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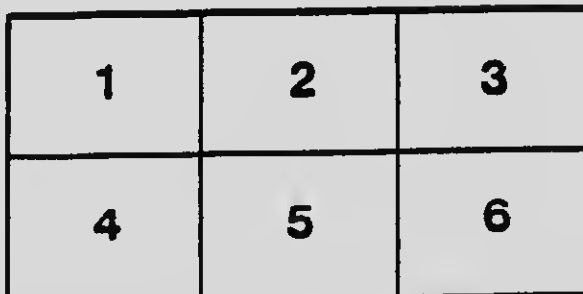
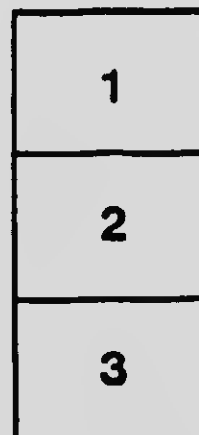
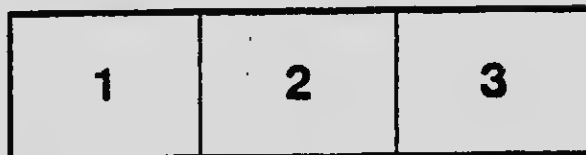
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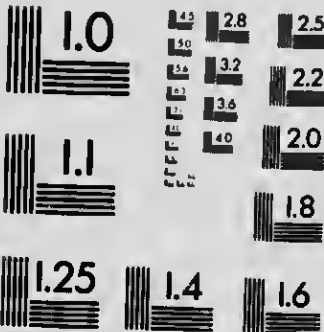
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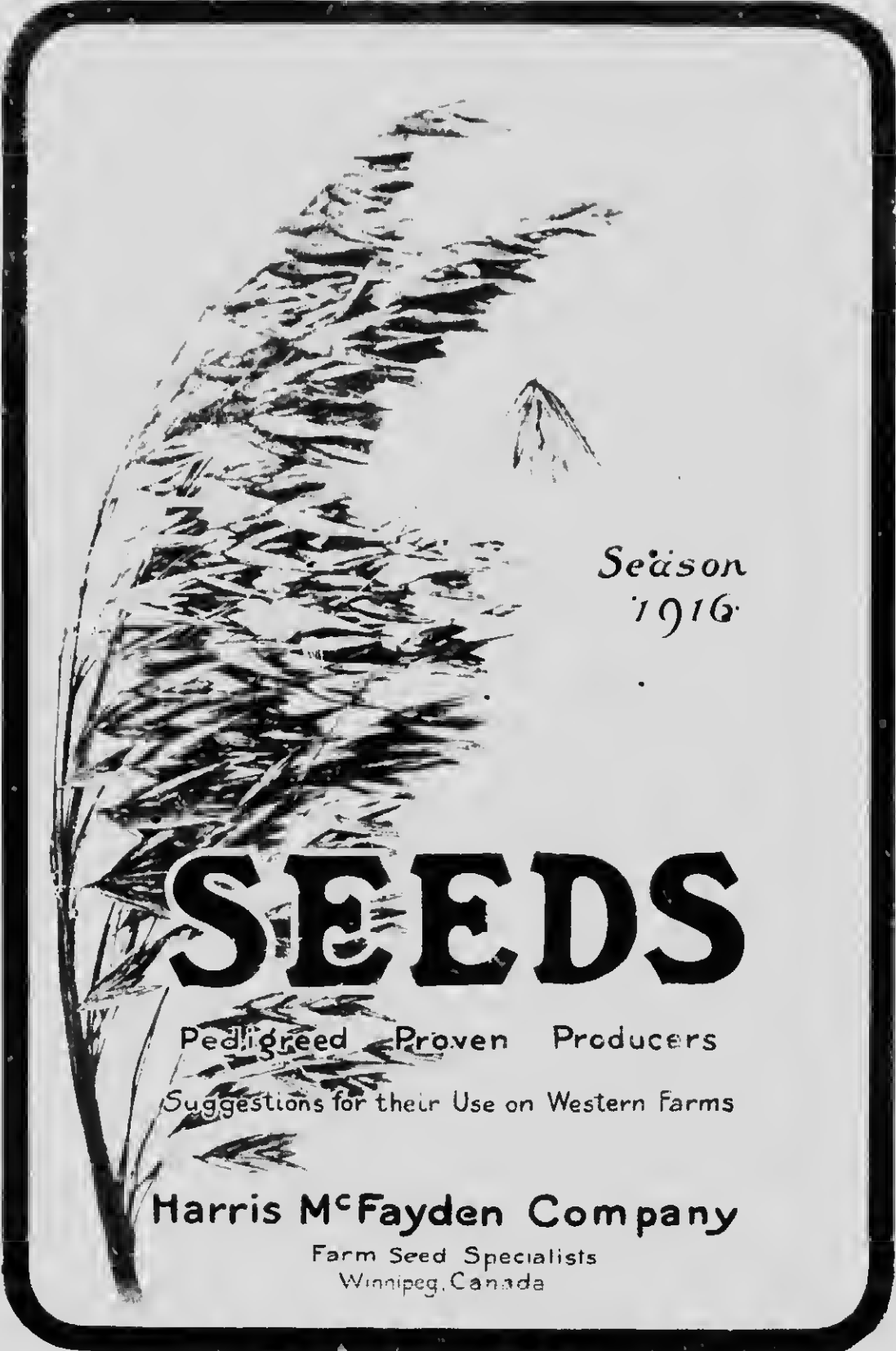
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*Season
1916*

SEEDS

Pedigreed Proven Producers
Suggestions for their Use on Western Farms

Harris M^cFayden Company
Farm Seed Specialists
Winnipeg, Canada

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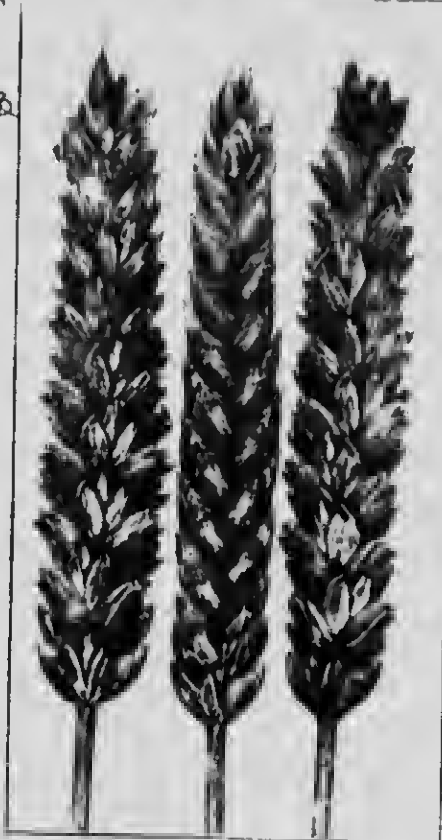
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K.S.P.

Marquis Wheat

Four Times the World's Championship Wheat

Extremely Early. Wonderful Yields. Good Quality.



This wonderful new variety was originated at the Central Experimental Farm, and has since made a name for itself not only in Western Canada, but in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where it sprang into almost instantaneous favor. It's a good week or ten days earlier than ordinary Red Fife; has a shorter, stiffer straw; resists rust better, and gives 10% to 50% bigger yield per acre of rich, red grain, which will stand without shelling. As a matter of fact is really hard to thresh when not fully ripe. It should be allowed to ripen fully before cutting, as it does not generally cure as well in the stack as Red Fife.

It won the \$1,000.00 prize at the New York Land Show, open to the world, in 1911. It won the \$3,000.00 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, Alberta, October, 1912, and in this case was grown from our seed. It also took the sweepstakes at the Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1913, and won again in 1914 as well as in 1915 at Denver, Colorado. We are proud of our supply of this Wheat, which has found favor with delighted customers all over Canada, in parts of the United States, and last season we shipped one lot of it to Russia.

Our supply is particularly choice stock, being grown on contract for us from our own seed, carefully inspected in the field and thoroughly cleaned by our specially constructed machinery.

THINK THIS OVER CAREFULLY

In planning your seed requirements for the coming spring, we suggest you keep in mind the fact that your land cost you money—represents quite a substantial investment—so do your horses, your implements and the work you have put on the land. You have to get paid for all of this out of the crop. You have to get a big crop; one that will grade high. Specially grown, thoroughly cleaned, strong germinating Wheat with breeding behind it has the vim, vigor and vitality in it that makes it fight up against adverse weather, drought or wet, hot dry winds or chilling frosts and respond and grow with a bumper crop under favorable conditions and in either case, give bigger and better yields than weak, ordinary seed. Seed of this sort costs more at the start, naturally, but it is

worth it. Figure out yourself. How many bushels more per acre do you have to get to pay for the extra cost of seed of this sort? Get it right down to a dollar and cent basis.

OUR OWN SPECIALLY GROWN STOCK

2 bus.....	@ \$1.85 per bus.
10 bus.....	@ 1.80 per bus.
20 bus.....	@ 1.75 per bus.
50 bus.....	@ 1.70 per bus.

PRICES

All prices are Winnipeg; include bags, and are subject to our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

GROWN FROM REGISTERED MARQUIS

2 bus.....	@ \$1.75 per bus.
10 bus.....	@ 1.70 per bus.
20 bus.....	@ 1.65 per bus.
50 bus.....	@ 1.60 per bus.

PRELUDE WHEAT

Two Weeks Earlier than Marquis. The New 90 Day Wheat for the Extreme North

Prelude is a bearded Wheat, with dark-reddish-brown awns, yellowish chaff and red, rather longer grains than Red Fife. From what we have seen of it on our own farm—and we have examined fields and plots of it at every opportunity—we think there is a place for it in Western Canada, but that place is in the extreme North and on heavy soils on rich summer fallow where earliness is required. We have changed our minds regarding this Wheat. We candidly admit we did not think a great deal of it at first as a Wheat for Central and Southern part of the three Western Provinces, but we now believe it is a real good wheat for many farmers to have in these districts. We grew 50 acres on the Carey farm last season. The land there is the heavy black soil, and in a wet year is a little inclined to be late. The Prelude was seeded ten days after all the rest of the Wheat was in, but ripened long before any other Wheat and threshed 30 bus. per acre. It was a beautiful crop growing; stiff, straight and as true as a billiard table. If every reader of this catalog had seen this crop, we know they would have wanted some of the seed. It's genuine Prelude, grown under our own careful supervision, and is to the best of our knowledge as pure and true as to variety as any Prelude obtainable in the West today. Where extreme earliness is required, and where one wants to get the crop threshed and sold at the high prices ordinarily prevailing before everyone starts shipping, Prelude is the Wheat to grow. Remember, however, it is not, to our experience, as heavy a yielder as Fife or Marquis, and from samples we have submitted for milling and baking tests it makes a slightly yellowish flour and bread, although the yield of flour is high. The millers will probably start complaining about Prelude on this account, but until they make some discrimination in price, the farmer who wants an extremely early Wheat will not let this bother him, especially as Prelude might often pass for some samples of Red Fife. The whole thing comes down to a question of earliness, the premium of the early markets and the big reduction in the frost risk, and every farmer knows what these mean. Try some and see how you like it. Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.65 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.60 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.55 per bus.; 50 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.

Regenerated Red Fife Wheat

Raised from a single plant of outstanding merit.
 The heaviest cropping strain of Red Fife.
 The earliest strain of Red Fife.
 The highest quality strain of Red Fife.
 The strongest strawed strain of Red Fife.

The good old Red Fife not only still stands, but is more popular today than ever before. Many farmer growers of Marquis are coming back to the Red Fife, some they and the Regenerated strain gives them earliness and produces more straw on second crop or fall plowing and stubble, while in point of yield and quality of grain it is certainly hard to beat. Some of the foremost millers and extensive grain handlers of Western Canada are not any too well pleased with the quality of some Marquis as compared to Red Fife, objecting to the deep, open crease of the Marquis, and inclining again to the Red Fife, while many farmers are of the opinion Marquis will not stand frost in the spring as well as Red Fife.

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH MARQUIS

In our experience, however, we find the Marquis a splendid Wheat for heavy clay land, and sow a good proportion of the crop to it. While we do not think it is to be recommended for general practice, we sow three varieties of Wheat on the Turry Farm, Prelude, Marquis and Red Fife, and while there is always the danger of getting some of them mixed we find it a decided advantage not only in seeding but in harvesting and marketing. The Red Fife can be sown first, then the Marquis and then Prelude, and cut in the reverse order, which is a big advantage where a large acreage is in crop.

TRY SOME OF THIS PEDIGREED STOCK

The Regenerated stock here offered is the best we have been able to produce, and if you have not yet grown any of it, try a patch this season and see for yourself the really wonderful difference in earliness, in yield per acre, and in the quality of the grain. Breeding counts. Blood will tell. Cash in on the Regenerated Red Fife. You have land, labor, horses and machinery; why not grow yourself a nice lot of seed for the following year, and put all your Wheat land into the Pedigreed SEED and get the increased yield it gives?

Pedigreed Seed is Really Cheaper Than You Think It Is—
 Figure this out on the basis of an acre, taking Wheat as an example, and the following figures as a basis:

1½ bus. of Pedigreed Wheat @ \$1.60 per bus.	\$2.40 per acre
1½ bus. of your own Wheat @ 1.00 per bus.	1.50 per acre
Increased cost of Pedigreed Seed	\$.90 per acre

In other words, to split even, you have to get an increased yield of less than a bushel per acre from the Pedigreed Seed. It will pay you many times over to sell your own Wheat and buy Pedigreed Seed. Pedigreed Seed absolutely insures you a bigger increase than a little over a bushel per acre. Apart from its breeding altogether, the way Pedigreed Seed has been cleaned up—every kernel being a strong seed, full of vim and vitality—enables it to start stronger, come along quicker and turn out bigger and better than ordinary uneven seed. But Pedigreed Seed has more than this: It has breeding—Pedigree, that invisible something inside the seed that urges it along; something that makes it struggle up against bad crop weather and take the fullest advantage of favorable conditions of growth. It's thoroughbred seed, and it out-yields ordinary seed 10 to 40 per cent. It's the extra bushels per acre that give the profit. Pedigreed Seed gives the extra bushels. Get Pedigreed Seed.

And please remember, we urge you to do this, not entirely because we expect to sell you some of this Wheat now by doing so, we want you to try good seed whether you get it from us or from another house, because we feel certain once you get interested in good seed, we will sooner or later have the pleasure of doing business with you.

What Practical Farmers Say

Carlyle, Sask., Sept. 30, 1915.
 I think there is a gain of about one-third over ordinary Red Fife and a better sample.
 (Signed) RAY DeFOREST

Hunclondy, Man., May 9, 1915.
 I am well pleased with the grain shipped.
 (Signed) H. W. H. RUNDLE.

Prices

2 bus. @ \$1.85 per bus.	20 bus. @ 1.75 per bus.
10 bus. @ 1.80 per bus.	50 bus. @ 1.70 per bus.

All prices are Winnipeg; include bags, and are subject to our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

DID THE FROST OR WET WEATHER INJURE THE GRAIN YOU ARE KEEPING FOR SEED? WE WILL GLADLY TEST IT FOR YOU FREE OF CHARGE



This illustrates very clearly why new and regenerated breeds produce heavier yields than all others. On the right is depicted a head of Regenerated Red Fife, producing five fully matured grains in a spikelet, compared with only two grains on the ordinary wheat shown on the left. We do not claim it will do as well as this under any and all conditions, but we certainly do claim a surprisingly big improvement.

The Seger Oat (Segerhafre)

Absolutely One of the Greatest, if not the Greatest, Oat on the Market in the World Today.



The Seger Oat is a truly wonderful introduction—the product of twenty five years unremitting toil by Prof. Nilsson, of Svalof, Sweden, and his plant breeding establishment. We are proud indeed to have been the first to introduce into Canada the latest improved stocks (elite) of this great Oat. Stocks further removed than the elite, or the latest, were previously grown here, and did remarkably well; but the elite or the best stocks were bound to do better. Blood will tell. Breeding counts.

WHAT WE SAW IN EUROPE

We spent several months in Europe recently and visited several plant breeding stations. We spent considerable time at Svalof, Sweden, looked thoroughly into the extensive painstaking plant breeding work being done there by Prof. Nilsson and his assistants, and that we are enthusiastic over his work is putting it mildly indeed. Our personal guarantee is behind each of these Svalof breeds, and we urge every reader of this catalog to be sure and have some of them grown on his farm this spring. After all, words are weak. They cannot tell what a splendid Oat this is, but seeing is believing. If you ever saw a field of these on your farm, we know you would continue to grow them.

WE HAVE NO CORNER ON THESE OATS

We have not any corner on this variety of Oat, just as no man has a corner on cattle; but, like cattle, there are good, bad and pretty poor. Pure bred pedigreed stock costs more, and is worth it. We have the latest strains of these Oats in Canada. Every kernel of any new breed from Prof. Nilsson's Plant Breeding Establishment, Svalof, Sweden, that comes into Canada, comes through us. We have the exclusive sale of all their seeds in Canada, and our contract with them enables us to get "elite" (their best pedigreed stocks, which are never sold to the public), and grow them here in the West. The produce of these is what we call our best pedigreed stocks. Seeds offered for sale by our customers or by other seed houses have probably been grown from this stock further removed. You may easily find out definitely, as we keep a record of every purchaser, and shall be pleased to tell you what stock they purchased.

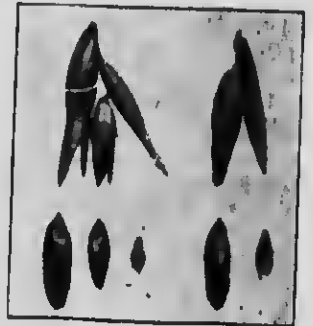


Figures No. 1

Note how all three kernels produced are fully matured. This shows why pedigreed seed yields better than ordinary run-out stuff.

Figures No. 2

This shows why weak, run-out seed fails to give satisfactory yields. Note the light grain produced and that there are only one and two of them.



WHAT THE GROWER SAYS

Nightingale, Alta., May 7, 1915.
My Seger Oats weighed 44 lbs. per measured bushel, and I am seedling upwards of 100 acres this spring.

(Signed) REV. JOHN EVANS, D.D.

Langham, Sask., Oct. 26, 1915.
Your Seger Oats are thoroughly satisfactory. Let us know about your grass seed at once.

(Signed) FRANK BALLANTYNE.

PRICES

STOCK A		STOCK B		STOCK C	
3 bus.	@ \$1.50 per bus.	3 bus.	@ \$1.30 per bus.	3 bus.	@ \$1.10 per bus.
12 bus.	@ 1.45 per bus.	12 bus.	@ 1.25 per bus.	12 bus.	@ 1.05 per bus.
36 bus.	@ 1.40 per bus.	36 bus.	@ 1.20 per bus.	36 bus.	@ 1.00 per bus.

All stocks free of wild oats and noxious weed seeds as defined by the Canadian Seed Control Act. Thoroughly tested for germination. Sold subject our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

Golden Banner Oat Two years ago we found in checking over a car of different varieties of elite stocks of seed from Prof. Nilsson's Plant Breeding Establishment, Svalof, Sweden, a large bag of Oats different to any of the others and without any name on it to show what variety it was. The grain resembled Banner more than any other Oat, except for its color, which was golden yellow. We immediately wrote the Swedish people, enclosing a sample, and asked them to identify the Oat. They replied saying they did not know the variety and the Oat certainly never came from them. We sent the bag out to one of our best contract growers in the spring of 1914. It yielded 45 bus., which was sown again in 1915, and we now have a few bushels to offer for sale to those who are interested in trying this variety which so far has proved itself a remarkably fine Oat, ripening earlier than either Gold Rain, Seger, Banner or Abundance, and turning out well to the acre. The straw is like Banner. The grain

very thin-hulled, rather long and carrying its weight well back. We believe this is a coming Oat, and intend seeding quite an acreage next spring. We offer the few remaining bushels while they last at the following prices. Kindly make a second choice in case we have sold all we care to dispose of.

Prices: 3 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.; 12 bus. @ \$1.45 per bus.; 36 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.

Victory Oat This is nothing more or less than an older, or further removed strain of Seger Oats. When Seger was first brought into Canada it was put out under the name, viz., Victory, which is the English translation of Seger. When we brought in our Elite, or latest Pedigreed stocks, we put them out under the real Swedish name "Seger" purposely, to distinguish them from the older, more run-out stocks sold as Victory.

Prices: 3 bus. @ 95c. per bus.; 12 bus. @ 90c. per bus.; 36 bus. @ 85c. per bus.

The New Gold Rain Oat

The Steel-Strawed Oat. Enormous Yielder. Beautiful Quality Grain. Extremely Early.

The latest pedigreed or "elite" strain of this new breed of Oats was introduced into Western Canada by us four seasons ago, and has exceeded our most enthusiastic expectations. It is rapidly proving itself a leader. Recommended by Saskatchewan Agricultural College and enthusiastic growers all over Western Canada.

It is an early Oat, and yet an enormous yielder—a hard combination to get. It has a fine straw; the sort plant breeders have been trying for years to get. It's fine, but strong. It gives in a big rain or wind storm, but it comes back. It has been called the steel strawed oat. It does not break off at the base like the coarser strawed oats, which so frequently do this when down and never come back.

The grains are yellow in color, without awns, fairly long, carrying their width evenly all the way through. They weigh heavier to the bushel, generally, than any other oat ordinarily grown. Our shipments of this oat have weighed 48½ lbs. per measured bushel—thousands of bushels of them.



ONE OF THE THINNEST HULLED OATS GROWN

Samples of the Gold Rain were tested by the Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, Ont., who report as follows, on Dec. 21, 1912:

Weight of 100	3.314
Weight of kernels	2.513
Weight of hulls799
Per cent. kernel	76.8
Per cent. hull	24.1

The thinnest hulled oats previously grown in Canada, according to Prof. Zuvitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, are Alaska, 24.1 per cent. hull, and a black oat, Joanetto, with the same amount of hull. Banner Oats have 29.5 per cent. hull, Abundance 23.5 per cent. hull, and some of the thicker hulled varieties, such as Tartar King and Pioneer, run 32.8 and 36.6 per cent. hull.

GOLD RAIN OAT FEED OAT

Per cent. hull makes a big difference in the feeding value of an oat. Compare Gold Rain with Banner: Gold Rain has 5.4 per cent. less hull. This means that every hundred bushels of Gold Rain you feed is equal to 105.4 bushels of Banner.

