

"Ideal" Fence

Merely signify that you are interested, and we will by return mail submit you

A Remarkable Proposition on IDEAL FENCE

You possibly have read our advertisements in the past—or better still, you know Ideal Fence in actual use—at any rate, there is little need to give you particulars here of a Fence that is regarded as standard by such large users as the Dominion Government and the Railways—so we simply urge you to

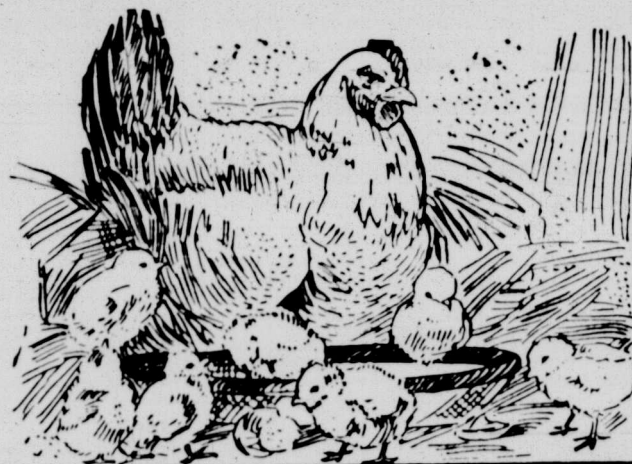
WRITE TODAY

for the SPECIAL OFFER we have to make you on the HIGHEST CLASS OF FENCING obtainable. You cannot BUY with fairness to yourself until you have heard from us.

Remember—Ideal Fence is MADE and STOCKED IN WINNIPEG. No delayed or damaged shipments, no heavy freight charges, but IMMEDIATE SERVICE ON HIGHEST GRADE FENCING AT THE FAIREST FIGURE. For your own advantage, write us NOW. Merely say, "Send me Fence Offer C."

The Ideal Fence Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG
16



Pratts

Poultry Remedies

Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25c to \$9
Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25c to \$5.75
Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25c to \$1.50 gal.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Roup Cure, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, \$1.50 gal.
Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c
Pratts Gape Remedy, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Coughing Tablets, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25c to \$1.50
Pratts Scalp Lotion, 25c to \$1.50

Pratts Baby Chick Food

is a combination of simple nutritive elements in just the right proportions to properly feed baby chicks. It is a lot cheaper to SAVE the chicks you have than to hatch out more and lose them too. Improper feeding means weak, puny, stunted chicks or NO chicks. Pratts Baby Chick Food will save the youngsters and hasten their graduation into the producing class. "Your Money Back If It Fails."

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 at your dealers.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

ensures fertile eggs and more of them. If a hen doesn't want to lay, she simply has to when she gets a little Pratts Poultry Regulator in her system, and it costs YOU but one cent a month per bird.

For 42 years this preparation has stood the test of continuous use, giving universal satisfaction and never injuring the stock. "Your Money Back If It Fails."

At your dealer's, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$9.00.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited
TORONTO

Send us this coupon, with 10c. to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of our 160-page Poultry Book.

Coupon "A. P. 9"

Send me your 160-page Poultry Book. Enclosed find 10c. in stamps.

Name

Address P-9

Methods of Preparing Soil

Continued from Page 18

"Summerfallow is not advised for the brush country, the objection being that the first crop after summerfallow grows too rank, almost invariably lodging and fails to fill as well or ripen as early as a crop on land not summerfallowed. Stubble land not seeded down should be fall-plowed five or six inches deep and packed or harrowed as it is turned. If fall plowing is not possible, then the same depth of plowing in the spring followed immediately by the packer or harrow will give good results.

"Mixed Farming.—In all that territory included in the general term 'brush country,' climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a mixed farming country. For this district some such rotation as the following, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested:—

"1st year—Hay.

"2nd year—Pasture—Manure in autumn 12 tons per acre.

"3rd year—Pasture—Break and disc July or August.

"4th year—Wheat or oats.

"5th year—Oats.

"6th year—Barley—seeded down: Timothy, 4 lbs.; alsike clover, 4 lbs.; red clover, 4 lbs.

Manitoba

"W. C. McKillican, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., calls attention to some differences in the conditions prevailing in Manitoba, as contrasted with Saskatchewan conditions, and to the consequent variations in the procedure which should be followed with new land in the former province.

