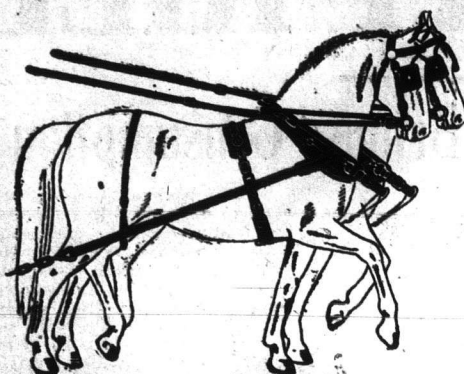


HARNESS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER

AS is generally known, a great increase has taken place in the price of leather during the past twelve months, and in this line goods of all description are more expensive than ever. We are manufacturers of all kinds of Harness on an extensive scale, and are enabled to continue low prices by dispensing with the middleman and inviting the consumer to deal with us direct. Not only can we save money to our patrons, but can place at their disposal a long practical experience that should go a long way towards securing absolute satisfaction. We specialise in such goods as Team Harness—this we can supply at a remarkably low price. The Harness is strong and durable and excellent for farming and general team work.



See Specifications
Bridles.— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square harness leather Winker, or open if desired, short checks over hame.
Lines.—1 inch 20 feet, with snaps.
Hames.—Varnished wood bolt hame, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hamestraps, chain spreaders. If desired with steel hames add \$1 per set to harness.
Traces.—2 inch double leather, and stitched with 3 rows of stitching full length. Heel chain with dee and five link chains.
Pads.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch top double and stitched, with harness leather housing, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by 18 in. felt lined.
Bellybands.—Folded with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch buckles.
Breast Straps.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch with snaps and slides. Martingales $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Back and Hip Straps.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch back strap to hame, folded cruppers and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch hip straps with trace carriers.

Harness, Complete \$30.00. Without Collars, \$27.00. Without Back and Hip Straps, Deduct \$2.00. N.B.—Collars are Leather Faced. Write us today. You will save money.

Information on anything in our line gladly given

Winnipeg Saddlery Co., 284 William Ave., Winnipeg
 No Catalogues Issued Reference: Imperial Bank

More About The Loading Platform

The present generation of Western farmers will never know the difficulties and vexations experienced by their predecessors in the earlier years, when no one could get a carload of grain shipped in bulk except by loading it through an elevator. The system forced the majority of farmers to sell their grain to the elevator owners at arbitrary prices, and oftentimes to submit to heavy dockage and other annoyances, causing continual dissatisfaction. Now, however, the distribution of cars as fixed by the Grain Act, and the use of the loading platform, provide facilities which enable the farmer to secure satisfactory treatment in the disposal of his grain, and the highest market prices at time of sale. Every farmer, therefore, should more and more endeavor to use the loading platform in shipping his grain to the terminal elevators. It is the safeguard of the farmers' freedom in disposing of his grain to the best advantage for himself. If farmers refrain from using the loading platform freely, it might result in its being done away with, because railway companies and elevator owners are strongly opposed to it. It is easy to understand why elevator people desire the loading platform abolished. The railway people on their part say it delays the loading of cars and helps to cause car shortage; this we know to be nonsense, because frequently after cars are loaded, whether with grain, coal, lumber or other merchandise, they are sidetracked for days and even weeks instead of being promptly moved forward to their destination. It is engine shortage and shortage of competent train men which mostly cause grain blockades on the railways, and not lack of cars. Let every farmer, therefore, do all he can to use the loading platform and become an independent shipper. In subsequent advertisements we will state in detail the savings and other advantages of direct loading into cars as compared with loading through elevators.

We handle the farmers' grain strictly on commission; make liberal advances on car bills of lading; supervise the grading at time cars are inspected; secure the highest prices at time of sale, and make prompt returns when sold. Write us for shipping instructions and market information.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Grain Commission Merchants

701-703D. Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Canada

WE handle Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley on commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

REFERENCES:
 Bank of Toronto,
 Northern Crown Bank
 and
 Commercial Agencies

Donald Morrison

Established

1904

Grain Commission

711^w Grain Exchange,
 WINNIPEG

About the Farm

The Useful Tractor

THE Tractor on the farm arose
 Before the dawn at four,
 It drove up cows and washed
 the clothes

And finished every chore.

Then forth it went into the field

Just at the break of day;

It reaped and threshed the golden yield

And hauled it all away.

It plowed the field that afternoon,

And when the job was through

It hummed a pleasant little tune

And churned the butter too;

