

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

WINNIPEG : JULY 10 to 18

Eight Big Days of 1914!

Entries Close June 22nd

Canada's International Live Stock Show Farm Boys' Club
Big Pony Show Gas Engine Demonstration
Dominion Experimental Farm Exhibit

\$75,000 For Premiums, Purses and Attractions

BEACHEY---The World-Famous Airman

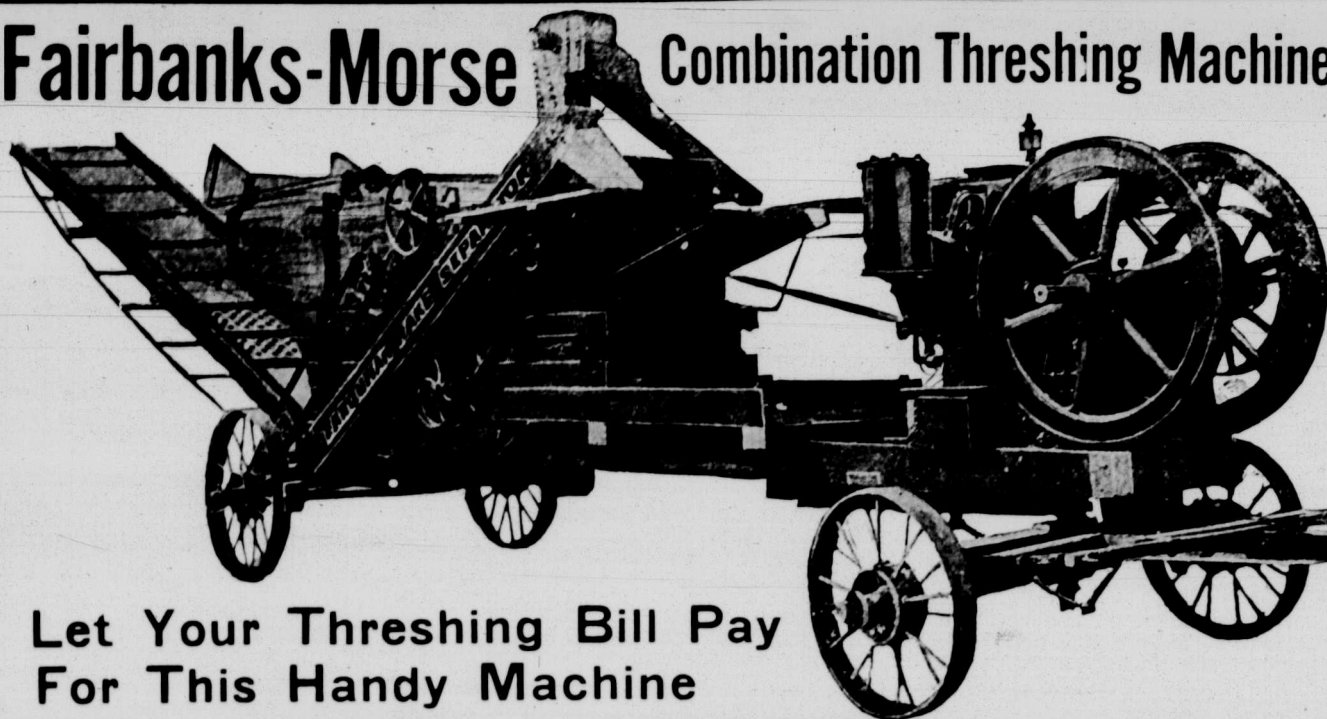
Who will Loop-the-Loop and Fly Upside Down at the Exhibition. 250,000 people
watched Beachey Sky Somersaulting at Chicago on May 18

FRED. J. C. COX
President

W. J. BOYD
Vice-President

A. W. BELL
Manager and Secy.

Fairbanks-Morse Combination Threshing Machine



**Let Your Threshing Bill Pay
For This Handy Machine**

The Combination Threshing Outfit shown above is a real-profit maker for the farmer owner. With it you may thresh your crop with your own help when the grain is ready. The total outlay and cost of upkeep is remarkably reasonable. Outfit comprises the Farquhar Rake Separator and an 8 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. After threshing, Engine may be easily detached, and used for crushing or other power purposes. The same Separator can be supplied with Portable Engine at same price as combination, if preferred. Write for further information.

