscriptions in as you collect them. When you get time we will ship you the dishes. You will be surprised what a short time it will take you to earn this beautiful prize.

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Your set of dishes will be carefully packed and cased and will be shipped to your nearest railway station, all charges fully prepaid. You get the dishes absolutely free at your station. They cost you nothing. Send your subscriptions to

Circulation Department  
**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg, Man.**

**Young Canada Club**

By DIXIE PATTON

**TRADES**

As it will soon be possible to play out of doors in comfort, here's a game that may pass a jolly recess time.

The players divide into two equal parties, and one party retiring decides upon some trade or occupation to represent. They then march forward in a line singing:

"Here are some men from Botany Bay, Got any work to give us today?"

The second party says, "What can you do?" The first party answers, "Anything," whereupon the second party says, "Set to work, then." Immediately all of the first party begin to go thru the motions of the occupation they have chosen, such as carpentering, picking fruit, running a lawn mower, stacking hay or whatever may happen to be chosen.

When the second party guesses correctly they set out after the first party, adding to their side anyone whom they succeed in tagging. Then they take their turn at mimicing a trade. The side wins which gets all or most of the players.

**AUNT NELLIE'S SCARE**

One day I went out berry picking and we got many black currants. There was a wagon load of us. There was a big, big bluff and mother went into the bluff and scared Aunt Nellie. She thought it was a wild cat and put the two babies into the wagon. I didn't get into the wagon for I knew who it was. Aunt Florence told me to get in. Just then there was a different sound so I got in. After a while I got out again and Aunt Nellie went on picking. She got her foot caught in a hole and mother scared her. She shouted for papa to come with his gun. He knew who was scaring her so he did not come. After a while she got her foot out of the hole and went to the wagon. We had candies, apples and oranges for dinner. We got a churn full of black currants, then we came home.

LAVINA MACKENZIE, Rising Sun, Alta.

It was just done in fun of course, but I don't think it is ever right to scare anybody.

D. P.

**THE STORY OF A CAT**

We have a cat that is white, black, grey and yellow. Her name is Puttie. One night when the first snow came Puttie had been outside all the night. Next day we called many times, but she did not come. It was very bad weather. We thought that the wolf had taken her, but in the evening she came home.

The next day our neighbor told us that when she was going to look for eggs she heard something call in the hay stack. She asked if it was cold. It answered, "Meow," in the hay stack. She took away the snow and Puttie came out. So the cat had been in the hay stack all night and day.

IRMA STROMBERG, Eriksdale, Man.

Age 9.

**A HOLLOW STACK**

One day my two brothers, a sister and I were herding the cows. We had just finished threshing that morning, so when the cows were eating around the straw stack we started to climb the stack. We got right up to the top, altho it was hard as it was just a new stack. When we got to the top my youngest brother was running along the top when he sank down. He went right down out of sight. I saw him going down so I ran and caught his hands and yelled for help. By the time my other brother and sister came he was down out of sight and I was down a little too. But my sister soon pulled us out. We had gone down where the stack was divided. I don't think I will ever go up a new straw stack again, and every time I go up a stack I think of that time. I think it was a narrow escape for both of us.

JEANIE LAMBIE, Bradwell, Sask. Age 10 years.

**A HAUNTED HOUSE**

One fine, long ago, there was a man going away one night and as he was walking he got lost. He was walking all night and when morning came he found a sack of flour. He did not mind it, but walked on. At last he caught sight of an old house. He walked straight for it. When

he came there he opened the door and walked in. He found an old stove, a bedstead and some other things he could use for eating. When the man found this he went back and got the sack of flour.

Now he made his breakfast. After breakfast he went out to see if he could find his way home, but he could not. Soon it was night again. He kept a good fire for it was in the winter time.

After he had gone to bed he heard a queer noise in the house. He did not know what it was so he lay very still. At last he fell asleep. The next morning he woke up wondering what he heard last night.

He got out of his bed, dressed himself and took an old axe in a corner and went out and got some wood to make breakfast. After breakfast he baked some bread out of the flour he found.

The next night came. After he had gone to bed he heard the same noise again, but he lay very still. Next morning he went and got wood again, but when he opened the door to go in a bear met him. The man quickly dropped the wood down and struck the bear with his axe and killed him. Now the man had bear meat. After a while he made up his mind to fix the house up a bit and as he was fixing he found a bear's nest in the house. Now he knew what the noise was that he heard. It was the bear that he killed.

Two or three days later two men drove up. He told his story to them and they took him home.

YERON WOHLBERG, Keatly, Sask. Age 12.

**THE BUFFALO**

One summer my father and my mother went up to Wainwright and they took me with them.

We went out to see the buffaloes. We saw about two thousand. There were some antelopes, deer, and some moose but we did not see them.

Buffaloes are very large animals with a long mane, and in the fall they are very shaggy. The little calves are cute. When there are old ones in the park, they won't let you in the park because sometimes they are dangerous.

The park is very large, containing about ninety-three thousand acres, and has to be kept very well fenced.

THOMAS BAZLEY, Edgerton, Alta.

**PIONEER DAYS**

I will write about our first days in this province. My grandpa and grandma, my aunts and uncles and my mother were the first settlers in this district. They came here in 1878. There were some hard experiences then. They lived on boiled wheat for three weeks. The nearest village was Nelson, twenty-three miles away. They had to either walk or drive oxen in an old Red River cart.

There were a lot more animals then than there are now. One day aunt and uncle, and mother were going somewhere, and they saw a bear and he stood up and looked at them. The next day my grandpa went there and he found that the bear was taller than he was, and he was six feet two inches.

One time my mother was working out, and she went out to empty some water and she heard the faint cry of a child. She ran to where it was and found a pet bear chewing a little girl's ear. She screamed for help which she got, and they rescued her. The child, a woman now, has only one ear.

TEDDY BALLANCE, Kaleids, Man. Age 14.

**THE WILD DUCK**

One day in the spring my brother and I went to the lake. We saw some young ducks. When they were on the side of the lake my brother caught two, the others went on the water. When we came home we put them in the pen and fed them oats, wheat and some bugs.

Soon we let them loose and they would swim in the pond with the tame ones. One day I went to the barn and only saw one, the dog must have killed the other.

ANNIE CHEKAY, Willows, Sask. Age 12.

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# Spring Millinery

What the New Spring Hats Are Like

By Miss Van Auken

With but a limited amount of space, I am in a serious dilemma not knowing just what I should tell you about the new hats for spring and summer, and what I should leave out. Bewildering and amazing, even to a fashion writer, are the endless variety of shapes, trimmings, and color combinations in hats this season, and they are all such lovely wearable hats. There are some which seem extreme, for instance the small high crowned Casque hats, with a close drooping brim which is invariably trimmed on the top with a high flaring bow or flowers and foliage looking like dwarf plants growing in a pot, but even this type of hat is charming on a matron, or a young woman who walks gracefully, wears smart clothes, and has sufficient dignity to carry it.



