



Listen To Mother

She is right! She doesn't want you to take such chances. Strychnine is dangerous stuff to handle. She ought not to let you mix it anywhere on the farm.

She would very well go a step farther and insist that you use poison you can depend upon to kill the gophers. She would save you big losses, if she could induce you to use Kill-Em-Quick, the poison that is **guaranteed to kill the gophers.**

Mother wouldn't use a baking powder that might or might not raise her biscuits. No sir! She doesn't want to take all that trouble of making them and then have them turn out no good and be wasted. She doesn't take chances.

Why should you?

Why should you go to all the trouble of mixing strychnine and then very likely have the gophers turn up their noses at it? Isn't it better sense to use a poison that they always eat and that always kills? A poison that is guaranteed with a money-back guarantee printed on every package?

Hundreds of Growers' Associations and Municipalities buy Kill-Em-Quick year after year, because they know we wouldn't agree to pay back the money, if it were likely to fail. The Manitoba Agricultural College says it is the "most effective gopher killer." The Dominion analysis shows it to be the strongest, most concentrated gopher poison sold in Canada.

Per gopher killed it is far cheaper than any other. Cheaper in first cost. Cheaper in the amount of grain used. Cheaper in that it is better protection to the crop. Why waste time, money and grain and take a chance on a ruined crop when you can use Kill-Em-Quick for a cent an acre and be absolutely sure gophers will not injure your crop?

Better be safe than sorry. Get

Why Use a "Perhaps" Poison? Kill-Em-Quick Will Increase Your Crop 1 to 5 Bushels per Acre.

The Kill-Em-Quick **Guaranteed Gopher Killer**

Gopher Poison

40 acre size, 50c; 100 acre size, \$1.00, from your dealer or from us prepaid upon receipt of the price, if he cannot supply you.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. G Winnipeg, Canada.

Urge your Councillor to furnish Kill-Em-Quick. It will increase your crop and tickle the Gophers To Death!

Bruce's Flowering Bulbs

GLADIOLUS

Unequaled for beauty of bloom. Plant in May and June, bloom in August and September. Easily grown and bulbs good for several seasons.

Bruce's Choice Mixed—A satisfactory mixture, 10 for 50c; 25 for 90c; 100 for \$3.00 postpaid.

Bruce's Superb Mixed—A grand mixture of all varieties, 10 for 80c; 25 for \$1.80; 100 for \$6.50 postpaid.

Separate Varieties—Splendid collection 30 varieties, Whites, Reds, Blues, Yellows, Striped, Bordered and Blended Shades, from 9c up to 50c each postpaid.

Also Dahlias, Lilies, Begonias, Gloxinias, Tuberoses, Etc.

FREE: Our valuable 112-page catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Implements, Poultry Supplies, Etc. Write to-day for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd.

Established 68 Years Hamilton, Ontario

Mr. Burbank's name is closely associated to-day in the popular mind with "plant wizardry," but the magic which he uses is within the reach of all.

A young botanist had mounted and classified nearly all the plants within her region. Unable to travel to distant parts to conquer other worlds, she was induced to make experiments in transplanting the wild growths to her garden.

At first she experimented in a limited way with wild daisies, violets, swamp-honey-suckles, goldenrod, and similar common plants.

Then she noticed in her tramps in the woods and fields that many plants showed a great variation in size, coloring and form. The difference between the poorest and the most perfect of these was so great that she was induced to inquire into the cause. This led her to experiment with soils, seeds, sunshine and shade. The result of it was that she established a garden of sports.

These sports are the result of many pleasant tramps. They have been transplanted in pots from their native swamp or woods. The soil in which they were first reared was taken up with them. The pots in which they were transplanted were plunged in the soil of the garden, and as the plants became established in their new quarters, the earthen sides were broken and removed.

There is a feeder to this garden of sports. On an acre of rich soil seeds from choice wild plants are sown in great profusion. From those seeds a few plants that show promise are developed each year.

These are carefully transplanted to the garden of sports, and the others are destroyed to make room for another crop of seeds.

Intelligent selection of seeds and plants is carried on from year to year. Sometimes, after two or three seasons of work with a few plants, they are all thrown away, for the expected improvement does not appear. But the novelty of the work and the anticipation of discovering a new plant worthy of culture keep the interest keen, even in the face of apparent discouragement.

In the last two summers a new feature of the work has been tried. It is difficult always to duplicate the conditions of soil and moisture which swamp plants flourish in, and if not supplied with these, perfect growth and development are checked.

