

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

GREAT FOR DRY WEATHER

Headwinds, Man.

I am exceptionally well pleased with all the pedigree seed I have procured from you the last few years. The new oat, Garton's No. 22, stood the drought and turned out a little over 60 bushels per acre of a fine quality sample, while other oats were almost a failure. I think it a wonderful oat in a dry season, and on account of its extremely strong straw it should show up well in a wet one when other oats would lodge.

I am also well satisfied with your Regenerated Red Fife. Enclosed find my order for next spring.

JAS. ARNOT.

WELL SATISFIED

Creechman, Sask., Jan. 19, 1911.

I purchased \$45.00 worth of oats from you in 1909, and \$40.00 worth in 1910. I wish your company every success in the good work of introducing seed that cannot be beaten for cleanliness and purity.

(Signed) W. A. MUSTARD.

RECORD STAND OF ALFALFA

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6, 1911.

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much and shall sow less per acre next spring.

CHARLES C. CASTLE.

REPEAT ORDERS, MORE SATISFACTION

Carnegie, Man., Jan. 26, 1911.

I have had new stocks of seed from you every year since you first introduced your Pedigreed seeds in Western Canada. Pedigreed seed is the best to sow. The better the seed the better the returns, whether the season is a good one or not. The same as with horses and cattle. You have to have the breeding for the best results.

(Signed) WM. CHAPMAN.

START AT THE RIGHT END

No matter how well you cultivate your land and how carefully you plant your seed, it is the breed, Pedigree of the seed, which will tell at harvest; therefore the most important end of successful farming is the seed. Commence at the right end by getting a foundation stock of the best Pedigreed seed for subsequent years sowing.

YOU DO NOT WANT TO BUY seed which has been traded three or four times by dealers and of its origin or Pedigree nothing is known. You want to buy strains which have been under the observation of the Breeder from single plants, **SEED WHOSE PRODUCTIVENESS HAS BEEN PROVED.**

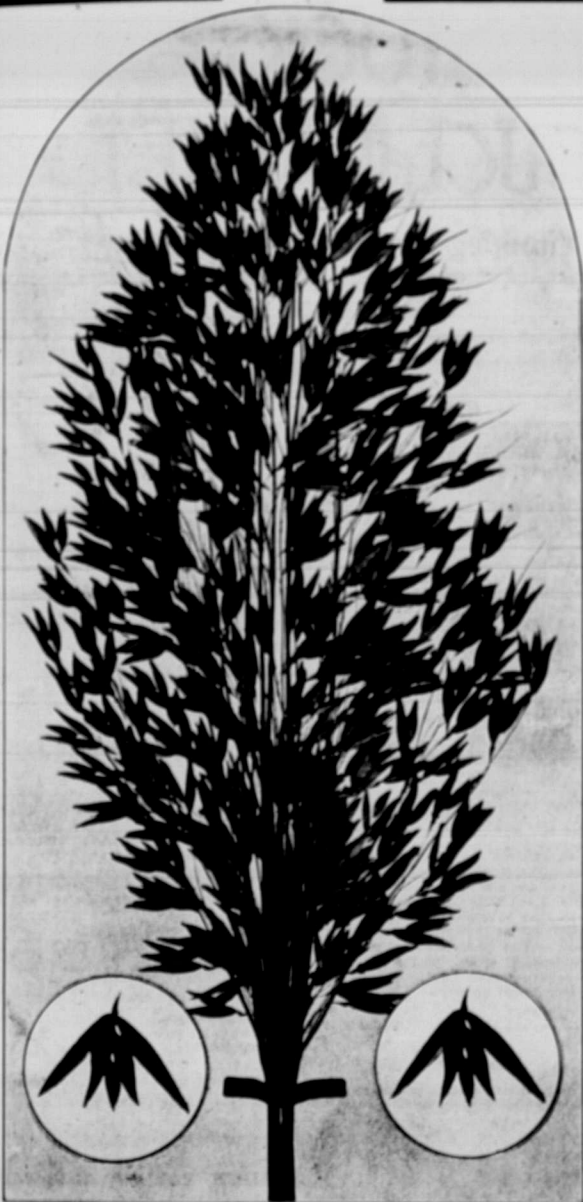
YOU WOULD NOT BUY PEDIGREED STOCK in the stock yard, but from the man who has had his herd under his observation for years and knows the record of each animal.