This hat is in the new deep poke shape, turned up at the back, and it is made of Milan straw faced with black satin. The crown top is covered with satin, and it is trimmed with narrow ribbon and a cluster of moss roses with glossy foliage lined in white.

I notice more year by year and with the greatest amount of pleasure that hats are made for different types of people, and that invariably the right ones choose these hats. This is because we are all learning what is suitable and best for us in hats and clothes, and the best milliners, as well as the best dress-makers, are keeping some of the old styles over every season, and adding just enough of the new to keep up in fashion. This fact seems to explain the reason why so many of the old styles in hats are being shown along with the new ones.

You will be glad to know that there are fewer eccentric shapes and that the head sizes are unchanged, being made for the sole purpose of fitting the average size head securely and comfortably. There will always be some misfits, of course, women with an unusual amount of hair or rather large or small heads, who need specially-made hats. Almost all kinds of straw braids are used, and many new ones. Some of the prettiest of the new ones are the Japanese braid in various weaves, much of it seeming like a twisted cord and nearly always in a dull finish. These Japanese braids can be depended upon to give excellent service. Leghorns are dyed in all colors and the effect is really delightful, as there was never any real reason why this braid should have appeared only in the natural color. There is much Milan, hemp and Tuscan braids in coarse and fine weaves, and some very new shiny gelatine braids, looking very much like patent leather.

### Colors More Popular

Colors will be worn more than for many seasons past, and this will give a cheerful note in women's dress, a cheerfulness which we all need, and which is undoubtedly the outcome of the use of gray colors in sport clothes last season and again this year at the American southern resorts. There, too, the marvellous colorings which Bakst used in costuming and staging the famous ballet Russe have made a great impression upon the designers, and there is noticeable a tendency to the Oriental in trimming motifs and colorings. There are many hats in a soft dove grey, pale shrimp or flesh pink, Nattier or corn flower blue, and in the new cyclamen pink, which is a pale orchid tone and which combines most exquisitely with the dark Russian green, midnight blue, African brown and black. Another new note is the Hungandy tone, which is also called robin's breast red and terra cotta. As usual, in the spring there is

a great deal of dark purple or violet shown in both dressy and tailored hats.

No matter what the color, the most unusual hat is one made entirely of straw at this writing. Somehow or somewhere on the new hats, satin, faille, taffeta, crepe Cheruit or Georgette, linen or a novelty cotton texture will be used in combination. An all straw hat seems to be unfinished or to suggest bad workmanship. Very often what little straw there is appears only on the under side of the brim, as both the upper brim and crown will be covered with material, and this applies not only to the broad flat brimmed sailors, the rolling Breton sailors and hats of the Gainsborough type, but to the small, close-fitting turbans, tricorne, Charlotte Corday, poke and other types now shown.

I notice that ideas which were used last year only on sport hats, such as hand painted and embroidered flowers and conventional designs, cut out flowers and even crocheted flowers, are used this season in different forms, most artistically arranged on satin and straw dressy hats. There is a striking amount of hard, shiny glazed fruit, flowers and leaves, and as the hats are faced or edged with silk or often trimmed with pretty silk or velvet bows or tulle loops, the general effect is very soft and becoming. There are mother of pearl flowers and cleverly imitated ones in isinglass, covered with thin crepe.

### Trimming Close to Crown

Many other curious flowers and ornaments are used, but they do not seem to be extreme or eccentric, as they are very small, and in the new method of applying the trimming close to the crown, giving the effect of applique, it does not make it conspicuous, and often at a short distance gives the effect of tapestry or rich embroidery, which is extremely beautiful.

There are many charming lace hats, made entirely of lace frills, or lace edging is draped around the upper edge of the crown or around the brim, hang-



Broad trimmed hat trimmed with greenish ribbon in a conventional line and white combination. This ribbon is used to cover the entire hat, and it is lapped over at the center top of the crown, gradually widening to the outer edge of the brim. From the ends of the ribbons are fringed the depth of an inch, forming the new striped effect which is used on many of the hats. At the center top the hat is trimmed with a La France rose and a little cluster of forget-me-nots.

ing down deeper in back and arranged shorter in front, so that it appears quite like a veil. This seems to be a Spanish idea, which has crept in with the large Spanish comb and hair dressing. The all lace and large transparent net and tulle hats seem to be better suited for summer wear than the flat of the early spring days, which are certainly too snappy for such gauzy headwear.

A strong move is being made toward feathers, altho but few of the lovely French plumes are used. The main idea

Continued on Page 42

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**KARN 5 Octave Organ**, in oil finished walnut case, high top with music pocket, cylinder fallboard, lamp stands, has 7 stops including Vox Humana, Forte, Diapason, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. In perfect condition and a snap at **\$35**

**KARN 5 Octave Organ**, in dark walnut case, handsome carved high top, with music rack, cylinder fallboard, lamp stands, has 11 stops including Bass and Treble Couplers, Vox Humana, Forte, Diapason, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. Has been carefully rebuilt by our own expert and is one of the best bargains we have in stock **\$46**

**DOMINION Six-Octave Organ**, walnut case with imitation pipe top, has sliding fallboard, 11 stops, including Vox Humana, Couplers, Diapason, Melodia, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. A sweet toned instrument, very suitable for a small church. **\$49**

**BELL Five-Octave Chapel Organ**, walnut case, sliding fallboard, lamp rests, has four sets of reeds and 10 stops, including Vox Humana, Bass and Treble Couplers, Forte, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. This instrument is fitted with Southern tubes, which makes the tone rich and sonorous. Is in perfect condition and would be suitable for a Sunday school or small church. **\$50**

**GODERICH Six-Octave Piano Case Organ**, rosewood finish, sliding fallboard, lamp stands, 3 plain panels in top door, has 11 stops including Vox Humana, Bass and Treble Couplers, Forte, Melodia, Diapason, etc. Grand organ and knee swell, mouse proof pedals. A well known make with a rich tone. Practically as good as new. **\$65**

**THOMAS Mission Organ**, black walnut case, finished both back and front, has 5 sets of reeds and 12 stops, including Vox Humana, Couplers, Forte and Bass, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. This instrument is suitably built for a small church or Sunday school, has a very rich tone and would give splendid satisfaction. A snap for **\$75**

