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The Polled Hereford is not only a recognized breed, but the most popular breed of beef cattle in America today. Last year at a Chicago sale a Polled Hereford was sold for \$2,000.00. These cattle are pure-bred Herefords, with all their uniform quality and good rustling characteristics. Every successful feeder knows the value of the polled head over the horned one in the feed lot. Polled Herefords are docile, hardy, prolific and mature early. Dehorn your herd with a Polled Hereford. Write or phone.

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We haven't room for all our stock by at least 25 head. We will sell several bulls and a bunch of females cheap for cash, some bred, and some not bred, all A.I. breeding stock.

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BERKSHIRE HOGS—Can supply singles, pairs or trios, not related. Prices moderate.

We have also a number of Barred Rocks, Silver Grey Dorkings, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, from prize-winning strains.

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ROWLAND NESS
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I have for immediate disposal a few splendid two-year-old heifers, safe in calf, and also some heifer calves. All this stock is well grown from good producing dams and the breeding is gilt edge. One of these two-year-olds is from an imported sire and dam. Sold out of Bulls. Write or Phone to—

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mouth disease. In a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette the managing editor, in the course of a tour of inspection of the infected pure-bred cattle which are being treated in Chicago, gives the following excellent description of the symptoms of this disease: "No sane man can inspect these cattle and not admit the presence of a distinct infectious disease. Running at the nose, slobbering, smacking of the lips, water blisters on the nose, lips, tongue, roof of mouth and between the cleft of the hoof, with more or less lameness, and a most peculiar characteristic 'back-kick' as the animal walks, as if trying to throw out something that has found lodgement between the toes of the hind feet—these are unimpeachable manifestations of foot and mouth disease. The blisters break, discharge a yellowish serum and leave raw spots which, in this outbreak, heal rapidly."

A seven page pamphlet, prepared by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly veterinary director general for Canada, outlines fully the symptoms and appearance of the disease, with its treatment and preventive measures. Copies of this pamphlet, which is No. 9 of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, can be obtained by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

POLLED CATTLE COMING

It would seem that prejudice and custom rather than common sense and reason account for the long toleration of horns. Every year the papers contain items of some poor fellow gored to death by a vicious bull. The writer tried conclusions once with a mean tempered old Jersey and came off second best. Cattle are constantly being injured by bad actors of their own persuasion. Polled cattle get along better together and make more economical gains for the feed they consume.

There are three ways of getting rid of horns. The most drastic way is to dehorn all cattle on the place with clippers or saw. This is a messy operation and takes time and labor. Another plan is to touch the "buttons" of new-born calves with a stick of moistened caustic potash. This puts the kibosh on the horns of that animal forever. The best way is to breed the horns off. There are definite breeds of polled cattle, and a few crosses with horned beasts soon produces a herd of pure breeds or grades, whichever suits the fancy or the pocket book of the owner.

Long continued indifference of stockmen to the polled types of cattle may be regarded as an obstacle to any sudden change. Still, the man who reads the signs of the times will be inclined to agree with the old cow-man that ten years will witness an era of general hornlessness.

When a thing is everlastingly right, there finally comes a reversion of sentiment against the old beliefs and habits, and the new order of things comes with a rush. The time is even now at hand when sentiment on this matter is changing rapidly.

A Chicago Sale

There was held recently in Chicago a public sale of polled Herefords. The writer attended this sale and, altho he is a no-horn advocate, he was surprised at the brisk demand for these cattle and the prices they brought. Eighty-eight head of registered polled cattle, including a few aged bulls and cows and a generous proportion of young stuff, were sold at this sale at an average price of \$280 a head. Some scrubby looking bull calves brought a hundred or more each and one yearling bull was knocked down for \$1,250.

Col. Carey Jones and Col. Fred Reppert, who chaperoned the affair, stated afterwards that in all their experience as livestock auctioneers they had never seen so many cattle sold in so short a time—two hours and fifteen minutes. The bidding was lively and this herd was dispersed to the four winds, except that none went to the range country of the far West.

