

Putting Our Faith Into Practice

As soon as the first shock of the European war was over, manufacturers and merchants in United States began to ask themselves: "Is it a WORLD calamity? Cannot WE get something in the way of benefit to make up in part for the trouble it will cause?"

This is a question the people of Canada might well ask themselves.

The people of United States are awake to the fact that many of the necessities of life—yea, and luxuries—that were formerly supplied by Continental Europe must now be produced in the factories of United States.

This is a time for the manufacturers of Canada to buckle down to work and make and sell right here at home many of the things the people of Canada have formerly imported from Continental Europe.

Now is the time for Canadians to APPLY that abiding faith to carry it into the BUSINESS of life.

This much is certain: Most of what we eat and wear and use for months to come—perhaps for years—must be produced on this Continent of North America.

Many Canadian manufacturers already awake to their opportunity are arranging to get machinery in motion to supply Canadians with those articles they have formerly imported—the dresses and millinery and perfumes from France; the silverware, enamelware, and hosiery and countless other things from Germany; the parasols from Austria; the laces and watches from Switzerland.

Soon Canadian manufacturers will begin to tell the people of Canada that THEY—our own manufacturers—have these things for them; soon the merchants of Canada will announce that they are well stocked with these goods—of home manufacture. These announcements will come to the people of Canada in the form of advertisements in the newspapers. Watch for these advertisements and when they appear read them and respond to them. It is a duty the people of Canada owe to their country, their industries, and themselves.

THRESHER'S ACCOUNT BOOK

No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
10 Sheets Week's Record Forms	2 Sheets Standard Journal
20 Account Forms	2 Sheet Standard Ledger
20 Duplicates of Accounts	62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
2 Sheet Summary Gains and Losses	

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price of one copy, \$1.00; price for two copies, \$1.50. Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to—

BOOK DEPT., THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

A CHEAP ROOT CELLAR

With the introduction of more livestock thruout the West, there is an increasing area of land given over to the production of roots. When fall comes the question arises as to a safe method for storing them during the winter months when they are so valuable in giving succulence to the otherwise dry feed which is all that is available for winter feeding. In many cases where roots are grown, as soon as the frost comes they are pulled, allowed to dry in the field for a day or so and then stored in a box-stall in the centre of the barn. In large barns this is quite possible and is an excellent way of keeping roots during the winter, altho stored in this manner they do not keep quite so well as they would do if stored in a root cellar, due to the fact that the ordinary temperature at which a barn containing stock is kept is somewhat too high. The best method, and one which has given complete satisfaction in the coldest weather, is to store roots in a dug-out pit in the ground. At the Rosthern Experimental Station a root cellar of this nature has been used with very satisfactory results. The construction is quite simple, merely consisting of a pit dug out in a side hill, if possible, and of varying size, depending upon the amount of roots to be stored. A plow and scraper will soon dig out a large enough hole. When this is done, poles can be laid across the top to act as rafters for the roof, or, if the pit is fairly wide, probably it will be necessary to build up a good support of poles with cross pieces. If a bluff is near, this framework can soon be put up. When this is done some brush should be laid on the rafters, willow brush, if easily obtainable, placed about a foot or eighteen inches deep is the best perhaps and over this layer should be placed at least a foot of straw. Flax straw will make the best covering, but wheat, barley, oat straw or prairie hay may be used to almost equal advantage. Care should be taken that a good even thickness is put on, especially around the outsides so that when the earth, which was taken from the pit, is put back over the top, there will be an even layer all over underneath of brush and straw. Room should be left for a ventilator, which can be a small stove-pipe placed in position while the earth is being scraped back over the top. All else that is necessary will be provision for a door and this should be made double if possible so as to make certain in the very coldest weather that the frost will not penetrate to the inside of the cave and lower the temperature to freezing. It will be found that the best temperature at which to keep roots is around 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit and the best way to determine this temperature is to suspend a thermometer thru the ventilator and by consulting this once or twice a day the temperature can be kept fairly constant. In the very coldest weather it will probably be found necessary to close the opening of the ventilator with straw or some old rags, but during the day-time in the late fall and also in the early spring, it will be found often necessary to have the door open for a certain portion of the day. If a location can be secured for the cellar in a side hill or bank, provision can be made for a trap-door in the roof when building, so that all that will be necessary in filling will be to drive the wagon so that the tail board is over the trap and then shovel the roots out down a chute. In handling roots care should be taken not to unduly bruise them. They should be pulled in the field, allowed to dry for a day or so, so that the dirt will fall away from them when being handled, and then conveyed from the field to the cave or root-cellar. Root-cellars similar to the one described will be found to be practicable in almost any part of the West, providing the bottom of the pit does not reach down to the water table. Thus no difficulty in this respect would be experienced in a side hill, but before building one on almost level ground, it would be necessary to determine whether there was any possibility of the soil water being close to the surface of the ground.

