

What are these two talking about?

PERHAPS it's the mare grazing out in front, Perhaps it's the barley field that starts just beyond. Perhaps it's a bunch of cattle that don't show inthe picture-or pigs, or sheep. It really doesn't matter what they are talking about -- they are enjoying the visit.

And the smoke isn't the least enjoyable part of it, either. It seems that men in order to be absolutely sociable and companionable and hospitable MUST SMOKE.

Most of the hard, useful work of the world is done by men who smoke—yes, and while they smoke.

pipe and good tobacco (Orinoco tobacco for in-stance) keeps up the steam

that runs the world's work. But there are times when a pipe doesn't exactly fit in metimes a cigar is the thing.

For instance, when a neighbor rides over. You know how it is. You stroll out and show him where to tie up. Then you say, "Have a chair, Joe?" Then you should say, "Have a cigar, Joe."

The minute a man lights your cigar he's better company, he likes you better, he likes the world better.

But it should be a good eigar. Don't forget that.

It should be a TUCKETT CIGAR-a Marguerite, for instance, or a Club Special -a smooth-smoking, wellmade, honest cigar.

Why don't you men who live off the pavements, buy Tucketts Cigars a box at a time? It is the best and cheapest way. Try this idea. Next time you're in

town buy a quarter's worth of Marguerites (you'll usually get three. Smoke 'em. See if you don't think it's a good cigar—a pure-bred. Then buy a box of 25 or 50. Take them a box of 25 or 50. Take them home, and after the chores are done—after supper. Sundays when you are looking over the crops—when a neighbor drops crops—when a neighbor drops in, lay your pipe aside and smote a cigar.

No matter where you are lo-cated — from the border to Peace River—you aren't very far away from a barber shop, general store, restaurant, or hotel that sells Tucketts Marguerite and Tucketts Club Special, 3 for 25c., and cheaper by the box. .

Honestly now, what do you think of the idea?

*P.S .-

There is a cigar called TUCKETTS
PREFERRED PERFECTO. Perhaps
you knew it. Made of the heat celected, mellowed, imported leaf. It cells
2 for 25c. mostly anywhere in the
North West. When you want a specialby fine cigar, try the PREFERRED
PERFECTO.

THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

stern Distributors : TEES & PERSSE, Winnipog, Calgary, Saskattion, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmenton



DE WINNIDE



WOOL, HIDES, SENECA ROOT AND FURS

PRICES GUARANTEED . R. S. ROBINSON

KEEPING DOWN POTATO BLIGHT

REEPING DOWN POTATO BLIGHT

The soil growing potatoes should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hose until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

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An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on an average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs," the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while when the tops were not signaved and allowed to be caten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray severals times if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is caten. July 4 issue of The Guide gave full particulars for spraying for bugs.

Spraying for Blight and Rot

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In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the Late Hight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to present this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Hordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. An increase per year of 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture is common. The formula for Bordeaux mixture

for potatoes is six pounds copper sul phate or bluestone, four pounds fresh ty slaked lime to 40 gallons of mater. While the bluestone will by slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton hag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a harrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and chough water added to half fill the harrel, the slaked lime should be diluted in another harrel with enough water to make half a harrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mater to make half a harrel of the lime mixture. Now pour thes diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture shauld not be mixed with the concentrated gapper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered as that there is no evaporation, then covered so that there is no evaporation; stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate harreis throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but in order to be care that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which with be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready.

July 25.

DR. BEL

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