**BELL Seven-Octave Organ**, piano case model, rosewood finish, has fall top with mirror, sliding fallboard, 3 panels in top door, lamp stands, has 11 stops, including Bass and Treble Couplers, Vox Humana, Forte, Diapason, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. A seven-octave organ is out of the ordinary and any kind of music can be played on an instrument of this description. The tone is very rich, and the organ in perfect condition. **\$80**

**Special Square Piano**  
**MILLER BROS.**, New York, Square Piano, dark rosewood case, handsome carved legs, full metal frame, with long, overstrung scale, 7 octave keyboard, 3 pedals, has been carefully overhauled and renewed in every part both inside and out, in our own factory. The tone is very rich and this instrument is a snap at **\$89**

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E.E. widths, sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Button or Lace style. Padded Cushion Sole. Rubber Heel. Medium low. Very kid upper, hand turned sole. Patent lip. A dressy, comfortable shoe. Mailed to any address \$3.35 prepaid, per pair

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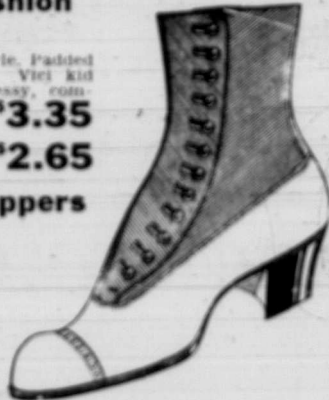


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**\$1.70**

**White Lingerie Blouse**

No. M72X. A very attractive new spring style in fine Swiss voile, convertible collar or organdie. Embroidered and pin tuckered front, hemstitched seams, long sleeves. Special \$1.29



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Here is something that will serve as a handsome ornament and also as a very useful household article. The Guide has given away a large number of these lamps and in every case those who have received them have been more than pleased. This lamp is 20 inches high and is fitted with B burner. The shades and bowls are made of specially treated glass, artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs. It is mounted on a polished brass stand and presents a very attractive appearance.

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with 1 yard 27 inches wide for collar, sleeve-band and cuffs.

The pattern No. 8752 is cut in sizes for 1, 2 and 4 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



8604 One-Piece Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44

For the medium size will be needed 6 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 44. The pattern 8604 is cut in sizes for small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

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A SMART FROCK IN THE RUSSIAN STYLE



8603 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.

For the 12 year size will be needed 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the blouse, 3 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 for the skirt and trimming.

The pattern 8603 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.



8620 Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44

For the medium size will be needed 7 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36 for the apron with sleeves, 6 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36, for the apron without sleeves, with 1 yard 36 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and belt. The pattern No. 8620 is cut in three sizes, 34 or 36, 38 or 40, 42 or 44 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

ROMPERS OF A NOVEL SORT



8651 Child's Rompers, 2 to 6 years.

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8652 Child's Rompers, 1, 2 and 4 years.

For the 2 year size will be needed 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44.

A SMART FROCK



8672 One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

For the 16 year size will be needed 3 1/2 yds. of material 36 in. wide, 1 1/2 yds. 44, 3 1/2 yds. 54 in. wide, with 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 8672 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

**Spring Millinery**

Continued from Page 41

seems to be that feathers are too full, too wide and too long under natural conditions, so they are twisted, cut, tied down with their own flues, and misshaped in every imaginable way to make them appear what they certainly are not. A very new feather which is used in a cluster and to encircle a crown is a tiny affair, and the ends of the flues are all drawn down together to the stem, and there tied, so that the stem bends over in a rounded shape. They are not pretty, but very smart. Another new French model has a fringe of ostrich around the brim edge, and still another has an ostrich edge with both ends of the flues fastened securely. In one way or another by mutilation and suppression, you can use your ostrich feathers and make your hat exceedingly fashionable, but never by using them in the natural way.

**SYSTEM IN THE HOME**

Obedient Youngster—"Mother, may I speak?"  
 Parent—"You know that you must not talk at the table."  
 "May I not say just one thing?"  
 "No, my boy. When your father has read his paper you may speak."  
 Father reads thru his paper and says kindly:  
 "Now, William, what is it?"  
 "I only wanted to say that the water pipe in the bath room had burst."

### Interior Finishing

Continued from Page 28

treating the walls of a room, namely by tinting with one of the cold water preparations, painting with the new dull paint, covering with wall paper or, in the case of sand finished plaster, leaving it the natural grey color. So much has been said in these columns from month to month about the first two of these methods and the excellent results which they give in home finishing that it only remains in this article to emphasize once again the splendid service the makers of both these materials render to the householder in providing the most beautiful booklets and portfolios giving suggestions for color schemes. True the object of these portfolios and booklets is to bring their producers more business, but they are just as helpful to the amateur decorator as if philanthropy had been the intention. Good plain wall papers are beautiful but expensive, and nearly all patterned papers are ugly when spread over a good expanse of wall space. Leaving the sand finished plaster its natural grey color can be done very successfully in a sunny room if sufficient color is introduced in the furnishings and pictures to enliven it.

It is not, however, the intention of this article to tell the readers how each of their homes should be finished, but to drive home the necessity of having the whole matter settled to the last detail before the first nail is driven. Then, and then only, can the necessary compromise be effected between furniture and woodwork, and between the color scheme and the lighting and between the wall material and the type of furnishing one may have in mind.

Note.—Some of the booklets and portfolios referred to above are supplied to the home-builder free, while for others a nominal charge of fifteen cents is made.

### Manitoba's Legislative Program

Continued from Page 7

this having been passed. The bureau came into nominal existence in 1914, but the legislature in that year neglected to appropriate any money for it. In consequence nothing practical was done. There has now been voted a \$15,000 appropriation, and supplementary legislation has been passed to put the bureau on a sound footing, and confide to it the administration of labor legislation.

Inspection of steam boilers throughout the province was put on a new basis. Under the old Steam Boiler Inspection Act, boiler inspectors pocketed the \$5 inspection fee. It was therefore to their interest to inspect boilers close at hand, and neglect those difficult of access. The legislature passed a bill under which boiler inspectors will be salaried by the government, and the inspection fees will go into the treasury. In this way it is expected that all the boilers in the province will be regularly inspected.

#### Patriotic Fund Taxes

For the purposes of the Patriotic Fund, an act was passed levying a tax of one and a half mills on an equalized assessment throughout the province, and the government will appoint a commission of three members to equalize the assessment. About \$900,000 a year will be realized from the impost, the first collections not being available until next February. The directors of the Patriotic Fund, which has now been incorporated, estimate that the war levy will leave them still about a quarter of a million annually short of their requirements. They expect to make up the shortage from public subscriptions, and a campaign to raise half a million will be put on next summer.

