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FARM WINDBREAKS AND SHELTER BELTS

By SAMUEL B. GREEN Late Professor of Horticulture, University of Minnesota



In late years there has been a continual demand for practical information regarding windbreaks and shelter belts adapted to our Western conditions. This book is prepared especially to meet this demand and to furnish authentic information in simple language that can be easily understood. This book not only explains the best possible means of protecting buildings, roads and livestock, but explains how to select, plant, cultivate, thin, and care for the various kinds of trees. Also contains valuable hints for the landscape gardener and nurseryman.

CONTENTS:—Prairie planting, distance of trees from buildings and roadways, windbreaks, protection to crops, height of windbreaks, kinds of trees to plant, shelter belts, mixed plantings, soils and trees best adapted to them, protection to buildings, methods of planting, cultivation, thinning, landscape gardening, grading, lawns, etc. Pruning trees for transplanting, shrubs, fruit trees for windbreaks. Propagation of plants, seeds, their care and uses. Raising coniferous trees from seed, cuttings, graftage, nursery practice, grades of nursery stock, transplanting, general care of nursery stock. Pruning, treatment of crooked trees, street trees. Injuries to trees and protection therefrom, etc., etc. Aside from the vast amount of practical information contained in this little manual, it is intensely interesting and convinces one of the value of windbreaks and shelter belts for protection, and the ease with which they can be grown.

70 pages, illustrated. Paper bound, 25 cents.
BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

STIMULATING PRODUCTION
(Winnipeg Telegram, Jan. 29)

As a matter of military and economic necessity, no less than as a patriotic duty, Canada ought to increase its productivity to the utmost limit. The farmers of the West have not been slow to seize the importance of the situation. The splendid weather last fall was taken fullest advantage of to increase the acreage for spring seeding. The result, granted reasonable weather conditions next season, will undoubtedly be the largest crop ever harvested. The Dominion government has shown itself alive to the necessities of the situation, and has provided a sum of \$2,000,000 for the furnishing of seed wheat, so that no acre of land need go unproductive for want of seed grain.

But with every acre of occupied land under productiveness, there would still remain thousands of acres, held by non-residents, much of it as a speculation, still untouched by the plow. It is highly desirable that these lands should be brought under cultivation and made to add to the nation's store of wealth. If the Dominion government, as has been suggested, can induce the owners of these lands to put them under cultivation; or better still, induce or assist in the disposal of these lands to settlers, a great good will have been done. The prevailing high prices for grain and farm produce, with the promise of continued high prices for some years to come, ought to be an inducement.

Even then there would remain much to be done. We have to look beyond the mere present. Essentially an agricultural country, agriculture has not made the advances in Canada that it should have done. Our cities have grown out of proportion to the rural population. What are the reasons? Can anything be done to alter the conditions? These are not questions that can be answered offhand. They demand and should receive careful study and investigation, not alone that the answer may meet present conditions, but that the farming industry may be established on a more remunerative basis.

The proposal made in December last by a joint deputation of grain growers and manufacturers, was a move in the right direction. If real progress is to be made it must be by friendly co-operation between the manufacturing and farming interests, for the welfare of the one is intimately bound up in the other. The mistake was made at that time, however, of setting an arbitrary limit of sixty days for the suggested inquiry. Obviously so short a time would be wholly inadequate for an exhaustive investigation such as the importance of the issue demands. On the other hand the suggested time limit should not be accepted as reason for rejecting the proposal for inquiry. We believe the government would do a wise thing in ordering a complete and exhaustive investigation into the whole question to determine as far as possible what steps should be taken by way of financial assistance, education, co-operation, or what not to put the basic industry of the country on the most progressive footing.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 32

young men in town the day the Association has a meeting and asks him if he is not coming to the meeting. He replies, "Oh, I'm not a member; Dad is." In the winter time, when most of the meetings are, or should be, held, it works out this way: Dad does not come much to town, but the young fellow does, and the result is, very few at the meeting. Now by my plan, if the member cannot get a neighbor he will put in one of the boys for the extra dollar and we will double our membership, get the young fellows in, have larger local meetings and increase the circulation of The Guide, all at the same time.

T. W. KNOWLES.
Emerson, Man.

SUCCESS WITH POTATOES

A recent letter from Geo. Love, Ninga, Man., states that the potato crop has been a very successful one in his district during the past summer. The "Rochester Rose" variety yielded 55 bushels from 200 pounds of seed. "Burpee's Superior" and "Rural New York-

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er" also did well, but were not such heavy yielders as the first mentioned variety.

SOW THE BEST VARIETY

The 1913 investigation into the condition of seed grain and flax actually being used on Canadian farms showed that the variety name of 34 per cent. of the 2,065 samples taken was not known by the farmers. Varieties of cereal crops differ in time of maturity, strength of straw, freedom from disease, yield, per cent. of hull in oats and hardness in wheats. The three highest yields of oats obtained at each Dominion Experiment Station in 1912 averaged 33½ bushels more per acre than the three lowest. Experiments have shown that four or five varieties of oats cover all the conditions of Canada, yet forty farmers in one district were found growing seventeen different varieties. Each district should grow only the variety of crop best suited to soil, climate and markets. The variety might be chosen on the advice of the nearest Experiment Station.

Seed Branch, Ottawa.

WEED SEEDS IN FEEDING STUFFS

Bran, shorts and chop feeds are sometimes contaminated by ground screenings which are mixed with them in some of the flour mills. Of 396 samples collected thruout Canada in 1913 by the Inland Revenue Department, 140 contained an average of 57 noxious weed seeds per pound, and only 144 of the samples were entirely free from vital weed seeds. One sample of chopped feed contained 1,104 noxious weed seeds per pound. Bulletin No. 254 of the Inland Revenue Department gives the names and addresses of the manufacturers and the quality of their mill feeds.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,624.49
Hazel Grove S.S., Wellwood	5.00
Wild Rose Valley School District, Kindersley, Sask.	17.50
Kincoira School District, Kindersley, Sask.	70.00
Anglican Young People's Association, "St. Saviour's, Odanah," Rapid City, Man.	10.00
Geo. Rear, Keyes, Man.	2.00
Rev. N. E. Graham, Rockhaven, Sask.	10.00
South Beaver G.G.A., Brombury, Sask.	39.00
Hitchcock G.G.A., Hitchcock, Sask.	29.00
R. G. Thomson, Portage la Prairie, Man.	5.00
Keeler Farmer, Keeler, Man.	2.00
A. W. Lacardaire, Lacardaire, Sask.	5.00
Castlevery School District, Dropmore, Man.	15.25
"V. P.," B.C.	5.00
R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$3,849.24

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Patriotic Concert, Lakeview, Sask., Schoolhouse	\$57.20
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Thanks from Belgian Consul

Editor, Guide:—I have your kind letter of January 25, enclosing \$900.00. This makes a total of \$3,600.00 received by me thru your valuable paper, and I appreciate very greatly what you are doing for the needy Belgian sufferers. Yours very truly,
A. J. H. DUBUC, Belgian Consul.
Winnipeg, Jan. 26, 1915.