These cattle were only fair specimens of the breed. The writer has seen many horned Herefords of higher class and finer finish. They had not been fitted for show purposes, but were range cattle from Ontario, raised under commercial rather than blue-ribbon conditions.

One prominent breeder was overheard to say: "I am going home to saw off every horn." Probably he was only joking but there was evident a trace of seriousness in his remark. Several horned Hereford men bought polled bulls to cross on their pres-

ent-herds with the expectation of gradually polling the entire number.

It may not be well understood that polled Herefords are eligible to registry in the American Record as well as the Polled Record, nor that the offspring of a cross between a polled and a horned Hereford is eligible to both associations if polled, and to the American Record if not polled, provided, of course, that dam and sire are properly registered.

Farm Experiences TO CONTROL WILD OATS

I find that summerfallow is not very satisfactory for controlling wild oats. I had a field which I summerfallowed in 1913, and I was very careful not to allow any oats on it to seed. The land was kept well harrowed and with the wet summer all wild oats should have grown. Still the field grew quite a lot of wild oats this summer. In doing summerfallow I find it a good plan to cut the weeds with a mower before plowing, the plow will then turn them in much cleaner. I had a field that was thick with wild oats, which I plowed early last spring, packing as I plowed. Then I let it lay for about three weeks; the oats came up good and thick. I then cultivated the field with a broad tooth cultivator, using lots of pressure so as to keep it well down. Then I harrowed twice, seeded with barley and packed again. This field raised a fairly clean crop, and also stood the dry weather well. It is one of the best jobs I have done yet killing wild oats.

I find that wild oats do not start well in the late summer, or in the fall. Therefore, there is not as much to be gained by discing the stubble in the fall, as many people seem to think, especially as the discs do not cover more than half of the grain at best. I prefer to plow the land thoroughly in the fall, then cultivate thoroughly in the spring after the wild oats have started. I find the best way of all to kill them is to seed down to grass for a few years, and be very careful not to let any seed in the grass while it is sown down.

F. W. K.—Sask

SUCCESSFUL SUMMERFALLOW

The next two years will see a great movement in wheat growing. Many have learned by experience how to get the most out of an acre and for those who have not been getting good returns, my experience may be worth something.

My idea had been to get all I could out of the land right away and to this end I broke up land as long as I had time to plow, then at the end of the season disked it over a few times and the next spring put in my wheat, dreaming about the big acreage I was going to have.

Sometimes the yield was fair, at other seasons, if the weather was dry, the yield was poor. Land that had been cropped two or three years gave a crop too short to cut properly, which resulted in much waste and a yield that did not pay expenses.

I then thought to try out some of the improved methods of farming or else give it up altogether. To this end I broke up fifteen acres, packed the furrows down at once to keep out air and give it a chance to rot, went over once with disk harrows set almost straight, and drag harrowed it once. In the fall when I disked it I found the land well rotted and easily worked up. The furrows were not cut right thru so as to turn up lumps with grass side up, but I set disk harrows so as to work up a good mellow bed without throwing any sod up on edge—always going lengthwise of the furrows. The next year I had a splendid crop and felt well paid for the extra trouble.

This set me thinking and I started to get my summerfallow done after better methods. The result was double the yield—from getting fifteen bushels to the acre I now received thirty-one bushels to the acre, and this year some went thirty-five and not a first class season at that.

I gave this land the following treatment: In the spring, as soon as convenient, I disk harrowed the stubble and drag harrowed it as soon as weeds started to grow. Thus there were no large weeds to take the moisture and strength out of the soil. This was plowed in July—drag harrowed and packed within a day of plowing and again harrowed after rain or if weeds showed. Seed was well cleaned and sowed 1½ bushels to acre and soil again packed, then harrowed when up 5 inches.—W. H. G.—Alta

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