An act was passed authorizing the government to establish a prison farm, at an initial cost of \$100,000. Experts from Ontario will prepare plans, and work on the farm will be started this year. Its function will be to provide open-air employment for prisoners who otherwise would be kept in the common jails, to lessen the expenditure for jail maintenance by making the farm as nearly self-supporting as possible, and

to enable prisoners to earn money for the support of their dependents. Men only will be sent to the farm at first.

Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of free wheat, the transfer of the public domain from federal control to that of the province, and a similar transfer of the school endowment. The House also resolved on the necessity of studying the rural credits question; it is believed that the government will send a commissioner to Australia and New Zealand, to size up the rural credits schemes which have been successful there.

#### Expect Financial Deficit

In his budget speech, the Hon. Edward Brown said that Manitoba has a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to \$33,609,65, and that on November 30 last the cash on hand to the credit of consolidated revenue totalled \$962,334.77. This satisfactory showing on the balance sheet was not equally so in the statement on current account. The minister indicated that the operating account needs careful handling, and that current income will have to be increased in order to meet a steadily rising expenditure. In the last fiscal year the deficit on current account was \$173,148.52. Mr. Brown estimated a deficit for the current year of \$156,956.06, and hinted at the possibility of an income tax in order to meet it.

The estimated expenditure for the current year is \$6,528,660.22, the largest budget in the history of the province. Mr. Brown estimates that the revenue will amount to \$6,371,704. Estimating here the deficit above mentioned, Mr. Brown at another point in his speech suggested that possibly the deficit would amount to \$500,000. "I anticipate," he said, "that in meeting the full needs of the province and in carrying on business in an efficient way, the requirements may be such as to create a possible deficit of \$500,000."

Some new taxes were proposed by the treasurer in order to meet the current expenses but they were not of a general character. Mr. Brown, also introduced legislation to increase taxes of street railways and express companies. This passed, but a bill proposing to tax mail order houses had no success. So strong were the protests made against it by the big mail order houses and from the farmers that the minister decided not to press the bill forward. He had counted on getting \$100,000 out of the mail order tax.

Also the earnings of the Manitoba Government Telephones in the fiscal year ended Nov. 20, 1915, were considerably less than in the previous year, there was a surplus of \$22,540 on current account.

Toward the close of the session, F. J. Dixon (Centre Winnipeg) introduced a bill to provide for local option in taxation. He urged this entering wedge for land value taxation both on the ground of expediency, and on the ground that local option in taxation had been approved by the Liberal convention in 1914. The bill, however, was dropped in committee on the day before prorogation and Mr. Dixon will reintroduce it next year.

Another bill of interest to country municipalities was dropped at the same time; namely, a bill making railway companies liable for local improvements. It was directed chiefly at the C.N.R. That company protested that, by the agreement of 1900, it was exempt from local improvement taxes. This agreement was made with the Roblin government and a feature of it was that the government was accorded the right to fix freight rates in the province.

#### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,348.05
Proceeds of dance given by Ladies of Pumphrey District, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$1,373.05

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,962.99
Proceeds of St. Patrick's Box Social and Dance at Thompson, Alta.	54.25
Proceeds of concert given by the Chatsworth Local of G.G.A., Picher, Sask.	20.00
A. M. Williams, Fenkell, Sask.	1.00
Paul Boyer, Aldona, Sask.	5.00
Sam. McKay, Aldona, Sask.	1.00
Total	\$7,044.24

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200 - MARES and FILLIES - 200

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Handling large numbers, we can sell equally good horses at much lower prices than those who handle only a few. We suit everybody. Mares are big, thick set good quality, mostly all in foal, and 3 to 7 years old. Stallions are big strong good ones 2 to 6 years old. Shipments to various points in West during March and April. Reliable intending purchasers will be shipped a pair of mares or a stallion at our risk and expense, and subject to your approval. Terms to suit, at Ontario rates of interest. See us before you buy a stallion or mares for spring work. It will pay you.

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10 bushels and over, per bushel..... \$1.40

**GARTON'S No. 22**—Grown from seed direct from Garton's. Our stock took first prize at Calgary and Edmonton. The double ear, it is early, and yields a bushel and a half per acre. The best yielding one. It stands and fits against the hot, dry winds. It has a large, **1.10**  
10 bushels and over, per bushel..... \$1.00  
Cotton bags included with large orders.

**GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE**—Grown from Garton's seed. Our stock took first prize at Edmonton and second at Calgary, weighed 49 lbs. 12 oz. to the measured bushel. **90**  
10 bushels and over, per bushel..... 80c  
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**REGENERATED ABUNDANCE**—Extra fine quality, increased 30 per cent. germination. **70**  
10 bushels and over, per bushel..... 60c

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**BARLEY**—Garton's No. 55, six-rowed. Our stock is pure-bred first prize at Edmonton Exhibition, the only place it was shown. **1.10**  
10 bushels and over, per bushel..... \$1.00

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Per bush., \$1.50. 10 bush., bags included... \$12.50

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**IRISH COBBLER**—A pure white potato, extra early and a heavy yielder. Stock very limited. **75**  
Per bushel..... \$1.75

154 Rice Street - Edmonton, Alta.

# Wheat

By A. M. Ten Eyck

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# Our Ottawa Letter

### Little attempt at economy—Post Office wasting millions—Grain Act danger past—Federal house will aid Prohibition

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 25.—Apart from the introduction by the government of its temperance legislation strengthening the hands of provinces which have enacted prohibitory laws, and the advancement of considerable legislation of a minor character, the chief interest of the week in parliament centred around the discussion of the estimates. As the votes for each department are brought forward for consideration, members of the opposition suggest the desirability of the government exercising more war-time economy. They claim that the Minister of Finance and his colleagues advocate the practice of economy by private citizens but that they do not do anything in connection with the administration of departmental affairs to set an example to the people. The estimates of the Post Office department and the Interior department were under review this week. An item which was more particularly criticized was one of \$630,000 for immigration purposes. Hon. William Pugsley, in connection with this item, moved on Thursday night that it should be cut in two. The sum, he said, was largely for the payment of salaries of agents and employees in Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries. He thought it was folly to spend so much money unless better results can be produced than is possible at the present time when the war is in progress. None of the countries in which agents are established, he said, would at the present time permit of immigration to Canada. This view was supported by Hon. George P. Graham, Hon. Frank Oliver, J. G. Turriff and other opposition members.

Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of Interior, did not think that the suggestion made by Mr. Pugsley was a wise one. Were the vote cut in two, he said, the service would be disorganized. No one knew how long the war would last. It might end sooner than expected. In that case there was a possibility of a heavy movement of immigrants to Canada and it would be wise to keep the service intact. After debating the matter until midnight Mr. Pugsley's motion was rejected on a vote in committee of 31 to 19, a government majority of twelve.

