

Big Shorthorn Sale at Regina Winter Fair

November 28, 1917, at 9 a.m.

At Pootman & Son's Sale Barns

J. Bousheld & Sons, MacGregor, Man., will sell 110 head on that date and follow-ing days of fair, including 60 registered females, 15 young buils, and 50 good Shorthorn grade cows and helfers.

Descendants of "Gainford Marquis," Imp., "Shenley Adonis," Imp., "Oakland Star," Imp., and other great show bulls.

Ten fine Ontario Haifers sired by a first prize buil at Toronto and in calf to "buke of Saskatoon," son of "Gainford Marquis." Many other good animals are in calf to "buke of Saskatoon," shenley Ython," and other high priced buils some exceptionally good buils will be sold, many of the grade females are nearly pure bred and in calf to registered buils. Write for Catalog.

J. Bousfield & Sons

R. McMullen

Proprietors MacGregdr, Man.

Auctioneer Regina, Sask.

Credit Auction Sale of Registered Shorthorn Cattle, Clydesdale Mares and Geldings

East half of Section 5, Township 13, Range 18. 5 miles Southweast of Guil Lake, Sask., on Thursday, November 152., 1917.

14 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cow., Heifers and Buils; 6 choice Clyde Mares and Geddings, 3 to a years aid, weighing 1,300 to 1,600 pounds; 11 choice Clyde Colts, one and two years old. A full line of Farm Machinery and Harness. Sale at 12 o'clock alarge.

TERMS:—Quirter Cash. Balance November 1st, 1918.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE THE AUCTIONEER

G. W. HENRY, Owner, Grand View Ranch, Gull Lake, Sask.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

fired Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world-worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freaman, Ont.

Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

Apply— A. A. MacMILLAN
In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

The Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan

Minteen, Accorda, Stath.
Ring, Carlyle
Hopkins, Startstom
Chaemar, Handry
Mountland, Petitors Athert
to Unad, Regime
, Mustard, Victoria, B.C.
Frank, Coloria

The practice of the Veterinary profession in Saskatchewan by any other person is direct contravention of the above Act, and renders him liable to prosecution.

B. G. CHASMAE, Registrar

possible to get eggs without animal food of some kind or other. In many districts jack rabblts are plentiful, and these can be fed in limited quantities with good results.

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Grit and shell can be had in the form of coarse sand, old mortar or crockery. Grit cannot take the place of oyster shell, nor can oyster shell take the place of grit. The former has the hardness required to help grind the feed, and the latter has the lime required to make egg shells, but lacks the hardness and grit lacks the lime. The one cannot take the place of the other.

The methods of feeding here outlined will give good results. They will to a large extent fill the present day need of a wheatless ration. Give as much variety as possible. Good care and proper housing will go a long way to make any system of feeding successful, and will also help poultry to make better use of any feed fed.

OFF-COLORED CHICKENS

I bought a setting of silver-laced Wyandotte eggs this spring. The eggs proved satisfactory as far as fertility is concerned, but two of the chickens look like white Wyandottes. At any rate two of the birds are white. Will you kindly advise me whether or not the party from which the eggs were bought is supposed to replace the white chicks, or is this a sign of good breeding in the silver-laced. I have been told it is, but I don't know whether to think it right or not. Again have the roosters more white on their backs and wings than the pullets, and is the white on the roosters supposed to be of a reddish tinge?—W. J. T., Cymrie, Sask.

Reply

It is quite common for silver-laced Wyandottes to throw white chickens. In fact, the white Wyandotte is a "sport" of the silver-laced. Probably your subscriber's white chickens are "sports." This could only be determined by their color after they have moulted into mature chickens. It often happens that little chicks are off color, but moult out the right color when they get mature. I might further add that in the present day breeding of silver-laced Wyandottes, but very few "sports" occur. If many "sports" occur, I would place it down to carelessness on the part of the breeder, or lack of breeding in the parent stock. The percentage of white chickens, or "sports" is too high in this lot of eggs for the number of eggs bought.

The male birds have more white on the back than the females as they have a wide stripe in the saddle feathers. The females have a more uniform lacing on their back than the males. The males also have a tendency to become creamy or brassy on the back, but this should not be very noticeable in cockerels as they get older and moult out. As yearlings, or two-year-olds, they are inclined to go somewhat more brassy. The cockerels also have some white on the wing coverts and shoulders. The pullets should have very little white there, and what white there is should have a fairly wide black border surrounding it, thus giving a nice lacey appearance.—Prof. M. C. Herner, Winnipeg.

The hen is an economical transformer of food into a finished product. A hen laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed. The Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that for economical production it is necessary:

1—That the food be properly selected.

2—That it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner in order that her digestive organs may be kept in good condition.

3—That she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

When the first signs of cold appear, look for the cause. Overcrowding, drafts at night or dampness are the chief reasons for colds early in the fall. Correct these. Also put a small quantity of coal oil in the drinking water each day. This is effeap, easily obtained and will help to check further spread of disease.

If fine gravel or sand are obtainable in your district get some to provide grit for winter use.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Gombault's **Caustic Balsam**

Has Imitators -But No Competitors.



Race Horse Cured After Doctors Gave Up

Jacob White of Cold Water, Miss. writes:—
"My home to use!! I had her on the race track and she didn't lame a bit. You are the best ductor I ears saw. The best ductors in Take County and she would not get well; she had the worst so had in the world, but now she is sound again. I can tide her a mile in two minutes and it does not bather her a bit."

SAVE-The-HORSE

Grate East, Registered
is sold with a signed Guarantee to cure Ringhone,
Thoropin, SPA VIN or Shoulder Knee, Ankle, Hoof
or Tendon Disease or mony back. Try it, no matter
how stubborn or supposedly incurable, —hundreds
of such cases cured every year to 22 years. Write
for FREE Save-The-Hone BOOK that tells how
to diagnose and treat—also for copy of Guarantee
and expert veterinary advice—all FREE. Always
keep a bottle on hand for emergencies.

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Liveggists entrywhere sell "Sate-The-Home" with
signed guarantee, or we tend if parent pest prepaid.