"Gold Rain, a yellow oat, has done extremely well and has given about the highest average weight per bushel of all the oats we have grown," said Dr. Saunderson before the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, when speaking of Prof. Nilsson's new breeds.

OUR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Our own experience with this Oat has been most satisfactory. Personally, we believe it to be the best Oat we have put on the market up to the present time, and while some farmers do not like a yellow Oat, apart from this, Gold Rain is certainly the Oat to grow.

WHAT MAKES A STRONG STRAWED OAT

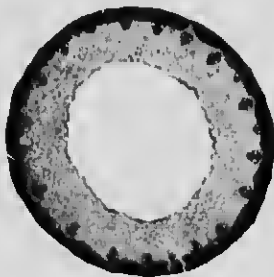


Figure 1

Figure 1—A highly magnified photo of a strong-strawed Oat cut across. The small black spots in the straw wall are what the botanist calls vascular bundles. They run lengthwise of the stem like guy wires, giving it strength and stiffness. A thick walled straw is not necessarily a strong one. Strength depends on the guy wires. Note the straw of the strong-strawed breed has twenty-eight of these guy ropes, while the other shown opposite has only eleven.

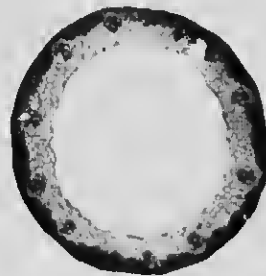


Figure 2

Figure 2—A highly magnified photograph of the straw of an ordinary breed of oats cut across. Note there are only eleven guy ropes, while the straw of the strong-strawed breed shown opposite has twenty-eight. This is only one of the characters of farm plants that can be improved by scientific breeding.

Saltcoats, Sask.

Enclosed find sample of the Gold Rain Oats. The 95 acres turned out 8,144 bus.; the new land running considerably over 100 bus. per acre. This speaks for itself.

(Signed)

R. D. NIRKHAM.

Viscount, Sask., Oct. 19, 1915.

I am well pleased with the Gold Rain Oats. The six bushels I got turned me out 200 bus.

(Signed)

CHAS. KINICKEY.

Rimby, Alta., Feb. 15, 1915.

I had very good results last year with your oats. My average for 12 acres was 118 bus. per acre of good seed grain.

(Signed)

B. G. RIMBY.

Baerano, Alta., Nov. 13, 1915.

19 acres of the Gold Rain Oats I got from you last spring, on breaking, went 65 bus. per acre, and 24 acres of summerfallow went 150 bus. per acre. From the separator they weighed 50½ lbs. per bushel. They are perfectly clean.

(Signed)

R. PHILLIP ROBINSON

STOCK A

3 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.
12 bus. @ 1.45 per bus.
36 bus. @ 1.40 per bus.

STOCK B

3 bus. @ \$1.30 per bus.
12 bus. @ 1.25 per bus.
36 bus. @ 1.20 per bus.

STOCK C

3 bus. @ \$1.10 per bus.
12 bus. @ 1.05 per bus.
36 bus. @ 1.00 per bus.

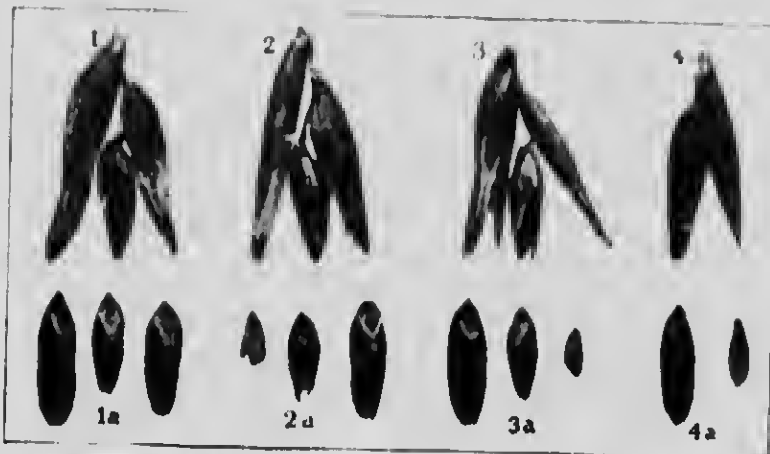
All stocks free of wild oats and noxious weed seeds as defined by Canadian Seed Control Act. Thoroughly tested for germination. Sold subject to Our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

Standard Oats of Proved Productiveness

Every farmer realizes the necessity of planting clean seed, free from weed seeds of all kinds and most of them try to have it large, plump, well matured and of strong germination, but only a comparatively few realize the really wonderful difference breeding—pedigree—makes in both yield and quality.

To secure the best yields, stock seed containing a weed seed must be obtained from time to time, as weed seeds (like live stock which is allowed to inbreed), gradually run back to the original varieties from which they were bred.

The determination of highly bred cereal crops is proved by the reduced number of kernels produced on each head and the large number of unproductive or blind kernels which fail to fertilize and produce only undeveloped grains. The slightly enlarged photographic illustrations printed here clearly show why deterioration in vigor reduces the maximum yield of the crop by weakening the power of normal fertilization.



No. 1 represents a panicle from a vigorous pedigree stock. The three kernels produced are shown separate at the base, and are fully developed.

Noes. 2, 3 and 4 are panicles from weak, run-out seed. Note the oat on the left of figure 2, on the right of figure 3 and 4. These are the light grains so often found amongst run-out seed, especially in an unfavorable season. The lower row, 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, show the kernels removed from the hull.

No. 2 illustrates where the leading or largest kernel has failed to fertilize and produces a kernel, only the decayed female being found inside the shell as shown at figure 2A.

In No. 3 panicle the second sized kernel has failed to fertilize, and in No. 4 panicle, in addition to the failure of the second sized kernel, the third kernel of this panicle has entirely failed to develop. This illustration demonstrates how yields are reduced when crops are grown from weak and run-out seed and proves the necessity of procuring the strong, vigorous pedigree seed every second or third year.

Note they are only partly developed, owing to failure to fertilize at the point of blooming, so account of the weakness, run-out condition of the plants and their lack of strength to come on against adverse weather conditions. A few grains like these will be found in the oatseed in a bad season, but they make up a very large proportion of the crop harvested from run-out seed, even though a great many of them are blown out with the chaff at threshing, and lost in the straw stack. Sterile or partially developed grains like these are not usually detected in the growing crop as they do not strike until they dry out in the stack. This is one reason crops from run-out seed are often so disappointing when threshed. It also accounts for the fact that many good looking oats are poor yielders. You only see the good oats; the poor ones have been blown into the stack.

ABOUT WILD OATS

This cursed weed costs Western farmers millions of dollars every year in lowered grades, yields and decreased farm values. They are so common that some farmers think they cannot get seed without them and they are not far wrong, but some seed can be secured that is free from them, although it is mighty scarce. This is one reason we grow so much of our seed on contract with personally picked farmers with clean land, supplying them with the stock seed, inspecting the growing crop and paying these growers a premium over the ordinary market for giving the crop extra care and attention. This all costs money, and to protect ourselves we have to charge more for this seed, but when you buy it you do so subject to our Money Back Guaranteed and Conditions of Sale, and on the distinct understanding that it is free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds as defined by the Canadian Seed Control Act. This is worth keeping in mind along with the fact that to get clean oats you have to pay for them. Remember, we are farm seed specialists.

Garton's Abundance

This general all-round oat needs no introduction. Every farmer who has ever grown it knows what a splendid oat it is. All prices are Wholesale, bags included, and subject to our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

Stock A.—Prices: 3 bus. \$1.25 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.20 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.15 per bus.

Stock B.—Prices: 3 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.05 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.00 per bus.

Stock C.—Prices: 3 bus. 95c. per bus.; 12 bus. 90c. per bus.; 30 bus. 85c. per bus.

Garton's Banner

The good old Banner has been concentrated and is earlier, stronger in straw and a larger yielder than ordinary unimproved stock.

Stock A.—Prices: 3 bus. \$1.25 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.20 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.15 per bus.

Stock B.—Prices: 3 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.05 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.00 per bus.

Stock C.—Prices: 3 bus. 95c. per bus.; 12 bus. 90c. per bus.; 30 bus. 85c. per bus.

Registered Banner

We have a limited supply grown from registered stock, under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Prices: 3 bus. \$1.25 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.20 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.15 per bus.

Mortlach, Sask., Oct. 21, 1915.
Your Banner Oat is the very best of seed. I never before raised such a crop of oats since I started farming, and I have farmed 5 years here in Saskatchewan and six years in the Valley City, South Dakota. The 65 acres averaged 90 bushels per acre, and the oats weighed 49 lbs. per measured bushel.
(Signed) HAROLD GUSBAAS.

Garton's No. 22 Oat

The drought resistant, bred from Abundance, Banner, and Tartar King, combining the good points of our parent.

Garton's No. 22 was introduced into Western Canada 4 years ago, and today holds a foremost place amongst the heaviest yielding oats. It is very early, an enormous yielder, stands and fills up set but, dry winds, and has a very large plump grain. Many farmers swear by it, claiming it will stand stiff and strong against anything but hail and deliver a good big crop.

Prices: 3 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.05 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.00 per bus.

Orloff Oat

Sixty day or July oats; a very early, short strawed yellow oat with a very thin hull but a small grain. Neither light yielder, but grown by some farmers in northern districts to escape frost. Also sown to catch wild oats. Makes good nurse crop for grain or clover and turns out well when grown for green feed.

Prices: 3 bus. \$1.15 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.00 per bus.

Ligovo Oat

A comparatively new Pedigree Oat of the French breeder, Vilmorin, imported into Sweden in the thirties and bred up and improved by Prof. Nilsson, Svult, Sweden, from whom we obtained his latest elite or improved strain 2 years ago, and have grown them world over for its large, plump kernels, and enormous yield of extra fine milling grain.

Prices: 3 bus. \$1.10 per bus.; 12 bus. \$1.05 per bus.; 30 bus. \$1.00 per bus.

Brownlee, Man., March 17, 1915.
What can you supply me 50 bus. me Banner Oats for? I haven't got enough, and the grain I got looks good to me.
(Signed) E. F. AINSLEY.

Wonderful New Breed Six Rowed Barley

SVALOF

MALTSTER

This wonderful new breed of Six-rowed Barley bred by Prof. Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden, and thoroughly tested in Western Canada, is now offered for the second time, and will, we are certain, find a hearty welcome from farmers who have long wanted so early, heavy yielding Barley with a fair amount of straw and a large plump grain, suitable for either feed or malting. Svalof Maltster (pronounced Swayloff) six-rowed is one of the heaviest yielding Barleys we have ever seen grown. It is early, maturing a few days ahead of O.A. C. 21 or Menzury. The straw is fairly long for a six-rowed Barley and exceedingly strong. It is exceptionally large and even to the grain, and when threshed looks very much like a two-rowed Barley, because of its plumpness and evenness. It weighs out surprisingly well.

WHY SO MUCH BARLEY IS POOR

The quality of Barley generally grown in the west is decidedly poor, as every farmer knows. This is not because good Barley cannot be readily grown here, for the West can grow the finest Barley in the world, but it is due to the fact that it has been an almost utter impossibility to secure Barley pure and true to its variety, and free from wild oats and noxious weed seeds, so that there has been no encouragement for farmers to sow it on anything but the dirtiest land on the farm. The malting companies will pay a good profitable premium for Barley such as the Svalof Maltster, which carries our Money Back Guarantee and conditions of sale. Here is an opportunity to grow yourself some nice, clean, heavy yielding Barley seed, that will produce a crop commanding the highest market price.

BIG MALTING COMPANIES LIKE IT

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 4, 1914.

Gentlemen,—We are in receipt of your sample of Six-rowed Barley, and find it a very satisfactory quality for malting purposes, being plump, heavy, and possessing a high percentage of germinating power.

There is always a market for Barley suitable for malting, and we wish you success in the introduction of this breed of Barley for seed purposes, and feel satisfied that if cultivated with some degree of care, it will prove a profitable undertaking on the part of the producer.

—Yours truly,

(Signed) THE CANADA MALTING CO., LTD.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 27, 1914.

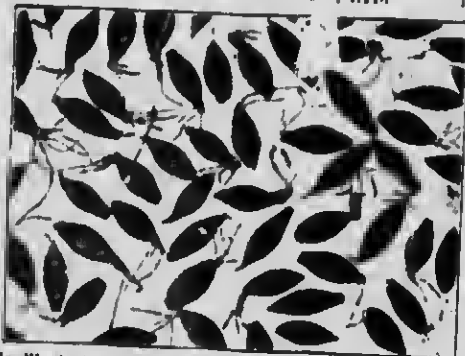
Gentlemen,—In reply to your recent communication regarding sample of six-rowed Swedish Barley, we have delayed answering in order to make a thorough test.

We are pleased to say this Barley will make perfect Malt, and is just what is wanted in Canada for improving our Brewery and Distillery products.

We hope the Canadian farmers will sow this seed freely, and we can assure them it will pay much better than any other crop.—Very truly,

(Signed)

BIGE MALTING COMPANY OF CANADA



This illustrates a mixed sample of Barley in process of germination, showing the detrimental effect produced on the malting value on account of the irregularity of germination of the mixed varieties of grain.



This shows a pure sample of Barley in process of germination. Note the perfect and uniform germination due to the purity as to variety and the consequent even ripening of the crop and seed.

WHY SVALOF MALTSTER BARLEY IS THE BEST MALTING BARLEY:

The big drawback to most cars of Barley reaching the market is mixture of different varieties they contain. Different varieties ripen at different times. All the grains in the sample are not same age or degree of maturity. The starchy part of the seed is one of the last parts to be formed by the plant. The little cells near the skin containing the digestive ferments, which convert the starch into sugar for the embryo or baby plant who the seed starts to germinate, are amongst the last to be formed by the ripening seed, so that a mixed sample will have grains of all ages while a pure sample will have grains of the same age or maturity, and will germinate evenly. Pure, true-to-name Barley is absolutely necessary for the highest Malting quality.

2 bus.	@ \$1.65 per bus.	20 bus.	@ \$1.55 per bus.
10 bus.	@ 1.60 per bus.	50 bus.	@ 1.50 per bus.

PRACTICAL FARMERS LIKE OUR BARLEY

THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. MORE

Reconville, Sask.
We sowed an equal number of acres of year Six-rowed Barley and ordinary Barley on similar land, and gave the two fields the same cultivation, and the Six-rowed Barley yielded 33 per cent. better than the common Barley.

(Signed)

JOFF BROS.

YIELDS DOUBLE ORDINARY BARLEY

Cuthbert, Sask.
I am writing to tell you about the Six-rowed Swedish Barley I secured from you last spring. The season was very dry; so rain to amount to anything from the 7th of June until after harvest. Although the Barley did not stand the drought near so good as the Seger Oats did, from what I have been able to learn, the quality is far superior to anything around these parts; and yielded double any other six-rowed Barley.

(Signed)

JOHN NEWBY.

Good Barleys of Proved Productiveness

Barley is one of the safest and, when properly handled, one of the most profitable crops on the farm. Unfortunately, it seldom gets a fair chance, generally being put on the dirtiest land, frequently for the reason it is almost impossible to get good Barley free from wild oats. Good, clean, true-to-name Barley always commands a substantial premium, but there is so little of this sort grown we hear little of the premium, yet many farmers get it each year. If you have been growing ordinary, mixed, dirty Barley and have felt it has not been paying you any too well, why not get a good, pure variety and grow yourself some seed for the following year?

GROW YOUR OWN SEED BARLEY

It's cheaper to grow your own seed than to buy. You have a nice piece of summerfallow or no extra good clean field some place on the farm. Figure out how much Barley you need for seed the following year and then get enough of some new seed to grow you that amount of seed. Do not leave yourself short. Your neighbors will want to buy some for seed and you might as well supply them. You can get the money for it right at the granary. You do not need to carry them until Fall if you stick out for it. This is the cheapest and best way to get into Pedigreed seed. In one year you have enough to seed all your Barley land and get the extra bushels per acre and the higher prices that Pedigreed seed gives you. Read about the Barleys described below and on the preceding page and be sure and order your Barley early. Every spring there is a big rush for Barley at the last minute. Real, clean Barley is hard to get at any time, but particularly so late in the season. We have a good, big supply of the varieties mentioned in this catalog, but have always been completely out of them by the end of the season, and out of some varieties long before this.

WILL YOUR BARLEY GROW?

In figuring on your Barley acreage, remember quite a lot of Barley was frosted last fall, and is often useless for seed and in many cases decidedly locking in vigor of germination. Remember, you want vigor as well as per cent. germination. A whole regiment of soldiers out of the hospital can't hold their own with one company of the bully beef boys. Test your own seed; or send us a sample and we will gladly test it for you free of charge.



O.A.C. Barley (Grown from Registered stock); Originated and lately introduced by Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. It's a selection from Maudscheur. Prof. Zavitz says of this Barley's showing in co-operative experiments throughout Ontario for four years: "It surpassed Maudscheur in yield of grain per acre, in freedom from rust and in both length and strength of straw. . . . Most prominent variety in competitions in standing fields Seed Grain throughout Ontario. . . . Captured practically all the prizes for six-rowed barley at largest competitions. . . . Is the best variety now being grown on the farms of Ontario."

At the Brandon Experimental Farm O.A.C. 21 ripened in 93 days and headed the list for yield per acre with 87 bushels and 24 pounds. Its average for five years, in which it also leads, was 68 bushels and 28 pounds per acre. The wide-awake farmer will get a start in this new variety this spring, if he is not already growing it.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.35 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.30 per bus.; 40 bus. @ \$1.25 per bus.



Garton's No. 68 Barley This is undoubtedly the best Barley Gartons has put on the market up to the present time. It is an early Barley with a good strong, fairly tall straw. It's an enormous yielder of large, plump, fine quality grain and is used by many farmers in preference to any other Barley.

Craigsmyle, Alta.
I am very much pleased with your Gartons No. 68 Barley. The dry season affected it, but it certainly yielded well. The grain is large and plump while other Barley was badly shrunk.

(Signed)

W. R. ASHE.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.35 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.30 per bus.; 40 bus. @ \$1.25 per bus.

Mensury Barley (six-rowed): This popular standard, early-ripening, heavy-yielding variety needs no description. It has repeatedly proved its reliability, both in the Experimental Farms and under ordinary farm conditions.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.25 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.20 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.15 per bus.; 40 bus. @ \$1.10 per bus.

Mensury Barley (Registered stock): We have a limited supply of this at the following prices. Kindly make a second choice.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.45 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.; 40 bus. @ \$1.35 per bus.

Standwell Barley Same prices as Brewer.

Good Common Barley Suitable for seed, and fully as clean as lots of Barley sold for high class seed. Write for prices.

The Brewer Barley (two-rowed): This new remarkably well in this country, frequently yielding over 60 bushels per acre in field crops. The kernel is enormous. Some call it "bean" Barley. It has a very thin hull; makes splendid feed; finds a ready sale on the market and is rapidly gaining in popularity because of its extreme earliness for a two-rowed variety. Wherever it has been tried and sown early, it is regarded as the most productive Barley to grow.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.25 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.20 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.15 per bus.; 40 bus. @ \$1.10 per bus.

A Sure Hardy, Heavy Yielding Crop on the Poorest Land

Emmer (Speltz): This crop is rapidly coming into favor in the West because of its reliability as a crop producer in almost any kind of a season and on the poorest, driest soil. It is a wonderful drought resister; rarely rusts or smuts, immune from frosts, has produced around two tons of straw and a ton and a half of grain per acre, while the stubble makes appetizing pasture for a stock.

Fine for green feed or for hay. It's a very early ripener, and farmers in a dry district where Barley grows too short may count on a good return from Spelts. It is very stiff in straw and stands where Oats and Barley lodge, and it ripens earlier. Makes a fine nurse crop. The South Dakota Experimental Station in calf feeding experiments found it worth 40% more than Corn pound for pound. Ground, it makes grand hog food, while cattle thrive on it. Sow 2 to 2½ bus. per acre (50 lbs. makes a bushel), as early as possible. Frost will not hurt it. Cut when past milk stage and it will make good grain and a fine lot of valuable straw for feed. Thresh it like Wheat, but not so closely; leave the outside hull on. The seed we offer was grown on our Carey Farm. For centuries this crop has been grown in Europe, on high priced land, especially in Southern Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, and in Spain. Since its introduction into this country it has gained favor rapidly. Try some and see for yourself what a splendid crop it is.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.35 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.30 per bus.



Field Peas Yield 20 to 60 Bushels

Makes Fine Green Feed or Hay. Sell for \$2.00 per Bushel. Beat Wheat



A 40 Acre Field of Solo Peas on our Carey Farm

Here is a crop that is highly profitable in the West, where practically all the Peas sown are imported, and consequently high in price. There is an opportunity here for alert farmers to supply this demand, which is growing every year, especially since so many farmers have gone more into mixed farming, where, of course, the Pea can be extensively used both in the grain and in the straw. Peas were a few years ago the premier crop of Ontario, but have lost this position because of the Pea bug, which, fortunately, does not bother Peas here, where on many farms the land might profitably be used for some Peas which are second only to Clover in their enriching properties. There is also a big demand for them for soup. We know of one farmer who sold all he could spare right at the granary at \$2.75 per bus. Peas out-turn all the way from 20 to 60 bus. per acre, so there is no doubt of the money in them. We rarely have enough to last us through the season, so if you know of anyone who has any to sell, refer them to us.

In sowing Peas here, put them in early, and if alone use 2 to 2½ bus. by weight per acre, or about 100 days. Peas and Oats are often sown together, using a bushel and a half of Oats and same quantity of Peas and the crop cut and threshed together. For green fodder, Peas and Oats mixed and cut in the milk are hard to beat. Use a bushel and half of Oats and same quantity of Peas. Some stock farmers sow a bushel and a half of Peas, a bushel of Millet, and a few pounds of Rape per acre on the summerfallow, and get an enormous amount of pasturage. In ordering Peas kindly make a second choice, in case we are sold out.

depending on the size of the Peas. They are ready to cut in about 100 days. Peas and Oats are often sown together, using a bushel and a half of Oats and same quantity of Peas and the crop cut and threshed together. For green fodder, Peas and Oats mixed and cut in the milk are hard to beat. Use a bushel and half of Oats and same quantity of Peas. Some stock farmers sow a bushel and a half of Peas, a bushel of Millet, and a few pounds of Rape per acre on the summerfallow, and get an enormous amount of pasturage. In ordering Peas kindly make a second choice, in case we are sold out.