#### Post Office Expenses

The House spent the Wednesday sitting considering the estimates of the Post Office department. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the postmaster general, in his survey of the work of the department for the year devoted most of his remarks to a justification of the large increase in the cost of the service.

Accusations as to extravagance in this department have been frequently made during the present session by opposition members. J. H. Sinclair, member for Gushors, summarized the situation from the viewpoint of the members to the left of the speaker in a short speech in which he claimed that since the present government came into power there has been an increase in the annual expenditure of the department of practically \$10,000,000. Declaring that the post office is the greatest example of extravagance afforded by the government, Mr. Sinclair said that in the year 1910-11, the last year for which the previous administration was responsible, the total expenditure in the department was \$7,954,722. The expenditures for the following years were: 1911-12, \$9,172,935; 1912-13, \$10,882,904; 1913-14, \$12,822,958; 1914-15, \$15,961,191. For 1916-17, he said, the minister is asking for \$17,486,727. Comparing the expenditures of 1910-11 with the proposed expenditure for the coming fiscal year there is an increase of \$9,922,504. In the four years since the government has been in power he added the cost of the department had been more than doubled. He thought that this was a very extravagant record, which could not be properly accounted for. It was due, he maintained, in a large measure to a heavy increase in the number of employees in the department. A return

brought down to the house had shown that in ten of the leading cities the total number of employees when the late government went out of power was 2,208. At the present time the number is 3,630 an increase of 1,422 salaried employees appointed by the present administration. "That is an enormous increase," he said, "and I do not think it can be justified by the increase in business. I find that while the expenditure during four years has increased by \$10,000,000 the revenue has increased by only \$4,000,000."

#### Casgrain Explains Increases

Mr. Casgrain, in defence, claimed that the increased cost of the administration of the department was due to parliamentary enactments authorizing larger salaries, the increase in the free rural mail service, the larger amount which has to be paid to various railways for the carriage of the mail, the parcel post, etc. The salary increases, he said, entailed an additional annual outlay of \$600,000. The total cost of the department by the establishment of rural routes within the past three years had been \$855,000. We have in Canada at the present time 3,337 rural mail routes, divided by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 168; Nova Scotia, 127; New Brunswick, 219; Quebec, 632; Ontario, 1,904; Manitoba, 86; Saskatchewan, 57; Alberta, 82; and British Columbia, 62.

The minister stated that the railways had made a demand for an increase of about \$4,000,000 for the carriage of mail, including compensation in connection with parcel post. But the matter had been settled on a car rule instead of a track rule basis, with the result that the railways were getting only about one-quarter of what they claimed. This, however, meant an increase of approximately \$1,000,000 in annual expenditure. The parcel post and the war had also added to the cost of running the department.

Mr. Casgrain admitted that in connection with the letting of mail contracts the system of public tender was not always adhered to. In reply to assertions by opposition members to the effect that if a Liberal put in a tender which was the lowest someone else would be given an opportunity to make a still lower bid, he said that this might have been done in some cases. He maintained, however, that this would not be an injury to the public because there was a saving of money involved.

Mr. Kyle, of Richmond, pointed out, however, that the saving would be only a few dollars, while the knowledge that it was useless for Liberals to tender would largely eliminate competition, thereby really doing an injustice to the public instead of rendering it a service.

#### Poster Yields Point

The storm which was brewing over Sir George Foster's bill to amend the Grain Act, was dissipated on Monday when Sir George announced that after consulting with members of the opposition he had decided to amend clause 84 of the bill by "striking out the words, 'relieve congestion.'" He explained that the effect of this would be to confine the discretion of the board of grain commissioners to the relief of grain which was insufficiently housed and therefore liable to damage and injury. In other words, the new legislation simply authorizes the Grain Commission to despatch additional cars to such districts where the grain is wet or liable to become wet and therefore suffer damage and deterioration. The commission will not have in its power to despatch cars to districts where there is a congestion of grain irrespective of whether it is liable to damage or not.

In announcing his intention to accept the opposition's proposals Sir George facetiously remarked that he was "ardently desirous of as quiet a life as possible, both here and hereafter."

"Especially hereafter," remarked Hon. Robert Rogers. "I think," said Hon. William Pugs-

ley, "I can assure my friend of peace, for this afternoon at any rate, by reason of his having come to a better way of thinking, and meeting so completely the views which were presented upon this side of the House. I think his action deserves peace, and I am quite sure that he will get what he deserves."

"If my hon. friend will just add to the pledge of peace not only this afternoon, but hereafter, I will take it with some real benefit," said Sir George.

"I fear that would be too much to promise," replied Mr. Pugsley with a smile.

"It is peace then, without understanding," remarked J. H. Burnham, and the matter which promised to develop into a big fight ended in laughter.

#### To Aid Prohibition

The move made by the government to meet the situation which developed as a result of the introduction by H. H. Stevens of a resolution in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition was fully revealed at Monday's sitting of the house when Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, introduced the proposed temperance measure as agreed to after two ministerial caucuses had been held. The bill which was given its first reading without discussion is designed to prevent the importation of liquor into any province which has, through its legislature, passed a prohibitory measure. The bill does not prohibit the manufacture of liquor in a province where prohibition has been adopted. The government takes the ground that it would not be the part of wisdom to pass a federal prohibition law applying to all the provinces, because it would not be observed in some of the provinces where the anti-liquor sentiment is not strong. The principle clause of the bill introduced by the minister of justice is as follows:

"Any person who, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, shall send, ship, take, bring or carry to or into any province from or out of any other province, or import into any province from any place outside of Canada, any intoxicating liquor knowing or intending that such intoxicating liquor will or hereafter be dealt with in violation of the laws of the province into which such intoxicating liquor is sent, shipped, taken, brought, carried or imported as aforesaid, shall be liable on a summary conviction to a penalty for the first offense of not less than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor, and, for a second offense to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, with or without hard labor, and for a third or every subsequent offense to imprisonment for a term not less than six months and not more than twelve months, with or without hard labor; and all intoxicating liquor with respect to which any such offense has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages or receptacles of any kind in which such liquors are contained, shall be forfeited."

In introducing the bill Mr. Doherty maintained that the provinces had the constitutional right to deal with their own liquor problems and all that was needed was to see that the right was not interfered with by anybody outside the province. The legislation now proposed would accomplish this the minister asserted. Replying to a question by Hon. Charles Mareil the minister said that the law would apply to transportation companies as well as to individuals.

Despite the introduction of the government bill, J. J. Hughes, Liberal member from Prince Edward Island, later in the day moved his resolution calling for an amendment to the British North America Act which would give the provinces themselves the power to prohibit both the importation and manufacture of liquor. The resolution was proposed by A. A. McLean, another member from the little island province, who did not think it was advisable to go on with it in view of the legislation which had been introduced by the government. Mr. McLean moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham said that he supposed this move would mean that opportunity would be given for the discussion of the Stevens and Hughes resolutions.

