

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

CLYDESDALE STUD GROOM—married, thoroughly experienced, wishes situation in Clyde Stud. Good references. Scotsman. Apply Box Z, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first-class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P.O. Box 41.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

MEN WANTED—Young, strong, countrymen preferred, account increasing business on all railroads, for firemen or brakemen; experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly. Promoted to conductor or engineer. State age, weight, height. Railway Association, Room 163-227 Munroe Street, Brooklyn, New York. Distance is no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men.

FOR SALE—South African Land Grants, Half-breed Scrip and farm lands. S. A. Scrip is good for 320 Acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Wire or write G. S. Wyman & Co., 24 Aikens Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt threshing engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Ltd., 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 41.

TO RENT—Wheat ranch in Saskatchewan on shares, good buildings, mile from town. Several hundred acres broken. No stock, tenant to find everything and receive two thirds. Possession at once to get fall plowing done. L. G. Harris, Hardware Club, New York City.

OXEN AND SHORTHORNS—\$300 will buy four excellent heavy oxen; \$60 P.B. Registered Shorthorns, one with calf at side. \$16 an acre will purchase a farm land of superior quality, or will exchange for B.C. land. Write at once. S. Major, T. Coles, Moffatt, Sask.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, room A34, Law Chambers bldg., Victoria, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

FOR SALE—A trio of S. S. Hamburgs, \$5.00; Hatched in March. 1 doz. year old, Black Minorcas, hen and cock, \$15.00. Trio, year old, Blue Andalusians, \$5.50. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. J. E. Marples, Hartney Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshires hogs and Pekin ducks.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock-bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

CLYDESDALES—R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Stock for sale.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples, famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

drags the lame leg, we are inclined to think the trouble is in the stiffl joint. Examine the leg well for any enlargement, and if such can be found apply a smart blister to the part, composed of biniodide of mercury, one-half ounce; vaseline, two ounces. Mix well. Clip the hair off the part, and well rub in the ointment for twenty minutes. Tie him so he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth, until you have washed it off in forty-eight hours from the time the blister was put on. Then smear with vaseline. On account of the great length of time the ox has been lame, the chance of a permanent cure is very remote. The shrinking of the muscles of the limb is the natural result of the long continued lameness.

GOSSIP

BULLETIN ON LIGHTNING

The necessity of protecting isolated large buildings against lightning has become very evident this summer. No

doubt there have been many severe electrical storms in former years, but they caused less damage to buildings and cattle than as there was so little for a storm to wreck its vengeance on, and in most cases it merely amounted to "hot air." But now, as the country is being settled, farm and other buildings improving and representing concrete values, it behooves us to take notice and realize and guard against the increasing losses from this cause. This year the setting fire to houses, barns and elevators by lightning has been more frequent than before, partly because of the increased number of electrical storms, but also because of the want of protection against lightning.

Nature's lightning rods are the forest trees, but where there are no tall trees, and where the buildings stand out free as in our prairies, they are in greater danger of being struck unless properly rodded. Some

thirty years ago considerable swindling was carried on by so-called lightning-rod agents. This naturally created a strong feeling against the agents, and a prejudice against the rod. However, the business is on a different basis now, and no manufacturer would dare bring in or offer a fake rod in the market. He would soon have to quit.

The persons who give most attention to the protection against losses from lightning are the owners of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies. In several States these companies carry more than three hundred million insurance, and in a large number half that amount.

Their experience shows that the losses from lightning in the States, and the Mississippi Valley, is from two-thirds to three-fourths as great as that from all other causes added together. In Iowa in 1902 the fire losses of farm property from lightning was three times as great as from all other causes combined. In the meeting of the American Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, at Denver, the matter of reducing the assessment where the buildings were rodded was discussed favorably, and this has been done by many companies.

A delegate said, "In our Company, where more than half the buildings are rodded, it is a fact that in fifteen years there was not a case on record of a single building with rods on it that has been struck with lightning; on the other hand, a great many not rodded have been."

Don't entertain the foolish idea that the rod draws the lightning. It does not. The function of the lightning rod is to sap the earth on which the house or barn sets, of electricity as it is induced from the earth to the clouds, and it acts as a safety valve preventing the charge from storing in the building. If there is no charge there can be no discharge.