THE FARM MEDICINE CHEST

How many animals die every year on farms just because the ordinary remedies are not available when required? Take, for example, a wire cut or a puncture in the foot with any rusty nail which happens to be lying around the yard; perhaps the animal gets well, but oftentimes it contracts tetanus or lockjaw and dies. Perhaps the cause of death is not recog-

nised as due to a mere scratch, but in all probability this is the case, germs being allowed to enter the system thru the cut. Much loss of this nature could be avoided by more care being given to cleaning up the yards and fences, but at the same time a remedy for nail cuts should always be on hand in the shape of some tincture of iodine. This is a cheap and simple remedy, but quite efficient since besides being a disinfectant, tincture of iodine is also a very effective germicide. Whenever either man or beast is scratched with a rusty nail, a dirty sliver or other foreign body, the best remedy is to squeeze out some of the blood from the wound and then drop on a few drops of tincture of iodine. If the cut is deep it should be introduced into the wound with a clean stick or tooth pick so that it will have a chance to follow up the germs of infection and speedily kill them. Thus all trouble from septic poisoning or other complications will be avoided.

There are several other simple remedies which should never be absent from the farm medicine chest, such as Epsom or glauber salts, raw linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, sweet nitre and saltpetre. Ginger and baking soda, which are so useful in cases of colic, are in practically all cases at hand in the cooking cupboard, but there is no reason why the other medicines mentioned cannot be always at hand too. Then a little boracic ointment or powder is always useful to dust over or apply to any sore which may occur on the shoulders of the horses or other animals, and, in the matter of disinfectants, ordinary bluestone or a small bottle of creolin will be all that is necessary to control infection.

SWAMP FEVER

Swamp fever, called by some infectious anemia of horses, is produced by a bacterium which is transmissible to horses and mules. About the first symptoms noticed are a general weakness of the animal, it tires very readily and is not able to do any work. The loss of flesh is apparent in spite of the very hearty appetite which the animal has at times. The appetite usually remains good until death, but the feed seems to do the animal little good. The temperature is very irregular. Some days it runs quite high, at times to 107 degrees and again it is below normal. An animal may have several attacks of the trouble, but each succeeding attack seems to be more severe. The blood becomes thin and the circulation impaired, and frequently there appears a swelling under the chest or abdomen, or an enlargement of one of more legs. It is quite easy to recognize the trouble, especially in the advanced stages. The slow progress at the beginning, remittent fever, progressive emaciation and anemia, unimpaired or ravenous appetite, staggering gait, and excessive urination are usually all present to a greater or less degree. Recovery takes place only when treatment is begun early and when the disease is not too acute.

In treating, absolute rest until fully recovered is one of the primary requisites and purgatives are to be avoided. For the fever, the United States Department of Agriculture recommends the following: Quinine, 40 grains; acetanilide, 2 drams; powdered nux vomica, 30 grains—four times daily. Cold water sponge baths and frequent copious rectal injections of cold water also aid in reducing the fever. After the fever subsides the following is recommended: Arsenious acid, 2 grains; powdered nux vomica, 85 grains; powdered gentian root, 110 grains, and powdered china bark, 85 grains. These should be well mixed and one-half teaspoonful given at each feed.

As in the case of all other infectious diseases, the healthy should be separated from the sick horses, and thorough disinfection of the infected stable, stalls, litter and stable utensils should be proceeded with. One of the approved coal-tar sheep dips might be used to good advantage in a five per cent. solution, and should be applied liberally to all parts of the stable. Sufficient lime may be added to the solution to make the disinfected area conspicuous. From the fact that the disease is more prevalent during wet seasons, it is always best to guard against allowing the animals to graze upon swampy land or to drink from ponds of stagnant water. Creeks, too, have been known to be a source of infection, so that pasturing along a stream which higher up may pass thru a farm upon which swamp fever is present may be responsible for infection being brought in.

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