

FARM LABORERS SCARCE AND HIGH-PRICED.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The "help" question on the farms has been growing yearly more acute, and is at present wellnigh unbearable. Wages for farm hands have advanced out of all proportion to their value in returns. How is it possible for a farmer to pay the wages asked this year and have anything left over for himself? Surely the employer should allow himself the same or better wages than he pays to his men. How many farmers are getting \$30, or \$35 per month clear after everything is paid? If the development of the West is the chief cause, would it not be better to go slower, and not have this extra burden for the farmers. We have lost and are losing thousands of dollars every year in our crops owing to the car shortage, and on top of this comes the scarcity and high price of labor. If these high priced men were all first class workers one might comfort oneself with the hope that one is getting value for the money paid, but how many of these men earn their wages? Their chief endeavor is to get the high pay and do the least for it; some are brazen enough to tell that to your face, and about the only persons to profit by the high wages are the hotelkeepers and merchants. The hired man as a rule is a waster and good pay is of no benefit to him—quite the reverse. Another grievance is the practice of alluring away of a good man by one's neighbors. The time has come when these gentry should be taught a lesson by the courts, that this can be severely punished. I hope that some means will be found to solve this very vital question of laborers; otherwise the sooner we stop cultivating more land than we need for our own supplies, the better it will be for the farmer and his family.

O. K.

BLUESTONING OF WHEAT.

In answer to Mr. John C. Walker, re method of bluestoning wheat, I am in favor of dipping it in a barrel, having tried something like the method described by him and that season was greatly troubled with the smut plague. My plan is to procure the barrel; cut off one end about eight or ten inches; mix the pickle as strong as you desire. When you commence to dip the wheat, which I do by putting about a bushel in a gunny sack, place it in the liquid, while you fill up another sack. Take the piece of the barrel which you cut off; put in the bottom a couple of sticks; place the treated grain in this after letting most of the liquid drain back into the barrel, this by placing a couple of small strips across the barrel to set the sack upon. In this way you save most all the liquid. Always after treating a certain number of bushels, according to the amount of bluestone I have previously in the barrel, when going to do another lot I place as much more bluestone as I require for the amount of wheat I am going to treat in a small bag and tie a string to the same. Place it in the barrel where it will dissolve and keep the liquid as strong as desired, according to how strong you wish the treatment.

My sons did all my wheat last season, enough for 275 acres by the use of a rope and pulleys to raise and lower the grain which was too heavy for them to lift, and kept us going with two drills after getting a start with the first treatment. I have yet to be troubled with smut from growing wheat if treated as above.

A READER.

PREMIUMS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For some years it has been the practice of the society each spring to offer to members a free choice of several premiums. Each member can choose one parcel and as the membership fee is only \$1.00 it will be seen that the premium alone is worth the price, not to mention the various reports etc., which are furnished to members. The parcels are (a) three seedling apple trees, (b) six plants, red cutfrants, (c) six plants raspberries, (d) six cuttings each of a laurel and French laurel

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

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We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

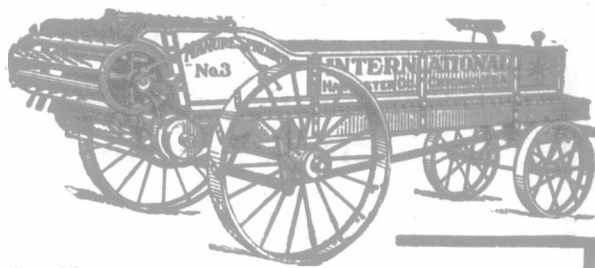
THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

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Western Canada Factory: 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg. Head Office: Toronto

These Are Facts It Pays To Remember When You Buy a Manure Spreader.



**I. H. C. SPREADERS—Corn King and Cloverleaf**—one lever controls every operation. Operator can remain seated from time he leaves the barnyard until he returns.

Self adjusting, vibrating rake levels the load and brings the manure up squarely to the cylinder.

Cylinder is large and runs easily, and the teeth are long, square, high carbon steel.

Apron is equipped with three sets of rollers attached to slats, running on steel tracks. Is driven from both sides and cannot bind.

Apron drive clutch is automatically thrown out of gear when load is fed out and again when apron has returned. No attention required.

Range of feed is three to thirty tons per acre with ten speeds.

Ends of apron slats are protected so that no manure can work in and bind or clamp the apron.

Driving axle is extra large—made of cold-rolled steel.

Front axle is attached to frame by means of ball and socket joint.

Chain drive, direct from rear axle to cylinder, gives easy transmission of power.

The wheels are steel with staggered spokes. Both rear wheels are fitted with lugs, affording ample traction in wet or frozen fields.

Seat is hinged so it can be turned forward and kept clean while loading.

Box is attached to frame by means of heavy steel cleats.

Frame is made of carefully selected lumber re-enforced at corners by metal braces.

That's a good deal to say of a manure spreader, and yet that is by no means all you should know about I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders before you buy.

Those are the main points, and they are sufficient to indicate the superiority of the I. H. C. line. They tell you not to buy a spreader until you have seen the Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders.

The key-note in the I. H. C. line is strength and simplicity of construction. Strength in every part means much, for a manure spreader has hard work to do. Simple construction means that it will not get out of order, that it will have light draft and be easily operated. Those are the things you want in a manure spreader.

I. H. C. spreaders are made in two styles, Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each is made in three sizes.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(INCORPORATED)

POSSIBILITIES FOR CANADIAN SHEEPMEN.

An Australian exporting house has chartered the entire cargo space of the Canadian-Australian steamers from Sydney until March next. The contract covers 30,000 carcasses and also peltries, pickled opossum and rabbit skins for Canadian manufacture.

W. H. Bryce writes from Doune Lodge, Arcola:

"When we arrived home from Regina Fair on March 23rd., we found the first arrival of the season to our stud. Lady Victoria had a horse colt from Perpetual Motion with the marks and stamp of Higantha about it. Is this the first of the season or who has the honor among the Clydes?"

An American firm will put a dredge on the Saskatchewan the coming season. The engineer-in-charge estimates from assays made that the Saskatchewan will yield thirty-five cents per cubic yard. On the Snake River, in California, dredging returned twenty-one cents to the cubic yard. The new dredge is 114 feet long and 16 feet in width and is made of forged steel, and will be operated by twelve men.

The dredge is built of solid steel and is of the suction variety. It is worked by a powerful engine of one hundred and fifty-three horse power. The revolving screens have a length of sixty feet and the "bellows" are thrown to the side of the dredge to such a distance that there is no interference with its working.

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