Svalof Solo Pea This splendid variety, direct from Prof. Nilsson's Plant Breeding Establishment, Svalof, Sweden, in sealed bags, was introduced into the West largely on the recommendation of Mr. L. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who spent six months at Svalof, studying Prof. Nilsson's Plant Breeding at first hand, and who has published a very learned book on the truly wonderful work carried on there for the past 26 years. The Pea has been tried in the West at the different Experimental Farms, and is highly recommended. We grew 40 acres of them last season on our Carey Farm, and they were certainly a beautiful sight. The Peas are large, purplish color, and slightly wrinkled. It is undoubtedly the coming Pea for the West, and progressive farmers will stock up with it this spring and have a supply to meet the demand for seed next season. Price: \$3.75 per bus., Winnipeg. Bags free.

Golden Vine or French June Peas

A small cream white Pea that appeals to many farmers on account of its yield on poor land, practically unproductive with other varieties. Prices: \$3.50 per bus., ex warehouse, bags free.

Canadian Field Peas Mixed standard varieties of proven reliability in the West. Prices: \$3.50 per bus., ex warehouse, bags free.

Prussian Blue A splendid standard variety, to be much used in cooking. Week to ten days later than preceding varieties. Price: \$3.75 per bus., ex warehouse, bags free.

Black Eye Marrow Fat A strong growing, large cream colored Pea, of good quality, black eye, about a week later than Golden Vine. Price: \$3.75 per bus., ex warehouse, bags free.

Canada Beauty A big grained, strong strawed variety, popular with many. Prices: \$3.65 per bus., ex warehouse, bags free.

Try Some Buckwheat

Great Cleaning Crop.



Sure Yielder. Big Money Maker

While this crop has been little grown in the West, it is rapidly gaining favor, especially as a cleaning crop. It grows dense, smothers the weeds, and at the same time gives a big yield of seed per acre, while it leaves the land in nice mellow shape for the following crop. 40 to 60 bushels per acre have been secured under favorable conditions. 48 lbs. make a bushel. The seed sells readily and the market for it will undoubtedly grow, as a mill has been started in Winnipeg. Splendid for poultry; may be fed to horses in small quantities. Some horse dealers use it to put on a sleek coat quickly. It will grow on poorest soil and mellow it for succeeding crop. One of the shortest season grain crops, and splendid as a fill-in where others have failed. Under favorable conditions will ripen in 60 to 90 days. It has no insect or fungus diseases. Cut the crop early in morning or on damp day to prevent shelling. In threshing, remove spiked concave and put in smooth one to prevent splitting. It is certainly a great weed killer, and at same time gives a paying crop. There is very little grown in the West. A large proportion of seed used is imported. The Western grower has the protection of the duty and is assured of a good price. A crop of this sort often pays bigger than one of the staples that everybody grows. Try some this spring.

Silver Hull Buckwheat is undoubtedly the best variety, and considerably superior to the old, unimproved black and gray sorts. It has a thin, light gray hull with a small waste in milling and a beautiful colored flour. It generally brings a better price from the mill than the Japanese or the old gray varieties.

Prices—At time this catalog was printed: 2 bus. (48 lbs. each) @ \$1.75 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.70 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.65 per bus.

Common Vetches or Tares (*Vicia Sativa*) also known as English Winter Vetch and Oregon Vetch or Smooth Vetch. It is a very nutritious, rapid-growing legum, making very much relished pasture for all kinds of farm stock, especially sheep and swine. Sow along with Oats or Barley to support the crop (60 lbs. make a bushel). If sown alone, sow 2 bushels per acre. Make a good cleaning crop when pastured off, and leaves the land loose and friable. Sow early, like Peas. Price: \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Bags free.

Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*) The yield of green forage varies from 10 to 15 tons per acre. Sow either spring or fall. Put a bushel to the acre. If sown in the fall, put in with Fall Rye; if in spring, use Spring Rye, Oats or Barley to support the vines, which sometimes grow six feet long. Try some this season. The seed is high this season, because of the war, and the fact that the seed is almost entirely European grown. Price: \$15.00 per 100 lbs., Winnipeg. Bags free.

Grow Some Corn This Spring

Many farmers are now using a corn crop instead of a summer-fallow, and find that it not only gives an enormous return, but that the Wheat crops following ripen ten days to two weeks earlier, and while shorter are certainly stiffer in the straw. Manure can be used on the corn land, and there is no rank growth in the Wheat. As a cleaning crop, Corn cannot be beaten. It's great for cow thistle, French weed and wild oats. Now is the time to grow Corn. Green sheaves will have to give place to Corn this season. You can sow several acres of Corn for what it would cost you to seed one acre of Oats, and one acre of Corn will grow as much feed as four acres of Oat sheaves.

WHY CORN OFTEN FAILS

Although last season was a bad one for Corn in the west, and for that matter almost every place else, it is being grown successfully in Western Canada, and it is only the matter of a very few years until the west is as much a Corn country as the Northern States, where they used to think Corn would not do. Many farmers think Corn is a doubtful crop here and claim they have proved it. This is a great mistake, and has been largely caused by the unsatisfactory results given by the large amounts of Nebraska and Southern grown Corn sold in the West as Northern grown seed. Corn of this sort may tassell out here, but that is about as far as it goes. It is really a shame that stuff of this sort should be sold here. Insist on genuine Northern grown seed Corn and pay the price necessary to secure it. Northern grown, selected seed is higher in price. It costs more to raise Corn in the north than in the south, where they have only to put it in and let it grow and carefully selected Corn certainly has more time and labor put on it than just the ordinary run.



Manitoba Grown

SOW REAL NORTHERN GROWN CORN

All of the Corn we handle is strictly Northern grown selected seed, produced in Minnesota and Dakota, and should not be confused with ordinary Corn. Remember, really good seed Corn is never cheap, and it is questionable if it ever was scarcer than this season. Any thinking person knows that if seed Corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be Southern grown seed and the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select on the choicest ears, properly cure them, shell and bag up and sell them at the low prices seed Corn is sometimes offered. It only requires about 20 lbs. to plant an acre. Any farmer could much better afford to pay a dollar and a half per acre for seed than to use as a gift cheap, general run of Corn of unknown origin. You are planting Corn to get the yield and cannot afford to take any unnecessary chances.

CORN IS EASILY HANDLED

Corn is easily handled. Sow on rich, well prepared land from May 20 to the first week in June, in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, using the ordinary grain drill and stopping up some of the spouts and setting it so grains are dropped every 9 to 12 inches in the row. Half bushel will seed an acre; 56 lbs. make a bushel. Some use the check row system, 36 inches apart, and 4 to 5 grains to the hill, or 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

Early North-Western Dent A good standard variety, extensively grown in the West and Northern States. It is probably the best of all for the West. It is distinct from all other varieties in having a red kernel with a yellow dent cap, due to its being a cross between a yellow dent and a red flint. It is extremely early, and produces surprisingly large yields of fine feeding fodder. It frequently ripens grain here by the middle of September. It grows 5 to 7 feet tall, with ears 6 to 10 inches long, a foot and a half to over two feet from the ground, so it can be cut and easily handled with a binder.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Improved Squaw Corn Squaw Corn was the first Corn to be grown in the West, and is undoubtedly the most reliable for producing matured Corn, while it also gives a big yield of fodder. The improved variety is simply a selection from this. It grows about 6 feet tall, with ears 7 to 10 inches long, bearing flint grain, white and shaded white. It bears the ears low down, and many object to it on this account.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

North Dakota White Flint An extremely early fodder Corn, with plenty of ears that are always close to maturity when cut here, and frequently fully ripe. Many Western farmers use this in preference to any other variety.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Longfellow Yellow Flint This well known variety is largely planted every spring. It is a very early 8-rowed Corn with ears about 11 inches long and a rich, glossy yellow color. Stalks average 7 1/2 feet, with ears about 3 feet from ground. It grows a big crop of fodder.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

North Dakota Yellow Flint or Gehu Yellow Flint This is apparently a selection from the native Corn, and resembles the North Dakota White Flint except in the color. Very early; gives ears for the table about a week after Squaw. Some claim maturity in 70 days, and that it will grow where Corn never grew before. It has matured grain in Manitoba. A good, reliable variety.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Minnesota No. 13 A splendid yellow Corn originated at Minnesota Experimental Station and now extensively grown throughout Northern States and finding favor in Canada. It matures in a little over three months of Corn weather, and, of course, is not quite as early as any of the varieties above mentioned, but a big yielder of grain and fodder. The ears are 8 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of rich yellow, smooth wedge-shaped kernels packed closely on cob from butt to tip. The stalks grow high and generally bear 2 ears.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Minnesota No. 23 (August Dent)—As the name implies, was also originated at Minnesota Experimental Station and is highly recommended by them. It is an early white cap yellow dent, ripening right after the North Western Dent and admirably suited for either grain or fodder.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Extra Early Yellow Flint Mercer

Has been grown in the Dakotas and Minnesota for years with excellent results, and has matured in 75 days and yielded 164 bus. of ears per acre. Ears about 9 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed. Stalks about 5 feet tall. A good re-plant variety.

Prices: 14 lbs. \$1.50; 1/2 bus. \$2.65; 1 bus. and up \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

A Cheap Big Yielding Forage Crop

Cattle, Sheep and Swine Thrive on It

DWARF ESSEX RAPE is one of the best and cheapest forage plants ever introduced into Canada. Splendid for cattle, sheep and hogs. Under favorable conditions Rape is ready for pasture from 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months, and on an average one acre will carry 30 to 40 hogs from the middle of June until October, if divided into four parts and the young pigs moved frequently. When on the Rape they should at all times have access to salt, but little water is required. Its fattening properties are probably twice as good as those of Clover, and for sheep the feeding value of Rape excels all other plants we know of. Twelve tons of green feed per acre is not uncommon, and the Rape is generally a foot to a foot and a half high in six to eight weeks after seeding.

How to use Rape.—Rape does best on good soil especially those rich in vegetable matter, but does not give a big return on hard, dry clays. (1) Sow in early spring to provide pasture. (2) Sow in June or July on dirty, weedy land that has been worked up, and use it both as a cleaning crop and pasture. (3) Sow 2 pounds per acre along with the grain crops to provide pastures on the stubble after harvest. The green feed

given by the Rape along with the heads of grain picked up, puts stock in great shape. (4) Sow in the summer-fallow after the last cultivation and secure abundant pasture. (5) Some farmers who grow corn sow Rape after the last cultivation, to provide additional pasture when the stock clean up the corn field. (6) As a general catch or a fill-in crop.

HOW TO SOW RAPE

Dwarf Essex, especially this season. Since April 1st, over 95,000 lbs. of the Bird Seed or Turnip Rape was imported into the U.S. Enough said.

Northern Star Ranch,
Castor, Alta., Jan. 25, 1915.

I bought Rape seed last year—elsewhere—had to sow the crop again. The greatest crop of Rape I have ever seen came from your house.

(Signed) H. PERCY-JACQUES.

Prices: We have a particularly nice lot of Rape, and as we buy in big lots at close prices, we are able to make you the surprisingly low prices: 3 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

If sown for sheep, use 1½ lbs. per acre in drills 28 inches apart, as they like the coarser stocks; for cattle sow 2 lbs. in drills, and for hogs 3½ to 4 lbs. per acre in drills. If sown broadcast use 4 to 6 lbs. per acre. Allow the stock a run to grass if at all possible. Some farmers when sowing Rape broadcast, use half a bushel of Buckwheat per acre, and claim it not only gives a larger yield of more palatable pasture, but does away with bloating. Buy the best.

The European war has affected Rape prices, and old, left-over seed will probably find its way on to the market, so beware of cheap seed. There are several kinds of Rape, but there is only one kind thoroughly suited to Western Canada, and that is the Dwarf Essex. The seed is cheap, but quality counts. The annual variety, Bird Seed Rape, is sometimes sold, but the use of this means a big loss to the grower. Insist on Genuine

McFayden's All Summer Pasture Mixture

A Moderate Priced, Heavy Yielding Rich Pasture That's There When You Want It

For years, farmers have been asking for an Annual Pasture Mixture, that could be sown in the spring or early summer, and give abundant pasture during the whole season. McFayden's Annual Pasture Mixture does this. It comes on with surprising rapidity; stock may be turned in six weeks after seeding, and not only eat the mixture greedily, but make profitable gains on it. It is scientifically blended to start early, stand dry weather, tramping by stock and close pasturage, and to provide rich, succulent feed during the whole season. It is great for growing young pigs. An acre should carry 30 to 40 from the middle of June until towards Fall, when the pigs are fit for market, and it is surprising the growth they make on it, with very little manure. This pasture will cut down the grain feed required almost half. It is one of the cheapest ways we know of to raise pigs, and certainly gives excellent results with other stock. Try an acre of it this season and we feel certain you will use it every year. This is undoubtedly the greatest Annual Pasture Mixture ever put on the market. Sow in spring for summer pasturage, and put some in during July or early August to supply feed during the fine Fall months when other pasture is so often scarce, dried up or eaten off. A few acres of this would have helped out wonderfully the dry summer last season. The Annual Pasture Mixture is especially valuable to you this season, because of the big acreage being laid down to grain crops. Put the land you cannot get ready in time for grain or that is too dirty to grow it into the Pasture Mixture. It is a great weed destroyer. Treat the dirty land like a fallow until about the first week in June, and then sow this mixture. Sow 60 lbs. per acre.

Prices: 15 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. \$1.80; 60 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

Japanese Millet (Billion Dollar Grass)—

Introduced into America from Japan by Prof. Brooks. It grows 3 to 8 feet high, and yields from 8 to 12 tons of green feed per acre, and is relished by all kinds of farm stock. For hay it will average close to four tons per acre, but should be cut before heading. When near maturity it is a little coarse for hay, and if cut before heading will produce good aftermath. Horses frequently prefer well cured hay to the best Timothy. When used for green feed or hay it should be cut just as the heads begin to appear, and at this stage is more valuable than fodder Corn. Ensilage made from it is fine for milk cattle. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 35 lbs. per acre, or for seed put in drills

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

A Wind Break, A Flower Garden, A Supply of Kindling and Poultry Feed for the Winter

For those who do not know it, and have never grown it, this variety is a surprise indeed. The heads often



measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and the stems sometimes grow as high as 10 feet, while 6 and 8 feet are quite common. The stems are from one to three inches thick, and on the prairie, where wood is scarce, are sometimes used for kindling. It makes a great windbreak for the house or garden, and in the distance looks like trees. It grows immense quantities of large striped seed, which makes excellent poultry feed.

Hogs eat it greedily, and a small amount fed to horses puts a sleek coat on them like flax. Allowing 20 lbs. to the measured bushel, this variety has frequently produced over 65 bushels per acre, so that there is good money to be made in growing them for this purpose. There is quite a market for the seed in the West, especially from people from Central Europe, who eat them like candy. The seed is scarce and high this year. Sow in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation, like Corn. 8 to 10 lbs. will sow an acre. Try some this spring.

Prices: 1 lb. 20c.; 4 lbs. for 65c.; 10 lbs. and up \$1.50. Bags free.

12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, and cultivating until about a foot and a half high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds. It won't stand as much drought as the other Millets. The heads are long and are made up of smaller sided heads. The seed is bright grey with a polished surface, but as sold has the dark brown husks adhering. If allowed to ripen will produce about same amount of grain as Oats, which it resembles in feeding value. This may be ground and fed to cattle or whole to chickens. It's later than other Millets, but if you have the time put in the Japanese. Sow about June 1st, if sown later use more seed.

Prices: 20 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$4.15; 100 lbs. \$8.00, Winnipeg. Bags included.

Grow Some Rye

Rarely Suffers from Frost. Seldom Lodges. Yields Big. No Duty on It Entering United States

Spring Rye As an annual, early hay or fodder crop Spring Rye is pretty hard to beat. If pastured from the start it will continue to throw up a surprisingly large number of fresh shoots. It is hardy, can be sown first thing in the spring, or later in the season if you find you are going to be short of feed. It grows very readily and for hay should be cut, as soon as the heads appear, with the binder, and cured in the stack. Four tons per acre is not uncommon. And you can have a hay crop in the driest season on the driest land from Spring Rye, and can generally get two cuttings in a season. The aftermath, especially, in a moist season will give abundant pasture. For grain, sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. (56 lbs. make a bushel) per acre, but for hay or pasture put on 2 bushels. We offer genuine Spring Rye. Many farmers have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye for Spring Rye. The growing of Rye is strongly recommended by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and the number of cars of the grain reaching the Winnipeg market is growing each year. 1912 had 16 cars; 1913 had 82 cars; and 1914 showed an increase. On October 31st, 1914, it sold from 90c to 92c in store Fort William per bushel of 56 lbs. Cash Rye prices on the Chicago market ranged during 1914 from 55c to \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; during 1913 from 58c to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and during 1912 from 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and at the time this was written No. 2 was selling at \$1.15 at Minneapolis. There is no duty on Rye entering the United States from Western Canada and the freight rates to Minneapolis or Duluth, the big United States Rye markets, from most Western Canadian points, are the same as to Fort William.

There is practically no soil too poor, run out, light, sandy or stony for a good crop of Rye, and it stands stiff and strong on heavy lands where Wheat lies flat. It is much earlier than Wheat, and rarely suffers from frost. It is free from smut, rust, etc., and yields from 20 to 40 bus. per acre. The winter varieties sometimes run over 60 bushels. Why not grow some of this easily handled, money making crop, and not depend on Wheat entirely?

Svalof Spring Rye Large quantities of Rye are grown each season in Sweden, where it takes the place given Wheat in this country, and considerable attention has been given the improvement of this crop. The seed here offered is from seed secured from the General Swedish Seed Company, who put out the new breeds bred by Prof. Nilsson, Svalof, Sweden, the world famous Farm Plant Breeder. We have grown it ourselves in the West two years, and have tested it thoroughly. We believe it to be by far the best Spring Rye, not only in point of earliness, but particularly in yield, and feel confident you will be delighted with it. The stock here offered was grown last season at our farm, Carey, Man., and was greatly admired by everyone who saw it growing. We have only a limited quantity to offer as we want

the balance for sowing ourselves and to be put out on contract, as we expect a very heavy demand for this variety when it becomes better known.

Price: \$2.00 per bus. Bags included.

Common Spring Rye This is ordinary Common Spring Rye, purchased by us from the best growers we have been able to locate, and run over our whole series of machines. It's nice, clean stock, free of wild oats and noxious weed seeds as defined by Seed Control Act, and for putting in a large acreage, will, we believe, give you every satisfaction. It's genuine Spring Rye. Beware of mixed Spring and Fall.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.45 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.; 50 bus. @ \$1.35 per bus.

Fall Rye, a Profitable Weed Killing Crop

Kills wild oats, cow thistle, etc.; gives late Fall pasture; earliest green hite in Spring and if not cut for hay gives 20 to 60 bushels grain per acre. May be cut, threshed, sold and money ready to pay regular harvest help first week August

McFayden's Early Amber Fall Rye The acreage laid down to Winter Rye is increasing very rapidly, especially in the Southern part of Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan, where it is now quite extensively grown as a cleaning crop, especially for sow thistle and wild oats. It is one crop that is absolutely sure to ripen before wild oats. It's generally a bigger yielder of grain than the Spring Rye, and has turned out over 50 bus. per acre, but may generally be counted on for around 20 bus. on large acreages, or a little better than Spring Wheat under similar conditions.

IT'S A GREAT PASTURE CROP

It is one of the earliest plants for spring pasture; it grows again when eaten down, and provides feed for some time, and when exhausted there is still time to sow some other forage crop, or after a lot of pasturing in the spring, the stock may be turned off and the crop allowed to grow on for hay or to mature for seed; in either case it is very reliable in producing a satisfactory return. If sown early in the Fall and the growth is strong, it should be pastured fairly close so as not to form heads in the Fall.

MAKES A GOOD NURSE CROP

It is one of the best crops with which to seed down to grass on account of being removed from the land so early in the season, being generally ready for the binder by the end of July or early August, so that you may have your Rye crop threshed, loaded on cars and sold before the Wheat is ready and before the regular harvest rise in wages.

Summerfallow sown to Fall Rye does not drift. Rye makes its growth early in May and June, and is well developed before arrival of droughts, so that instead of decreasing the yield these assist in maturing the crop. It's a splendid crop, and we urge you to try it, feeling certain you will be delighted with the results. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre from the middle of August to the first half of September, depending on whether or not you want any Fall pasturage. We have grown quite a lot of both Fall and Spring Rye on our Carey Farm, and have put in the Fall Rye as late as the first week in October and harvested a real good crop.

Our first stock of Early Amber was grown on our Carey Farm, and is a selection from ordinary Fall Rye.

It is specially grown stock, and should not be confused with ordinary Fall Rye.

We hope to make shipment during the latter part of next August at the undermentioned prices, and would suggest you let us know how much you expect to require. Put this information on your order sheet. It does not obligate you to buy this amount, but merely gives us an idea of the quantity you will likely take.

Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.75 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.70 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.65 per bus.; 50 bus. @ \$1.60 per bus.

Common Fall Rye While this will be over our whole series of machines, clean and free from noxious seeds under Seed Control Act, and in our opinion fully equal to the best Fall Rye obtainable elsewhere, we do not consider it as good as our Early Amber grown on our own farm, and believe the Early Amber well worth the additional price.

Without in any way obligating yourself to buy, will you kindly mark on accompanying order sheet the amount of Fall Rye you will probably buy next August, so that we may rush it into the warehouse and have it all ready for shipment right after threshing.

Probable Prices: 2 bus. @ \$1.55 per bus.; 10 bus. @ \$1.50 per bus.; 20 bus. @ \$1.45 per bus.; 50 bus. @ \$1.40 per bus.

Fall Wheat We are making arrangements to supply some choice stocks of this for next Fall, and would like prospective purchasers to advise us now what quantity they will likely require next August or September, quality and price being satisfactory.