Our Pedigreed Seed has 30 years' painstaking plant breeding work behind it and gives yields 20 to 40 per cent. greater than ordinary unimproved varieties. Read what it has done for other farmers who have grown it. It will do the same for you if you give it the chance. Make up your mind today. Our supply is running low and cannot last much longer at the rate orders are coming in.

Additional information and a 32 page 7x10 inch book with 38 illustrations of farm plant breeding scenes free for the asking as long as our supply lasts.

GARTON PEDIGREE SEED CO. Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Showing one of GARTON'S New Breeds of Oats with the chaff removed. Note the large grains, three in a cluster. Grow Oats like these and get the big yield they will give you.

SOMETHING OF A FAMILY

Carrington, N.D., March 6. — Mrs. Frank Scott, formerly of Alberta, B.C., and her family of thirteen children, two sets of twins and three of triplets, all boys, whose names begin with "A," passed through this city on their way to Oklahoma, where they will join Mr. Scott on his 160-acre claim, and make their future home. Conductor Jarvis says they are making the trip of 3,000 miles on one first-class ticket, which is a record in railroad circles. There was a stir on the train when the conductor charged Mrs. Scott with taking her Sunday school class on a picnic on one fare, but when she called the roll and stated that the oldest, triplets, were 4½ years old, and the youngest, twins, were but 6 months, he passed on, and for the rest of the journey the class was known as the "thirteen little A's."

THE LOW COST OF A "Want"
Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET

The feet of the growing colt should be properly cared for. If left to nature the feet will not always grow out full, strong and perfect in form. On stone or gravel soil, the foot wears off as fast as necessary to keep it in fair proportions, but the wearing is not even. For this reason, the colt's feet should be carefully inspected once each month. As a rule it will be necessary to shorten the toes and this should be done with a rasp. The rasp is the only instrument that should be used for this purpose. When the toes are kept short the quarters will usually care for themselves, for the frogs will bear upon the ground and keep the heels properly spread. The frog needs special attention, for if it gets out of contact with the bearing surface the foot will very rapidly lose its shape, the heels will contract and the walls at the quarter become brittle, weak and easily split both from above and from below. When a split occurs from above, it is difficult to stop without firing or blistering, hence it is important to protect the walls. The sole need not be cut to "open the heels." Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent. Horses become unsound of limb when

ted as certain parts bear an undue amount of weight. Equal distribution of weight-bearing and other functional activities is possible only when the form of the foot and the direction of the limb are correct. Any deviation from the proper standing position will cause a proportionate overtaxing of certain parts, resulting in unsoundness.

Sound feet are best produced by feeding nutritious food. Sudden changes of the food, periods of sickness, exposure to cold, damp weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect on the feet. Hence the colt should be fed regularly and generously, be well sheltered and be protected as much as possible against the ravages of disease.

HOW TO RAISE BROODER CHICKS

A good brooder is of as much importance as a good incubator and more care and good judgment must be used with it than any other poultry apparatus. The really good and satisfactory brooders offered to the trade are few.

What constitutes a good brooder? First it should admit of being easily cleaned and kept in good sanitary condition. Next it should be so designed that the chicks can find their own most com-

fortable temperatures, which they will do at all times if opportunity affords. This will permit of a good supply of heat at some point, sufficient to prevent the chicks from crowding at any time. If too much heat comes on the chicks get back away from it, and if the heat is reduced the chicks will move up somewhat nearer the source of supply.

The brooder should provide for a good supply of fresh air at all times of day or night. More heat is needed where plenty of fresh air is supplied, but we must be able to furnish both heat and air.

During the first ten days of the chick's life heat and fresh air are more necessary than food, though of course all are essential.

The best brooder is one which hovers the chicks on the floor of the house without any boring. They do not have to be trained to an inclined runway and more readily find the heat before being chilled, and the air is purer than in the box.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED

President Taft has called an extra session of Congress to consider the reciprocity agreement. The session is to open April 4.