



Bruce's New Century Swede Turnip

Sales season 1901, when first introduced 16 lbs.; 1906, 9370 lbs. The best all-round variety. It is one of the few Swedes that resist mildew, the best shipping variety, and for cooking purposes cannot be excelled by any other Swede. It is a purple-topped variety resembling Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, of fine quality, a heavy cropper and the roots are clean and of handsome shape. In sections where large quantities are grown for the American market, the Growers and Shippers will have no other: one-fourth pound, 12 cents; one-half pound, 18 cents; one pound, 30 cents; four pounds for \$1.15 postpaid.

Bruce' Mam. Inter. Smooth White Carrot

Sales season 1891 when first introduced 14 pounds, now 1352 pounds. The best of all field carrots and invaluable for horses. This grand half long Carrot is of large size, solid, productive, of finest quality, a splendid keeper, and has the advantage of being much more easily harvested than the old long varieties. One-fourth pound, 17 cents; one-half pound, 33 cents; one pound, 55 cents. Postpaid.

Send for our handsomely illustrated 100 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc.—FREE.

J. A. BRUCE & Co. Seed Merchants Established 1850 Hamilton, Ont.



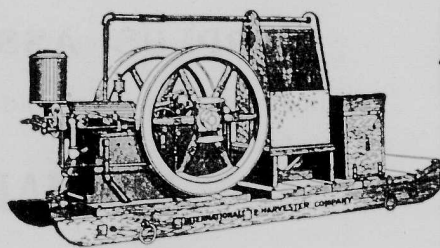
hinder freedom of action. Soldiers on long marches take only what is essential. The boy must learn that the less he is encumbered by needless habits the better are his chances of success.

The boy should know that the red Indians, from whom we imitated the use of tobacco, never allowed their own boys to touch the weed until they were full grown and had been on their first warpath; the Indians in their natural condition, before the white men depraved them, were one of the healthiest races in the world; they had extraordinary powers of endurance, and they knew much about simple laws of health. They knew from ages of experience with tobacco that, whatever its effect on mature persons, it was not good for growing youths. The youth had to leave it alone until he had become a young man and had proved his endurance by going with the warriors to battle. This ought to be enough to influence any boy who is ambitious to be well and strong to let tobacco alone at least until he is of age. The Indians were keen observers and so far as taking care of themselves for hunting and for war knew much about nature. Then as to the practice for grown men among them, we must remember that with the Indians the smoking of tobacco was originally a religious ceremony; it was like the offering of incense. In their smoking of the pipe of peace, they passed the pipe from hand to hand around their circle and only took a puff or two each. It is probable that the uncorrupted Indians did not make a practice of smoking constantly, as many white men do, and as perhaps the degenerate Indians now do.—Home Magazine.

ALBERTA FAIRS

The following are the dates set by the annual convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association for the fairs to be held in Alberta in 1909:

Edmonton, June 29 and 30, July 1 and 2.
Calgary, July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Innisfail, July 12 and 13.
St. Albert, August 3.
Fort Saskatchewan, August 4.
Olds, September 13 and 14.
Clareholm, August 3.
Macleod, August 4, 5 and 6.
Lethbridge, August 10, 11 and 12.
Leduc, September 21.
Daysland, September 22 and 23.
Sedgewick, September 24.
Lloydminster, September 27.
Innisfree, September 28 and 29.
Vegreville, September 29.
Vermilion, Sept. 30 and October 1.
Viking, October 5.
Raymond, September 16 and 17.
Nanton, September 20 and 21.
Pincher Creek, September 22.
Magrath, September 23 and 24.
Cardston, September 28 and 29.
Taber, September 30.
Irvine, October 1.
Didsbury, October 5 and 6.
Ponoka, October 6 and 7.
Lacombe, October 7 and 8.
Three Hills, October 12.
Priddis, October 14.
Alix, September 29.



Needed on Every Farm

How a Reliable Engine Economizes Labor

Of course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work.

The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air cooled and water cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select an outfit

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an I. H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor on your farm?

International local agents will supply you with catalogs. Call on them for particulars, or write the home office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg

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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Milnerton, October 6.
Wetaskiwin, September 30 and October 1.
Gleichen, August 19 and 20.

A LESSON FROM A MIXED FARMER

A correspondent at Gilbert Plains, Mr. J. R. Dutton, sends us a clipping from the Chester (Eng.) "Chronicle," the moral of which, he thinks, is good for many Manitoba farmers, and, as we think so too, we reproduce it herewith. Mr. Dutton says:

"There is much in this of interest to dairymen, especially that part dealing with the care of the cattle. If Mr. Shepherd's plan was followed I do not think there would be much trouble with impure milk or tainted butter, and the animals would be entirely free from diseases, such as tuberculosis, etc.