You Need Never be Short of Hay or Pasture with these fill in crops on the farm

Millets are the great fill-in crop. Every farmer should include a few hundred pounds in his seed order. There is generally a place for it on every farm each year for green feed or hay. They are used by many as a combined pasture, hay and weed killing crop on land that could not be got ready for grain, or was too dirty to grow it. Can be sown from last of May to first of July and still produce a good crop, and, on account of the leafy growth and large amount of seeds formed, make very nutritious hay or green feed. They do well on breaking, summer-fallow or spring plowing. Sow from 30 lbs. per acre up in the case of all, except Japanese (See description of hard seeders). Good rich land will stand thick seeding, which brings crop on earlier, and gives a finer quality hay or pasture. Cut for hay just after blooming; do not let it get too ripe. The use of Millets is growing rapidly in the West, and where, properly handled, they are certainly a splendid crop. Don't waste time on slough hay when you can get Millet, one of the greatest hay and pasture crops grown. 48 lbs. make a bushel.

There are three kinds of Millet: The fox tail type, to which belongs Common, Siberian, Hungarian, and German; the grain type, such as Broome-corn Millet, Hog Millet, or Early Fortune, and the Japanese type or "Billion Dollar Grass." Described on page 11.

Hungarian Millet is probably the best known of all the Millets in the West, where it does remarkably well on account of its earliness (about a week ahead of the German and a week behind the Siberian) and its fine leafy stems, making such palatable hay. If the hay is for horses, Hungarian is preferable. It is not as coarse as some of the other Millets, but gives 2 to 4 tons of hay per acre. It is probably the best drought resister of all the Millets. It has been checked by a long drought; rain revives it very quickly. The seeds are brownish black mixed with purple and yellow, (the difference in color will be found on seeds from same head and does not mean that the seed has been mixed with other varieties), but much the same in shape as Common Millet. The heads are erect, about 4 inches long, dark purple in color, bristly and very compact. As a seed producer it comes next to the Siberian.

Prices—Our best stock: 20 lbs. \$1.20; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

German Millet, Southern, Mammoth or Golden Millet

Gives a heavy yield of forage, but is later than if cut when in bloom, before it becomes too coarse, and even hogs will eat the cured hay.

This seeding makes it coarse, so we recommend a liberal quantity of seed. It does not stool as much as the Hungarian or Siberian, which will grow as many as forty stalks from one seed. The German grows almost all single stems, stout and unbranching with short, broad, thick leaves. The heads are 6 to 8 inches long and often one inch in diameter. The seed is golden yellow and is not produced as abundantly as Siberian or Hungarian. If you are seeding early so the crop has plenty of time, you may use German Millet with good results. Sow 40 lbs. per acre, but be sure you get genuine Southern grown stock and not Common Millet.

Prices—Our best stock: 20 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Hog Millet (Broome Corn or Manitoba Millet)

This is what is called the Common Millet in Europe, where it is extensively grown. It is one of the grain Millets, but makes good hay if cut very young. It is an enormous yielder of seed, frequently giving up to 60 bushels per acre. It is for this reason it is so often grown for hog fattening or the seed used for poultry and young chicks. It matures in about two months from seeding, and differs



Hungarian Japanese Siberian

In appearance from any of the above mentioned Millets in having a branching head and much larger, glossy, yellow seed. The seed ripens while the stalks are quite green, so it may be used for both a hay and a seed crop.

Prices: Our best stock: 20 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Common Millet

As the name implies, is not equal to any of the varieties above-mentioned. It is generally nothing more or less than the seed produced in the North from southern grown German Millet. The Millet seems to change its character, becoming coarser and more dwarfed. It tries to adapt itself to the more rigorous conditions. Millets are grown here and in the Northern States almost entirely for hay, and for this purpose the Southern grown seed seems to give the best results, producing tall, fine leafy stems and a big yield per acre. It is about two weeks earlier than German Millet.

Prices—Our best stock: 20 lbs. \$1.15; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.75, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Siberian Millet

This splendid, new, hardy variety was introduced from Russia, and is probably the best of all Millets for the West. It matures earlier than the Hungarian or Common Millet, stools very heavily, has a very leafy stem, gives an enormous yield of hay or green feed, and turns out 40 to 60 bushels per acre of seed. Many farmers prefer it to any of the other Millets for hay.

Prices—Our best stock: 20 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.85; 100 lbs. \$5.50, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Clean Flax with Money Back Guarantee



Many farmers who have been attracted by the money in growing Flax have not sown any of it because of the difficulty—we might say almost the impossibility—of getting it clean and free from noxious weed seeds. We have made a specialty of cleaning Flax, and with our specially constructed seed cleaning machines and our own specially selected Flax to start with, we feel confident we have the best Flax obtainable in the West today, and we are perfectly satisfied for you to be the judge and jury in the matter. If the Flax is not entirely satisfactory on arrival at your station you are under no obligation whatever to take it, and if you will notify us we will cheerfully pay freight charges both ways, and refund every cent of your money without any argument of any kind. Repeated experiments at the different Government Experimental Farms and actual field tests made by large farmers, go to show that Flax is not hard on the land, and it is undoubtedly one of the most profitable crops that can be grown either on breaking or new land. If you have been wanting to grow it, do not hesitate because of not being able to get clean seed. We have it. It is of course higher in price than ordinary Flax as Flax is hard to clean at best, and to make a good job a great deal of good seed must be sacrificed. It costs high in labor and in shrink, and the price of our seed may seem high, but get sample and compare our sample under the magnifying glass with any other Flax, and judge for yourself.

Premost Flax or Minnesota No. 25

A selection made by the Minnesota Experiment station, thoroughly tested in the Northern States, and within recent years extensively grown in the West, where it has done remarkably well on account of its earliness and large yields of beautiful quality seed. It is taller than Common Flax, and carries the seed pods higher up on the stem so that when cut few are left on the stubble. The seed is generally a little smaller than the Common or Russian Flax, and usually lighter in color. Numerous tests show it a week to ten days earlier than Common, and a larger yielder by 3 to 5 bushels, while it is resistant to flax wilt, a disease that is much more prevalent in the States that here, where Flax has not yet been grown year after year on the same land. An increase of 3 bushels per acre amounts to \$6.00 an acre, depending on the market, which is certainly a consideration, while even a difference of a few days in earliness often has been the means of saving a big loss from frost. Write for price card.

Common Flax or Russian Flax

is the standard sort used in the West, but is rapidly giving place to Premost. The great difficulty is in getting it clean, but we believe we have it. All our Flax is sold subject to our Money Back Guarantee and usual terms and conditions of sale. If you are not entirely satisfied with it when it gets to your station, and you have a chance to examine it in the bag, if you do not think it the very best Flax obtainable, do not take it from the station, but notify us right away, and we will refund every cent of your money without a word, and pay freight charges both ways. Our common Flax is specially selected. It's good, big, strong seed. Clean as a new pin. We are proud of it and pleased to stand behind it.

Prices: Write for price card.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

The growing of Potatoes in Western Canada is rapidly increasing, both as a straight money making crop and as a cleaning crop, or in place of a summerfallow. The market is a good one and prices high, so high, in fact, that car lots are shipped in to the West from both the South and the East—as far East as New Brunswick. The great drawback with the ordinary grower is, that he does not grow enough for a car lot, and a car of mixed varieties has to be made up. Straight cars of one variety bring top prices.

Our Potato Eyes from carefully selected Northern Grown Seed Potatoes are the most economical way of securing new Potatoes. You grow your own seed. The eyes are cut out, neatly packed and shipped to you when you want them, and as packed by us will keep 60 to 90 days. We guarantee safe delivery, in perfect shape for growing. Potato eyes give big crops. The total cost is less than what the freight or express would be on a small shipment of the regular Potatoes, and there is no danger from freezing and the Potatoes arrive when you want them. At a very small expense you can try out and finally pick whatever variety best suits you. Even if you never intend to grow Potatoes for sale, it will pay you to try this collection, as you might as well grow big crops of nice, mealy Potatoes, as the ordinary mixed rag tag and bob tail so frequently used.

The large box contains four smaller packages, each containing 25 eyes of the varieties described below and sells for \$1.00. If wanted by mail, add 25 cents for postage. Shipment will be made after all danger from frost is over and in good time for seeding.

FOUR GOOD POTATOES

Extra Early Ohio This well known variety ripens about 2 weeks ahead of most early sorts. Rounded, short and thick tubers, smooth and solid; cooks dry, mealy and with a characteristic delicious flavor. Has pink skin, shallow eyes, blunt ends and a slightly pebbled appearance peculiar to this variety. In our experience the best early Potato. Write for price card.

Irish Cobbler This very popular variety is a few days later than Extra Early Ohio. It is "round oblong," cream white; eyes slightly indented and well developed; very hardy; splendid keepers; big yielder of fine, white mealed and flavored tubers. Write for price card.

Carman No. 3 In our experience this is the best main crop potato. The tubers are large, shapely; few and shallow eyes; skin and flesh pure white with no hollow hearts or dark spots. Splendid keeper and unsurpassed on table. Tubers borne close to plant; a single turn of fork brings them all out. Write for price card.

Selected Bovee This well known, dwarf seeded, dry and mealy potato has repeatedly proved its productiveness, earliness and quality. Compact, upright growing vines permit close planting. Ready early in season, and may be used from then until freeze up, and then stored like any late variety. Write for price card.

Take No Chances on Poor Seed. Read This

It May Save You Money

Most farmers buy their grass seeds and clover seeds in the "Oh, I guess that's all right" way, and yet there is no class of seed used on the farm that requires more careful examination to insure freedom from weeds, it's easy to tell weed seeds, etc., in wheat, oats, and barley, but it takes some painstaking care to detect them in the smaller seeds. It's really a job for the expert.

The specially selected stocks of Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seed hers offered are the best procurable, and quality and price considered, cannot be equalled any place in Canada today. Check us up: compare our seeds with those of any other seed firm and prove the matter to your own satisfaction. All our seeds comply with the Seed Control Act. Each and every lot sent out has a tag stating the grade under this Act. Insist on this.

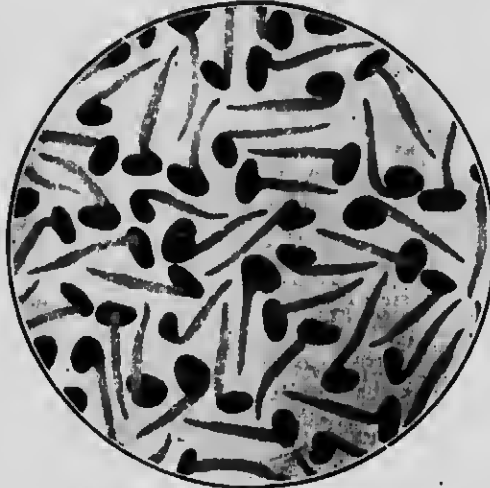
BUY THE BEST

Insist on getting clean, strong growing seed. On account of the fluctuations in the prices of the grass and clover seeds, these are sometimes carried over from year to year. The germinating qualities deteriorate with age. Insist on new, fresh seed. At our 2480 Seed Farm we have different kinds of stock feed, and therefore know from experience as to what they thrive best on and how important it is to plant for full crops of hay. We know also how necessary it

is for the planter to have seed that is as clean as it can be made. Kindly bear this fact in mind when comparing our prices with others. It would be well for you to compare samples under the microscope before being led to purchase "cheap" (?) Grass or Clover Seed.

FIGURE OUT THE COST

Sowing anything but perfectly clean seed is a serious matter. Take Alfalfa, for instance. Suppose you seeded 80 pounds per acre and the seed contained only one per cent. of weed seeds—this would mean over eleven weeds per square yard. Think of it! Suppose a sample of grass or clover seed is 99% pure and 96% will germinate. The price is, say, \$30.00 per 100 lbs. The real worth is $99 \times 96 + 100$ or 98% and the actual cost per 100 lbs. living seed is \$31.80.



This will give you an idea of the purity of our Alfalfa.

Another lot of grass or clover seed sells at \$28.00 per 100 lbs. Its percentage purity is 90 and percentage vitality 88. Therefore its real worth is $90 \times 88 + 100$ or 79% and the actual cost per 100 lbs. living seed \$34.88, or almost 38 cents per pound. Now, if this lower grade sample was low grade on account of dead seeds or because of pieces of earth or small stones it would not be so bad, but generally the low grade is caused by weed seeds, and them.

CHECK UP THE SEEDSMAN

Check up the seedman. Make him deliver the goods. Under the Seed Control Act, each and every bag or box containing seed sent out by a seedman, must be labeled, showing how it grades, viz.: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 or rejected. The law requires this, and it is up to you to see that it is complied with. We are also interested in seeing this law enforced to the letter. We spend time and money in growing our seeds, in preparing them for shipment and in seeing that each lot is properly graded, and plainly marked with its grade, and we naturally wish other houses to comply with the law also, so that inferior lots cannot be sold in competition with our choice stocks. It is to your interest to help us enforce this law. Should you buy from another house, specify the grade of seed you want, and when it comes see that it is plainly marked with the grade you ordered. If you have any doubt about it really being that grade, send samples to Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, and have them graded. Should they not come up to the grade you purchased, get after the seed house.

HERE'S THE NAKED TRUTH

The Seed Control Act is strict, and samples that will get into the highest grades defined by it are very few indeed. Out of all the lots of Red Clover tested by the Seed Branch during the year ending August 31st, 1913, only one graded Extra No. 1; 259 graded No. 1; 624 graded No. 2; 895 graded No. 3; and 406 graded rejected. Now let us take Timothy. Only 5 lots tested Extra No. 1; 777 went No. 2; 703 went No. 3; and 840 graded rejected. These are two examples. That extra fine lot of Clover you got from your favorite seed house, at a good round price, must have been from the only lot of Extra No. 1 in all Canada, and your Timothy must have been one of the five lots of Extra No. 1. Were they?

YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR QUALITY

We honestly do our utmost to supply the very best of seed and we believe we succeed as far as it is humanly possible. We cannot, however, sell Extra No. 1 seed or No. 1 seed at the same price as No. 2, or No. 3, and continue to pay wages. We make no attempt to compete in price with other houses where the grade is not specified, but in quality and price we challenge any house in the world. Some of our prices on the higher grades may seem high as compared to other seed houses, but remember a seed house is not a philanthropic institution. If their price is low, their quality, in all probability corresponds. The whole thing simply amounts to this. You can't get anything in this

world worth having without paying for it. If you want quality, you have to pay for it. Remember, in dealing with us you are doing business with a house that specializes in farm seeds and one that gives a money back guarantee with you as judge and jury.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY

Our prices are for the highest grades we are able to secure and should not be compared with those quoted on lower grade seed. Last season, we listed all grades from the highest to the lowest, but found it was only the high grades that were wanted and are listing them only this season, but where a customer wants a cheaper grade, and will write us to that effect, we shall be pleased to quote him, and can sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other house.

OUR CUSTOMER ARE INCREASING

The house that gets the business today is the house that can give the most of the best for the money, and that we are living up to it is proved by the growth of our business from a little back office to the largest actual grower of Pedigreed Seed in Western Canada. If you, Mr. Reader, have never dealt with us, try us out this season. If you have dealt with us before, we believe we can count on your order again. And we hope you won't mind our talking about ourselves as we have just been doing. While you know these are the facts, the man who has not yet ordered does not know us, and if we do not tell him, the information is liable to be overlooked.

BE SURE OF PLENTY OF PASTURE

The early ranchers prepared no pasture. The stock rustled for themselves. If they got by the summer droughts and survived the winter, well and good, and if they starved to death, why, it was the fault of the blooming country. Some of us are inclined to follow their example even today. We turn the stock out in the spring and take a chance on burned up pastures, in spite of the fact that this is a money losing game. Provide plenty of suitable pasture, and let it get a good start before turning them in. In addition to grasses and clover mentioned, read on another page about Corn, Rape, Sorghum, Rye, Millets and Mays' Annual All Summer Pasture Mixture. The seed for the standard Western hay crop, oat sheaves is expensive. The cost of seeding an acre with some of the seeds just mentioned is away lower and the yield per acre much greater. Study these seeds.

Western Rye Grass *Beld Wheat or Belder Wheat or Grease* (Agropyrum Tenaxum) — This well-known, hardy native, drought-resisting perennial hay or pasture grass needs little description. It is the grass that made the bunch grass ranges famous in the old days. Grows almost anywhere, standing even considerable



Alkali. Alkali soils are often put in shape for a grain crop by being seeded down to Western Rye. Easily cured for hay. It is preferably a hay crop. The aftermath does not afford a great deal of pasture, although it is better than Timothy in this respect, and also out-yields Timothy in hay per acre. Sow with or without a nurse crop, 15 pounds per acre (see seeders, page 22). If a permanent pasture is required, add to this a pound Alsiks and 3 pounds Red Top. Western Rye is easily handled at all times—in seeding, curing for hay and in plowing up. If wanted for pastures, do not take any hay crop. For mixtures, see description of Brome, Timothy and Red Clover. There is good money growing Western Rye Grass for seed. Many farmers make a neat profit out of it. A good field ought to turn out 500 lbs. of cleaned, ready for market seed per acre.

Western Rye came into general use by being selected from its wild state on the Western prairie, and anyone who has examined fields of it closely, will have noticed it varies greatly. Some strains of it are decidedly superior to others, so that Rye grass is not just "Rye Grass." There are really good, bad and ordinary strains of it. The seed we offer is specially grown stock and cannot, we feel certain, be surpassed in Western Canada. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: McFayden's Extra Special, 25 lbs. \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$14.00. Our regular high grade stock, 25 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$12.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Brome Grass Smooth Brome, Awnless Brome, Hungarian, Russian or Austrian Brome (Bromus Inermis)—Drought-defying, frost-resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage, outdoing any of the other standard grasses in this respect. It yields considerably more hay than Timothy, and even a little more than Western Rye, and is almost as easily cured.

It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equalling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass.

BROME WILL STAND PRETTY NEAR ANYTHING

The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every sward. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep, of course, for one or two weeks in early spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves, and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is about as equally nutritious as Timothy. Sow 14 pounds to the acre by hand or a special grass sower described on page 22. Follow with a harrow. If only for pasture, sow thicker. It is ready quicker. Many farmers prefer mixing with Western Rye for a hay crop, seeding seven pounds of each per acre, for other mixtures see Red Clover.

EASY TO GET RID OF BROME

When first sown, Brome grows slowly for a time, but gains rapidly afterwards. Sow any time up to September 1st. If sown at this time, Fall Rye is a good nurse crop. On heavy land that is to be used for grain again, in a few years, some of the other grasses would probably give better satisfaction as Brome is hard to get rid of on land of this sort unless it is pastured close to prevent seed forming, or always cut for hay before the seed is ripe. In breaking up a field of Brome, plow after haying, leave it alone until late in Fall, and plow deep; this kills it.

A BIG BEEF YIELDER

Quite a number of farmers grow Brome for seed, and do very well at it. It is generally cut with a binder, rarely with a header, and occasionally with a mower. Most farmers use the binder and cut as high as possible so that it will still yield a ton of hay per acre. It is threshed with an ordinary separator with special sieves and the wind shut off. 350 lbs. to 380 lbs. per acre is a good average yield, but some farmers have secured 600 lbs.

Prices—Our prices will probably be higher than the general run, as our seed is not only specially selected stock, but has been through our whole series of cleaning machines. We feel confident it is the best seed available today, bar none. Remember, it is sold subject to our Money Back Guarantee and conditions of sale, the same as all of our seeds. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: McFayden's Extra Special, 25 lbs. \$3.70; 100 lbs. \$14.00. Our Regular High Grade Stock, 25 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$12.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Timothy, an Easily Grown, Dependable Hay and Pasture Crop

Timothy (Phleum Pratense). This great hay and pasture grass requires no doctored on year after year—that it is perfectly hardy, but that, on account of it being a somewhat shallow feeder it does not do as well as Brome or Western Rye on light, dry soils or in a dry season. The aftermath is not quite as thick as Western Rye or Brome. It comes up early in the spring and lasts late in the fall—makes excellent hay for any class of farm stock, and is particularly adapted for shipment to the city market, where it is well known and finds a ready sale.

One of the most important points in the growing of Timothy is the use of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing dead, damaged seed that will not grow, that which does grow often sends up weak, short stems with small heads. An increase of 3 inches in the height of your field means another ton per acre. Our seed is specially selected Western grown stock, and we feel certain it will please you. Beware of uncleaned lots. During 1914, the Seed Branch tested 181 samples of Alberta Timothy, one graded No. 1, 26 graded No. 2, 53 graded No. 3, and 91 graded rejected. The most inexperienced farmers can generally count on a good stand of Timothy, which seldom lodges; is easily cut and cured, and may be harvested over a greater period than most grasses if one cannot get around to it at just the right time.

MAKE MONEY GROWING TIMOTHY SEED

There is good money growing Timothy seed, and yet a very small amount is produced here in the West. It is easily handled with a binder, loosely bound in small sheaves, and after being in small stocks until thoroughly dry, may be threshed with a grain separator and special sieves. 350 lbs. to 550 lbs. per acre may be secured easily, the yield depending on the stand and on the weather. It shells badly when over ripe. Cut when seed in most of heads is ripe. The straw will then make good feed. Do not allow to stand too long in stocks or it will bleach and shell. Western grown seed is much superior in size, plumpness and vitality to Southern and Eastern grown seed, but because of the dry climate is often badly hulled, but this does not spoil the germination although it sometimes lowers the grade under the Seed Act. About two-thirds of the Timothy seed used in Canada comes from the States and is grown on \$75.00 to \$125.00 per acre land.

A GOOD TIMOTHY MIXTURE

You probably need some hay and pasture anyway. Why not try some of our specially selected seed? Sow from 8 to 9 pounds per acre either with or without a nurse crop. If a mixture is required, sow five pounds Timothy and six pounds Red Clover; or add eight pounds Western Rye, or a pound or two of Alsike and Red Top. A nice field of Timothy is a great deal cheaper than most of the "Free" or "Slough" hay. Our prices will be slightly higher than those asked for the general run of Timothy, but a comparison of this stock with any other will at once convince you of the value of what we offer. All prices are Winnipeg, include good bags, and every seed is sold subject to our Money Back Guarantee and conditions of sale. Read carefully page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: McFayden's Extra Special, 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00. Our Regular High Grade stock, 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.



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5 lbs.

Kentucky Blue Grass June Grass, or Smooth
(l'ou l'anglais)—This makes one of the sweetest and
most nutritious pastures for all kinds of farm stock.
Kentucky has long been famous for its horses and
Blue Grass pastures. It's one of the first to start in the
spring and remains green until the snow flies. Stands
thick, matted sod that will stand heavy. Forms a
year after year. Will stand almost as much as
established and is for this reason often sown in mix-
tures. Unequaled for lawns.