"Yes, I suppose so, or, as a matter of fact, the bill which has been introduced by the minister of justice will afford an opportunity for any further debate on the subject," said the prime minister.

#### FLAX FOR GRAIN

J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flaxseed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent, of which all but about 2,000,000 bushels is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of this amount. This extra seed is brought normally from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time. The factors controlling the price of this commodity in the United States and consequently in Canada at the present time are the available supply in accessible countries and transportation charges. The supply as furnished by the crop of 1915 is short above, and the high cost of ocean at least the usual amount as mentioned transportation at present (about 70 cents per bushel from Buenos Ayres to New York) has had the natural effect of raising the price of every bushel of seed on this continent, so that now, instead of 70 to 80 cents per bushel, as was the price at Winnipeg in 1912, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bushel is being paid at the same point.

The soil and moisture requirements for a good crop of flax are so nearly the same as for a good crop of wheat that the average farmer this year is likely to sow to wheat any land that under somewhat different circumstances, might have been sown to flax. Flax must have a goodly amount of moisture either in the soil (as in summerfallow), or as rain in June and July to insure anything of a crop worth while. Further, it must be sown on fairly clean land, and it must be sown early enough to allow it to ripen before fall frosts, but not so early as to run any risks from spring frosts once it has thrust its first tiny leaves thru the ground. This means sowing anywhere from May 15 to June 1 in Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba, from say, May 10 to June 10 in Southern Manitoba, and from May 10 to June 3 or 4 in Southern Alberta.

Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat instead to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and will probably be about the same as they were last year. For this reason, it is well worth trying flax and running no risk with late wheat, which is usually a poor crop at best.

#### Cultivation for Flax

A few points in connection with the production of a crop of flax are, therefore, worth considering at this time. The seed, as available at the elevator or at the farmer's granary, is very often badly polluted with weed seeds. Seed in this condition should not be sown under any circumstances. Cleaning the seed is difficult, but only clean seed should be sown and that on clean land. A limited area of well prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

Well prepared land means: (a) a good summerfallow; b) first year stubble after summerfallow, properly turned, well cultivated, sown, and then harrowed; c) other stubble land, burned if possible, well plowed, then packed, harrowed and seeded, and then packed again, or rolled and harrowed. This latter preparation may give a good crop if fair rains come; but will most certainly give a poor crop if the season is dry, not because of the special preparation mentioned, but because of the scarcity of moisture in the soil on account of the crop grown in past years, particularly in 1915.

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Breaking about three inches deep, discing as soon as broken, so as to fill all openings or spaces between the furrows, and to conserve any available moisture as well as make a solid seed-bed will

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be such a preparation as gives a fair chance of a fair crop of flax if good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Sow seed at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Sow only clean seed, and if clean seed is important on old land it is doubly important here, since the whole future of the field may be ruined by putting on dirty seed at this time.

Prices for flax are likely to be good this coming fall, so where conditions are favorable or where circumstances suggest flax, it will quite likely be wise to grow this crop, being careful always to sow only good seed on a thoroughly prepared seed-bed, under the conditions and at the time above specified.

#### ONTARIO RAILWAY TAXATION

By H. J. Pettipiece, Editor Free Press, Forest, Ont.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, province of Ontario, is kept busy these days in formulating plans whereby sufficient money can be raised to meet the growing expenditure of the province. This task has been made more difficult owing to the requirements to meet war expenditures of various kinds. Several new forms of taxation have recently been adopted, most of which will meet with general approval, but Mr. McGarry is evidently overlooking a class of property in the province of immense wealth, which is invested in a very profitable line of business, but is escaping its fair share of taxation. We refer to the railway property of the province, and it may be beneficial to give some facts in connection with the taxation, or rather the lack of taxation, of this immense dividend-earning property.

Ontario has 9,500 miles of railway, capitalized at \$570,000,000, or \$60,000 per mile. The total taxes paid in 1914 was \$1,017,000, or less than two mills on the dollar.

Ontario's agricultural wealth—lands, buildings, stocks and implements—is \$1,341,000,000. The assessed value of this property is \$730,000,000, and the taxes paid in 1914 was over \$8,000,000, a rate of six mills on the capitalized value and twelve mills on the assessed value. Since then the special war tax has been added.

#### Ontario and Michigan

A comparison of the railway taxes paid in Ontario and in the neighboring state of Michigan is very instructive, especially as several of our larger railway systems operate in both, much of their traffic being continuous thru both.

Ontario has 9,500 miles of railway; Michigan 8,000. In 1914 the Ontario railways paid in taxes \$1,017,000, or \$107 per mile; the Michigan railways paid in taxes \$4,400,000, or \$550 per mile.

The Grand Trunk system has in Ontario 3,080 miles of railway, and in Michigan 803 miles. Taxes paid in Ontario \$330,000, or \$107 per mile; taxes paid in Michigan \$570,000, or \$712 per mile.

The Michigan Central system has in Ontario 615 miles and in Michigan 1,040 miles. Taxes paid in Ontario \$62,000, or \$100 per mile; taxes paid in Michigan \$1,152,000, or \$1,100 per mile.

The St. Clair Tunnel, one-half in Ontario and one-half in Michigan, pays about \$700 in taxes in Ontario and \$28,000 in Michigan.

#### Some Instructive Facts

The Grand Trunk system in Michigan pays in taxes in that state more than half as much as all the railways in Ontario pay.

The Michigan Central system in Michigan pays in taxes in that state more than all the railways in Ontario pay.

The Michigan end of the St. Clair Tunnel is assessed at \$1,200,000; more than the whole township of Sarnia, which is assessed at \$1,284,000.

Parlor and sleeping car companies pay \$3,300 in Ontario and \$12,500 in Michigan.

Car loaning companies pay nothing in Ontario and \$27,000 in Michigan.

Both passenger and local freight rates are far higher in Ontario than in Michigan.

In Ontario the railways have been given \$23,000,000 in cash subsidies, provincial and municipal, \$8,000,000 in bond guarantees and 625,000 acres of land. In Michigan practically no public aid has been given.

It costs more to get a carload of cattle

from Forest to Toronto than it does to get a carload of dressed meat from Chicago or Kansas City to the Atlantic sea ports.

As the agricultural interests of the country bear the great burden of the customs taxation, the difference between the rates of taxation on railway and farm property is even more unjust than the above figures would indicate.

Here is a grand opportunity for Hon. Mr. McGarry to add immensely to the revenues of the province, and also do simple justice to the agricultural interests, from which so much is expected in our great Empire struggle.