And pumped the water for the stock,

And ground a crib of corn,

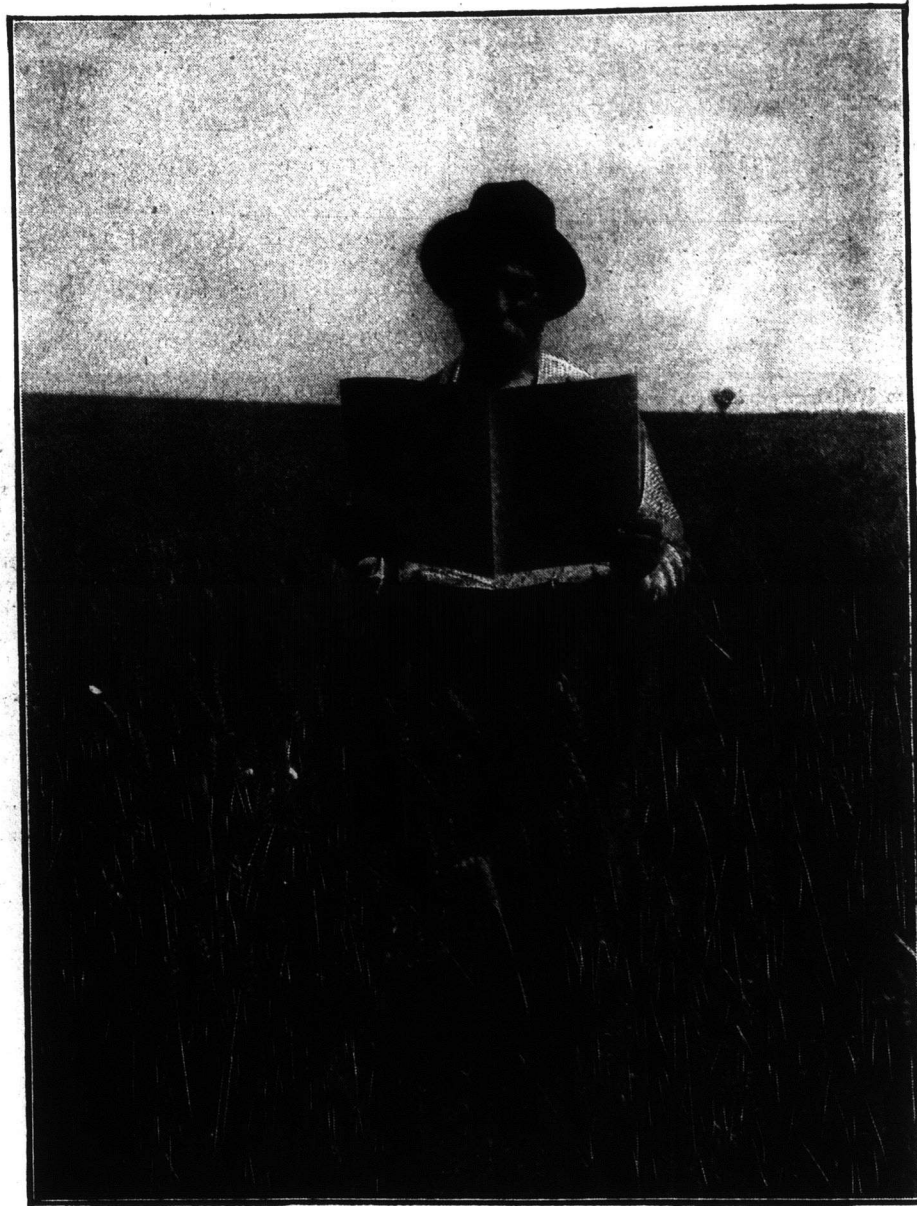
And hauled the baby round the block

To still its cries forlorn.

be sacked and held until needed for use.

The process is so simple and so easily applied that every bushel of small grain, whether it be oats, spring wheat, barley, etc., should be treated even though the farmer is pretty well convinced that smut spores are not present in his own seed. It does not require much smutted seed to result in a loss of 5 to 10 per cent of the crop. Anyone can figure for himself what this really means.

Be sure that the formalin is up to full strength. Formalin is 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, which rapidly loses its strength if it is not kept in tightly corked bottles. Dishonest dealers also dilute with water so that the effectiveness of the formalin treatment is often seriously impaired. Secure your formalin from a source which, to your mind, is a guarantee of its full strength,



A Sign of the Times

Thus ran the busy hours away,

By many a labor blest,

And yet, when fell the twilight gray,

The Tractor had no rest.

For while the farmer, peaceful eyed,

Read by the tungsten's glow,

The patient Tractor stood outside

And ran the dynamo.

[George Fitch in Preoria (Ill). Herald-Transcript.]

Treat Seed Oats for Smut

During the last three or four years nothing new has been developed in the way of improving upon the formalin method of treating seed oats for smut. This is undoubtedly the easiest and simplest. Secure one pound of commercial formalin at any drug store and dissolve in 50 gallons of water. Spread the seed out on the barn floor. With a sprinkling can, distribute this solution, using about one gallon for every bushel of grain. Shovel the oats over until thoroughly wet and leave the grain in a pile for two or three hours, then spread out thin so it will dry. After the moisture has evaporated, the grain can

then it will be possible to absolutely prevent the presence of smutted grain at harvest time.

Dipping the grain in hot water at a temperature of 132 to 133 degrees will usually prevent smut. The seed is placed in coarsely woven baskets covered with wire netting, or in a coarse gunny sack. The water must not be allowed to go higher than 145 degrees, and the treatment at this higher temperature must not extend beyond five minutes. The hot water treatment, while effective, is more difficult to apply. It requires much more labor and some appliances, so that anyone will not be disappointed if he sticks to the formalin treatment.

Will Poultry Improvement pay?

M. G. Kains

Many farmers hesitate to improve the character of their poultry because they fear improvement will not aid them. If they look upon improvement solely from the standpoint of others, they are doubtless correct, even though many farmers make money out of pure-bred poultry raised to sell for breeding purposes. The point under consideration here is not