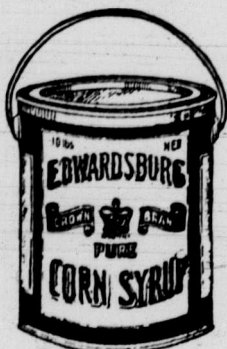




**Bring them on, Mother!**



Send for the  
Edwardsburg  
Free Recipe Book

Doesn't every boy love  
Griddle Cakes? Especially  
when served with delicious

## CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Mother knows it, too, for she likes  
CROWN BRAND SYRUP her-  
self, and uses it to make delicious  
pudding sauces. And sister says  
it's the best ever for candy-making

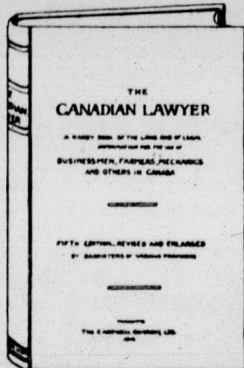
Made in Canada  
Sold by all Grocers

**The Canada Starch Co. Limited**

Manufacturers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands

MONTREAL CARDINAL BRANTFORD FORT WILLIAM

## The Canadian Lawyer



Is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers information that will assist them to keep out of lawsuits. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmer against the sharp practice of agents, or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the lawsuits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study.

Price now reduced to \$2.00 postpaid

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Your Questions Answered

### INCUBATOR HATCHED CHICKENS

Q.—Having been using an incubator for some years, I always have so many chicks dead in the shell, almost matured. Could you give me some information as to the cause and how to remedy it?  
Sask.

—R.J.G.  
Answer by Prof. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College:—

The reason your chicks die in the shell in the incubator is due to faulty incubation, or lack of vigor and vitality of the parent stock. Of course, there will always be some chicks die in the shell in any incubator, due to poor breeding stock, uneven temperature of incubator, over-heating or over-cooling or shelling the eggs, but paying attention to these points will help to overcome some of the trouble. In addition to this, I would recommend using moisture in the incubator, even if it is a non-moisture machine. Take a pan about one inch deep and put in one-half inch or so of sand and keep this wet thruout the entire hatching period. Place it in the bottom of the incubator below the egg tray, and locate it so as not to obstruct the ventilation of the incubator. Apart from this there is very little that can be done except breeding from only strong, vigorous and healthy stock. A good practice is to use hen-hatched males for breeding purposes each year, and in this way keep up the vigor and vitality of the breeding stock. It stands to reason that what keeps chicks from hatching will also influence those that do hatch, and in order to avoid the deteriorating influence of the continued use of the incubator on the stock it is well to cross in this way.

### TROUBLESOME WEED

Q.—We are in a very scrubby district, poplar and willow, and wherever the scrub is cleared off and broken up there always appears as tho by magic (for you don't see it as long as the scrub is standing) a large and prolific weed. I think from the description I have read of it, it is "great willow" weed. I have scrub land broken and so badly infested with the weed that I have never yet had a crop on this land, the weeds always getting ahead of it. I have tried to see how deep the roots go in the ground, but have not found the exact depth. I have plowed light in the fall, thinking they would winter kill; have also plowed deep in spring and harrowed immediately, but still they are there. This fall I followed the binder and where I came to these particular places I cut the bands of the sheaves and laid them out thinly. When they became dry I burnt them, because they grow pods which contain an awful lot of seeds. They have pale red flowers for about fourteen inches from the top of the plant. The land is of a deep black nature, and from one to two feet in depth. Possibly some of your readers have had past experience with the same plant and if so I should be glad to hear of the most effective way of getting rid of this pest.

Sask.

### WEED HATER.

A.—From the above description it is difficult to exactly tell whether the weed referred to is the "great willow herb" or not. If possible, a mature specimen of the plant should be sent in so that exact identification can be made. However, if the field is infested with great willow herb, careful cultural methods will keep it under control. The plant is a deep-rooted perennial and is quite persistent. To control it careful summer-fallowing should be practiced. The land should be deep or shallow plowed, depending upon the nature of the soil, as soon as growth has been made in the summer. Subsequent cultivation should be given, with harrows, or if possible, a cultivator, so as to destroy all weeds as soon as they commence to grow and before they obtain a firm hold in the soil. Burning the matured plants is good practice when these have been allowed to grow, but it is far better to destroy them, if possible, in the early stages of their growth. The use of a duck-foot cultivator with teeth kept sharp in the control of perennials, such as this weed, which spread by means of

underground rootstocks cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Ed. Note.—We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who have had experience in the control of great willow herb.

### RENTER'S LEASE

Q.—The man that I am to rent from bought this farm a couple of years ago, and has paid one-third of the amount, the balance, I presume, is to be paid on crop payments. The land was sold for a fair price in the first place. I am to rent the place for three years and give one-third crop to the man that owns it now. Would the previous owner be entitled to any crops from the place during this time, providing the other fellow failed to make his payments on same? That is, could the previous owner collect any more than the one-third of crop that I am to give the other man for his share? Is it necessary to draw up a contract with both of these men or just the man I rent the place from?  
Alta.

—K.

A.—If you are contemplating renting farm for three years, you should have lawyer draw lease. It may save you endless trouble later. We would advise you to see lawyer about the whole matter.

### HORSE SALE

Q.—A sold team of horses to B, guaranteed, verbally, sound and healthy. Two weeks from date of purchase one of the horses took colic and later died. B paid on that team \$133 cash and the balance of \$417 as a promissory note. A misrepresented the team. B is not able to pay the balance, but is willing to give the horse back. What can A do while the note is only covering the horses?  
Man.

—H.K.

A.—B has two remedies. He may sue for revision of the sale and return of money and note, or B may wait until sued on note and then counterclaim for breach of warranty. The danger of the latter course is that the note may get into the hands of an innocent party for value and then there is no defence to it, tho B would still have right to sue for damages for breach of warranty. To succeed in either action B would have to prove horse was not sound and healthy at date of sale.

### FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS

Q.—Can a loan company foreclose on me this year. As the crop has been an entire failure, I have not been able to pay them anything on the interest.

Alta.

—J.S.R.

A.—The loan company may take action on mortgage if they wish. Land must be first offered for sale. If sale does not realize as much as is against land, loan company takes land and you are foreclosed.

### PERMANENT PASTURE

Q.—Could you inform me what would be the best grass seed to sow for a permanent pasture? Our land is very heavy here. I have twenty acres to seed down which was well summer-fallowed in 1914. What amount of seed would it require to the acre and could I raise wheat on the land as a nurse crop? If not, how would you advise me to seed it?  
Idaleen, Sask.

—R.S.

Answer by Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College:—

Thruout the drier districts in the West, Brome seems to be the only grass adapted to permanent pasture. It starts early in the spring, remains green late in the fall, and, due to its extensive root system, can withstand the dry weather during July and August. It has, however, two serious objections; first, it is difficult to eradicate when

Continued on Page 34

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.