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MANUFACTURERS 1749

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McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
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A MILLIONAIRE BOARD

The board of directors of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. is certainly one of the most remarkable in Canada. In adding Mr. George E. Drummond thereto, another millionaire is placed on the list, and the appointment of Mr. Chaput is presumptive evidence, if any were required, that he too has joined the list of millionaires. The appointment of Messrs. Drummond and Chaput brings the number of directors up to nine. Previously there were seven, every man on the board being said to be a millionaire. These include Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president; Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director; Sir Edward Clouston, bart.; Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.; Mr. H. S. Holt, Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. Geo. E. Drummond, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, and Mr. W. A. Black. With perhaps two exceptions, the directors also all occupy positions on the directorate of banks.

NEW ADVERTISING AGENCY

The Horn-Baker-Smith Advertising Co. Ltd., has opened offices at 23 Bank of Toronto Chambers, Winnipeg, where they will conduct a general advertising agency business. All members of this firm are competent advertising men and have been in this line of business all their lives.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

ERADICATING COUCH GRASS

L.P., Stettler, Alta.—I would be very much obliged if you would give me, through the columns of your paper, some advice on the following problem, which has been bothering me considerably. I have a half-section that the prairie grass is trying to take possession of again. A good deal of the land is what I call damp. It grows fine crops when I can keep the grass down. It does not seem to do any good to plow; they grow just as well turned over as they do right side up. I reckon that in a dry season there should be a way to kill this grass that would not be too expensive, but a season as wet as this has been there was absolutely no use trying to kill it.

Answer.—We judge from your letter that the prairie grass you mention is the native couch. This often spreads on the cultivated land and chokes out the grain. There are two ways of eradicating this plant. First, a thorough summer-fallow, drawing the roots to the surface by means of cultivators and harrows, and raking them up and burning them. This is very expensive in labor. The better plan is to plow about the 7th of June, harrow immediately, and sow with barley at the rate of three bushels of seed per acre. This will usually grow up so thick that couch grass will be choked out. There should, however, be no delay between the plowing and the sowing, otherwise the land will dry out and the grain not germinate quick enough to choke out the grass. Prof. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, states that he has tried this method with much success, and does not hesitate to recommend it. It has the advantage of enabling you to grow a crop of grain the same season you kill the weed.

BARLEY AND OATS

K.T.B., Stoughton, Sask.—Would you be good enough to give me some advice on the following questions?

1. I want a good clean start in barley. I am intending to sow ten acres on well worked summer-fallow. Is this good management, or is it too apt to lodge? What variety would you advise growing?

2. Do you consider that either Garton's Abundance or Banner oats have as stiff a straw as Red Fife wheat?

3. Is it safe to grow oats on well prepared fallow, or will it be too apt to fall down, the soil being a clay loam on clay sub-soil?

Answer.—You can sow barley with very good results on this summer-fallow, but it would be advisable for you to sow a six-rowed barley. The variety known as the Mensury gives very good results. It yielded 61 bushels and 12 pounds per acre in a recent test at the Brandon Experimental farm, weighing 48 pounds per measured bushel after cleaning, and matured in 89 days. It seldom lodges. In order to secure the best sample of seed it would be advisable for you to write to the nearest experimental farm, telling them that you wish to sow a ten-acre plot and ask them to supply you with seed. If they cannot supply you they will be able to recommend you to someone who has got reliable seed for sale.

2. The Red Fife straw is the strongest of the three, while the Banner oats is considered a little stronger than Abundance. One of the main advantages with an oat crop, however, is the fact that even if it does lodge it will pay well to harvest.

3. It is generally considered safe to sow oats on summer-fallow, although if your land is rich, excessive growth may be checked by growing a crop of timothy in your rotation. By growing timothy you can either secure a crop of seed and use the straw for feeding, or leave it as a hay crop. One farmer at

Emerson has this summer several hundreds of acres sown to timothy which he intended to harvest for seed. Threshing can be done with the ordinary threshing machine, using, of course, very fine sieves. After the seed has been threshed, horses eat the straw readily, as clean timothy straw is always adaptable to a certain extent. Cattle, on the other hand, do not care for the straw as well, and consequently do not make as good returns on it.

FLAX QUERIES

W.A.M., Creelman, Sask.—Would you be good enough to give me some help on the following questions?

1. Are the chances good for harvesting a large yield of flax off well worked summer-fallow?

2. Is there any objection to flax being sown on fallow?

3. Does flax lodge like wheat or oats?

4. Is the quantity of seed required, the same per acre on summer-fallow, breaking (previous year) spring or fall plowing?

Answer.—1. Your chances are perfectly all right, provided you sow early enough; that is, between May 15 and June 1, and no later. Care should be taken to see that the soil is tilled and that clean bright seed is used. Sow about half a bushel to the acre with the drill, harrow and pack, using a sub-surface corrugated packer.

2. Absolutely none. In fact, a great mistake is being made in sowing on spring breaking that has not been properly prepared. When this is done, the ground soon dries out and if the season is very dry the crop will, in a majority of cases, be very light. If the rainfall is enough to ripen the crop you will perhaps get a good yield, but you are running the chances of sowing your new land with a crop of weeds, unless special care is taken to see that clean seed is used. You must know that flax is one of the hardest crops to secure the seed free from weeds.

3. No.

4. The same amount of seed, namely, half a bushel to the acre, should be sown on all these plots.

MISINFORMATION

At the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Nathaniel Curry, the President, held forth against reciprocity. He is reported to have said:

"In my native province, Nova Scotia, some misguided people still talk of the good old days when they had reciprocity. The conditions then were, that the farmer sent his surplus products to New England. The money received was used to bring up and educate his sons and daughters. In many cases the farm was mortgaged to assist in the raising and educating of the family, and when all this was done these sons and daughters were sent off to Uncle Sam—the last state of that farmer was worse than the first, and our population remained stationary, that is what reciprocity did for Nova Scotia."

Mr. Curry is somewhat unfortunate in this utterance, which sounds like left-over campaign ammunition. He alleges that reciprocity depopulated his native Province and enriched the neighboring republic. What are the facts as shown by the official population returns of Nova Scotia? Here they are:

Year	Population.	Increase.
1851	276,117
1861	330,669	54,552
1871	387,800	57,131
1881	440,572	52,772
1891	450,396	9,824
1901	459,574	9,178
1911	461,847	2,273

The old reciprocity treaty was negotiated in 1854, and was abrogated in 1866.—Free Press.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES

London, Nov. 1.—The British government is approaching Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, France, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Venezuela regarding the position of the overseas dominions under the commercial treaties of Great Britain with those countries, the object being to secure, if possible, the right for the overseas dominions to withdraw from such treaties apart from the United Kingdom. This action is in accord with the resolution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the recent imperial conference.

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You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

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is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts.

Peerless gates are made with an electrically-welded, solid frame—last a lifetime and always look and work well.

We make a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

CURE THAT SPAVIN

or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alexandria, Ont., writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure.

"I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggists \$1.00 a bottle. 4 for \$5.00. Ask for "Treatise on the Horse" free, or write to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Kenosha Falls, Wis., U.S.A.

