

LYMAN'S Guaranteed Genuine GRIMM ALFALFA

Proven Hardest By
Agricultural College Tests



A Photo taken of one of the 47 Fields established in 1915 by F. Forbell, Alfalfa Specialist in Minnesota College of Agriculture. On these fields Liscomb Alfalfa was sown along side of Lyman's Grimm. During the following winter most of the Liscomb, touted by some seedsmen as being very hardy, winterkilled—but the Grimm came through the winter in excellent shape, as is shown by the above photo.

The same success with Lyman's Grimm has been met with all over the country.

Heaviest Yields—Highest In Feeding Value—Best For Seed

In establishing your Alfalfa field, sow Grimm Seed which is known to be genuine. With each lot of my seed I furnish a certificate of its genuineness. I specialize in Grimm Alfalfa only. Book, "How I discovered the Grimm Alfalfa" and seed sample Free.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer
Alfalfedale Farm, Box 33, Excelsior, Minn.

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Leaming, Red Cob Ensilage, Mammoth Southern Sweet; guaranteed 85% to 98% germination.

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McCormick's JERSEY CREAM Sodas

Contain all the elements of a pure wholesome food at an economical price.

SEED BEANS

This seed was imported from Michigan in 1916; is of the White Field Variety, maturing about ten days earlier than the Native White Field Bean. Price, \$9.00 per bus. F. O. B. Wm. A. Kelly, Rodney, Ont.

Transplanting the Tobacco Crop and the Proper Plants to Use

The tobacco crop requires a very thoroughly prepared seed-bed and pays a higher reward for the labor expended in this direction than almost any other crop.

The preparation of the land for tobacco should begin as early in the spring as possible, first by thorough ploughing followed by double discing and harrowing well. After this the land should be harrowed as soon as possible after all rains. By treating the soil in this way a great deal of soil moisture is held in store for the tobacco crop in case of drought. Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cultivated so as to make the soil as loose and mellow as possible.

Transplanting should be commenced after the danger of frost is over, either, late in May or early in June. Early transplanting gives the tobacco a chance to grow rapidly and resist the late droughts. It may also be harvested earlier making it possible to use the most suitable fall weather for curing the crop.

When the plants have developed from four to six leaves and are five to six inches in height, they are ready for transplanting. During the week prior to transplanting the plants should be "Hardened" by removing the cover from the beds during the greater part of the day, increasing the period each day until finally, if the weather is at all favorable the covers should be left off entirely. The hardening process should not be carried so far as to make the plants woody, because such plants are slow in starting growth in the field.

About half an hour before drawing the plants for transplanting the bed should be well watered. In drawing, select well-formed plants, green and thick set, well provided with roots, and all as equal in size as possible. The greatest care should be exercised to see that all diseased and damaged plants are discarded.

If possible, transplanting should be done on a cloudy or rainy day on in the afternoon, so as to avoid excessive wilting.

Plants that have died or been damaged by cutworms should be promptly reset during the first two or three weeks after transplanting.—Experimental Farms Note.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cattle Running at Large.

In the Act respecting the protection of pure-bred cattle, what is the meaning of the phrase, "Running at large?" Does it mean running loose on a person's own property?

Ans.—According to the wording of the Act, male animals are not allowed to run loose on a person's own property, unless in a closed paddock that is of sufficient strength to prevent the animal from getting at large.

Lame Hens.

I have trouble with my small flock of hens. Last summer's hens are laying and look healthy and red about the head, but one by one they are going lame. They are getting rough and scaly on the legs. I keep them dusted with insect powder and keep the pen clean and dry. I am feeding rolled oats, whole oats and barley, and have gotten from 6 to 12 eggs per day from the 22 hens, since before Christmas. The affected birds appear to recover when placed by the heat and fed a little soft feed.

Ans.—Lameness may result from several causes. Birds jumping from high roosts, stepping on glass or frozen ground, will sometimes cause the feet to swell with the resulting lameness. Bathing and applying kerosene is a treatment which usually gives results. Sometimes an abscess will form which may necessitate lancing. As the birds apparently recover when placed beside the heat, it is possible that the trouble is due to rheumatism, which is an inflammation of the joints and muscles. About the only thing that can be done for this is to keep the birds in dry, well-ventilated houses. Lameness is one of the symptoms of tuberculosis, which is possibly one of the worst diseases that infects the poultry yard. Along with lameness other symptoms are that the birds lose in weight, become weak and appear anaemic. They usually have a ravenous appetite. A post-mortem examination generally reveals numerous raised nodules on the liver.

"Harnessing the Air" to Save Butterfat

The air is a great wizard. Properly employed, (as in a Sharples Suction-feed Separator) it will save North America more than eighty million pounds of butter which fixed-feed separators waste because 95% of them are turned below speed much of the time.

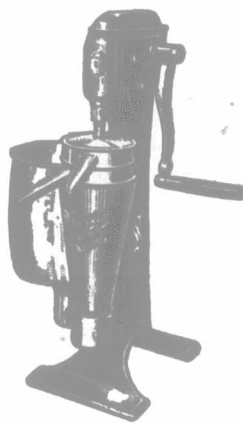
The Sharples Suction-feed principle really harnesses the air and makes it work for you. By means of the suction-feed, just enough milk enters the tubular bowl as can be perfectly separated. As your speed varies so does the suction-feed. Thus, Sharples saves the cream waste that results when fixed-feed separators are turned under speed.

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The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and Best Washer for You



NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap-suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets, come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity is operated with an ease

you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a lifetime.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A New Brunswick woman says about hers:

"I enclose payment in full for washing machine and wringer. I am very much pleased with the washer. It is the best I have seen. It makes wash-day a pleasure."

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you, week by week, 50c. a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

K. I. MORRIS, Manager "1900" Washer Company
357 Yonge Street TORONTO