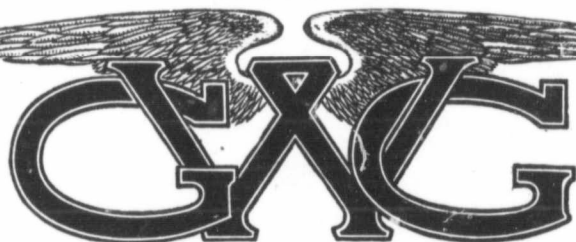


BEST FOR CHORING



UNION MADE



REGISTERED TRADE MARK

OVERALLS

"They wear longer because they're made stronger"

Insist on Getting
G.W.G.
Accept no Substitute

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.

The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.
Edmonton, Alta.

19

Honest Grading

"The
Old
Reliable"



Est.
1877

Prompt Remittances. We Pay Express
Charges and Charge no Commission on
Fur Shipments.

**RAW FURS
AND HIDES**

Wanted — All Kinds

Write for Market Report, Price List and
Shipping Tags

**McMILLAN FUR &
WOOL COMPANY**

277-9 Rupert St. WINNIPEG

ing used, five inches between
sprouts being allowed.

The crop requires no attention
whatever throughout the growing
period, and anywhere from
110 to 115 days from seeding the
crop is cut by a special machine,
cut by the company formed to en-
courage the cultivation of hemp,
the farmer furnishing the power.
The average weight of the green
stalks when cut runs from ten to
twelve tons per acre. The green
weight of the Dauphin stalks
shown herein were estimated at
twenty tons to the acre.

The stalks lie on the ground all
winter to undergo what is known
as the retting or curing process.
In the springtime immediately
the stalks are free from the frost,

the company will supply the pick-
ing machine to pick and tie the
stalks into bundles and sheaves.
These are stacked for a period of
ten days, and when thoroughly
dry are brought to the breaking
mill, also supplied by the com-
pany, put into fibre, baled and
ready for market.

The dry stalks at the breaking
mill in the spring would run
about 40 per cent of the green
weight when cut. The price al-
lowed the farmer at the breaking
mill would run about \$15 per
ton, and as four to five tons per
acre of dry stalks would be an
average ton, the results are easily
figured out.

The disadvantage of handling
the crop under the natural ret-

ting process which necessitates
the stalks lying on the ground all
winter, and the picking and tak-
ing to the mill in the spring are
more than offset by the many
other advantages before men-
tioned, and the handsome returns
which the farmer receives for the
crop. As the industry develops
the chemical process of retting
will take the place of the present
method, and the stalks will dis-
appear in the fall along with the
other farm crops. As the introduc-
tion of chemical vats adds con-
siderably to the cost of the indus-
try it is not the intention to
handle this until the industry is
well established in the province.

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