"Possibly as the article contains so much valuable information on general farming, you may find room for it on some future occasion. The Old Country farmer is not so slow after all if Mr. Shepherd is a fair sample."

Parkside Farm, Aston, Preston Brook, the home of the courageous Mr. Robert Shepherd, is well worth a visit. Even on a cold February day, when nature adds little to the charm, there is here much to interest and educate. We are farmers visiting a farmer, not with the object of describing our visit in "The Chronicle," but just desirous of seeing one of the largest dairy herds in the United Kingdom, and hearing from the owner of his methods; we saw, and heard, and were in no way disappointed. Mr. Shepherd has been tenant here for 11 years. The history of this farm previous to Mr. Shepherd's tenancy was a lamentable one. That awful scourge, which we regret to say is still with us (we refer to anthrax), had played havoc among the live-stock to such an extent that for two years the place remained tenantless. It is surely a testimony to Mr. Shepherd's indomitable character that he ventured to stake his all upon a place with such a disastrous history. It may interest many readers if we describe Park Side as we find it to-day. Eleven years of strenuous endeavor has brought about a reformation indeed.

With an area of 427 acres all in a ring fence, a soil of good sandy loam, it gives ample scope for mixed farming. Mr. Shepherd is a milk-producer, and supplies from 3,500 to 4,000 gallons of milk per week, all the year round, to the Runcorn and Widnes Co-operative Society, but some part of this is from another farm which Mr. Shepherd holds at Ince. We were not surprised, therefore, to find a rotation of crops amply providing the necessary food for winter and summer milk production. He crops 70 to 80 acres with early potatoes, which permits of a second crop of cabbage. He grew 50 acres of these last season, from which since October he has taken a daily toll of eight to ten tons, and we saw on the field several acres of good solid "hearts" yet remaining. His mangels are the produce of 24 acres, and he has also six acres of Swedes.

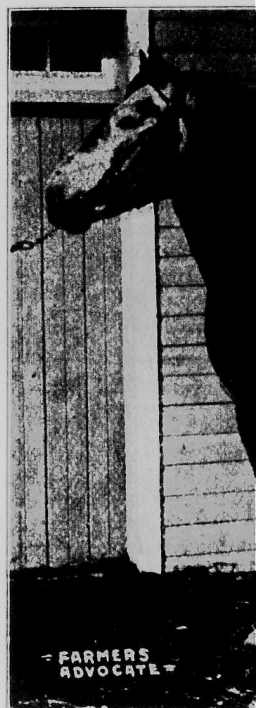
"Just have a look at the seed potatoes," said our host, and we walked from the ground floor of one yard along the second, or loft floor of three ranks of buildings which surrounds another yard on a lower level. Here we saw stacked, 12 boxes high, the whole floor covered, just leaving room for inspection, 5,000 boxes of early potatoes—a sight worth seeing to those interested in this branch of agriculture, all beautifully sprouted, of the best known varieties, stored safe from the frost, and in a temperature that could be altered to suit their requirements. The inspection of the tubers was just a preliminary as we waited the arrival of a fourth party. Our delinquent friend having now arrived, we proceeded to inspect the dairy cattle. Whether he talks like it or not, Mr. Shepherd is a man who keeps cows; two hundred and fifty of them we saw, well housed, well groomed, well fed. They are mostly of Irish extraction, not over big, but well selected and showing excellent milking properties, and

May 12, 1909

mostly quite young. Shepherd feeds off all they are in quality, never in the "one note" rears about 20 calves a buys calves to regulate to his customers.

He feeds abundantly, supplementing his home-grown oats with Indian meal (old corn), and decorates meal. The cows get this per day, after morning, again when watering in the form again before evening sides this, of course, dant rations of hay, r bage. The cows are at a time in the forenoon access to an abundant water in troughs so the animals cannot t taminate it. The cat than half of which hay by Mr. Shepherd at hi are well constructed, a room on the floor surf tilation is perfect; our own ideas about this that light and efficient more important than space.

We now come to theories of cleanliness, disinfection, as prevent against the contraction tuberculosis in his her



Winner of 2nd at the Regina

tion is better than cu and without doubt he he preaches. The periodically sprayed with disinfectant and then The whole floor surface week spread over w quick lime and chlorid an animal shows signs she is at once isolated, well disinfected before cupied. We were much the cleanliness of this were perfect in this res bedded in clean wheat ters.

Mr. Shepherd's prev ures play a very impo the precautions which keep dirt out of the mi with much interest the of milking operations. is provided with a apron, and is required hands before commenci boy precedes the milker with two cloths cleans udder. Fifteen to ei are employed, all men; talk," says Mr. Sheph is not practised, an in cows' udders after the that is considered nec respect.

Mr. Shepherd has no finding milkers; he emp 20 men. There are ni his farm, so that a fa