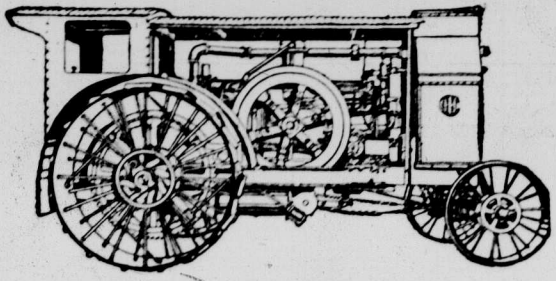


International Harvester Oil Tractors



**THE I H C LINE
GRAIN AND HAY
MACHINES**
Binders, Reapers
Headers, Mowers
Rakes, Stackers
Hay Loaders
Hay Presses
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Binders, Cultivators
Ensilage Cutters
Shellers, Shredgers
TILLAGE
Combination,
Peg and Spring-Tooth,
and Disk Harrows
Cultivators
GENERAL LINE
Oil and Gas Engines
Oil Tractors
Manure Spreaders
Cream Separators
Farm Wagons
Motor Trucks
Threshers
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Knife Grinders
Binder Twine

THERE is work on your farm for an International Harvester tractor every week in the year. It will pull your plows, disks, drills, harrows, binders, haul your products and supplies, do road work, run your thrasher, ensilage cutter, husker and shredder, concrete mixer, well drill, etc.

For best tractor service use an I H C oil tractor—Mogul or Titan. They are built to meet field difficulties. Their mechanism is simple. Moving parts are carefully protected. There is no unnecessary weight. They satisfy buyers.

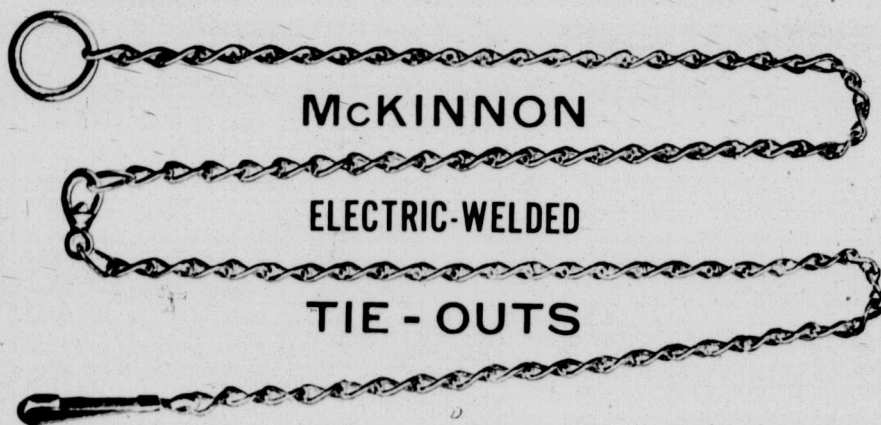
I H C oil tractors—Mogul and Titan, are built in sizes for all farms, from 6-12 to 30-60 H. P., to operate on kerosene and gasoline.

Write for catalogues and other information on International tractors and oil engines and we will tell you where to see the machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY



Made
in
Canada

Cost
no
more

Wear
the
Longest

Strongest
yet
Lightest

LITCHFIELD DOWN-LOW MANURE SPREADER



"S" Spreader Down-Low, 80 bush. \$152.00
"Y" Spreader Down-Low, 60 bush. 140.00
Steel Truck Under!
12,000 lb. load



The clothes can be wrung from the rinsing tub to the blueing machine while the Washing Machine is handling another batch of clothes. All done by power at the same moment. Wringer works anywhere.

The Engine does the work of ten tolling women

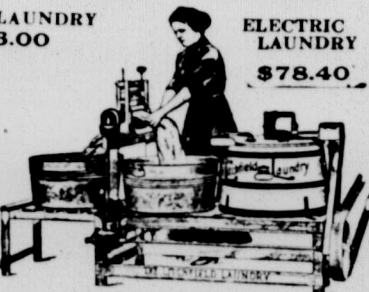
I. interested write to our Winnipeg Office.

Sole Canadian Agents—

THE SPREADER WITH THE HIGH UNDER CLEARANCE
Thirteen to eighteen inches of general clearance under the machine and same clearance under front axle as found in the high machines. Compare this with the 8 to 10 inches clearance found under other low-down spreaders. Get full details of the special features. Its No-Choke Box, its Bull Dog Cylinder. With these our low-down spreader has plenty of traction without making any change in size of wheel and tires.

THE LITCHFIELD LAUNDRY

POWER LAUNDRY
\$36.00



ELECTRIC LAUNDRY
\$78.40

Prices quoted are for Cash with Order F.O.B. Winnipeg

BURRIDGE COOPER Ltd., Winnipeg and Regina

HOW TO MAKE A HOT-BED

A good hot-bed is a very handy thing on the farm, and it does not take a great deal of time or trouble to make one, and when it is made, if the farmer himself has too much to do at the time the hot-bed is mostly in use (and he generally has), he can hand it over to one of his boys and teach him how to propagate vegetable plants from seed for planting outside as soon as weather conditions will allow same to be done.

The hot-bed, if possible, should be made on the south side of a good wind-break, and care should be taken to select a spot where the drainage is good.

Dig a pit about three feet deep, eight to ten feet wide, and any length which may be desired. Board up the sides to about a foot or sixteen inches on the north side, and four to eight inches on the south side. This gives a slope from north to south so that the hot-bed gets all the sunshine possible.

