

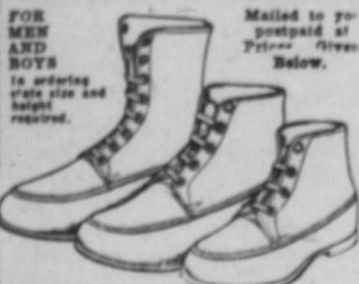
Those Straw Pile Dollars

Put them in your pocket this year. Every bushel of wheat in the straw pile represents lost dollars. Buy a Moody, it is the greatest grain-saving separator in existence. Note the weed seed bagger attachment. Keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain. Made in four sizes, suitable for any size farm. Write for catalogs, terms and prices, to—

FRANCOEUR BROS.
CAMROSE, ALTA.
Distributors for Alberta

NEW HOME
MACHINERY Co. Ltd.
SASKATOON, SASK.
Distributors for Saskatchewan

MITCHELL & McCREGOR
BRANDON, MAN.
Distributors for Manitoba



Freedom from Sore Feet, Blisters, Corns

These come to you because you wear ordinary boots when working around the farm, in the soft earth and mud of the field and the barn yard—boots that do not give ease and comfort—which let the water in, and which, every time they are wet, grow hard and crack when drying.

No man should be more careful about his footwear than the farmer. He must do his chores in all kinds of weather, and when working in the fields is on his feet, walking over uneven ground, from daylight almost till dark.

PALMER-McLELLAN Chrome-oil Farm Boots are made specially to give comfort and long wear—they are for rough or fine weather, and rough or fine usage. Cut in semi-moccasin style to insure greatest freedom of action and utmost comfort—built on right and left lasts and with solid heels and soles and counters, so that they are neat on the feet and give greatest support. The leather in them is tanned by our famous Chrome-oil process which makes it very soft, and which so acts on the fibre that no matter how much wet, heat or cold the boots are subjected to, they will never dry up, shrivel or crack. Perfectly made in every way—these boots will give you no end of satisfaction and prove to be most economical. We make them for boys as well as men. Mailed direct at the following prices:—

Men's 6-inch high, \$4.75; 9-inch high, \$5.25.
Boys 6-inch high, \$3.75; 9-inch high, \$4.00.
Men's fitted with Tap Sole, 70 cents extra;
boys' 60 cents extra.

Waterproof paste, per lb. 25 cents.

Palmer-McLellan Shoe Co., Limited,
Fredericton, N. B.

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER KURE

Has the appearance of an oil but is not an oil. Its action is soothing and its antiseptic properties are unsurpassed. Equally safe for man or beast.

SOLD IN 50c AND \$1.00 BOTTLES
WESTERN VETERINARY CO.

Sole Proprietors
P.O. BOX 2152, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Evergreens: The Trees for Every Season

Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter, they add a touch of Hominess

The evergreen is par excellence the tree for planting on the home grounds. No matter how extensively the home plantation is it is incomplete without at least a few of them. In season and out of season they add a perennial freshness to the home surroundings.

In summer they contrast nicely with the green of the deciduous trees. But it is after the other trees have shed their leaves that they stand out in all their glory. They carry a breath of summer through the leafless months. In the melancholy days of autumn when all other trees and plants seem to have given up the struggle to be pleasing the evergreens present a refreshing aspect of vigorous, redundant life. In the bleak, dreary days of winter, they stand out in full defiance of the elements. In early spring, before the other trees have even begun to stir, drowsily, after their long sleep, the evergreens freshen up with their promise of the verdure that is to be. There is no off-season for the evergreens.

The evergreens are amongst our hardiest growers. They are easy to transplant from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay. The soil should be well prepared. It should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized and though it has grown crops for years if it is still in good heart and in a mellow condition good results may be looked for.

Transplanting should be done preferably in the spring time. Best results have been obtained by planting about the middle of May just when the buds are beginning to swell. Do not leave it too late. June is the most unfavorable time to plant out evergreens in Western Canada. For best results the roots should not be exposed a minute to the sun or wind. Once the roots have become dry the tree is practically dead, and should not be planted under any circumstances. Dig large holes so that the roots will not be cramped. Press the soil firmly around the roots,

putting the tree a little deeper than it originally stood. Cultivate thoroughly to a good depth as far out as the branches extend. In light soil it is wise to mulch with stable manure kept away, however, a short distance from the stem.



The Tree that Got the Square Deal Shows it. These two Spruce trees were transplanted the same season. The one on the left was seven feet high when set out, that on the right seven inches. The weak tree has also been robbed of moisture by surrounding Maples.

