

many cases to advise as to the type of men to appoint as local inspectors, and have advocated the selection of men of mature years and sound judgment who understand farming and are able to identify the principal weeds and suggest methods of eradication.

Where possible, the weed inspectors appointed have been conferred with, and both to the councils and inspectors it has been strongly represented that in every case where the farmer is trying to keep his weeds under control he shall be given all possible consideration and assistance, while at the same time the provisions of the Act must be carried out. By May 8th the appointment of the inspectors in over 90 municipalities was reported, and added notifications were daily being received by the commission. Each inspector is being supplied with information on weeds, and a circular suggesting how the Act is to be applied.

Hon. Mr. Winkler has agreed that a

series of conferences should be held in several representative centres, at each of which the weed inspectors of that part of the province will gather. At these conferences practical field work in weed eradication will be carried on, instruction given in methods of eradication, and the Act fully explained in all its details. Not only will these conferences be open to local inspectors, but also to all farmers who care to attend. The dates and places will be announced shortly. It is a particularly hopeful sign that the local inspectors themselves have asked for these conferences, showing their interest in their work. The Commission is confident that the staff which the province will this year have at work on weed suppression will be vastly superior in efficiency to that ever previously employed on this work.

Two important classes of persons have been visited personally by Prof. Bedford and other members of the Commission.

These are the officials of all railways running through the province and the councils of many of the cities and towns. In the past the railroad right of way and town subdivisions have sometimes been prolific sources of weed distribution. Already several large breeding spots for very bad weeds have been discovered in different parts of Manitoba. On these, seeds have been ripening to scatter about the country and grow on farms. In most cases those in authority have promised the Commission all help possible.

The Compost Heap

The compost heap provides a fertilizer for garden and truck patch that cannot be surpassed. At this time when commercial fertilizers of all kinds are high in price, it is of the greatest importance that every scrap of fertilizing material be saved and returned to the land. We

Americans are very prodigal with the plant food at our command. Where in older countries everything is saved with scrupulous care and returned to the soil we allow much to go to waste.

The compost heap should be a permanent thing, constantly added to and removed whenever suitable material comes to hand. To start the compost heap there is nothing better than leaf mold. Later we add old litter from the hog and hen houses and sometimes hen manure and horse manure. If fresh manures are added the heap must be stirred several times until the material has finished fermentation. Also, from time to time more leaf mold is hauled to the heap. In the fall and spring all loose dirt and manure that has collected in the barnyard is raked up and added to the compost and the same is true of all leaves that fall from the shade trees about the lawn. In order to keep leaves from blowing away it is necessary to put something on top of them, and this is usually a load of sods from some newly-broken field.

Compost material mixed in the spring or summer and occasionally stirred throughout the year when it is not frozen should be ready to use in the garden the following spring. Material added in the fall may be used for mulching and top dressing during the summer. It is well, therefore, to have two heaps, one for spring use and another for summer. Where the heap is of considerable size it is quite impractical to dig it over with a hoe, hence it is a good plan to run the plow through it several times, as often as every two weeks. A plow is better for this purpose than a spring-tooth harrow as it goes right to the bottom of the heap. All green material that is available, such as weeds pulled from the garden should be added to the heap. Never add old weeds that have ripened seed as this is a good way to spread pests broadcast in the garden.

C. H. C.

Protect the Birds

Insects destroy over a hundred million dollars worth of food products every year in the United States and each year it grows worse. The explanation is simple and the remedy plain. Nature tends to preserve a balance between all her creatures—each species holds the other in check. Then along comes man, who upsets the equilibrium and pays dearly for his interference.

Song and game birds feed largely on weed seeds and insects. Men kill these birds for sport and for food. As birds decrease in number, the many insect tribes multiply until they have become a serious menace to the prosperity of the farmer and the horticulturist. We only need to kill enough birds to invite complete destruction by the swarming insect hordes which may become like a plague of Egypt.

Much of this wanton killing of the friendly birds of field and grove is done through ignorance. Public spirited persons may well spread the doctrines of the great Audubon and explain to the boys, to reasonable-minded sportsmen and to the pot-hunters, the danger that lies in our vanishing song birds.

On the other hand a great deal of the shooting and snaring is done from motives of base selfishness which regards not the rights of others. For such enemies to the public welfare stringent laws should be enforced protecting our song and game birds forever.

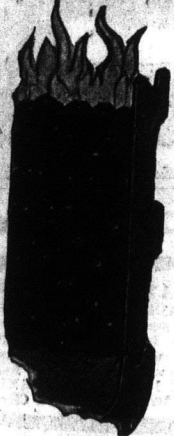
Big Profit from Clean Seed Potatoes

The average profit of five demonstration plots planted to potatoes in 1915 in Boxbutte County, Nebraska, showed an estimated increased profit of \$26.90 an acre by using clean seed as compared with the proceeds from other fields planted with tubers affected with dry rot.

Clean seed gave an average yield of 188.97 bushels an acre, while the seed affected with dry rot gave a yield of 112.09 bushels per acre, or a difference of 76.88 bushels in favor of the clean seed. The difference in yield at 35 cents per bushel gives an increase of \$26.90 per acre.

Potato seed free from disease is hard to get but losses from late blight, dry rot, scab and black-leg can be avoided by treating the seed with formalin just before planting.

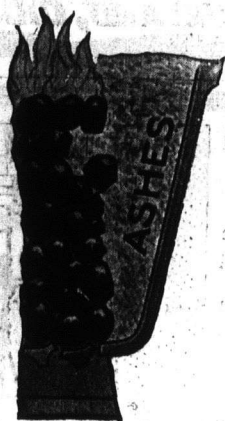
Avoid waste of Fuel



Straight Walls Firepot of "Sunshine"

Unless you *KNOW* positively that a cheaper furnace will heat your home without waste of fuel, there is small satisfaction in saving a few dollars on its purchase. The Sunshine Furnace saves coal because it is well made and because every part has been carefully thought out.

LOOK IT OVER. Any one can see that the greatest heating factor in a furnace is the fire-pot; that a pot with straight walls like the Sunshine fire-pot will give off more heat than one that must often have an outer lining of ashes.



Slanting Walls Firepot gathers ashes and decreases radiating surface.

Doors and dampers that are tightly fitted will certainly hold the fire longer than those that are loosely fitted. The wider air passages and larger radiating surfaces of the Sunshine must heat the air much more readily. These Sunshine Furnace features are coal-savers that mean much in mid-winter.

If you are looking for economical heating, you must see clearly that it will take a good modern, well-made furnace to supply it. You will naturally think well then of

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Saving coal interests you, of course. Then you will want a copy of our booklet. Send the coupon to-day for a copy. If you want information about the cost of heating your home, we will let you have it promptly and without charge. If you will write to our Heating Engineer, he will show you how to plan your heat distribution so as to get the utmost warmth with the least expenditure. Write him, giving the size and number of rooms in your home—a floor plan of the upstairs and downstairs—and he will give you the probable cost of putting in a system that will give you the heat you want where you want it. Fill in and send the coupon direct to the factory.

McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton 620

Kindly send me without expense on my part:—

1. Your booklet on the Sunshine Furnace.
2. Also forms for filling out, so that your heating engineers can tell me how to order and install a system that will properly heat my home.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____