Cloud formation takes place in the upper air caused from heat and cold, or the chemical action of heat and moisture which sets up motion, and we then have stored energy in this cloud formation. Hence we have a cloud charged with potential energy or electricity. From the excitation of the moisture in the air, the moisture in the earth becomes excited, but in the opposite way from that of the clouds, hence we find stored energy in the clouds as well as in the earth with a retaining wall of dry air between these two forces.

These two potentials or poles attract each other, and are pulling together, while the air, a poor conductor, tries to resist them. Here is where the trouble begins. The air is overcome or broken down, and the stored electricity discharged from earth to cloud through the air, and the friction is so great that it heats the air to white heat. This is what we see as lightning.

A. LINDBACK,
Winnipeg Fire Commissioner.

FENCING OUT COYOTES

The murderous activities of coyotes on herds of sheep have made business bad for ranchmen. Here follows a year of history at Billy Meadows, on the Wallowa National Forest in Oregon. The people set to on this—can coyotes be kept away from the sheep? If so, are the sheep healthier, heavier, and more profitable? Does the added profit in the sheep pay for the cost of shooting away the coyotes?

Coyote-proof fence, fifty-nine inches high and eight miles long, was used to fence in 2,650 acres. In three months 136 coyotes came to the fence and not one got through. They were on hand for seventy-two out of the ninety-five days. Seven grizzly bears and eight brown bears got through the fence. Black bears, bobcats, lynx, badgers, and elks also came nosing around the barriers. The grizzly bears passed in by going through the six-inch space between the woven wire and the first barbed wire above, or through the eight-inch space between the two top barbed wires. The claws of the hind feet were hooked into the meshes of the woven wire, giving the bear a pull to force his body through.

The band of sheep consisted of 1,200 ewes and their increase, 1,009 lambs. At the season's end, September 25, the sheep, experimented on, were turned back to the owner. The count gave a total of 2,194, a loss of fifteen since June 21, when the animals were turned into the pasture. The coyote-proof fence gave them free, unmolested grazing, and they began to outgrow their herding methods. There was less massing, less close-bunched grazing. This change is good for the range and good for the sheep.

The age of the two bands at the time of final weighing was approximately the same, yet the average weight showed an advantage of 8.7 pounds in favor of the animals from the coyote-proof pasture. After being handled under the pasturage system for three months, between the ages of three and six months, lambs weighed eight pounds more than the best lambs of the same class that had been herded.

The chief drawback to the system at the experimental pasturage was the excessive cost of the fence, which on most grazing lands will approach closely to \$400 a mile.

Among the advantages of the pasturage system that justify this expenditure for fence construction are:

1. Increased carrying capacity of fifty per cent. over the customary herding system.
2. Heavier sheep.
3. Decrease from 3 per cent. to one-half of 1 per cent. in the loss.
4. Less expense for handling.
5. An increase in the lamb crop.
6. Heavier and cleaner wool crop.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

A few months ago we announced that Dr. D. McEachran had decided to engage in the business of importing and breeding Clydesdale horses. Few men in public life in Canada have been so long in the limelight of public opinion and retired with so much honor and so little adverse criticism. For about a quarter of a century Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, he it was who inaugurated the live-stock quarantine of Canada, and moulded the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, that have kept our herds the cleanest from disease of any country on the face of the earth. And, not the least important by any means, he so regulated his machinery of inspection as to cause the least possible friction among all parties concerned. A few years ago he found the duties of that office too arduous for his advancing years, and placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. Since then he has been looking around for a suitable location to establish a stock farm on a scale commensurate with his own ideas of what a stock farm should be, and he finally decided to locate at Ormsby, Que., about 47 miles south of Montreal, where he purchased several hundred acres of land of a texture particularly adapted to stock-raising. At the time of a visit of a "Farmer's Advocate" representative recently, a large gang of men were at work erecting commodious stables, which, when completed, will be equipped with electric light, and all modern improvements, making them second to none in Canada. A few months ago the Doctor journeyed to the home of his birth, and selected and brought out his first importation of Clydesdales. There is no man in Canada that knows a Clydesdale horse better than Dr. McEachran, and his many friends that expected to see him land something extra choice, were not disappointed, although we were not privileged to see them all, as several had been sold before our visit. We are free to say, however, that anyone wanting show animals in Clydes. can get them in his stables. An examination of stallions and mares and their pedigrees showed that from a breeder's standpoint, Scotland's richest blood is represented, and their individuality is all that can be desired, as they combine size with quality and character.