We Manufacture Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.; Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P., for all purposes; Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3½ to 100 H.P.; Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders; Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose; Truck and Pitless Scales, specially designed for farm use; Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for country residences.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited
WINNIPEG Montreal REGINA Ottawa SASKATOON Vancouver CALGARY
St. John Victoria

Buy Paints

Direct from the Factory
At Wholesale Prices

Send Measurements of Buildings
and we will estimate the cost

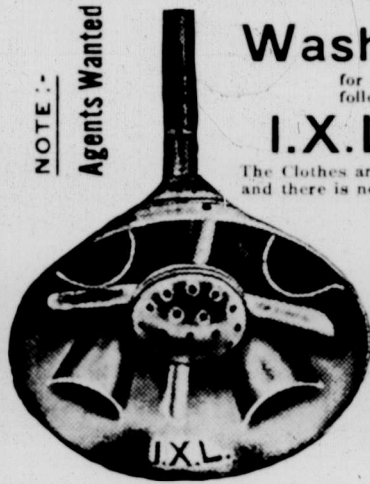
Shingle Stains and Specialties Ltd.

Successors to the Paint Dept. of
Carbon Oil Works Ltd.

66 King Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

NOTE:-
Agents Wanted



Wash Day Has No Fears

for the house-wife who has been wise enough to
follow our advice and purchase an

I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

The Clothes are washed in the new way by compressed air and suction,
and there is no need to put your hands in the hot suds, a comfort these
hot days. Washing finished in half the time. No power
required. Washes a tub of clothes in 3 minutes. No
severe exertion required. Cannot injure the finest laces.

RINSES AND BLUES, ALSO DRY CLEANS
No moving parts to get out of order.

SPECIAL OFFER

6.66 Coupon

Mail this coupon and \$1.50 to the Dominion
Utilities Mfg. Co. Ltd., Box 486 Winnipeg, and
you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all
charges prepaid.

rounded clusters. Dodder appears at first in insignificant patches scattered throughout the field. These patches, however, steadily increase and after a few years a field may be so badly infested that the crop is ruined. The best way to avoid this pest is to secure seed absolutely free from it. Should dodder have established itself in a field, however, the infested plants should be immediately destroyed. Mowing will only remove the dodder on the upper parts of the alfalfa; it will not affect that on or near the crown where it lives during the winter. This may explain its disastrous spreading. It is of course also possible that those parts which are not removed by cutting have a chance to set seed, which makes new plants the next year. It is therefore well to watch the field closely, and if dodder patches be discovered, cut with a sickle or scythe, rake into bunches and cover with straw. When dry, apply the match. How may an alfalfa field be cleared of weeds?

Either by hand pulling, if not too numerous, or by mowing, but always before they set seed. If weeds come up "as thick as hair on a dog's back" and so threaten the life of the alfalfa, mowing is imperative. This, however, should be deferred until the little second-crop plants appear, as clipping earlier is liable to cause serious damage to the field. Cutting too close is also to be guarded against, as this is likely to destroy many of the new plants. If one mowing of the field does not check the weed growth, the operation may be repeated, but not later than August 15, as it is important that the alfalfa make a further growth of eight or ten inches, that it may go thru the winter safely. If either of the cuttings be heavy and tend to smother the little plantlets beneath them, they should be removed from the field. Usually they may be permitted to remain, when they serve as a useful mulch and retain moisture.

Sweet Soil Needed

Alfalfa takes to rich, sweet soil like ducks to water; it cannot live in sour soil for the simple reason that the acidity destroys the alfalfa bacteria. Cold, compacted and sour soils do not permit the microscopic germs to draw their food, which is principally atmospheric nitrogen. In such soils they quickly perish, and with their disappearance the alfalfa growth is soon checked, the plants assuming a light-yellowish color, first in patches, and finally the whole field is "sick" and the plants wither and die.

Unless the land has been farmed many years and without crop rotation or rest by fallowing, acidity in the soil is not likely. However, to test soils for this is so simple that it can, and should be, done by all who purpose growing alfalfa to make sure the land to be dedicated to it is sweet.

Usually our Western soils contain little pebbles, varying in size from a half to two inches in diameter. Gather a cigar box full of these, and pour upon them five cents worth of muriatic acid, purchased from a drug store. If the action of the acid causes bubbling or effervescence, it is pretty good evidence that the soil in which they were found is sweet, because they are calcareous, or lime-mixed.

Testing the soil by means of litmus paper is probably a more dependable method. Procure from your druggist a strip of blue litmus paper. Go into the field you wish to test, cut a fissure into the moist soil, insert the litmus paper in it and pack the soil firmly around the paper. Withdraw it in an hour's time, and if it has changed from blue to light pink, you should scatter from one to two tons per acre of carbonate of lime; if the litmus paper exhibits a decided pink, apply about three tons per acre; and if deep red, your land is very sour, and should be treated to four tons or more of carbonate of lime per acre. If conveniently procurable, marl may be substituted for lime, and at the rate of about 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Whether treated with lime or marl the field should be well harrowed immediately thereafter.

(This is the third and last of a series of practical articles on Alfalfa, by J. E. Gustus, Calgary, Alta.)

DO
INC
ticut
do
Man

SEE

WE
FA

on
Wi
pol
20
per
tic
F. V
C.

H
I
N

CAS

J. A