Modifications for Manitoba

"The methods advocated by Mr. Mackay for Saskatchewan are largely applicable to Manitoba, particularly to new land in the southwestern part of the province, where conditions are similar to Saskatchewan. The method of handling prairie sod by breaking shallow early in the season and backsetting deeper at a later date is quite the best here as well as in Saskatchewan. The practice of putting crop on newly broken prairie sod cannot be too strongly condemned; the latter should always have a season in which to rot.

"Summer fallowing.—The method of summer fallowing called 'Fourth Method' by Mr. Mackay, gives the best results in Manitoba. Ploughing early is quite important in Manitoba as it is in Saskatchewan.

"There are, however, large districts in Manitoba where the need or advisability of summer fallowing is not very great. Generally speaking, the portions of the province north of Range 16, that bordering on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and that east of the Red River, are not suited to summer fallowing. There may be drier localities within this territory where fallowing is permissible; but, in the greater part of it, the result of summer fallowing is too great a conservation of moisture, giving a heavy growth of straw that falls down and fails to mature the grain. For this territory, barley or green oats may be used as a cleaning crop. These should be sown late and cut before any weeds can ripen. Grass and clover crops can also be used to good advantage in the place of summer fallow in a rotation.

"Crop Rotation.—In the older parts of Manitoba, the system of grain and summer fallow can no longer be considered as a complete or wholly satisfactory system. The spread of weeds and the increasing difficulty with soil blowing show the necessity of a scientific rotation of crops. Such a rotation should include grasses to renew the vegetable fibre in the land, clover or alfalfa to restore fertility and, if possible, potatoes, roots or corn should be used as a cleaning crop instead of summer fallow.

"Stubble Burning.—Stubble burning is not advisable in Manitoba, whether it be in Saskatchewan or not. It is a waste of valuable vegetable matter that is very seldom justifiable. Unless the soil is unusually dry the stubble should be plowed under and thoroly packed down with the soil packer. Fall plowing is not as impracticable in Manitoba as Mr. Mackay says it is in Saskatchewan. There is often sufficient moisture for fall plowing, and when this is the case better results are obtained in most districts than could be secured from spring plowing."

Our Ottawa Letter

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which had inquired into the affairs of the Arsenal.

C.N.R. Deal

The C.N.R. is, apparently, endeavoring to evade the consequences of the amendment to its bill providing that it cannot increase its capital stock beyond the \$77,000,000 mark, the figure at which it now stands. This provision was inserted in the bill authorizing an extension of time for the construction of western lines when the bill was before the railway committee. When the bill came up in the house it was decided, owing to some technicality, to refer it to the committee on standing orders. It was taken up by that committee on Tuesday morning, when W. H. Sharpe, in whose name it stands, asked that the bill stand over because the question of the capitalization of railways was being dealt with in the general revision of the railway act which is being put thru this session. Owing to the pressure of business in the lower house this important act has been introduced in the Senate, but its details will be dealt with by a joint committee of the two houses. On the whole there is likely to be a great deal of railway talk between now and the end of the session. What with the C.N.R. aid proposals yet to come down, the revision of the railway act and the possibility of G.T.P. legislation the railways will take up considerable of the time of the members and the discussions will rank next in importance to those which will follow the budget statement which will have been delivered before the next issue of The Guide is in the hands of its readers.

That the government proposes to aid the C.N.R. and that Premier Borden will endeavor, in so far as possible, to throw all the blame for the existing railway situation upon the former administration was made clear by the concluding paragraph of his speech in closing the N.T.R. debate. The prime minister's remarks require very little reading between the lines to justify such an assertion. He said: "The government finds itself confronted with the problem of seeing to the completion of two transcontinental railways which were initiated, supported, subsidized and guaranteed by our predecessors in office. We are confronted with the question of seeing them completed or of leaving them uncompleted. The responsibility for initiating the policy which has brought about that condition and for imposing this problem upon the country rests upon those who were then in office and are now in opposition. But the responsibility for dealing with the situation which they created rests, as it presents itself today, upon the administration. We are not afraid of that responsibility, and we shall deal with it as best we may. In dealing with it, especially in so far as it involves contractual or semi-contractual obligations affecting the public interest, we have to take into account the fact that 'the king never dies,' the king's government never ceases tho one party may go out of power and another party may come in. We shall give to the situation, which we did not create and which was brought about against our vote and our protest, the best of our energy and the best of our efforts with the full sense of the responsibility that rests upon us as trustees for the people of Canada."

Canada's borrowings in 1912 were \$193,000,000