ALL KENTUCKY BLUE NOT SAME

There is a big difference in the quality of Blue Grass.
The kind frequently sold is light, only weighing 14 lbs.
to 18 lbs. per measured bush. Our thoroughly re-cleaned
stock frequently runs over 25 lbs. per measured bush.
Practically all of the seed comes from Kentucky where
it is harvested by hand or machins used strippers. It
is then put in shallow piles, which must be turned
frequently for the first few days to prevent heating.
If not cured properly, the seed becomes gray and dusty
in appearance, must in smell and loses its vitality.

Beware of Canada Blue Mixtures

Sow the best seed and insist on getting genuine
Kentucky Blue. Large numbers of samples of Ken-
tucky Blue have been tested and contained from 30 to
50 per cent. Canada Blue, while some were practically
all Canada Blue, which is generally only about half
the price of Kentucky Blue and far from being equal
to it as a pasture grass. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.
Prices: McFayden's Extra Special, 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100
lbs. \$20.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

English Blue Grass Tall fescue or Meadow
Fascous (Festuca) — This
grass is a native of Europe and grows there as far
north as the Polar Circle. It was introduced into Eng-
land about 1820, and from there to this country, where
it is rapidly coming into prominence. While it re-
sembles Kentucky Blue, it is an entirely different grass,
and will grow on almost any kind of soil and afford
excellent pasturage, withstanding tramping on moist
lands that would kill most other grasses. It is one of
the best pasture grasses, starting early in the spring
and keeping green until late in the fall. It is generally
used in permanent pastures as it takes a couple of
years to get established, but when it does, it is there
for good. It is a splendid grass for sowing on wet land
where it crowds out the coarser grasses found there.

If you have land of this sort on your farm, put in some
of this grass and get the most from your pasture.
Stock like it, and do well on it.
Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 25 lbs. \$5.25;
100 lbs. \$20.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Canada Blue Flat Blue Grass or Wire Grass
(l'ou Compressa) — Shorter, flatter
stems than Kentucky Blue but very nutritious. Will
grow on light, dry or hard clay where most other
grasses fail. Often used in lawn mixtures where it
does not need to be clipped as often as Kentucky Blue,
because of its short creeping habit of growth. The
best permanent pasture mixtures generally have a little
to cover the hard dry knolls. It grows one to two feet
high, is one of the first to start in the spring, and keeps
green until snow flies. Cannot pasture it too close.
Sow 25 pounds to 30 pounds per acre.

Practically all the Canada Blue is produced in On-
tario along the eastern half of the north shore of Lake
Erie, where it grows almost like a weed, being present
in the most of the grain crops, with which it ripens and
the seed screened out of the grain after threshing
and when harvested alone, the seed is handled like
dinary hay, and afterwards threshed with a clover
huller or grain separator, when it turns out from 200
to 300 lbs. and sometimes 500 lbs. per acre. The seed is
easily cleaned as there is very little wool at the base
and it does not require the rubbing necessary to
Kentucky Blue. Our supply of seed is particularly
choice. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.
Prices: McFayden's Extra Special, 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100
lbs. \$20.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Red Top Florin Grass, Creeping Bent Grass or
Heron Grass (Agrostis Stolonifera) — Is es-
pecially adapted to low, moist land, and will even grow
on bottom of pools covered for a time with water.
Does well near sloughs and will stand considerable
alkali. On good soil will grow about 2 feet high.
poor soil about half that height. A little late in start-
ing in spring, but matures about same time as Timothy
and is often used with it in a mixture. It is about the
enlist of all hay crops to cure. Cut in the morning
of a clear day. It is ready to be reked in two hours
and may be put into cocks in the afternoon. Makes
good pasture after a hay crop. Splendid for lawn mix-
tures, where it comes on quicker than Kentucky Blue.
Sow 20 pounds per acre, if seeded alone. Read care-
fully page 15 in connection with these prices.
Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 25 lbs. \$5.00;
100 lbs. \$35.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Lawn Grass

Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Department Natural Resources,
Forestry Branch,
Office of Horticulturist,
Wolsley, Sask.,
Sept. 16th, 1914.
Harris McFayden,
Farm Seed Expert,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—
It gives me much pleasure to
advise you that the grass seed you
delivered me last spring has given
very satisfactory results, and the fact
that we had a dry season speaks so
much better for it.
I enclose you a few photos show-
ing some of our station gardens,
where your grass seed has been used.
Expect to use some more next sea-
son, and will write you later in re-
gard to supply.—Yours truly,
G. A. B. KROOK,
Horticulturist.



Mac's Velvet Lawn Grass When you lean
in the Pullman or look out of the smoker window up
ahead, admiring the beautiful station garden lawn, you
are in all probability paying a compliment to our Vel-
vet Lawn Grass Mixture, as it is largely used by the
The ideal lawn is of perennial nature, and, in its
season, of perpetual green. The grass plants should be
so thick as to give the closest possible turf and thickest
and densest mat. In mixtures, only the seeds of
those grasses should be used which have early and
late habits and will endure throughout the season the
varying conditions of temperature, without suffering
decay or impairment of growth. It is necessary also
to use for lawn purposes grasses which endure fre-
quent and constant cutting by the mower and more or
less tramping by the feet. No one variety, nor two
varieties, can alone make an all-season's lawn.
It follows then, since heavy seeding and dense plant
growth are requisite for the establishment of a perfect
lawn, that soil conditions must be the best in order
to sustain a rich and vigorous sod. Here is the last
point of failure in endeavoring to make a lawn—lack of

soil foundation. Many wrongly think seed is the only
requisite, but seed sadly fails without soil.
The grasses in this mixture are scientifically blended
to meet the requirements of the West's climate and to
produce quickly a thick, green, velvety turf. It finds
favor with some of the largest and most particular
users of lawn grass in Western Canada. Sow the best
seed obtainable and have a really beautiful lawn. Sow
100 pounds per acre; for small plots allow one pound
to every 200 square feet. In renovating, work to this
standard.
Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.50;
50 lbs. \$15.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

MAC'S EVERGREEN MIXTURE

This splendid mixture is especially blended for Ath-
letic, Park and Cemetery grounds. It comes on quickly
and rapidly forms a springy, evenly-covered sod. This
mixture contains a sprinkling of white clover. This
pounds per acre. If seeded thinly, weeds get a start
and spoil the appearance.
Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$2.75;
50 lbs. \$12.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

GRASS SEEDERS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 30

Alfalfa, the Coming Crop of the West

NORMAN NICHOL, SINTALUTA, SASK., WINS CHAMPIONSHIP WITH FIBRO GROWN FROM OUR SELECTED SEED

Northern grown Alfalfa can be successfully grown in Western Canada. A rapidly increasing number of farmers are putting it in every year. It means millions to Western Canada.

For its perfect development Alfalfa, like the clovers, needs bacteria or bectilli in the soil. These form little nodules on the roots of these plants, and are what gather and store up the nitrogen from the air. This is one thing that makes Alfalfa such a valuable crop. It fertilizes the soil. The use of nitro cultures tends to hasten the establishment of these bacteria, which may also be obtained by sowing 100 to 200 pounds per acre of soil from an old Alfalfa field, but Nature's way and a good way is to use a small quantity of seed, say a pound or two each of Red Clover and Alfalfa to the acre with whatever crop you are seeding, and the pasture produced and the fertilizing value of the crop more than pays for the small cost of the seed. After a little you have the prized bectilli in your land; then you may safely call your land doubled in value, from a producing standpoint.

BIG MONEY GROWING ALFALFA

Growing Alfalfa for seed is going to be a big paying industry in Western Canada within the next few years for those who make a specialty of it. Splendid seed has been grown in Manitoba and also in Alberta, where W. H. Fairbaird, Lethbridge, and numerous other farmers had splendid success with it. Six acres at Neepawa, Man., produced 1,835 lbs. of first class seed. In the Northern States, some farmers have made fortunes out of Alfalfa seed. Last season one grower would not sell Grimm Alfalfa under 60c per pound, and last season one Alberta grower was selling his at 75c per pound. We, ourselves, bought a lot from a Southern Manitoba farmer for 35c per lb., just as it came from the separator, without cleaning of any kind.

The Champion Field in the Eek. Sweepstakes Competition

NITRO CULTURE FREE

We supply sufficient standard Nitro Cultures to treat the seed purchased for all orders of 25 lbs. and upwards.

McFayden's or Garton's Hardy Alfalfa

Winner of the Saskatchewan Sweepstakes Alfalfa Competition—This is a specially selected Alfalfa for Western Canada conditions and is, in our opinion, the best Alfalfa for this country. The championship field of Alfalfa for the Saskatchewan in the 1914 competition was seeded by Nichol Bros., Sintaluta, Sask., with Garton's Hardy Alfalfa.

We have a field on our Carey Farm that has been down for years, and last season gave us five tons of hay besides providing pasture for 150 hogs all summer, and hogs, as every Alfalfa grower knows, are the worst stock to run on this crop. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our very best stock, 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Grimm Alfalfa has been extensively advertised far as we have been able to find out it is not available in large commercial quantities. It derives its name in this way:—A German farmer settled in Carver County, Minnesota, and sowed some Alfalfa he brought with him. It did well, survived hard winters that killed out other Alfalfas and gained quite a local reputation for hardiness and yield. This was apparently capitalized by some of the seedsmen, and while no doubt there are many fields of Alfalfa in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Oregon sown with this seed, it is indeed doubtful, to our mind at least, if there is one-tenth of one per cent. of the real genuine Grimm delivered to buyers of Grimm Alfalfa. We have been fortunate in securing a small amount of seed grown near Dickinson, South Dakota. The quantity is so small, however, it will not last long, and we would suggest your making a second choice. The Grimm is a variegated blossom Alfalfa and unlike the ordinary top rooted Alfalfa, this variety has a number of lateral roots, so that if the ground does heave with frost not likely all of them

Alfalfa seed growing is just the same as any other business—the live men who get in first get the cream of the profits.

HANDLING ALFALFA

Alfalfa should always be cut when just commencing to bloom, whether the plants are large or small. If the seed is allowed to form, the growth of the plant ceases. It should seldom be used for pasture—it is too valuable as a hay producer to risk injury from stock. Alfalfa can be sown the latter part of May or the first of June. The requirements to obtain good stands are to sow in good, rich soil and give thorough preparation; ordinarily it does better without a nurse crop, but some splendid fields have been produced in this way. Alfalfa is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre, although some of our customers claim that thicker seedings give better crop results. It's better to be sure than sorry. Slip lots of it in. Take no chances. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years, and it is worth a little trouble with and expense to secure a first-class stand. Use only hardy northern grown seed. Seeders described on page 30.

ALFALFA IS SAELY GROWN HERE

The acreage of Alfalfa is increasing very largely all over Western Canada. Farmers are fast beginning to realize what a valuable crop it is for this section. Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good, loamy, well-drained soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared for the best results. The plant is rather tender when it first starts, and must be grown under favorable conditions in order to get ahead of the weeds and other grasses which would, under ordinary circumstances, spring up naturally and check it or smother it out.



will be broken. It also has a receding crown, 3 to 5 inches below the surface, and this also protects it. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: 10 lbs. \$6.35; 25 lbs. \$12.75; 100 lbs. \$50.00.

Montana Alfalfa Montana has some splendid old established Alfalfa fields, and produces some very fine colored, large grained, high germinating seed that does well in Western Canada, where it has now been grown for years. Some farmers prefer it to other seed. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our very best stock, 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$30.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Dakota Dry Land Alfalfa Real northern grown seed. On account of the similarity of the climate to our own here, Dakota grown Alfalfa does well if the real genuine article is secured. Irrigated seed is generally cheaper and is not in our opinion equal to the dry land article. As our supply is short, kindly make a second choice on your order sheet in case we are sold out when it reaches us. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our very best stock, 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Turkestan Alfalfa This has been repeatedly tested with excellent results at the different experimental farms. It is hardy but somewhat coarser, with more stems, and less tender leafy parts than the Alfalfas above mentioned, and it is very difficult to get genuine seed, which is often poor color and quality. We have a small lot of seed grown at Dominion City, Man., good, big, strong acclimatized seed, from a field that has been down for about three years. Read page 15 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our very best stock, 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

YOUR CHEQUE IS GOOD AND WILL OFTEN SAVE A TRIP TO TOWN TO BUY A MONEY ORDER

Clovers

Medium Red Clover is the best of the Clover family and is not only a big yielder of hay and pasture, but is one of the cheapest and most easily applied fertilizers. It does not exhaust the soil. It enriches it. Every farmer who has grown it, knows that crops following Clover are heavier and of better quality. Clover draws nitrogen from the air. You will notice on the roots, little lumps or nodules. The nodules contain the bacteria or germs that draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil for the use of following crops. See that your land has a Clover crop every 2 to 3 years, and you need not worry about worn out land. Always have some of it in your hay and pasture mixture. It will pay for itself even if only plowed under. Many farmers do not know that Clover does well in the West. It thrives here, even without inoculation, but many farmers always sow a little with their grain crops so as to gradually get the valuable nitrogen bacteria into their soil and also to provide a tasty bite for the stock running over the stubble.

SOME GOOD MIXTURES

If sown alone, put on 2 to 15 lbs. per acre, depending on the condition of the soil. It is biennial. Lasts two years. The following are good mixtures: (1) Timothy 2 lbs. and Red Clover 2 lbs. (2) Western Rye 2 lbs., Red Clover 2 lbs. (3) Timothy 2 lbs., Western Rye 2 lbs., Red Clover 2 lbs. (4) Western Rye 2 lbs., Red Clover 2 lbs., Alsike 2 lbs.

BUY HARDY SEED

Buy the best seed. Even if the cost is much greater the good seed is cheaper in the end. Do not use cheap, dirty seed and infect your land with weeds which reduce its value. Initial or northern grown, hardly seed to insure a good crop. Southern grown seed will generally give you a crop and a few plants come through the winter, but to make doubly certain, use genuine Northern grown seed. It's higher in price, but worth it. As the Canadian and American Clover crop varies from year to year, importations of English and Chilean crop seed are made, and these are liable to produce plants too tender for this country. Although the seed is generally fine quality it is not so valuable as acclimated seed. Take no chances. There is no doubt in the world about the value of or the growing of Red Clover in the West. Try it.

HOW TO SOW CLOVER

Generally the best results are secured by sowing Red Clover alone without any nurse crop whatever, but some splendid fields have been started with a grain crop sown a little thinner than usual, and with the grain. While giving a good stand, this method buries the Clover a little too deep and it is generally better to sow with a grass seeder attachment on your grain drill or to use the cyclone or the Cañon seeder described on page 90. Follow by harrow or packer. A good roller firms the soil and brings the molature up to the seed. Barley and a bushel of Oats and cut the mixture for green feed. Do not take a crop the first season unless the growth is exceptionally strong, and in this case set the mower very high. Kindly read page 18 carefully in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Mammoth Red Clover is very seldom and it is extremely difficult to get seed true to name. It's a rank grower, generally darker in leaf, stem and flower than Red Clover, and is later, making only one crop. A good crop to plow in on poor soil. Sow 2 lbs. per acre. Read page 18 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Alsike or Swedish Clover Came originally from the Pro-Clover grown. It's perennial and lasts year after year. Makes good hay or pasture, but is seldom sown alone in the West. Makes a great bottom when sown along with other grasses. It's finer and less tender than Red Clover, but not as tall. Stock like it. Does better on soil. Great favorite with Bee-keepers. Flowers later than Red Clover, but is generally a surer crop in the West, where there is a great opportunity awaiting the progressive farmers who commence growing it for seed. Deserves a place in any hay and pasture mixture. For mixtures see Red Clover. Read page 18 in connection with these prices.

Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$28.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

White Dutch Clover is a low, close growing Clover, with white flowers, frequently found growing wild in the West. Seldom sown alone, but frequently used as a bottom for pasture mixtures. Very valuable for lawns. Seed is very expensive this season. Prices: Write for price.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom or Bokhara, Giant Clover, White Alfalfa

(Mellilotus Alba)—Resembles Alfalfa, but is taller and coarser. It will grow on hard, sandy, and alkali, sandy and raw clay, gravel and some quarrice. It thrives on them all. It can stand more alkali than almost any other plant. Starts very early in spring and grows an immense amount of pasture. Stock do not always like it at first, but when they acquire a taste for it, prefer it to Alfalfa. Start

them on it in early spring. Cattle will not bloom on it and all kinds of stock make profitable gains on it.

It was formerly regarded as a weed, but is becoming a rival of Alfalfa as a hay and pasture plant, and as a soil fertilizer. When grown for hay, one crop and occasionally two can be cut the first season. Mow it when blossoms start to come out. If left longer, stems become hard and woody. It grows tall, 9 to 4 feet and branches out, giving an enormous yield of green forage. It only lives two years unless allowed to re-seed itself, which it will do if given any chance at all. If you want a permanent field, let the second crop go to seed. It is a very deep rooter, and as it has nitrogen gathering bacteria same as Alfalfa, it is a great soil improver. The roots go down to a great depth and add vegetable matter to the lower soil strata below the plow level.

The growing of sweet Clover for a few years makes it possible to grow Alfalfa where previously it was impossible to maintain a stand and the soil from fields of Sweet Clover gives excellent results in inoculating Alfalfa fields.

Prepare seed bed same as for Alfalfa or any grass seed being sown alone. As the seed germinates slowly and unevenly, sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Personally we believe this is a very poor substitute for Alfalfa but some farmers will grow it. Seed very scarce and high this year.

Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover (Mellilotus officinalis) Not as large a grower as the White variety, but earlier. For hay or pasture the White variety is superior.

Prices: Our Regular High Grade Stock, 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00, Winnipeg. Bags free.

— and also add that it is a pleasure to deal with men of your stamp.

(Signed)

ROBT. HEPBURN.

I have been trying to get up a club to buy your seeds. The turnips were the largest and best crop in Compton County—1,000 bus. per acre. The Millet did extra well.

(Signed)

JAS. R. CLARKE.



Mangels, Half Sugar Mangels and Sugar Beets



Boring a half sugar Mangel for a small sample for analysis for dry matter or feeding value. The cap of the boring is replaced, and the root or bulb is unharmed, and may be planted the following spring and produce seed.

With the increased interest in mixed farming, the Western farmer is growing more Roots each year, and there is no crop on the farm that will give such a big return for time and money invested as an acre or two of Mangels. 15 to 25 tons per acre is not unusual, and counting labor and seed they can often be produced at a cost of 5 to 7 cents per bushel. While for feed, they are almost equal to grain, not so much for the actual food they contain, but for their healthful effect, and because of their increasing the palatability of grain, and consequently the return the stock gets out of it. In Great Britain and Europe, they take the place of much grain and coarse feed. Cattle are generally fed 100 lbs. per day and sheep as much as 30. Here we might profitably use 4 to 5 lbs. of corncobs per day for horses, 20 to 30 of Mangels for cattle, and 4 to 5 lbs. of Swedes for sheep.

Wheat and Root seed is just like Wheat, Oats or Barley. There are all kinds of it—good, fair and worse than useless. The seed here offered is the "good" kind. It is Pedigreed. It is brought direct from Prof. Nilsson's Plant Breeding Establishment, Svalof, Sweden, and is known and recognized the world over as the very best seed obtainable. It has years of close, painstaking work behind it.

HOW PEDIGREED ROOT SEED IS BRED

Here's how they breed them: They first select a number of the best varieties of Mangels being grown in the world. They sow plots of these. From the plots giving the largest yield per acre of neat, trim bulbs or roots, twenty or thirty of the finest individual bulbs are selected. These are taken to the Chemical Laboratory, where they are bored with a horer like a cheese tester, which does not injure the bulb for seeding purposes. A core from each selected bulb is analyzed for dry matter, sugar, and general feeding value. From this, the feeding value per acre is worked out, and the bulbs giving the highest yield are planted and allowed to seed.

THEY GO A STEP FURTHER

This is scientific selection, and one would naturally think was the last word in root improvement, but the Svalof people go a step further. They cross-breed the bulbs by cross fertilizing the flowers. The results they have secured in this way are simply marvellous, and it is little wonder their seeds are known and appreciated the world over. Work of this sort costs money, and the seed so produced is naturally more expensive and must be sold at a higher price than seed grown from any old stock, as so much of the root seed is. For your own satisfaction, buy some of this Pedigreed seed, sow it side by side with the best you can procure from other sources, and prove to yourself, right on your own farm, the truly wonderful power of breeding.



A core is the Chemical Laboratory where roots are analyzed for feeding value. Roots are bred not only for yield per acre, but for yield of dry matter or food value per acre. There is a big difference.

Seeding and Cultivation of Mangels



Mangels respond well to good treatment. Put them on a rich, loamy soil. They will stand a great deal of Alkali. If you wish a record crop, put on plenty of manure. Where extensively grown, sow with a machine; small fields can be put in with a hand drill or an ordinary grain drill with some of the spouts closed. Sow 4 to 5 lbs. per acre, from the first to the end of May. Do not be mean with the seed. Do not crowd them. Drills 2 to 3 feet apart is about right. Thin them 10 to 12 inches in the row.

Svalof Giant Red Eckendorfer This is an improved strain of the Red Eckendorfer, grown so extensively throughout Germany. It has twenty years of breeding behind it and is admirably suited to Western Canada, with its short growing period. It is nearly cylindrical in shape, twice as long as it is broad. The roots are smooth, weigh 15 to 20 lbs. each, and have

firm, crisp, solid white flesh of exceptionally high feeding value. They grow almost entirely out of the soil and are easily harvested. The average of 4 years test at Svalof shows over 35 tons per acre, with an average dry matter of over 11% per cent. Owing to the war we were unable to get full supplies. Kindly make a second choice.

Price: 50c per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof Yellow Eckendorfer The shape of this is identical with the previous variety. The flesh white, the skin yellow, and at the crown, greyish yellow. In other respects it is the same as the Red Eckendorfer which it has slightly surpassed in yield, tests showing on the average of 4 years over 37 tons per acre against 35 by the Red Eckendorfer.

Price: 50c per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof Long Barres Mangel The root is slightly longer, but not so thick as the Eckendorfer. It grows with barely one-third out of the ground, but is very fine and smooth with a good, full tip. It is very hardy and does remarkably well on almost any soil. It is probably the best of all Mangels as a keeper. The average of 4 years test at Svalof shows over 32 tons per acre and the per cent. dry matter averaged over 13.1-3 per cent. It is the dry matter or feeding value that counts. Owing to the war we were unable to get full supplies. Kindly make a second choice.