The enterprising botanist has therefore established "swamp and meadow gardens." Where a promising plant has been discovered in some obscure corner, it is not disturbed in its growth, but encouraged to do its best. Weeds, plants and vines which threaten to encroach upon its field are cut down or rooted up. Branches of trees and bushes which cast too much shadow over it are removed. A space of a foot or two round the plant is cultivated and kept free from all enemies. Two or three times a week the gardener visits these swamp resorts to cultivate her favorites.

She has obtained some of her best successes with plants in this way. In their natural home the flowers have reached a size and degree of perfection which make all others appear commonplace in comparison. From these swamp gardens the young experimenter has shipped ferns which have taken several prizes at the autumn exhibitions.

There is no garden or wild plant or flower too common or humble to be overlooked in such modern cultivation. Persistent culture and selection may develop the commonest type to unexpected glory and beauty for garden and house culture.

How Would Your Seed Grain Test?

By the Cerealist, Man. Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The spring of 1917, being very late, resulted in a late harvest and a considerable amount of frosted grain. There is no method of measuring with the eye the amount of damage likely to result from frost, especially with oats and barley. In many cases plump, bright appearing samples, to all appearances only slightly frosted, germinate less than 20 per cent. The only reliable means of estimating the value of damaged and damaged grain for seed is to subject it to a thorough germination test.

A number of tests have been made to date by the seed testing department of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

is an analysis of the first eight-five samples received of the 1917 crop. Number of samples germinating:—

91 to 100 per cent.....	12
91 to 90 per cent.....	12
61 to 80 per cent.....	24
41 to 60 per cent.....	15
31 to 40 per cent.....	8
21 to 30 per cent.....	4
11 to 20 per cent.....	7
0 to 10 per cent.....	3

From the above figures the following facts may be noted:—

1. Only 14.1 per cent of grain received will make first-class seed.

2. 14.1 per cent grades as second-class seed.

3. 28.2 per cent grades as third and fourth-class seed.

4. 43.6 per cent is unsuitable for seed purposes.

There is a great need for seed testing this year, and the seed testing department of the college is prepared to test samples of all kinds of grain for Manitoba farmers. All samples are tested free, the only cost to the farmer being the postage on the sample of grain. In forwarding the samples of grain the following suggestions should be observed:—

1. Send at least two ounces of seed.

2. Be sure to have your name and address placed inside the package of seed. Do not depend upon placing it on the outside of the package, as it may be removed or blurred during transit.

3. It is an advantage to state in a brief note accompanying the sample, whether or not it has been damaged by frost, heating, etc. It aids in making a more speedy test.

4. Samples do not come postage free to the college, consequently, care should be taken to see that enough postage is attached to the package. Samples, with insufficient postage, are subject to delay in transit, and often lost.

Profits from Barnyard Manure

One by-product of most prairie farms that is only utilized to a small extent is the barnyard manure. In order to determine the amount of profit that can be derived from barnyard manure applied on the rich prairie soils, an experiment was started on the Scott Experimental Station in 1914. Three years' results are now available and the figures quoted in this article are an average of the increased yields, from the application of manure, secured during the past three seasons.

The soil on the Scott Station is a rich chocolate clay loam with a clay subsoil. In all the experiments manure was applied with a spreader at the rate of 12 tons per acre. All plots were plowed six inches deep. The rotation that is being followed is two grain crops, summer-fallowing every third year. Three methods of applying manure are given in this article:

Method No. 1—Method No. 1, consisted in spreading manure direct from the barn in the winter on fall plowed land. The manure was worked into the soil in the spring with a disk harrow. Wheat grown on land treated this way only gave an average increase of 2 bushels and 10 pounds over plots receiving no manure. Oats appeared to make better use of the fresh manure and showed a gain of 10 bushels and 24 pounds per acre, while barley showed an increased yield of 8 bushels and 32 pounds per acre.

Some difficulty in sowing the manured plots was experienced, as the straw manure prevented the disks of the drill from going down to a full even depth. In addition the manure appeared to make the surface soil more open and consequently favored its drying out.

Method No. 2—The second method followed was to apply rotted manure on the growing crops after the spring seeding had been completed. This did not prove so profitable, owing to the damage to the crops from the spreader and also to the fact that in dry seasons such as the one just past, there was little rain to wash the available plant food from the manure, down the root zone of the plants.

Method No. 3—The third and most profitable plan consisted in plowing rotted manure under in the autumn. This method gave an additional average yield for the three years of six bushels and 20 pounds of wheat, 21 bushels and 20 pounds of oats, 15 bushels and 20 pounds of barley per acre over plots receiving no manure.

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