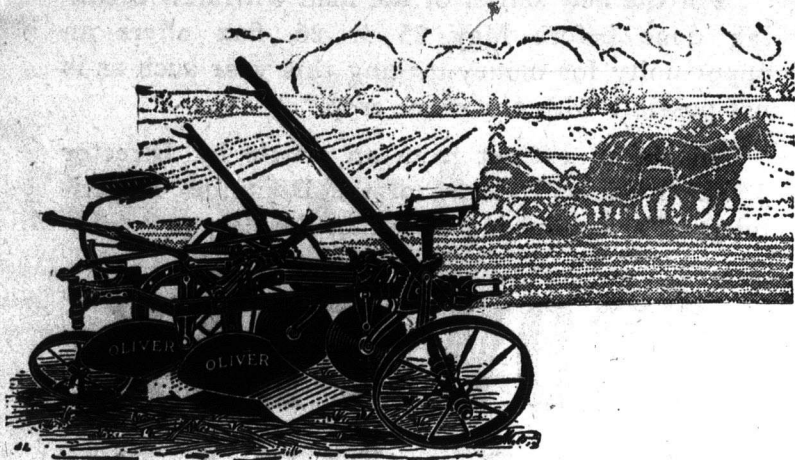


Plows for Summer Fallowing



When one province reports more than two million acres of land fallowed in the summer of 1915, Western Canada must be convinced of the importance of this method of preparing land for future crops.

The value of summer fallowing lies in the thoroughness of the plowing and weed killing. The best tools are none too good for such important work. Therefore, we take pleasure in recommending and suggesting the use of Oliver plows, made at Hamilton, for use in Canadian fields.

The line is complete, including walking plows, sulky and gang plows, and tractor gangs—equipped with bottoms suited to all kinds and conditions of soil and plowing.

The Oliver plow line is sold by I H C local agents, who will see to it that you get the kind of service that makes your summer fallowing a success. See them for information or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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Every Garment
Guaranteed

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also bring an element of caution. Instead of buying machinery haphazard on impulse and credit, this investment will be limited to apparatus that is really necessary and economical. Cost figures give an investment view of the soil, and the owner will not begrudge money or labor spent in enriching it with fertilizers of the more lasting and expensive varieties, or in plowing under the green crops and litter.

Now, when the average farmer has started a card for each of his crops, and also for cows, poultry, stock and other main sources of revenue, he has almost all the book-keeping system needed for a beginning. Household expenses have no place in this part of the scheme, and even the keeping of a general record of outgo and income for machinery, materials, feed, and so forth, can be dispensed with at the outset, because all these items may be divided and charged to the crops upon which they are used, and the remainders of such staples as fertilizers and seeds can be ticketed with the cost and put away for future use. The greatest difficulty with a cost system is in getting one started. Consequently, the start can safely be made on a modest scale. Interest in results will do the rest.

Convenience goes a long way in the battle for exact records. If, once a week, a farmer scribbles figures in a book resting on his knee, there will be forgetfulness and neglect in posting the day's items. This work calls for a com-

mon, the bulk is not unwieldy, and all the information on a given subject comes right into one's hand when needed. When interesting articles on two different subjects are printed on opposite sides of the same page, such as a good article on bean-planting and another on potato varieties, the page can be put away under beans, and a slip of paper can also be put into the potato envelope stating in which envelope the article may be found.

The Well Treed Farm By Allan Campbell.

The tree is a great home maker, and as such, its influence is needed in this western country. With the farm house and other buildings, one has, comparatively speaking, a home in the skeleton farm, but with trees well distributed in such a way as to give protection, beautifying effects, and a proportionate return of fruit, a farm home in the truer sense becomes established and endowed with an air of prosperity. One of the prime factors that causes the young members of the farm household to become unsettled must be the absence of real home influences, and under this head we can give a prominent place to environment. There is a mollifying influence in the presence of trees around the home, which absorbs the sordid details of hard work, while their shade and beauty is the daily reward for the trials that are the lot of us all.



Homeward returning—Pacific Coast sunset scene.

fortable desk in a quiet corner, a good lamp and handy writing tools. Posting will then become a daily habit.

The five-by-seven-inch cards are suggested for two reasons: being ample, they will hold a thorough record of a year's crop; and when the cost system becomes a fixture they will go into a standard filing cabinet. When the system has taken good root, one of these cabinets—having two, four or six drawers—may be bought. The first drawer will hold many years' accumulation of cards, which can be filed alphabetically at first by crops and later by years. The other drawers can be turned into a file of printed information. Buy several hundred stout Manila envelopes, five by seven inches, and label one for each subject of interest—alfalfa, beans, cover crops, pigs, spraying and like matters. Then mark and clip every article containing useful information from the farm papers and slip the clippings into their envelopes. It is surprising how much practical help such a collection will yield. The work of buying and planning will be facilitated by free clipping of advertisements describing tools, machinery and materials, giving manufacturers' names and addresses. Clippings filed in envelopes are better than a scrapbook, because the latter calls for much pasting, the book is bulky, and arrangement for instant reference is not easy. The clipping method is also better than the method followed by some people of keeping the periodicals on file and jotting down dates of interesting articles, because much useless information is elim-

There are many on treeless farms who would be only too pleased to have a plantation, but do not care to expend time and labor on what they may consider an experiment. To these, the assurance can be given that there are a great many varieties of trees that are perfectly hardy in this climate, bear delicately tinted blossoms and require very little attention. The native plum is hardy, is extremely beautiful at blossoming time, and produces fruit of fine flavor in good quantity. Of course, it is imperative that all weeds be kept away from the trees, otherwise failure is courted. A few such plum trees will provide an acceptable preserve to help tide over the long winter. Small fruits, consisting of black, red, and white currants are quite hardy and produce abundantly. For hedges the Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree is one of the most popular and forms a close, serviceable hedge and produces a pretty little yellow flower. The lilac grows very handsome flowers and also forms a good hedge. Good individuals are the honeysuckle (both pink and white varieties), mountain ash, and the birch (silver and weeping.) Evergreens are a great relief to the general aspect of the farm in the winter, but they require more care in planting than the general run of trees. There are many kinds of roses kept in stock by our western nurseries which will complete the beauty of the farmstead.

In making a start at tree planting it is important to see that the land is properly prepared, and where it is intended to plant on sod, the land must be broken