It is always best to plant small trees and they should be kept away from the broad leaf varieties. The trees shown in the illustration show the benefit of following this precaution. The photographs were taken on a Manitoba farm early in April of this year. Note the strong, fresh, vigorous appearance of the tree on the right, and contrast it with the weak straggling, broken appearance of that on the left. These two trees were planted within 50 feet of each other on the same day several years ago. The strong one has never had to compete with other trees in securing its proper share of moisture and sunshine. The other has been partially shaded and has been robbed of

moisture by the strong growing Manitoba maple near which it was planted. The tree that got the square deal is now a pleasure to behold. The other is an eyesore.

Regarding the planting of evergreens and their relation to other trees, Mr.

A. P. Stevenson, the well-known horticulturist has this to say: "Experience has shown that it is a poor plan to mix evergreen trees with the deciduous or broad-leaved varieties. While it is necessary for best results on the open prairie to have a good windbreak well under way before any evergreens are planted, they should be planted by themselves on the sheltered side of the broad-leaved varieties and at a distance of at least twenty feet away from them. If grown as a shelter-belt, plant three to four feet apart in the rows."

There are over a dozen varieties of evergreens suitable for western planting. These include Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Minnesota Red Cedar and others. Where evergreens are available in their natural state these may be readily transplanted, and will give good results. For those who have no natural source available, trees for planting can be secure free from the forestry farm and may be obtained from western nursery men.

DROP HAIL INSURANCE

It has been officially announced by Secretary H. Higginbotham that the United Farmers of Alberta will not enter the hail insurance field this year. Last year the association, through an arrangement with one of the larger hail insurance companies, wrote hail insurance for its members, but this year the U. F. or A. was unable to make arrangements which in the opinion of its executive were necessary in the interests of its members, and decided to retire from the field altogether.

Construction and Use of the Plank Drag

A Simple home-made device and its Action in Preparing a Seed Bed

In his article on the preparation of the seed and root bed, published in The Guide two weeks ago, Senger Wheeler referred to the use of the plank drag in levelling off the surface of the soil previous to sowing. A number of requests for information as to the construction of the plank drag have been received as the result. Mr. Wheeler's plank drag has been thoroughly described in previous issues. It is made as follows:—

Take two 2x8 planks nine feet long, placed on edge three feet apart, the ends overlapping one foot. Two pieces 2x6 are mortised in to hold the planks in place. On these boards are nailed for the driver to stand on. For heavy soil the main pieces may be made from material 4x8 inches instead of 2x8. To do good work the driver stands on the drag and in shifting his position the angle may be altered to suit conditions. The drag is operated on the right-hand side of the field, crossing at the end and following down the first dead furrow, going over the field in sections to avoid waste of time crossing the ends. The purpose of the drag is to level up the field and put the surface in uniform condition so that the seed will all be sown at a uniform depth.

The object of the plank drag is not to pulverize the soil grains, for if they are crushed to dust it will facilitate soil drifting. A granular mulch rather than a dust mulch is required. The plank drag set on edge is for the purpose of levelling the soil and filling up all the depressions. The soil lumps run along the front edge of the drag and are crumbled up but not so fine as to allow of their drifting. The soil is left in a splendid condition to absorb rain, should it follow shortly after the operation. Referring to the handling of summerfallow on which the drag is also

will put it in a uniform condition again, levelling any ridges. Cultivation should be kept up to kill weeds and conserve moisture. The next spring you will have a firm seed bed in a uniform condition. When the seeder goes on a field like this you will notice the benefit of the plank dragging. The seed-bed is uniform and the drill plants the seeds at a uniform depth. The surface packer follows the drill, not for the purpose of packing, but to pack the moist soil around the seed to hasten germination. This is followed by the harrows. After the grain is up I harrow to cultivate and kill any weeds. The harrows I use are home-made for the purpose. They are light and do good work. The object is to keep the grain growing by cultivating it.

"I also use the plank drag on breaking as well as on fall and spring plowing. In plowing in the spring for a crop I follow the same method, using the packer after the plow. Then comes the drag, then the seeder followed by the packer, and then the harrows. This

ensures getting the seed in a firm seed-bed while moist. Cultivation can be done after it is seeded. Fall plowing also is treated according to the same method of preparing the seed-bed."



The Plank Drag on the Farm of Senger Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

used, Mr. Wheeler says:—

"As soon as possible after a rain, while the soil is moist (not wet and not dry) it should be harrowed. If discing is necessary during the summer the drag

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