

THE FARMERS' TRADING CO., Limited

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Farm Implements, Threshing Machinery,
Binder Twine.

SETTLERS' OUTFITTING

A Special Department. Write for Prices and a description of Goods.

Let Us Have a List of Your Requirements

WE CARRY

Buggies from \$50 to \$140. Wagons from \$75 to \$95.
Walking and Gang Plows, \$20 to \$80.

Sole Agents for the celebrated McCORMICK PULVERIZER AND PACKER. HORSE
POWERS, \$75.00 to \$150.00 according to size.

Gasoline Engines, Feed Cutters, Grinders and Circular Saws.

Sole Agents for the celebrated "CHALLENGE" brand of PLYMOUTH
TWINE. Grain Growers Associations can make first class contracts for
Twine for cash. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot supply you order
direct from us. Every bale guaranteed.

FOR THREE MONTHS we offer exceptional value in Shoe & Disc Drills:
16 shoe, \$70.00; 20 shoe, \$90.00; Tiger Double Disc at lowest possible
prices. Let us know your needs. We can save you money.

J. H. METCALFE, - Managing Director.

WHY TAKE TWO YEARS to grow a BULLOCK to
a size? Your neighbours grow them in half-a-year!

Forest View Farm, Forest, Ont., Nov. 22, 1905.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I have won first prize at Sarnia for the heaviest calf, any pure breed or grade under seven months
old. My calf weighed 785 lbs. I attribute this enormous growth to the use of CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD
which I have used in my herd for over a year, and after having tried other Stock Foods, have no hesitation in saying
yours is the best, and further that it will pay any man who feeds stock to use Carnefac.

(Signed)

JOHN A. GOVENLOCK.

Breeder of Hereford and Durham Cattle. Winner Silver Medal, 1905, for the best head of any pure breed.

You would like to have calves like this? No reason why you should not have
them this year, for it can be done with Carnefac, and it can't be done
without it.

See your dealer, or write us direct for terms.

THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,

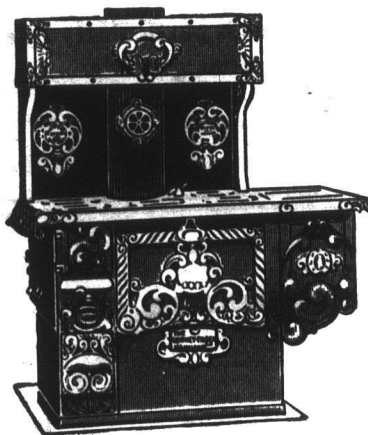
WINNIPEG, MAN.

TORONTO, ONT.

A Summary of the

"SUPREME SOUVENIR"

RANGE.



It's the acme of all-round excellence.
The outcome of twenty-five years'
steady progress in the making of
"Souvenir" Ranges.

The "SUPREME SOUVENIR" is
a Polished Steel Range.

Is built for Coal or Wood.

Is made of the very Best Material.

Is sold in Three Sizes—18, 20 and
22-inch Ovens.

Is supplied with the "Aerated"
Oven, which admits only heated fresh
air to the oven.

Can be furnished with High Shelf, High Closet or Reservoir, as
desired.

Has a Fire Box lined with Duplex Grates, exceptionally strong and
simple, which can be easily taken out through the side door.

THE GURNEY, TILDEN CO. LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS, HAMILTON.

TILDEN, GURNEY & CO.,

WINNIPEG, Western Agents.

About the Farm.

Papa's Kiss.

"Why don't you kiss like mamma?"
Asked the little maid of three,
As she ran to greet her papa,
And climbed upon his knee.
"Her tresses taste like candy,
And is dood enough to eat;
But your mouf do taste awful,
And ain't the least bit sweet."
"That is so," replied the father—
Her eyes he dare not meet—
"There's no reason why, my darling,
My kiss should not be sweet."
To him the thought was galling,
That each evening with his kiss,
He had thoughtlessly polluted
Those innocent young lips.
"Come here, dear wife and mother,
And help me take this vow:
Neither liquor nor tobacco
Shall touch my lips from now.
And oh, dear heavenly Father,
Thou who art good and wise,
I thank Thee for this angel
Who has opened my blind eyes."

Dairy Hints.

Keep the cow clean by currying her
every day.

Never let cows drink from a pond
that has no outlet.

You cannot make good butter if the
cows eat garlic.

Never add anything to milk to pre-
vent it from souring.

Never mix fresh milk with that
which has been canned.

Never move a cow faster than a slow
walk if she has a full udder.

Don't let a milker who uses tobacco
milk if you want good butter.