#### UNCLE SAM'S SHELLS

Despite the fact that the United States is daily sending two million dollars worth of war materials across the Atlantic, that country's contribution to the munition supplies of the Allies is but "a drop in the bucket." Some time ago a semi-official statement was made to the effect that the United States furnished less than 2 per cent. Since then other estimates have been made which place the figure at nearly 5 per cent. Even accepting the latter figure as the correct one, it is evident that the contributions made by the United States are a very, very small proportion of the total number of shells being shipped to the front.

We have generally been led to believe that the Krupp factory at Essen was the largest munition plant in the world. Today the steel works alone of Sheffield are infinitely greater than the whole of the Krupp plant. Already upwards of twenty-five million dollars have been spent in new munition plants in Sheffield, and with the additions now under way, fifty million dollars worth of new plants will shortly be turning out explosives from this one city. Upwards of 12,000 men are employed in shell making in that city, while a number equally large is engaged in the manufacture of cannon.

Today Lloyd George has nearly 3,000 plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions, employing nearly 1,000,000 men and women. In addition to these plants, under direct government supervision, there are many other private factories engaged in the manufacture of shells and other war materials.

Canada has hundreds of factories doing their bit, while Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and even India are all shipping shells to the Huns via France and Flanders.

France is probably more thoroughly organized than is Great Britain, and is turning out millions of shells; Russia has taken over plants very much as Lloyd George did in England, while the whole of Japan has been turned into a work shop for the production of shells and other munitions for Russia. When to these countries was added the output of Italy and whatever Belgium may be able to do, the conclusion reached is that while the supplies from the United States are very welcome, and will help in smothering the German guns, the Allies are in no way dependent upon Uncle Sam for their supplies of high explosives.

#### WHAT PROTECTION WILL DO

(Arnold Bennett in London Daily News)  
And yet I wonder whether, after the war, the instinct not to soil themselves by any contact with Germany will be powerful enough to prevent our sentimental protectionists from endeavoring to sell British goods to Germany in exchange for German goods? I wonder! And I wonder whether, anyhow, the fact of war increases the wisdom of the dodge of cutting off your nose to spite your face. I do not wonder whether protection, instituted on the plea of patriotism, will enrich the few rich at the expense of the multitudinous poor. I know positively that it will. And I know that protection will foster instead of stamping out inefficiency. And I know, too, that to attempt to settle international relations in the midst of war, when passion necessarily blinds reason, and when the future cannot be accurately envisaged, is an extreme kind of folly. But the attempt is being made. The campaign is afoot. Much money is being spent on it. Many dinners are being given about it. Hope is high in the bosoms of those astute sentimentalists who see great profit in the too facile exploitation of the baser and more blither-

ing forms of jingoism and chauvinism. For among our sentimentalists are some who know on which side their bread is buttered. The rest do not.

#### THE PATRONAGE LIST

The secretary of state, in reply to E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, declares that the patronage system as it prevailed previous to 1911 is no longer carried out by the present administration. What really happens is this, according to the official report:

"When in any department there is occasion to make comparatively small and insignificant purchases in respect of which the usual practice of securing the same by advertising for tenders would be disproportionately expensive and hence impracticable, the names of reliable persons or firms from whom the same may be conveniently procured, having regard to the place where such supplies are needed, must necessarily be obtained."

This is a splendid example of saying nothing in a multitude of words. What the public would like to know is whether Liberals and Conservatives alike are among the "names of reliable firms or persons" from whom goods may be conveniently procured, or whether the Grits are classed as unreliable in such matters, as well as inconvenient.

The truth is that there seems to be a patronage list containing only the names of political partisans in possession of both parties. When the Tories are in power the contracts go to those on their

list only; when the Grits are in office only members of the true political faith get the plums. This rule is apparently departed from only in cases of extreme urgency or when the goods required are not obtainable from any of the dealers or middlemen on the party list. Why quibble about what is regarded as an open secret? And since the burning of the parliament buildings the patronage list has been having a merry time of it in Ottawa and elsewhere, if all reports be true.—Ottawa Citizen.

#### MARKET REPORTS BY TELEPHONE

For more than a year the farmers of Manitoba have been privileged to keep advised as to the conditions of the market for all kinds of grain and farm produce thru the daily market bulletin which the Manitoba Government Telephone supplies to every telephone exchange in the province. In the past the reports have been sent out in the morning, giving the closing quotations for the previous day. In order to make the service of more value to the people, the Telephone System has adopted the plan of sending the closing quotations for the day to all exchanges the same day, and telephone subscribers can now call central after 5 p.m. and get the market quotations for that day. The receiving of this valuable service is exclusively the privilege of telephone subscribers, and is furnished, upon request, to subscribers by Manitoba Government Telephones without any extra charge.

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**SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE  
TERMINAL**

Chas. A. Dunning, general manager  
of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Ele-  
vator Company, on Saturday, March 18,  
purchased a waterfront site at Port  
Arthur on which the farmers' company  
will build a terminal elevator of 2,500,  
000 bushels capacity. Work will be  
commenced early this summer, and the  
terminal will be completed in time to  
handle the 1917 crop. Two railroads  
already connect with the site, namely,  
the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. C. D.  
Howe, chief engineer of the Board of  
Grain Commissioners, will design the  
elevator and supervise its construction.  
The new terminal will be built of rein-  
forced concrete. The first unit, which  
is all that will be built at present, will  
have a capacity of 2 1/2 million bushels,  
500,000 for the work house and 2,000,000  
bushels tank storage. It will be a ra-  
pid handling work house, with suffi-  
cient mechanical capacity to allow of  
increasing the tank storage from time  
to time as required. The equipment in  
every particular will be up to date; and  
excellent drying and cleaning apparatus  
will be installed.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative ter-  
minal will receive grain principally  
from its own elevators and patrons in  
Saskatchewan, thus materially reliev-  
ing the congestion in that province.

Since August last approximately  
thirty-one million bushels of grain have  
been received into the 230 country ele-  
vators of the co-operative company, and  
a further three and one-half million  
bushels have been loaded over the plat-  
form and consigned to the company's  
commission department in Winnipeg.  
Even in a year when there is a much  
lighter crop, the system will furnish  
far more than sufficient grain to feed its  
own terminal; so in building this first  
unit provision has been made for the  
extension which will inevitably take  
place as soon as the farmers' company  
sees its way to taking care of it.

Asked whether the building of this  
terminal would in any way affect the  
question of federation, under discus-  
sion between the farmers' companies,  
Mr. Dunning stated it would not. Over  
100 applications for country elevators  
to be built this year have been received  
by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Ele-  
vator Co., but the most it can promise  
to build is 30, in view of the conditions  
which exist, both as regards labor and  
material.