The sash when in place should not be nearer the young plants than three inches, or the heat from the sun will blister the tender leaves. Fill the pit up to about four or five inches from the top with well rotted stable manure, and thoroughly wet the manure either before or after you put it into the pit, so as to start fermentation and produce heat. Tramp the manure firmly, leaving the top as level as possible, and over this put three to five inches of good rich black loam, put the sash on, and leave it thus for three or four days.

During the first three or four days the temperature will probably rise to 100 F. or over, and it is best to wait till it drops to around 85 or a little less, then you can sow the seed either in the soil in the hot-bed, or, if you prefer it, in boxes two feet by eighteen inches, by three to four inches deep, with splayed bottom for drainage. These boxes are handier to move about, and the young plants can be more readily and more easily removed to a cold frame, if you happen to have one, to harden them off.

Before filling these boxes with soil it may be mentioned that it is a good plan to put a layer of small stones, or pieces of broken flower pots or tile, about 3/4 of an inch deep, in the bottom of the box to ensure plenty of drainage. The sash of the hot-bed should be opened a little every day, so that the young plants receive a plentiful supply of fresh air, and should be closed at nights, with a good thickness of burlap or matting thrown over the glass if the frosts have not yet gone.

A cold frame can be made in the same way as the hot-bed, only no manure is placed in it. This frame is handy, as we said before, to harden the plants off before planting them out in the garden.

HORSE BREEDERS' ANNUAL

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' meeting was held at Brandon, during Winter Fair week. Dr. Bell, the secretary, read the financial statement which showed balance on hand of \$309.83. This meeting also took up the question of the Dominion Government purchasing pure-bred males and a resolution was passed that in the opinion of the Association the Government should purchase in the province, whenever possible, the pure-bred stallions for distribution in such province, and that these stallions should only be distributed in districts where there are no pure bred sires now available. Another resolution was passed endorsing the passing of the Stallion Enrollment Act.

Some discussion took place on the question of holding the annual meeting of the Association at some other time than during the Fair week and the matter was finally left to be settled by the executive. John Graham, of Carberry, reported to the meeting on the steps which he had taken to secure better representation for the West on the National Live Stock Board.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; vice-president, Jos. E. Washington, Ninga, Man.; directors—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Jno. Graham, Carberry; A. C. McPhail.

Brandon; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie.

Jno. Wishart was appointed a representative on the Winnipeg Fair Board, and Wm. McKirdy on the Brandon Fair Board.

News from Ottawa

Senator Jones' Pocketbook

The announcement of last week that Senator Sir Melvin Jones had decided to withdraw his support from the Liberal party because of their advocacy of free agricultural implements is now confirmed. In an interview with The Toronto Globe, Sir Melvin states that the Liberal party has left him. In the eastern press there is a general disposition to interpret this statement as an admission by Sir Melvin that he was a supporter of the Liberal party simply for his own personal ends. At the time of writing it is stated that the accession of Sir Melvin has stiffened the back of the government in regard to the demand for free agricultural implements and that, as a result of his action, it is quite possible that if there is any reduction in the duties it will be very slight. As to this, however, the readers of The Guide will be fully informed in the course of a few days as the date of the budget deliverance is fixed for Monday. Sir Melvin has not received overmuch praise from the protectionist press. He has not been any too warmly welcomed to the ranks of the Conservative party because it is frankly recognized that his action has been one of self-interest. The London Free Press, the leading Conservative newspaper in Western Ontario, and a sheet firmly wedded to the false doctrines of high protection, says:

"No doubt the incident will be made use of among the farmers of this country as evidence that the Liberal party has no interest or concern with the manufacturers. But unless Canada is to be given over to free trade as they have it in England, and to be literally swamped by the foreign manufacturer and workmen, the Liberal position is impossible. Free agricultural implements will be followed by free manufactures in other lines, and still others, until the whole defence for the industries of the country has been thrown down. Ontario has seen indisputable evidence of the benefits of the implementation tariff. The City of Hamilton has a great industry, employing thousands of men, that was compelled to come over into Canada to manufacture agricultural implements. It was not because Canada had not an industry of this character already established here. There were many such factories, but the International Harvester Company wanted to share in the Canadian business. It demanded an opportunity to compete with its rivals. The result is that Canada has the advantage of competition between great implement manufacturing firms. Were the tariff removed the business of Canada in this line would be transferred back to Chicago and to the workmen of that United States city."

Here, in a nutshell, is the whole protectionist argument. There is no recognition of the fact that the Canadian implement manufacturers have been able for years past to compete successfully against those of the United States in the markets of the world. Neither is it recognized that in moving to Canada the United States firm secured advantages in respect of nearness to raw materials and advantages as to shipment which, quite apart from the tariff, justified the establishment of their industry in Canada. As stated, Sir Melvin's welcome to the protectionist ranks has been none too warm at the outset, but that his aid will be sought to maintain the high tariff walls is certain as the protectionists realize that the feeling of the mass of the people has become so strong in favor of tariff reduction that any new volunteer will in the end be warmly received by them, more particularly if he is well equipped with the kind of sinews of war which so materially aid the big interests at election times.

[This item was held over from last week owing to pressure on our space, and was written prior to Mr. White's budget speech.]



The
for

Paint-m
some pig
paddle.
give best
you use s

Real pa
made scie
for expert
of material
grinding
factory eq
can begin t

Careful
ing and pr
upon the f
upon the a
rials, and
Standard"
and in the
posure test
No one can

For inte
Brothers
that is was
scratch or
the house.

Have the
borhood.
dealer-agen
and color
walls, floor

Valuable
"Homes Attr
Your W-illn
to secure good
etc., sent free

LOW
253

Even
Stat

F
I
in
a
y

Don
Mor

T
is
by
da

Dom
Orde

Y
be
w
fa
le
C
yc
ob
a

DOY
MON
FOR