Any person who milks a cow should
have the finger nails cut close.

The first streams from the teat are
very watery, and had better be milked
on to the ground.

The cow that gives a regular amount
of milk the year around has a better
record than the cow that gives a large
amount of milk after freshening and
then fizzles out.

Winter dairying brings the big money.
Have butter to sell when your
neighbors have none. Then besides
the winter milk, cows will do very well
the coming summer also.

Bad odors in the milk can some-
times be gotten rid of by stirring the
milk well or pouring from one vessel
to another. Aeration of the mixture
of air thus accomplished banishes the
odor.

Cows that are losing great patches
of hair around the neck and tail have
the mange. Cure it. Take one of the
coal tar products, mix with fifteen parts
of water and brush well into the skin.
Much of the milk goes to fight the
mange, which is a drain on the system.

The richness of a cow's milk is not
always indicated by the color. White
milk is sometimes rich and yellow milk
is sometimes deficient in fat. See
what the Babcock test says about it
and then you will know what cows in
the herd are loafing and beating their
board bill.

The old cow has a yearning disposi-
tion, this time of the year, to spend a
good share of the time scratching her-
self. It is cow nature to do this. If she
has been provided with a good stout
rubbing post in the cow lot, she will
soon discover what it is meant for and
take the greatest satisfaction in using
it.

Don't get the notion that it does not
pay to feed grain to good milk cows.
Notice that we say good cows. The
cows will be in better health for summer
and will pay for their grain. Prac-
tical experience proves this. Grind
the grain. Barley and oats, or oats
and wheat, or corn and oats, make
good mixtures. Old meal and bran or
gluten feed can also be used to advan-
tage after you have been converted to

Blindness in Horses.

So many farmers have windows in
their barns placed directly before the
heads of their horses. Very evidently
it has never occurred to them what
effect this would have upon the eyes of
their much abused dumb friends.

As we all know, a horse while eating,
from the manger is continually raising
and lowering his head; we might say,
at every bite he takes. Now this con-
tinual and frequent change of light,
from a semi-dark manger to the glar-
ing light of the window and vice versa,
affects the eyes more than we are
aware of.

We are not prepared to say here just
what the results would be with all
horses under like conditions, but think
we are justified in stating that it cer-
tainly is one of the causes of the many
cases of blindness varying from par-
tial to total blindness, and which
causes shying, stumbling and fright.

We don't mean to say that we would
dispense with windows, for we strong-
ly believe in an abundance of light and
fresh air. By all means have your
barns well lighted, but not from the
side which the horses face, or if this
must be, make the windows so far
above the horses' heads as not to
throw the light in their eyes.

"Most Everything."

This was the answer I received after
propounding to a man the question,
"What do you feed your horses?"
The interrogation was drawn out by
the fine appearance and good spirits of
the team after which we were riding.
These horses were not confined to a
narrow regimen, but had the chance of
a nip of various things for which
horse appetite calls. There are many
things that horses like much better
than those that the thoughtless owner
hands out to them. Even a nibble of
straw is acceptable occasionally. An
apple, a few small potatoes, an ear of
corn, some wheat bran, linseed meal,
carrots, etc.—all of these have a place
in affording variety in diet for the
horses. Such feeding is much more
economical than a narrow, changeless
diet. In continuously feeding narrow,
ill-balanced rations the horse's kidneys
and other excretory organs are over-
taxed and often clogged by simply
throwing away material which in a
varied, well-balanced regimen would
have important food value.

Incubators on the Farm

Many farmers believe that the meth-
ods of their fathers are good enough
for them, and that the old hen is the
best incubator they can employ. Some
farmers, however, are beginning to ap-
preciate the necessity for hatching
chicks early, in order that the pullets
may be matured and lay early in the
fall, when eggs are high and the cock-
erels be grown and marketed, when
they bring the highest prices. In
order to do this, it is necessary to use
incubators, for the hens seldom want
to sit in March and the early part of
April, when the chicks must be hatch-
ed in order to be most profitable later.
Incubators are no longer expensive;
time was when it was necessary to pay
one hundred dollars or more for 150-
egg incubators, while better machines,
holding the same number of eggs, can
now be purchased for less than a quar-
ter of that figure. There is no good
reason why every farmer cannot hatch
chicks early with an incubator, brood
them with brooders and have broilers
to sell in summer, and eggs in the
early autumn, when his neighbors have
none. It is simply a case of getting a
good incubator, of which there are
plenty, using good, fertile eggs, taking
good care of the chicks and making a
good profit.

"Well fed, half bred" is an old saying
among cattle feeders. It applies just
as well to poultry.