**MARKETING AND FARM CREDITS**

A new note is sounded in the book,  
Marketing and Farm Credits, for 1915,  
just off the press. The book contains  
the addresses given at the third  
annual sessions of the National Confer-  
ence on Marketing and Farm Credits in  
joint program with the National Coun-  
cil of Farmers' Co-operative Associa-  
tions. It contains 544 pages, is print-  
ed on good paper in clear type and is  
brimful of interesting facts about the  
two great business problems that farm-  
ers must solve for themselves, that  
every person on a farm or interested in  
farming should know. The price of  
the book is \$1 (postage 15 cents extra).  
Write Secretary Charles W. Hulman,  
Washington Building, Madison, Wiscon-  
sin, for further information.

**MARKETING AUSTRALIAN WHEAT**

Continued from Page 27

Millers may obtain wheat for flour for  
local consumption at the London equiv-  
alent price at port of shipment, less such  
proportion of handling charges as are de-  
termined. Not more than a fortnight's  
supply may be so obtained. Freight will  
be so arranged as to place metropolitan  
and other millers on an equitable footing.  
In the case of wheat for flour for export,  
quotations at 48 hours may be obtained  
from the Australian wheat board. Con-  
tracts for purchases of wheat and sales of  
flour to be gristed therefrom for export  
must be produced to the board, which  
will lay down the conditions of deliveries  
of wheat to meet the contract require-  
ments.—Monetary Times (Toronto.)

Don't let the steer go back in condition  
during the spring; a loss in thrift and  
weight means half the summer pasture  
used to restore former condition; the  
time, feed and gains lost mean lost  
money

**CARS OF LIVESTOCK**

From Farmers, Drovers  
or Associations

handed to the best possible advantage by the farmers' own  
company. A well equipped office at Union Stock Yards, Win-  
nipeg, 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.  
Ask us for information regarding livestock or livestock shipments  
and let us handle them for you.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

Branches at  
REGINA, SASK.  
CALGARY, ALTA.  
PORT WILHELM, BRIT.  
Winnipeg - Manitoba  
Agency at  
NEW WESTMINSTER  
British Columbia

When writing about Livestock, address your letter to

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LTD.**

Union Stock Yards - Box 3056 - Winnipeg, Man.

**MACLENNAN BROS.**

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Under the Canada Grain Act Of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

**INDEPENDENT**

On request we will Wire or Phone Higher Prices than any competitor for grain  
of any kind, for shipment to, or in store either Government Interior or any  
Terminal Elevator, and will make Highest Cash Advance to shippers who sell,  
or who wish to hold their grain.

705 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg

**Live Poultry Wanted**

We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Win-  
nipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward  
orders for shipping. Prompt returns.

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

**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg**

**Garden Seeds - FREE!**

Make arrangements now to secure seed for your Kitchen Vegetable Garden.  
No better investment can be made than a good garden of vegetables for family  
use. To make it easy for any Guide reader to have a good garden, the Guide  
has arranged to donate absolutely free of cost the following collections of Garden  
Seeds.

**KITCHEN GARDEN SEED COLLECTION NO. 1**

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Pkt. Beans—Early Six Weeks.        | 2 Oz. Peas—Western Beauty.                       |
| 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian.                 | 2 Oz. Peas—Reliance.                             |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.   | 1 Pkt. Parsnip.                                  |
| 1 Oz. Carrot—Osheart.                | 1 Oz. Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip,<br>White Tip. |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson. | 2 Oz. Swede—Selected.                            |
| 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.    |  |

**KITCHEN GARDEN SEED COLLECTION NO. 2**

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Pint Beans—Early Six Weeks.        | 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.       |
| 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian.                 | 1 Pkt. Cauliflower—Snowball.            |
| 1 Pkt. Cucumber.                     | 1 Oz. Parsnip.                          |
| 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.   | 1 Pkt. Parsley.                         |
| 1 Oz. Carrot—Osheart.                | 1 Pint Peas—Western Beauty.             |
| 1 Pkt. Celery—White Plume.           | 1 Pint Peas—Reliance.                   |
| 1 Pkt. Citron—For preserving.        | 1 Pkt. Tomato—Earlians.                 |
| 1 Pint Corn—Early Adams.             | 1 Oz. Radish—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. |
| 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson. | 1 lb. Swede—Selected.                   |

Collection No. 1 will give you ten different vegetables all of which are very popular for table use.  
Collection No. 2 is much larger and gives you seventeen different varieties and larger quantities  
of seed in several cases. The packages of seeds in both collections contain instructions for plant-  
ing. We are securing these seeds from one of Canada's leading seed companies and our readers  
may be sure that they will be getting seeds that can be depended upon. Collection No. 1 will  
be sent absolutely free and postpaid to any person who will collect only one NEW subscription to  
The Guide and send the money collected and the name and address of the subscriber to The  
Guide office. These seeds would cost you \$1.50 to purchase in the ordinary way. Collection  
No. 2 will be donated free and postpaid for two NEW subscriptions to The Guide. This collection  
would cost you \$2.85 to purchase.

Here is an opportunity for any man or woman, boy or girl. Make arrangements now to have a  
good Kitchen Vegetable Garden. We receive a large number of subscriptions secured by Guide  
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
WINNIPEG - MAN.

*"I said  
Dominion"*

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Nor is there any reason in the world why you shouldn't get "Dominion" Tires unless you let a dealer switch you.

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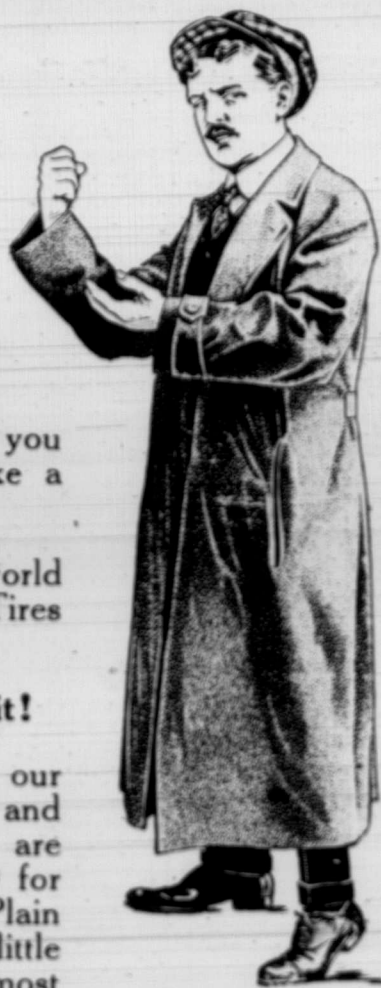
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