Price: 50c per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof Short Barres Mangel This variety is shorter than the preceding, but much thicker, giving it an oval appearance. It is a bigger yielder than the long Barres, but is not so high in dry feeding value. It has more water. It is a very quick grower and easily harvested. The average of 4 years test at Svalof shows over 37 tons per acre, while the dry matter averaged over 11% per cent.

Price: 50c per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Mangels, Half Sugar Mangels and Sugar Beets

Half Sugar Mangels are produced by crossing ordinary Mangels with Sugar Beets, in order to combine the high bulk yield of the Mangel with the concentrated nutritive value of the Sugar Beet. The Half Sugar Mangels, bred in this way, produce a yield of feed value per acre that is seldom exceeded by the biggest crop of Mangels.

Svalof Alfa (Half Sugar Mangel)—This grows a long, smooth root with a white skin, turning gray or grayish green towards the top. The flesh is firm, white, and released by all kinds of farm stock. The average of 4 years at Svalof shows over 29 tons per acre, while the dry matter averaged 15.30 per cent., and the sugar 5.23 per cent. Considered from a strictly feed value, the Pedigreed half sugar mangel is hard to beat.

Price: 50c. per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof Red (Half Sugar Mangel)—This is a medium somewhat wedge shaped, red skinned root; smooth and firm white flesh. It grows with a quarter to a half out of the ground and is easily harvested. This is a good, hardy variety, and gives an enormous yield of seed per acre. 4 years test at Svalof averaged almost 24 tons per acre, with an average of 15.36 per cent. dry matter and 5.34 per cent. sugar, which, to use a strong expression, is certainly "going some."

Price: 50c. per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

FISLO CARROTS

As Western Farmers are finding out more each year, the Carrot is one of the most valuable root crops for this country. It is high in feeding value, the Pedigreed sorts sometimes running up as high as 15 per cent. dry matter and averaging about 13 per cent. While in yield of roots per acre, 15 to 20 tons have been secured under ordinary favorable conditions. The stocks here offered have been bred at Svalof, Sweden, for years, and have repeatedly proved their superiority. They are all of the short, thick, round, wedge type, and do not break off as easily in harvesting as the long Belgian sorts, which they entirely outclass in yield. Now 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, in 7 to 8 inches apart, about the first week in May, and when about 3 inches high, thin to 4 to 5 inches. Carrots respond quickly to a deep, rich, loamy soil, and if it has been heavily manured the previous fall, the return per acre will be an eye-opener.



Both flesh and skin are light lemon color; crown green. Grows 3 to 4 inches out of the ground. A good, big, dependable yielder.

Price: \$1.00 per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof White Half Long This is a very fine, smooth, wedge shaped root with a well rounded tip. It grows an inch and a quarter to two inches out of the ground. Flesh and skin are white and the crown green. We whole-heartedly recommend this Carrot to every Western farmer, feeling confident he will thank us for having brought it to his attention.

Price: \$1.00 per lb.; if wanted by mail, add postage.

Svalof Champion Carrot The shape of the root resembles that of the preceding variety, but is a little shorter.

Svalof James This is much the same as the preceding, except that color is brilliant red. It is a much milder flavored Carrot and is certainly an appetizing dish on any table. Stock are very fond of it.

Price: \$1.00 per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

TURNIPS FOR FALL FEEDING

As every farmer knows who has grown them, Turnips are entirely different from Swede Turnips or Ruta Bagas. The Turnip is the least exacting of all root crops in regard to soil, and may be grown where Mangels and Swedes would not do. They may be sown later, as they come on quicker, and grow larger than the Swedes, but they are coarser in texture, and when kept too long in the winter become spongy.

Svalof Bortfelder This variety is a fine example of what can be done by breeding. It's a big, long, smooth Turnip of uniform thickness, a full tip and grows half out of the earth. Both flesh and skin are light yellow. The yield is very high and it is a wonderful keeper for a Turnip.

Price: 40c. per lb.; if wanted by mail, add postage.

Svalof Yellow Tankard Very similar in shape to preceding variety, but not quite as long, grows higher out of the soil, and is easier to harvest and therefore better suited to sticky, heavy soils. Flesh and skin are yellow, but the neck is heavy green.

Price: 40c. per lb.; if wanted by mail, add postage.

SWEDS TURNIPS OR RUTA BAGA

One of the best root crops, producing with good care, up to thirty and a quarter tons per acre, and generally at least 15 to 20 tons. In Europe and Eastern Canada they are very extensively grown, and are rapidly coming into favor in the West, not only as stock food, but some farmers grow them for the city markets, where they bring surprisingly high prices. The seed here offered is Pedigreed Stock, with years of patient, painstaking work behind it, and has been produced by the same process of breeding as is described under "Mangel" heading. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre in drills 15 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed about half-an-inch, and thin out to 8 to 8 inches in the row. While the Swede Turnip responds to good soil and treatment, it will give big returns on stiff clay, where Mangels would fail. They are also hardier and resist frost better. While they may be sown as late as the second week in July and, under favorable conditions, mature a good crop, it is better to get them in earlier around the latter part of May or beginning of June. They may be left in the ground until approach of severe weather, and will stand a little freezing without injury.

Svalof Green Top Swede This is a beautifully rounded Swede, slightly flattened. It grows half out of the ground, and is easily harvested. The flesh is yellow, as is also the skin on the part above ground, but the neck and head are grass green in color. This is undoubtedly one of the best Swedes for the West, and we do not hesitate in saying it will produce a surprisingly large crop of uniformly handsome, clean cut roots, with exceptionally high feeding value. The average of 4 years test at Svalof, Sweden, shows over 70,283 lbs. per acre, with an average dry matter content of 11.35 per cent.

Price: 40c. per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.

Svalof Purple Top Swede In shape this variety resembles the preceding, but is a little longer. The flesh is yellow; the skin in the soil the same color, and the remainder is greenish blue. It is a big yielder and admirably suited to the West. 4 years test at Svalof, Sweden, showed an average yield of 68,515 lbs. per acre, averaging 11.50 dry matter or feed value.

Price: 40c. per lb.; add postage if wanted by mail.



ALL ROOT SEED STOCKS SHORT OWING TO WAR. KINDLY MAKE SECOND CHOICE.

CHOICE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

A good garden is half the living—probably more than half—it all depends on how well your garden does, and how much you care for Vegetables. A good garden makes a surprising difference in the household expense account, and there are few more pleasant sights than a neat, clean, well-kept patch of vegetables, and few dishes can come to any table that have a better flavor than fresh vegetables right out of your own garden.

BE SURE YOU HAVE ENOUGH

Many people who live in the country often neglect one of their greatest advantages. They overlook their opportunity to have an abundance of fresh vegetables from their own garden. City people, or those who have to buy their vegetables, must in many cases put up with stale vegetables, while the person in the country or those who have large city or village lots, can have an abundance of delicious fresh vegetables at very little expense, and a great deal of pleasure in growing and raising the different varieties. Yet, too many have only very small gardens and do not raise half enough for their requirements. There are few crops that pay as well as a good garden, not altogether in money, but in the good things of life, which, after all, is what we are all working for.

HAVE A GARDEN YOU CAN BE PROUD OF

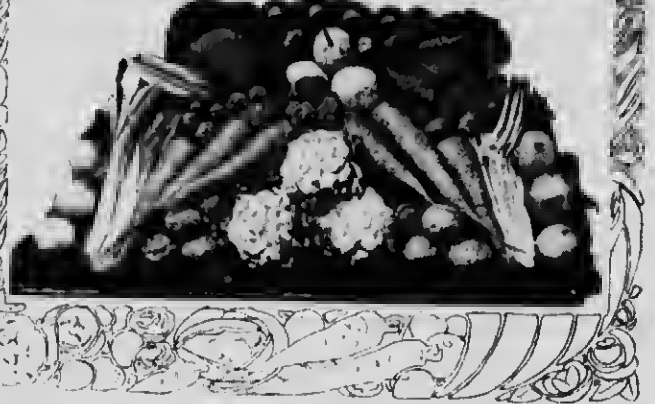
But you want a good garden. You do not want to fool around planting two or three times or waste good time hoeing and looking after something that is not good to eat when you do get it. Our seeds are the very best we can buy. This department of our business has been added to supply the requests of our customers for really good, dependable seed instead of the cheap, trashy stuff sometimes offered. We have not offered a confusingly large number of different varieties which in many cases are different in name only, but we have picked out the varieties best suited to the Western farm, and we believe we have the very best money can buy. On our 2,480 acre seed and trial farm at Carey, Man., we give quite a space to trial plots of the different vegetables, and we know what we are talking about. We have not gone into the Vegetable seed business at a moment's notice, but have been studying and investigating garden seeds for the last 9 years. Longer than that, as we commenced this work before we were Seed Commissioner for Saskatchewan in 1906, and have been at it steadily since. We believe we have the most reliable lot of growers of Vegetable seeds. Our actual trials, side by side with other seeds, convinces us of that and also of what is still more striking, viz.: the great difference between carefully grown, selected and bred up varieties and the ordinary run. If you grow the very best improved seed you will never be satisfied with anything else.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS GUARANTEED

We guarantee these seeds to grow or we will replace them free of charge. If for any reason you are not perfectly satisfied through any fault of our seed, we will willingly refund every cent any time during the year, but apart from this, all vegetable and flower seeds carry our usual conditions of sale. Our seeds are not put up in gaudy colored packets, but in plain, brown envelopes, with the name only on the outside and a liberal quantity of good, strong, fresh-tested seed inside. As our customers say, "We give seeds not pictures." We want you to try our seeds and we know you will be a permanent customer.

THE CHEAPEST WAY TO BUY SEED

The cheapest way to buy your vegetable seeds is in pound and half pound lots, and instead of paying postage on them, have them included in your express or freight shipments. Our prices do not include postage, but if you want them by mail, include sufficient for postage. Any balance will be returned. To insure safe delivery add an additional 5 cents to your order. Always send postage for one pound more than you order, because the bag and wrappings make the parcel weigh heavier. See Parcel Post table, page 30.



BUY AT PRACTICALLY WHOLESALE PRICES

Ordinarily, packets of the different vegetable and flower seeds sell at 5c. per packet either from your local store or from the seed houses. Most seed houses market their seeds both through the local stores throughout the country as well as by mail. The local store, in practically all cases, pays 2 1/2c. per packet for seeds put up in this way for all they sell; the remainder being taken back by the seed house during the summer. (What becomes of this old stock?) You pay the same price for the seeds whether you buy from the seed house or from the local merchant. The seed houses that sell through the local merchant has to keep its prices up to what the local merchant sells at or he would not buy from the seed house. We do not sell the local merchant at all. We sell direct by mail to the user. We do not, therefore, have to keep our prices doubly high. We sell direct to the grower at practically the same price as the local merchant pays for his stocks. You will notice our packets sell at 2c, 3c, occasionally 5c, and in a few rare cases where extra large amounts of special stocks are given, at 10c per packet, and our bulk seeds correspondingly low. We are able to do this and make a satisfactory profit because our expenses are low. We have no elaborate retail stores or an army of clerks. Our office is right in one end of our warehouse, where we can be on the job all the time. We have no high-priced travelling salesman, with fat expense accounts. We have no bad debts from merchants. We have no men travelling over the country during the summer collecting unsold seeds from merchants or large amounts of old, dried, sun-bleached, fly-specked and possibly mixed seeds turned back on our hands at the end of the season. We have carefully studied both the direct by mail and the local merchant methods of marketing our seeds, and we have deliberately chosen the most efficient and most satisfactory, both to the user and to ourselves.

BUYING BY MAIL MORE SATISFACTORY

Of course, the man who never thinks of seed until it is time to plant them and then has to get them that day will find the local merchant ready to sell him, but he certainly pays for the privilege. The man who plans out a garden in advance during the long winter evenings can sit in the comfort of his own home and read at his leisure, clear, accurate descriptions of vegetables and flowers specially chosen for their suitability for Western Canada. There is no impatient clerk at his elbow in a hurry for him to make up his mind. The mail buyer gets what he wants and exactly what he orders, and is not persuaded to take something different from what he had in mind. Furthermore, all our seeds carry our Money Back Guarantee and Conditions of Sale, and in addition, we stand ready and willing to refund every cent you paid for vegetables and flower seeds any time within a year from purchase if through any fault of the seed it did not thoroughly please you. You are fully protected by our guarantee and also by the new strict law governing selling by mail.

PROMPT SHIPMENT CERTAIN

Last season we had a good many more orders than we counted on, and as a result were slow in getting some of them out, but we are in great shape to handle them this time. You can't get us down, so shoot them in as fast as you like, we will get them out to you by return.

Beans

Bush, Bunch or Dwarf Beans are the types generally grown for early string, snap or butter beans, both for home or for market. There are two general classes, the Green Podded and the Yellow or Wax Podded varieties. It is a question which type is the better. Some prefer one and some the other. Personally, we prefer the Wax. For a fair sized farm garden we suggest you put in 40 feet of row (about 1 pound of seed) each of two of the Wax Podded Beans; 40 feet each of two of the Green Podded; a few hills (1 packet) of the Scarlet Runners Pole Beans, and if you care for the English Broad Beans, a 40-foot row of these. If not, make up with the other varieties. The bush Beans should be ready in 6 to 8 weeks.

ODDO SEED BEANS SCARCE AND HIGH PRICED

Good, sound seed Beans are a very short crop this season, and for this reason and because of the immense quantities used in the warring countries the prices are higher than they have been for many years.

Whether you are a market gardener or a private grower, you may plant our beans with the assurance that they will come true to type. We have not raised the seed ourselves in the West as Beans are not grown here for this purpose in commercial quantities. Only certain parts are suitable for Bean production, as for instance parts of Minnesota and Michigan. Our seed was grown by what we believe to be the best growers on this continent, men who make a specialty of Beans. The fields are carefully rogued each year and all the seed is hand-picked, in addition to the regular machine cleaning. Furthermore, our different varieties of Beans, like many of the other seeds, both Vegetable and Flowers, and Field, have been grown and tested at our 2,480-acre seed farm, Carey, Man., and we feel confident will give you every satisfaction.

DWARF OR BUSH WAX PODED

McFayden's Improved Golden Wax This is the old fashioned yellow Wax Bean improved by careful selection. It has long been and continues to be the standard Wax variety for general use. Many varieties have been introduced claiming to be superior to it and aiming to replace it. They have all sooner or later been forced to give way to this improved strain of this grand old variety. The vines are medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy, very productive, with small smooth leaves and small white blossoms. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax like, medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purple red, the amount and shade of color (like all partially colored Beans) depending on soil and conditions of ripening. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 20c.; Pckt. 5c.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

Wardwells Kidney Wax Matures a little later than Improved Golden Wax; yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden yellow pods about 6 inches long, that find a ready sale on any market. The dry Beans are white, kidney-shaped, with dark marking near the eye. A splendid main cropper. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 18c.; Pckt. 4c.

Davis Kidney Wax Since its introduction, about 15 years ago, this variety has become very popular with market gardeners and canners because of its earliness, even maturity and its reliability as a heavy yielder. The long, easily picked and packed waxy-white pods that do not discolor in cooking, with close grained flesh of fine fibre, make it a favorite on most markets. The seeds are pure white, kidney shaped. It is stringless when young. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 18c.; Pckt. 4c.

Improved Prolific German Black Seeded Wax Growers of the old black wax will find this a marked improvement in vigor, and production and quality. Try some. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 18c.; Pckt. 4c.

LIMA BEANS

Dwarf Bush Lima Beans Because of their tropical origin, Lima Beans are not extensively grown, but the variety we handle has been selected for its suitability for the West. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 20c.; Pckt. 5c.

BROAD BEANS

English Broad Beans are grown by many in the West with excellent results. If you have never tried these Beans, put some in this spring. They are a most delicious dish, distinct in flavor from any other Bean. You will then plant them every spring. They are hardy and may be planted as soon as soil is in good shape. Plant 4 inches apart, 2 inches deep, in drills 4 feet apart. When sufficient blossoms have developed to insure a crop, pluck off the tops of the plant to insure well-filled pods. The Beans are shelled and cooked like green peas.

Mammoth Broad Windsor The best variety for general use. 1 lb. 35c.; 1/2 lb. 22c.; Pckt. 5c.

POLE BEANS

Scarlet Runner Like all Pole Beans this popular variety requires rich soil and should be planted 2 inches deep, six seeds around 8 foot poles set 3 feet apart each way. It's not only ornamental because of its foliage and brilliant red flowers, but bears heavily, Beans of excellent quality. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 18c.; Pckt. 5c.

DWARF OR SNAP GREEN PODED VARIETIES

McFayden's Stringless Green Pod This is a splendid Bean either for the home garden or for the market. It's a good, strong grower. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, quite as fleshy on the Red Valentine, and remain crisp and tender long although they mature a little later. They are stringless, and for flavor there are few table dishes that can compare with a liberal helping of these delicious Beans. Seed medium yellowish brown. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 20c.; Pckt. 5c.

Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine This is undoubtedly one of the best Beans in the green pod class for the home or the market garden. The plants are medium large with dark green leaves; the pods about 4 1/2 inches long, medium size, purplish pink round, very fleshy, crisp and tender with very light strings. The seed is long, medium size, purplish pink spashed with buff but not even in shape, and it is the very lack of this evenness that enables you to know this seed is from a stock that produces thick, fleshy pods. Our stock is particularly choice. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 18c.; Pckt. 4c.

Long Yellow Six Weeks This is a very heavy yielding though somewhat thin fleshed Bean of splendid quality. Pods often 8 inches long. Put some of these in too. 1 lb. 30c.; 1/2 lb. 20c.; Pckt. 4c.

CITRON

McFayden's Preserving Not suitable for serving raw, but makes a clear, transparent preserve of excellent flavor. It yields abundantly and is easily grown, especially on light, sandy soil. 1 oz. will plant 25 hills. 1 lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

CRESS

McFayden's Fine Curled (Also called "Pep-pinely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. 1 oz. seeds 200 foot drill. 1/2 lb. 15c.; oz. 5c.; Pckt. 2c.

CELERY

White Plume The earliest and probably the best. It requires no banking up although it helps to firm the earth against the stalks, which should be tied in to blanch the plant. 1/2 lb. 50c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 2c.

English Vegetable Marrow

Long White A well known yellowish white skinned variety, with fine grained, well flavored flesh, that adds zest to any meal. Well suited to the West. 1/2 lb. 50c.; oz. 15c.; Pckt. 5c.

Cabbage



In planning your Cabbage space for a good sized family, put in one early and one late variety. A packet of each will be sufficient, or if you wish to put in the plants allow 50 of the early and 100 of the late variety, 1 oz. for 3,000 plants. For early market start in the hot bed or cold frame during April; for general crop, sow in the open from May 15th to 30th. If sown by hand, mix a teaspoonful of seed with a handful of soil. The drills should be about 2 feet apart and 1 to 1½ inches deep. Thin to 18 inches from plant to plant. Fairly light, rich soil will answer for early varieties, but heavier soil for the later sort is best. Cultivate often.

Our Cabbage seed is grown under the care of practical, painstaking and reliable men; in localities where experience and thorough tests have proved the climate and soil to be the best adapted to their production in highest perfection; from fully developed, perfect heads, carefully cured and stored until time of planting; thoroughly tested as to vitality, our seed can but give satisfaction, and we unhesitatingly recommend it for the use of either market or private gardener. The market gardener is especially interested in securing good Cabbages seed, it's the last seed in the list that he can afford to take a chance on. This Cabbage crop constitutes, too, a great proportion of his crop, and its success or failure often determines his profit for the season. The seed described below is specially recommended to large growers.

EARLY POINTED HEADS

Early Jersey Wakefield This has long been recognized as the best earliest marketable Cabbage, and forms the large part of the market gardener's Cabbage catch. It is medium in size, heads sold, uniformly pointed, and of excellent quality. There is a good deal of the seed of this popular variety grown, but in order to get the best of it is necessary to have been grown from selected plants and not just the ordinary run. We have the purest heading. ¼ lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 3c.

Large Wakefield or Charleston Resembles preceding, but not so pointed in head, about 10 days later and almost half as large again in size. ¼ lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 3c.

Early Winningstadt A good old famous type of second early Cabbage. A strong, hardy grower, sure header and a good keeper winter or summer. One of the hardest as regards frost as well as excessive wet, drought and insects. Leaves, rich, dark green and very tightly folded, making it the hardest headed second early Cabbage, and well suited to late planting for winter use. More pointed heads than Early Jersey Wakefield. ¼ lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 3c.

WINTER VARIETIES

True Danish Ball Head This is undoubtedly the best winter use Cabbage, because of its round, very hard, solid heads, that keep right through until spring in fine condition. Although originated in Denmark, it has made a name for itself all over the American continent, and is particularly well suited to Western Canada. It has few leaves, but large, thick, smooth, bluish green leaves covered with a whitish bloom. ¼ lb. \$1.25; oz. 35c.; Pckt. 5c.

TABLE CARROTS



Don't overlook planting some of these health giving vegetables. If only used for flavoring a packet will be sufficient, but for use as a vegetable summer and winter, get an ounce of seed or packets of several varieties and sow in succession. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet drill, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Carrots are very slow germinators; mix some radish with the seed to mark the row and to break crust for carrots. Sow May 10th to 25th, in rows 15 inches apart, thin to 5 inches. Avoid newly manured land, which sometimes produces forked roots.

Early Golden Ball Probably the earliest Carrot. Small ball shaped roots, 1½ inches in diameter, 2 to 2½ inches long when fully matured, but should be used when young and tender. Favorite with market gardeners for bunching on early market. ¼ lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Early Shorthorn or Scarlet Horn Next in earliness. A very popular blunt, almost cylindrical Carrot about 3 inches long. ¼ lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Ox Heart or Guerande A very popular intermediate variety, coming on in mid season, 4 to 5 inches in diameter at crown. Easily pulled. When young, fine for the table, and when mature, excellent for stock. Fine grained, bright orange flesh, no core. ¼ lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Chantenay Also a broad, thick Carrot, later than Ox-heart, but longer, 5 to 6 inches, but not tapering so rapidly. First class table Carrot, and often used by market gardeners as main crop; very crisp, sugary and tender. Big yielder; easily harvested. This Carrot will please almost everybody. ¼ lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Stock Feeding Carrots See page 21 of catalog.

EARLY FLAT HEADS

All experienced Cabbage growers familiar with the origin of the seed they use, know and appreciate the best strains of Danish grown seed, which in our experience excels the American Long Island grown, or what is generally regarded as the best American. The Copenhagen Market seed here offered is genuine imported seed from one of Denmark's foremost growers.

Copenhagen Market This new cabbage originated in Denmark is becoming very popular, and according to our experience is the very best early flat head Cabbage. Everyone who knows Cabbages is familiar with the old and popular Danish Ball Head, one of the best late Cabbages. This new variety is equal to the Danish Ball Head, but is fully as early as the Charleston Wakefield. It is very short stemmed, the heads are round, solid and very heavy, often weighing 8 to 10 lbs. The leaves are small, compact, and the plant will stand close planting. Heads mature all at same time. ¼ lb. \$1.75; oz. 50c.; Pckt. 5c.

PICKLING CABBAGE

Red Dutch Pickling A good, big, round, hard headed red Cabbage, excellent for pickling and a sure header. You will like this one. ¼ lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 3c.

Improved True Danvers The most popular market Carrot, 8 to 8 inches long, with a slight tapering to a blunt root bottom. Smooth, dark orange flesh. Big yielder, often equalling the field Carrot. The ideal Carrot for the Western farm. ¼ lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

CAULIFLOWER



May be grown on any soil where cabbages will grow, but delights in rich soil with plenty of moisture. This delicious vegetable should be more extensively grown as it is really easily handled. For early crops sow in hot bed and for late crops in the open ground in June; transplant like winter cabbage into rows 2½ feet, and 2 feet between

plants. As the plant will not head up in dry, hot weather, sow for either early summer or late fall maturity. Water frequently when they begin to head and break leaves over plants to protect from sun and rain. On the approach of frost, plants which have not headed may be planted in cellar, where they can be aired in fine weather, when they will form heads. One packet of seed will be sufficient for a fair-sized family, or if you buy the plants, 50 will do. 1 oz. for 2,000 plants.

Early Snowball The earliest, short-leaved snowball type, growing a close, compact, heavy head and doing well in the West. 1 oz. \$2.00; Pckt. 10c.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt A good, sure heading early variety. Grown by many. Oz. \$1.75; Pckt. 10c.

SWEET CORN

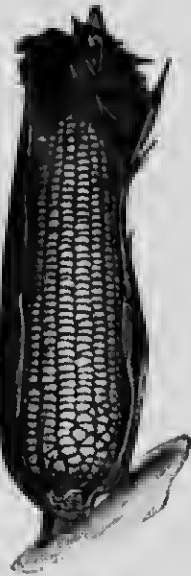
McFayden's Sweet Table Corn

We believe this to be by far the best sweet corn ever introduced into Western Canada. We pride ourselves on being a cob corn connoisseur—especially at the table, which, after all, is the proper place to test corn of this sort, and we are absolutely certain if those who have not yet grown it only knew what a wonderful corn it is, they would never let a season go by without planting a good sized patch. It's generally a good week to ten days earlier than any other sweet corn grown. You do not have to wait until Autumn for a good big meal of tender, juicy, sweet corn when you grow McFayden's Sweet Table Corn, which matures in from 55 to 85 days. It grows 3½ to 4½ feet tall, has small amount of leaves, can be sown close together, and produces a surprisingly lot of ears 5 to 6 inches long, with 8 to 12 rows each of delicious flavored corn that makes your mouth water. Grow some next spring for sure. You will never be without it. Try 100 hills of this variety (1 lb. seed) and 100 hills Golden Bantam. This should do an ordinary family. The past season was very unfavorable for seed production and good stocks are scarce and higher in price than for many years. 1 lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 20c.; Pckt. 5c.

Golden Bantam This well known variety is almost as early as McFayden's Sweet Table Corn, but is superior to it in flavor in the opinion of many corn on the cob connoisseurs, who insist on getting Golden Bantam. The kernels are rich creamy color when ready for use, and get deeper in color as it ripens until at maturity it is yellow. It's hardy and does well in the West. It grows very similar to McFayden's Sweet Table Corn. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long, the kernels very wide and deep, 8 to 12 rowed. If you have ever used Golden Bantam you will never neglect sowing a patch each spring. As this is a very popular variety a great deal of seed is grown. Insist on getting specially grown stock. 1 lb. 25c.; ½ lb. 15c.; Pckt. 2c.

Peep of Day A good early table Corn that finds favor with many. 1 lb. 25c.; ½ lb. 15c.; Pckt. 2c.

Squaw Corn Fully described on page 10 of catalog and used by many as a table Corn. 1 lb. 20c.; ½ lb. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.



CUCUMBERS

Every farm should have a few cucumbers not only for slicing on the table but for pickling the small young fruits. Make two plantings, one as early in the spring as weather will permit to furnish slicing cucumbers, and the second planting towards the latter part of June, to grow young fruits for pickling. The small fruited extra early varieties, wrongly called Gherkins, are the best for pickling, but are not so satisfactory for slicing, as they mature quickly and contain many seeds. Sow the first crop about the middle of May in drills 6 feet apart, thinning to 4 inches, one ounce for 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. in hills per acre. Some start in hot beds or cold frames April 1st and transplant. A good way is to start seeds in shallow boxes, like berry boxes, and when set out cut away the box. A packet of each variety should give abundance for a good sized family.



McFayden's Short Green This is an early, bright green cucumber of medium size, very extensively used for slicing and pickling. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green in color, shagging lighter at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp and tender, and will, we feel certain, please you. One of the best all round cucumbers on our trial grounds last season. Our stock is very superior. ½ lb. 40c.; oz. 15c.; Pckt. 5c.

Extra Early, Green Prolific or Boston Pickling This is in our opinion the very best cucumber for pickling. It produces an enormous quantity of medium sized, coarsely spined fruits pointed at each end, which if gathered frequently this plant will produce them practically all the season. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Improved Long Green Very extensively grown in the West. Vigorous, productive, beautiful evenly spined fruits, often 12 inches long; slender, dark uniform green. Seed space small. Splendid for slicing and largely used for pickles. It matures some of its fruit early and the main crop extends over a long period. A splendid cucumber for either home or market. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

HERBS

An assortment of a few of the principal herbs is one of the finest things in the home garden. They are far superior to the "boughten" article as every real cook knows, and can be gathered for flavoring the different dishes during the summer or the young stems and leaves picked, dried in bundles and kept air tight for winter use.

Sage (Broadleaf)—½ lb. 50c.; oz. 15c.; Pckt. 2c.

Savory (Summer)—½ lb. 50c.; oz. 15c.; Pckt. 2c.

Thyme—Pckt. 3c.

Marjoram—Pckt. 3c.

Lettuce

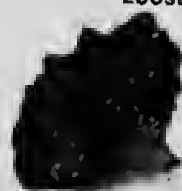
Lettuce is the most popular of all salads. Botted it is equal to spinach, while some of the famous French soups contain it.

There are two distinct classes of Lettuce, the Cabbage Headed kind and the Loose Leafed varieties. Where Lettuce is grown in the open ground for early use and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the Loose Leafed varieties are the best. For a main out-door crop when really fine Lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take a little pains in raising it, the Head or Cabbage varieties are the best. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit; do not put in too thickly, and be certain it is not over 1-3 inches or it may not come up. Make certain the soil is good and rich so the plants come on rapidly. Slow growth makes it bitter and tough. Should be ready for use 40 to 50 days from sowing. Use several sowings to insure a constant supply. Lettuce sown late in fall in the open has come through in good shape. We believe our seed the best procurable, having been produced from carefully rouged seed beds. Not ordinary general crop. We have purposely refrained from offering a confusingly large assortment of varieties, confining ourselves to those we have ourselves proved satisfactory.

LOOSE LEAFED VARIETIES

Grand Rapids

A good strong grower. Crisp and tender and does not wilt readily. Extensively used by market gardeners. This plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edge. This variety has done remarkably well at our trial farms. Seed black. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.



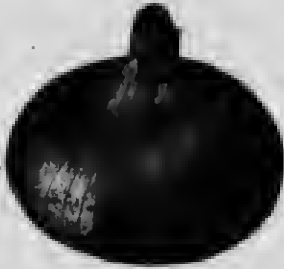
Black Seeded Simpson Leaves large, forming a compact mass instead of a head. Beautiful light green color. Stems beat well and remains edible a long time. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

CABBAGE HEAD VARIETIES

Big Boston A good big-headed Lettuce, suitable for either forcing or open ground, and admirably suited to the West. Leaves broad, smooth, wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp. Light green color tinged with reddish brown. Usually heads up under cold weather better than other varieties, and on our trial farms has proved itself one of the best Cabbage Head varieties. Seed white. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

May King A new variety from Germany, where it is a great favorite. Quick grower, practically all head, often 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Light green leaves, often brownish tipped in cool weather. Inside rich golden yellow. Produces heads sooner than almost any other variety. ½ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Specially Selected Onion Seed



Any article used in enormous quantities becomes an article of keen competition which naturally tends towards strenuous efforts to lower the cost of production and keep the price down. Lowered cost of production is alright provided the quality is maintained, but the cost can only be lowered so much—any further means a sacrifice of quality, and this unfortunately is what happens in the case of much Onion seed. Good Onion seed is never low-priced, and especially this season, when the crop was so short and high priced, and old Onion seed, which is sure to be disappointing. A great deal of care must be exercised in selecting the bulbs for planting and curing the seed and storing it in such a way that it will retain its germinating qualities and produce profitable crops for the planter. When the value of the crop is as great as in the case of Onions, the cost of the seed is a small matter, and it pays and pays many times over to pay a little extra and get seed that will come true to name and has been produced from good sized, well ripened, selected Onions.

None of the Onion seed here offered has been grown by us on our 2,480 acre trisil farm at Carey, Man., as Onion seed cannot in our experience be profitably grown in the West in commercial quantities, but has been grown by men who make a specialty of Onion production and whose seed is in our opinion the very best obtainable and should not for one minute be confused with the ordinary run of Onion seed any more than an ordinary scrub steer should be classed with the sweepstakes winner at the Internationals.

There is good money growing Onions right on the ordinary farm. Try a half acre, or let the boy or girl put some in for pocket money.

OUR ONION EXCHANGE

Every purchaser of 2 lbs. and up of Onion seed who will write us at the time the crop is ready to harvest, will have his name and approximate quantity and variety of Onions listed, and sent by us, free of charge, to the larger buyers of Onions in Winnipeg, both wholesale and retail.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill (enough for a fair sized family) or 5 lbs. to an acre in drills one foot apart as soon as the land can be worked up fine in the spring. They may be grown on the same land several years. Ready for use in 100 to 110 days; ripe in 160 days, according to variety.

RED VARIETIES

Extra Early Flat Red Admirably suited to the West, often producing good marketable Onions in 90 days. A well flattened but quite deep, hardy, uniformly, reddish purple colored Onion of medium size, which yields abundantly, keeps well and has a moderately strong flavor. Flesh white with tinges of light purple. For a good dependable Onion crop, sow this variety. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

Large Red Weathersfield While about 10 days to 2 weeks later than Extra Early Red, this big, flat, red Onion grows throughout the season and makes very large Onions, often ½ to 1½ lbs. each under favorable conditions. It is a favorite with many commercial Onion growers. The bulbs are larger than the Extra Early Red, but not so much flattened. The skin is deep purplish red, flesh light purplish white, fine grained, rather strong but a pleasant flavor. It is an enormous yielder and one of the very best keepers. As a general or main crop red Onion, you make no mistake in this variety, which can be counted on even on rather poor Onion soil. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

GLOBE SHAPED ONIONS

Connecticut has long been famous for its Onions, which are grown in enormous quantities for the New York, Boston and Eastern markets. Our Globe varieties are strictly Connecticut grown from bulbs that have been selected for years by careful growers and under proper conditions will produce large crops of fine, even sized, well ripened Onions.

McFayden's Red Globe (Southport):—We put this out under our own name to distinguish it from the Red Globe ordinarily sold as Southport. Ours is a very fine selected strain of this well known variety, and on our trial farms has proved itself one of the finest red Onions grown. The bulbs grow very large, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, perfect globe shaped and are of the darkest red color. The Onions have small necks and are smooth and handsome. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, mild, very fine grained and delightfully cool and mild in flavor for a red Onion. On good Onion land this variety has turned 600 to 1,000 bus. per acre, and is well adapted for shipping. It is a little later than the Red Weathersfield, but is a much handsomer and better Onion. For a main crop variety we heartily recommend this variety.

The globe shaped Onions are undoubtedly the coming Onion for the commercial grower. They occupy less room in the row, weigh more; measure better and generally command a premium for the market. If you wish a red globe shaped Onion grow this variety. 1 lb. \$3.00; ½ lb. \$2.10; ¼ lb. \$1.15; oz. 35c.; extra large packet 10c.

Yellow Globe Danvers One of the most extensively grown main crop yellow Onions. Very handsome in appearance, round in shape, though thick through, medium to large size, in fact, is ideal in every respect for market and family purposes. Skin is thin, of a rich straw color; flesh is pearly white, fine grained, firm, mild and of excellent quality. Ripens early and altogether, keeps well and sells readily. Not quite as large or globular in form as Southport Yellow or Globe, which is sometimes substituted. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

ONION SETS.—See pages 29 for full description.

Connecticut Yellow Globe (Southport):—This is undoubtedly one of the best yellow Onions for a main or late crop, ripening a little later than the Danvers. It is uniformly round in shape, brownish yellow in color, medium in size, very solid and heavy, producing an enormous weight per acre. Flesh creamy white, firm, mild and juicy. It buds very early, may be used almost all summer and ripens up crisp and solid in the fall. Tops die off entirely leaving perfectly shaped bulbs without neck. Grand keeper. We heartily recommend this. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

Southport White Globe Handsomest of all true globe form, full at shoulder and rounded at base, and 7½ to 9 inches in circumference; pure white, hard, small necked, ripening regularly and evenly; keeps nearly as well as yellow and red varieties of Onions. The flesh is firm and fine grained, and mild to taste. No market gardener or Onion grower can afford to plant inferior stock, with only cheapness of price to recommend it, when seed like ours is to be had so reasonable, the results of planting a few ounces often paying many times the first cost of the best seed. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable Onion, and commands the highest price. It matures about the same time as the red globe. A good main crop variety for the home garden. 1 lb. \$3.00; ½ lb. \$2.10; ¼ lb. \$1.15; oz. 35c.; extra large Pckt. 10c.

Giant Yellow Prize Taker (Mammoth Spanish):—For the grower who wants a very large Onion, sometimes weighing 3 to 4 lbs. if started early in a hot bed, this is the variety to grow. It is nearly round in shape, usually with shoulder and base slightly tapering. The skin is yellowish brown or light yellow with tinge of brown; flesh white, tender and of excellent flavor. Keeps well. One of the best of the acclimated European sorts. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

Long-keeping Australian Brown Onions This remarkable amber brown Onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening and make no stiff necks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good sized Onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high. Planted with the Red Weathersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other Onion known.

These Onions have been known to keep nearly a whole year in good condition, and on this and other accounts it will commend itself to Onion set growers, who often lose heavily in carrying their crop because the sets do not "keep." Like all Australian Onions, it shows a tendency to produce Onions varying in color, but its other outstanding merits overbalance this. 1 lb. \$2.75; ½ lb. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30c.; Pckt. 5c.

PICKLING ONIONS

McFayden's Early Pickling It is probably the best pickling Onion for the West. Small, pure white, extremely early variety, growing 1½ inches diameter and ½ inch thick. Sow 8 to 10 seeds to the inch of drill, 18 inches apart, and no thinning will be required. 1 lb. \$3.00; ½ lb. \$2.10; ¼ lb. \$1.15; oz. 35c.; Pckt. 5c.

Peas

There is a great difference in seed Peas. A great deal depends on the origin of the seed and the care taken in growing it, keeping it pure and true as to variety. Nothing is more disappointing than a poor mixed lot of Peas, with their small uneven pods, and few garden crops are finer than a nice patch of well-filled, large podded, pure bred Peas. If you could have seen some of the following varieties on our trial farm this past season, we feel certain you would reserve a good part of the garden for a succession of them. Get good, pure stock and sow plenty of them. Few home gardens have sufficient Peas. For an abundant succession of Peas daily all during the Pea season put in 1 lb. (50 feet of drill) each of five of the varieties described below. The varieties mentioned below are all wrinkled Peas (except First and Best), the sweetest and best flavored, but they do not always come up as strong as the smooth Peas and need to be planted a little thicker and later than round sorts, which, as a general rule, are only used by amateurs who want an extremely early Pea and are not particular about flavor. Experienced growers prefer to wait a few days longer for the crop and get the flavor. While the tall sorts will run too much to vine if liberally manured, the dwarf varieties need liberal manuring. Have the dwarfs that grow not over 15 inches high, in rows two and one-half feet apart; those attaining to the height of from two to three feet in rows three feet apart; and the rows of the tallest sorts four feet apart. In seeding allow about 1 lb. to 50 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bus. per acre.



EARLY VARIETIES

McFayden's First and Best This round seeded, smooth Pea has been chosen for its yield of well filled pods of fine, rich flavored Peas. Its extra early maturity and its enormous 3 feet; pods 2½ to 2½ inches long. 10 lbs. for \$3.00; 1 lb. 40c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; ⅛ lb. 15c.; large Packet 10c.

American Wonder The standard variety of this country for a great many years. About a foot high; pods 2½ inches, 5 to 8 Peas in each. Very dwarf; matures early and is vigorous and productive. 10 lbs. for \$2.50; 1 lb. 30c.; ¼ lb. 18c.; ⅛ lb. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Nott's Excelsior The pods average fully one-third larger than those of American Wonder, and while Nott's Excelsior may not be always so early by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains 6 to 8 large Peas. Peas unsurpassed in sweetness and quality. A splendid variety for home garden. Seed medium sized, wrinkled, green and somewhat flattened. Vines about 15 inches high. 10 lbs. for \$2.00; 1 lb. 30c.; ¼ lb. 18c.; ⅛ lb. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Improved Stragel This is a splendid main crop or late Pea; wonderfully productive. Vines 2 to 2½ feet high. Pods 4½ to 4½ inches, pointed, dark green and well filled. 70 lbs. for \$2.50; 1 lb. 30c.; ¼ lb. 18c.; ⅛ lb. 10c.; Pcket. 3c.

Champion of England This has long been considered the best main crop Pea, and has served as the foundation for a large number of the varieties of main crop green wrinkled Peas. Generally admitted to be one of the finest flavored, sweetest Peas grown. Vines 4 to 5 feet tall; pods about 3 inches long and fairly packed with Peas. 10 lbs. for \$2.25; 1 lb. 30c.; ¼ lb. 18c.; ⅛ lb. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Telephone This time-tried variety of English origin is in great favor with market gardeners. It bears fairly early, continues so for a long time and yields abundantly large, fine appearing pods of sweet luscious Peas. Vines 3½ to 4 feet; each vine 7 to 10 pods, ready for picking in about 65 days, and containing 8 to 9 large wrinkled Peas. 10 lbs. for \$2.50; 1 lb. 30c.; ¼ lb. 18c.; ⅛ lb. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

SPINACH

Culture:—Spinach is an important market gardener's crop of easy culture, and valuable alike for the private garden, making a very tasty dish of greens. Sow in early spring in drills 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep, and are large enough to handle, cultivate well, and keep free from weeds. Succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil and should be ready 4 to 5 weeks after seeding. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet drill, and this should supply the ordinary family. 10 to 12 lbs. in drills per acre.

Bloomdale or Savoy Leafed Large curled leaves of fine flavor, one of the hardest and tenderest varieties. 10 lbs. 15c.; oz. 5c.; Pckt. 3c.

PARSLEY

Sow seed in shallow drills in the early spring for border or in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 inches. Cultivation should be frequent and weeds kept removed. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row, but a packet is generally enough for ordinary garden. 6 lbs. of seed required for an acre. Fine for garnishing. Ready for use in about 140 days from planting.

Dark Moss Curled The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. 1 lb. 40c.; oz. 15c.; Pckt. 3c.

PARSNIPS

These do best on rich soil sown early in spring as seed does not germinate quickly. Drills 15 to 18 inches apart. When 2 to 3 inches high thin to 5 inches. 25 feet of row or an ounce of seed should be ample for fair sized family. Ready in about 80 days.

Improved Hollow Crown

Quick growing. Large, heavy shouldered tapering roots, cooking tender and sweet, and a welcome visitor to any table. 1 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 5c.

New Intermediate or Improved Half Long Guernsey

Smooth, fine grained, easily gathered Parsnips that do well here. 1 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.



Choice Radishes



Nothing looks or tastes quite so good in early spring as radishes brought to the table fresh and crisp from your own garden, especially if they are some of the improved varieties.

We do not try to compete in price with cheap, carelessly grown radish seed. We do not believe our patrons want that kind. Our radish seed is strictly specially grown French stock, pure and true as to variety, cool, crisp, delightfully mild flavored, and will certainly please you.

Radishes do best in rich soil, and to get the best flavor must be grown quickly, or they are inclined to be spongy and stringy. They need plenty of water. Sow at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks in drills 10 inches apart and thin to 2 inches. 1 ounce for 100 foot drill.

EARLY ROUND OR TURNIP SHAPED

McFayden's Crimson Globe This early, very small topped round variety is generally ready to pull 3 weeks after sowing, and its deep red color, firm, crisp, mild flavored flesh makes it a prime favorite. In our experience, one of the best turnip-shaped radishes, and is certainly worthy of a place in any garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; oz. 15c.; extra large packet 10c.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip One of the earliest, handsomest, best suited to the West. Perfectly globular. Deep scarlet color on top shading to white. Tender, crisp. Ready 15 to 20 days after sowing. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; oz. 7c.; Pckt. 2c.

EARLY OLIVE SHAPED

French Breakfast The favorite oblong or olive radish. Fine color on body with a white tip. Flesh white, tender and mild. No home garden is complete without this variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; oz. 7c.; Pckt. 2c.

MIXED VARIETIES

McFayden's All Seasons Mixture of Radish Seed contains all shades and shapes—red, white, pink and variegated; round, half-long and long, in great variety. It's fine for gardens, where space is limited, and you want to make a garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season, as they become ready for your table early, medium and late. You always have some that are just right—crisp, juicy, delicious. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Your garden will not be complete without a bed of these radishes. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; oz. 15c.; extra large packet 10c.

WINTER RADISHES

Few people realize how easily grown and how appealing winter radishes are. Sow in June or July. They grow 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, and when stored in moist sand will keep during winter. If you have never grown these they will surprise you. Try some.

China Rose Bright rose colored, white fleshed radish with mild, delicate flavor and, in our experience, the best keeper of the Chinese Radishes. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; oz. 7c.; Pckt. 2c.

Long Black Spanish Long, smooth, almost cylindrical, dark brown, almost black. Very hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; oz. 7c.; Pckt. 2c.



LONG VARIETIES

Early Long Scarlet Short Top An excellent deep red long sort, that matures roots from 6 to 8 inches long. Grows about half out of the ground; straight, uniform, one of the best for private gardens. Very early. Leaves small, short and generally 4 in number when ready for use. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; oz. 7c.; Pckt. 2c.

Improved Chartier One of the very best for outdoor all season sowing. Bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Can be eaten when quite small. Remains solid and crisp, attaining a size of 7 to 8 inches in length. Ready for use in about 20 to 25 days. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 5c.

White Icicle A beautiful pure white radish, about 6 inches in length and quite slender. This is one of the very best of the summer radishes. Skin is smooth and thin; flesh fine grained, crisp and brittle, and retains these qualities longer than any other early radish. Try these. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 5c.

TURNIPS

For table Turnips, either the fall feeding Turnips or the Swedes, described on page 21 of catalog, cannot be surpassed in flavor. The white table Turnips ordinarily sold cannot in our experience compare with them and very rarely give satisfaction in this climate. See page 21.

TOMATOES

Tomatoes are one of the most popular vegetables and can be easily grown with a little care and attention. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants, but 75 plants is ample for most families. Sow March 1st. In plant boxes or flats with a pane of glass over the top to induce quick germination. In 4 weeks prick out, setting them 2 x 2 inches. In 3 to 4 weeks transplant again into pots or old berry boxes. Set out in the open ground 3 feet apart about middle of May. Water freely and protect from sun for few days.

Early Minnesota Sometimes a customer writes in and says "if you were going to put in only one kind of Tomatoes, what variety would you use?" To this we say, there are some Tomatoes earlier, but in our experience this is one of the best, large, fine flavored, early Tomatoes and will, we are sure, give you every satisfaction. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c.; oz. 25c.; Pckt. 3c.

Early Michigan is another bright red, smooth, large sized Tomato that matures very early and should have a place in every garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c.; oz. 25c.; Pckt. 3c.

Earliana One of the best extra early varieties. One of the first to ripen, ripens the whole crop before some of the late kinds have started to ripen at

all. But what is more remarkable, the Tomatoes are large, perfectly smooth and very solid, and of good sweet flavor. Its productiveness is really remarkable. On good, rich land, the ground is literally covered with fruit. The vines make but a moderate growth, and naturally overbear. By planting on rich land, or giving a liberal quantity of manure or fertilizer, a great increase in yield is produced. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 90c.; oz. 25c.; Pckt. 3c.

Beutto, Mnc.,
March 20, 1915.
I have carefully compared your catalog prices with other houses and I find you are giving more value for the money.
(Signed) JAS. S. PATTEN.

Received my seeds O.K. Was very much pleased with them. I never saw nicer seeds.
(Signed) MRS. JENNIE HESLOP.

Vanguard, Sask.,
April 20, 1915.
I am very much pleased with the seeds. I think they are all growing, and I have every prospect of a good garden.
(Signed) MRS. JAS. DELAHAY.

Carisvale, Sask.,
June 18, 1915.



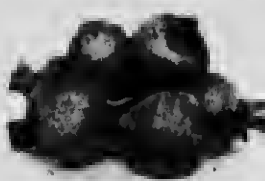
The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. The Bottom Onion Sets produce a large Onion ready for market from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed, and the product of the Set is the same as that obtained by sowing seed. This enables the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, when prices usually are higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches market.

Bottom Onion Sets are produced by sowing seed very thickly, and they are harvested before they have reached full development. Our Sets are small, one inch or less in diameter, dry and unaproted.

Our Onion Sets are hard, sound, clean Sets of the best quality, and are Northern grown. They will produce Onions earlier than Southern grown Sets, which are very often so dried and shrivelled and so lifeless that they are of little use for the ordinary farm garden, a pound will be sufficient. Along with these an ounce of regular Onion seed, and those quoted below are subject to market changes, stock We do not ship Onion sets until weather will permit in the

either grow slowly or fall entirely to make a bulb. Set 3 inches apart in the row. For later onions use Note—Prices on Onion sets fluctuate widely, and unsold, and our usual terms and conditions of sale. All prices include bag.

Yellow Bottom Sets Produced from seed, which makes the finest yellow sets. Per bushel bag, 32 lbs., bag free, \$3.25; 3 lbs. for 25c.; 1 lb. 15c.



BEETS
Beets are one of the best crops for the home garden, both for boiling when young, for salads and for pickling, but to get the very best results from them, they should be sown early and in succession and gathered when young and tender. They should be ready for use in 40 to 60 days, and fully mature in 3 months. An ounce will sow 60 feet of row, and this should be sufficient for a good, healthy farm family. Sow some latter part of June for winter. Store in pit or cellar covered with sand and they will keep nice and tender for use in winter. Try pickling some of the young Beets. You will appreciate them next winter.



PUMPKINS
Pumpkins do well here and it is indeed questionable if there is anything in the way of a pie that can begin to compare with this famous vegetable. 1 ounce will plant 15 hills. Sow in May in hills 8 to 10 feet apart. 4 seeds to the hill. With corn plant every third row.

Large Cheese
A deep cream colored pumpkin that makes a most appetizing pie.

1 lb. 20c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Mammoth of Tours An enormous growing show variety, rather inclined to be coarse. 1/2 lb. 20c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin A small fine grained, beautifully flavored variety. 1/2 lb. 20c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.



SQUASH
Sow when all danger of frost is over in hills 8 feet apart for the running varieties, and 4 feet for the bush. Leave the best two plants in each hill in which plant 10 seeds. 1 ounce seed will do 25 hills, which should allow a good sized family to give some to neighbors. 3/4 to 4 lbs. per acre. Bush varieties 6 lbs. per acre.

Golden Crookneck (Summer Variety). Early, yellow and a big yielder. 1/2 lb. 25c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped (Summer Variety) Early, flat, small seed cavity and pale yellow delicate flavored flesh. 1/2 lb. 25c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Improved Green Hubbard (Winter) is undoubtedly the most popular squash, whether boiled, steamed, baked or in pie. It's a strong, rapid grower and a big yielder. You may count on this variety giving you satisfaction. 1/2 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

McFayden's Ideal Home Garden Beet

There are quite a number of different varieties of Beets offered in most seed catalogs, and most of them are good Beets, but like everything else there is a "best" variety that out-classes all others. This has been strikingly shown in our trial gardens, where one early globe shaped Beet was superior to all others. It is smooth, handsome, dark red color, which extends all through the Beet with very little of the light colored rings seen in some varieties. It is tender and a sweet, delicious flavor. Excellent for slicing or canning. It retains its quality after it gets large, and is an excellent variety for both spring and fall. Planted late they can be stored for winter use and will retain their freshness for a long time if packed in sand or stored in a pit. The tops are small, and more plants may be left in the row and so increase yield. Market gardeners will find this a fine Beet. 1/2 lb. 50c.; oz. 15c.; extra large Pckt. 10c.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip

Where an extremely early variety of Beet is desired, this is the one to sow. It is a small topped Beet with dark green leaves, shaded and veined with red, while the root is dark red, fairly thick, a little rounded on the top but decidedly flat on the bottom and about 2 inches in diameter when mature. The flesh is a purplish red, zoned with lighter shades and firm, crisp and tender, especially when young. 1/2 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Extra Early Eclipse A rapid growing, neat globe or top shaped, small topped Beet, with bright red flesh, zoned with pinkish white; very sweet, crisp and tender. 1/2 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Edmonds Early Blood Turnip Beet A good variety to follow the extra early sorts and a good winter keeper. 1/2 lb. 35c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.



Brussels Sprouts

This delicious vegetable belongs to the same family as the Cabbage but differs from them in that the stalks grow 1 1/2 feet to 2 feet high with the sprouts or small Cabbages at intervals along the stem. May be handled practically the same as Cabbage, but sown a few days earlier and set out 15 to 20 inches apart in row. 1 oz. of seed will produce about 3,000 plants, but a packet of seed or 50 plants is sufficient for an ordinary sized family. Try some this spring. The sprouts boiled like Cabbage, or creamed like Cauliflower make one of the finest dishes you ever sat down to in the Fall and Winter when other vegetables are gone.

Improved Dwarf This is one of the best varieties and well suited to the West. 1/2 lb. 65c.; oz. 20c.; Pckt. 3c.

Easily Grown Flowers for the Farm Garden

Asters No other flower gives such a magnificent display during the late summer and fall months. An assorted mixture, all colors, strictly finest American grown seed. Pckt. 3c.



Morning Glory

For covering trellises, fences or unsightly spots, no climber is more popular than the Morning Glory. They grow rapidly and bear profusely funnel shaped flowers of soft delicate colors. One of the earliest plants to grow, and as the seed is cheap plenty of it should be used. Finest mixed colors. Oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Nasturtiums These are hardy, quick growing, heat and drought-resisting flowers should find a place in every Western garden.

Tall or Climbing Mixed All the choicest colors are included in this mixture. 1/2 lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Dwarf Mixed This collection contains flowers of every color of the rainbow, and makes a really beautiful sight. 1 lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 3c.

Mignonette grows rapidly and produces beautifully scented spikes of flowers in profusion during the early summer months. We have the hardy old fashioned variety, with the small individual flowers, but the sweet scented perfume. Make two sowings for succession of flowers. Oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Zinnias No flowers are more easily grown and few bloom so continuously throughout the season. Double mixed, all colors. Pckt. 2c.

Sunflower (Mammoth Russian)—Enormous, single yellow flowers with black centres. Oz. 5c.

Sweet Peas (Toll. Mix. and Eck. fords)—A fine mixture of many old and new varieties. 1/2 lb. 25c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 5c.

Wild Cucumber The quickest climber known for covering porches, trees, fences, etc. Will seed itself year after year. Oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Poppies (Single Annual Mixed). These quick-growing hardy annual plants produce a wealth of the most gorgeous blooms. Sow in succession for bloom all summer. 1/2 lb. 30c.; oz. 10c.; Pckt. 2c.

Pansies (Mixed) A mixture of some of the finest colored Pansies grown by connoisseurs. Pckt. 5c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)—A very slowly, profusely flowered perennial, that produces an abundance of bloom the first season. Pckt. 2c.

Other Varieties of Flowers If there are any other varieties you wish to include in your order, do not hesitate to do so. We shall be pleased to supply them if at all possible at same prices quoted in other seed catalogs, or less.



RATES OF POSTAGE ON PARCELS MAILED FROM WINNIPEG, MAN.

Addressed to Post Offices in	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.	5 lbs.	6 lbs.	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	9 lbs.	10 lbs.	11 lbs.
20 Miles of Winnipeg	.05	.06	.07	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22
Manitoba	.10	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.34	.38	.42	.46	.50
Ontario or Saskatchewan	.10	.16	.22	.28	.34	.40	.46	.52	.58	.64	.70
Alberta or Quebec	.12	.20	.28	.36	.44	.52	.60	.68	.76	.84	.92
British Columbia or Maritime Provs.	.12	.24	.34	.44	.54	.64	.74	.84	.94	1.04	1.14

Garton's Calf Meal

Take the place of milk. The time is past when calves can be raised at a profit on whole milk. Today milk is too high priced. Dairies and creameries bid it up so that it is cheaper for you to sell your milk.

Try Garton's Calf Meal and raise your calves at one-third the cost. The calves like it. It is made in Western Canada, so you are not paying freight and duty on an imported feed. Prices: 25 lb. bag, \$1.10; 50 lb. bag, \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.85; 500 lbs., \$18.75, f.o.b. Winnipeg, huge free.



Africa and Great Britain. Packet will treat 8 bushels of seed. Price: 25c per packet. Have it shipped along with your seed order.

CYCLONE SEEOER

Throws Clover a width of 18 feet, Timothy 15 feet, Alfalfa 20 feet, Wheat 25 feet, Flax, Oats or Millet 18 feet. Can be shut or let on instantly, and as crank is above distributing wheel, left hand is easily and naturally able to open or shut feed. By freight or express at purchaser's expense, \$2.00, f.o.b. Winnipeg.



CAHOON SEEOER

Is a real good, durable, small seed sower, that will last for years and be found useful every spring. It will seed evenly, 4 to 6 acres an hour. Easily carried and setters seed in front of operator, and not against him. Milling weight 7 1/2 lbs. Price: \$4.50 f.o.b. Winnipeg. If by mail, add postage.



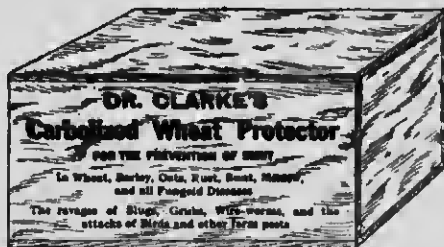
WHEELBARROW SEEDERS

Seeder No. 8.—Sows evenly 30 to 50 acres per day. Easily adjusted for Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Rape, Flax, Millet. Especially good for Bromo Grass. Can be attached to cart or buggy. Price: \$17.50, Winnipeg.

Seeder No. 9.—Will sow above seeds, but especially adapted to Western Rye and light chaffy seeds. 14 foot interchangeable hopper. Price: \$12.00, Winnipeg.

Hoppers.—No. 8 or 9. Price: \$8.00.

CLARKE'S CARBOLIZED ORAIN PROTECTOR



Easily mixed. Cannot destroy seed as some preparations do. Used extensively in New Zealand, South

Incubators and Brooders Write for illustrated catalog.

Between You and Me



This is a little personal chat between you and me. The rest of this catalogue has been written, but this page has been held back so that you and I can talk this seed proposition over. If you have been getting Garton's catalog in previous years you will notice the change and that we have bought out the Garton Pedigreed Seed Company, Limited, and the farm seeds bred by them and proved suitable for this country.

THOSE OF YOU WHO USED TO BUY YOUR SEED FROM ME will know something of the work of plant breeding done at Stratford, Sweden, by Fro. Nilsson and his various departments, so frequently referred to by seed breeders and experimenters the world over. You now have offered to you the best seeds that have been produced in the whole world by the foremost Farm Plant breeders, whose latest productions can now be secured in Canada only through us.

THE WORK DONE BY THESE MEN IS TRULY WONDERFUL. On account of being connected with the results of it we have sort of become accustomed to it, have

taken it as a matter of course, but when we visited these men; saw the results of their work; went over their acres and the best varieties from all over the world; saw the outstanding superiority of the newer breeds, we could not help but be impressed by the really wonderful work already accomplished. And when we talked with these quiet, unassuming plant wizards of what they hoped to accomplish in the way of plant improvement, and when they proved to us by results already actually secured that they could reasonably expect those improvements, we were simply amazed. **TO FORM ANY KIND OF A PROPER IDEA OF THIS GREAT WORK** you should see it yourself, and we only wish it was possible for every reader of this Catalog that ever happened. It would be the greatest thing for Western Canada that ever happened. It would be a fine, convincing demonstration of the wonderful power for production, profits and prosperity placed in your hands by new breeds of pedigreed seed.

AND THERE NEVER WAS A TIME IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA WHEN THESE PEDIGREED SEEDS WERE MORE NECESSARY or could be used to such good advantage. As this is being written the war is still on. The otherwise productive fields of the great European countries have been deserted by the workers who are taking part in the war—many of them never to go back to the land. Crops were short in these countries to begin with, fields have not been prepared, immense quantities of food stuffs have been wasted and allowed to go to waste. Europe must depend to a great extent on Canada and the United States.

Use every available acre. Have every foot of it in the best possible shape. Put on it the biggest yielding seed you can get and do your share towards feeding the old land.

WE ARE SEED BREEDERS AND GROWERS, NOT MERELY SEED HANDLERS. We breed our seed, test it thoroughly, and when new sorts have unmistakably proven their superiority, increase them into quantity and supply them to our customers. We naturally cannot raise all the seed we sell, but we do the best thing. We send out the latest improved strains to good, careful farmers with clean land to be grown on contract and unless the crop is fully up to our standard it is sold on the ordinary commercial market. **EACH CROP IS INSPECTED IN THE FIELD AS IT IS GROWING** and you know as well as we do this is the only sure way to make certain of its freedom from other kinds and varieties of grain. To make doubly certain of seed such as Oats or Barley where frost cannot always be detected from appearances, samples are secured from the grower and sent to the Government Seed Laboratory for official germination test, and if they are not "right" in this respect they are, of course, never brought into the warehouse but sold as ordinary grain.

ALL SEED PRODUCED IN THIS WAY is carefully examined in the field and on its arrival at the warehouse it is put through a series of machines. A number of these have been specially designed and constructed to do finer work than the ordinary standard machines. You are cordially welcome to visit us when in town and we shall be pleased to show you through.

WE ARE FARM SEED SPECIALISTS. We devote all one time to seeds suitable to the Western farm. We do not handle poultry supplies, nursery stock, and only a few of the easily grown flowers. We deal direct with you by mail and save you the middleman's profit. We have no elaborate up-town office. Our office is right in one end of the two-story warehouse, which is 100x200, or a floor space of 12,000 square feet, with a reserve floor space of 6,000 square feet. Last season we sold of Banner Oats alone over 20,000 bush., so you will see the quality of our seed is unparalleled.

PARTICULAR BUYERS USE OUR SEEDS. We are proud to have amongst our customers some of the largest and most particular seed buyers. Last season, we shipped out specially grown Marquis and Red Fife Wheat to Russia; the British Columbia Government bought a couple of cars of seeds from us for distribution in that Province; the C.P.R. Demonstration Farms use our seeds, while many of the C.P.R. station gardens are sown with our lawn seeds. The Brandon Experimental

Farm bought seed from us last season alone. The Van Horne farm at East Selkirk also bought. H. L. Emmert, who farms 92,000 acres within a radius of 50 miles of Winnipeg, is one of our largest regular customers. The Alberta Government Demonstration Farms buy seeds from us practically every year. These are only a few of our large, particular customers. Possibly your neighbor is also a customer; ask him about our seeds.

LARGEST TRIAL GROUNDS IN THE WEST. We have a 2,492 acre seed farm at Tarry, Manitoba, and we believe this is the largest seed and most extensive in the West. We grow and test our varieties rigorously under ordinary farm conditions. That is one reason we are so positive in what we tell you about our seeds. When you really know you cannot help being positive.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE on the combined basis of quality and price; quality first and foremost always, and price next. We are farmers the same as you are, but we are also seed growers, and we know what the cost of production is on (1) various from year to year; (2) we know what it costs to maintain and increase our plant and what it costs to operate each season. We might furnish seeds at lower prices if we would be content to save all the crops for seed instead of cutting out and selecting everything but the best. If we were willing to properly clean and grade our stocks; if we could reduce the some of money expended in testing and what it costs to insure and for the purposes of testing and final crop inspection.

We believe that our friends want the very best service they can obtain, and are willing to pay a fair price for such service if honestly rendered. We know from tests covering many years that our seeds are not surpassed in quality, and for the quality given our prices are really very low. You don't want poor freight rates. We do not intend to supply you, at least, whether you buy from us or from your home dealer. We will hold your order until it has got the benefit of the rate.

ORDER EARLY. The best time to order is just when you get this catalog, as we can always give your orders more of our personal attention if they come to us before the rush of the spring trade. You also have a better selection from which to choose as we are frequently sold out or short of some lines towards the close of the season. If you have not sold your crop or for any reason do not wish to pay for seed at the time of ordering, send us a deposit and we will hold your order for you and ship when you want it.

YOUR CHECK IS GOOD. Often writing a check will save you a trip to town, and it is perfectly satisfactory to us. **LOST OR DAMAGED SHIPMENTS.** These sometimes occur, but not often. We always notify you the day we ship your order and if it does not arrive shortly after, please write us. If it arrives in bad order either do not accept it from the railway company or, if you do, insist on having the agent write on your receipted expense bill the amount of the damage and then send this to us along with the original bill of lading and we will make a claim for you on the railroad. We guarantee safe delivery and will duplicate lost shipments.

QUICK SHIPMENT. We make a special effort to get every order that reaches us in the morning shipped the same day. We know how it is when your order seeds late in the day. We know you want them immediately, so do not hold off when you think of getting seeds, fearing they will be late in reaching you. We will ship the same day and also keep right after the railway company until they report delivery at your station. If, for any reason, we cannot fill your order we will write, phone or wire promptly.

ERRORS AND MISTAKES. We make them—everyone does—but we will cheerfully correct them if you will write us. **CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTIES.** We thoroughly test all our seeds and nothing is sent out which we do not believe to be good in every respect. When it is considered how many are the contingencies on which the success of any crop depends, such as sowing too deep or too shallow, too wet or dry soil, unfavorable weather, insects, fungus diseases, etc., anyone to warrant seeds to produce a perfect crop, and we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care in having all seeds pure and reliable, and also true to name, like every other seed house we know of, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, production, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and it is on this basis only that the seeds listed in this Catalog are sold.

Furthermore, all prices are subject to stock being unsold and to market fluctuations. We reserve the right to forward seed to the value of the money sent as according to our prices at the time the order reaches us.

All prices, quoted by us at any time, are ex-warehouse Winnipeg, the purchaser paying any cartage charge imposed by the railway or cartage companies. We deliver mail parcels to the post office. Furthermore, we will not guarantee safe delivery to any stations where there is no agent, as the railway company will not accept responsibility for non delivery of shipments to such destinations, and all ordinary mail packages are sent at customer's risk. For an additional 8 cents we will guarantee mail parcels against loss.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. We guarantee all seeds sold by us to Western Farmers to be perfectly satisfactory on arrival at their station, express or post office. If for any reason at all you are not perfectly satisfied with them; if you are not absolutely certain that they are the best seeds your money can buy, notify us immediately, and we will refund every cent of your money promptly and without any fussing and hawking, and good transportation charges both ways.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN COMPANY.



HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY

Farm Seed Specialists

Successors to
THE GARTON PEDIGREE SEED CO. LTD.

Office and Cleaning Plant:
C.P.R. TRACKS AND McFARLANE ST. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

