

July 19, 1911

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year.

No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P.

Rocks—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value.

A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, R.M. and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

HAZELHURST FARM IS OFFERING

splendid value in Tamworth litters, both sexes. Some almost ready to ship; others to come yet. Also one yearling sow bred (9 first litter), and one 2 year old boar of splendid size and type. Our quality better than ever. Write for particulars and prices. Phone Carman. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE

A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM,

Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American-bred Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. W.H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14

—ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bonfield, MacGregor, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS

Thomson Bros., Boham, Sask.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

PAID MONEY ON FARM

Subscriber, Alta.—I bought a farm and paid money on it, but the seller says he can back out, as I have a receipt for payment only. Can he do this?

Ans.—Under the Statute of Frauds contracts for the sale and purchase of land must be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith. In order to come under the statute the receipt would have to contain the price to be paid for the land, the terms and the names of the vendor and purchaser. There is an exception to the statute where the party takes actual possession and partly performs a verbal agreement for the sale and purchase of land, such as plowing and improving the land. Then this part performance is considered sufficient, if it is with the consent and knowledge of the other party, and in accordance with the agreement.

Without actually perusing the receipt referred to, a correct answer, except as above set forth, cannot be given without further particulars of what the receipt contains.

MUST FULFILL AGREEMENT

H.E.S., Sask.—If a married couple engage to work for twelve months, they must continue to work for that period of time provided they have no sufficient reason for leaving, and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary a month's notice to leave would have no effect.

DRIFTING SOIL CARRIED WEEDS

Subscriber, Alta.—Drifting soil from my neighbor's dirty field has covered my land with several inches of soil, full of thistleweed. Have I any redress? Is it any use suing him for damages? The wind is an "act of God," but this man's weedy field is a danger to others.

Ans.—The Noxious Weeds Act reads as follows: Every owner or occupant of land shall destroy all noxious weeds thereon, and if he makes default in so doing shall be guilty of an offence, and on prosecution therefor by an inspector or other officer or by any owner or occupant of the land under

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA

weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians,

Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Strad-

brooke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618

Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND

Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West

Tony vehicles, harness, saddles. — J. E.

Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE

bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns;

young bull, for sale.—Sunrise Stock

Farm, Napinka, Man.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—YOUNG SOWS

and spring pigs from large litters. Long

bacon type. — D. W. Warner & Sons, Box

399, Edmonton, Alta.

476

RAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS, HERD

headed by King Canary, six nearest dams average

\$1.52 pounds butter in 7 days. — Benj. H. Thom-

Boham, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE

Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko,

Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS.

Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O.,

Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER

of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

Prices right.

WA WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-

tle, Leicester Sheep. — A. J. MacKay, Mac-

donald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.

Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock

for sale.

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE—FIVE

two year old heifers, one two year old bull. —

J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man.

486

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-

er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG

stock for sale. — G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER

and importer of Holstein Fresian Cattle.

JERSEY—CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-

stone, Man.

this Act shall, on summary conviction there-

of, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5,

and not exceeding \$50 and costs.

SHOOTERS' TRESPASSING

W.E.K., Man.—The shooting season is coming, and I wish to know if a farmer can stop sportsmen from shooting on his farm. If so, how will be about it?

Ans.—Put up notices to the effect that no shooting is allowed and that parties dis-

cerning sign will be prosecuted.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

No matter what business or profession a man enters, the successful man must keep a record of his business transactions. The man who does not keep a thorough system of bookkeeping usually finds himself in "hot water" most of the time, straightening up accounts and figuring up losses and gains. Yearly those who follow farming as a profession are finding it more necessary to keep an accurate account of all transactions relating to the farm.

The farmer who makes a business of threshing in the fall should keep an accurate account of his season's transactions. Threshermen frequently are very lax in regard to bookkeeping. Many start out in the fall keeping account of various things in a note book which they carry in greasy pockets and invariably before the season is over this unsystematic account book is lost and the owner does not know how much he has gained or lost during the season.

The proper book for the thresherman to have is one which can be carried in an oil-skin bag, in the engine box, in which a complete record in simple form, of all business relating to the outfit, is recorded.

An account book which meets all the requirements of the thresherman has been prepared by the "Wheat City" business college, Brandon. This book provides for a record of the number of hours every man employed on the machine works; also all expenses of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can see at a glance just what he has gained or lost during the week. The book also contains number of perforated account sheets which the thresherman tears out and hands to the farmer immediately the last sheaf has passed through the cylinder. There is also a laborers' ledger, where petty accounts are entered.

The book is unique and simple in form,

the thresherman need only spend a few minutes each day in entering various accounts. The book can be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide for the sum of one dollar, post paid.

FEEDING GROWING CHICKS

There is more danger of underfeeding growing chicks on free range than in overfeeding them. A chick will eat an astonishing amount of feed. Like growing boys camping, they are always hungry and always ready to make good use of their food. To avoid waste of feed the ration must be planned so as to get the desired results. If we expect to market our chicks as broilers or flocks, we want to feed them a forcing ration that will bring them to market in the shortest time. That this ration might in time give bowel trouble and leg weakness does not matter, the main thing is to reach the pound, or two pound weight. A good fattening ration for this purpose is to be fed at the end of six weeks, up to which time the chicks should be fed practically the same ration, is one part by weight of ground-hulled oats, one part cornmeal and one part buckwheat, mixed with sour skim milk or buttermilk to a crumbly paste.

But this is a ration which can not be fed indefinitely, hence should not be fed to the chicks which are to be kept as breeders. We want these chicks to develop large frames, and a vigorous constitution; the weight will come later on, so while we give them all they will eat, we are careful to give them a ration which they might continue to use indefinitely without danger of over fat or breakdown.

The fattening chicks may be crowded in cramped quarters, but crowding is fatal to the growth of the best breeding birds, hence the sooner we cull the flock and give the breeding birds more room the better our chances of growing fine birds. One night of sweating in a badly ventilated coop does a great deal of damage to growing chicks. It is a boon to the farmer to have free range, so that the chicks are not altogether dependent on him for food and drink; otherwise rush season on the farm might mean serious loss. Chicks that are sheltered from the weather and given plenty of good water will find much of their feed, and prove the most profitable crop on the farm.

DIPPING SHEEP

A mixture used extensively for sheep scale, known as the lime and sulphur dip, is prepared as follows: For every 100 gallons of dip needed use eight pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur.

Place the lime in a tight box, slake it and pour in water until it is the consistency of a medium thin paste. Sift into this the requisite amount of sulphur and thoroughly mix, adding water as may be needed. Then shovel this paste into a vat of boiling water, adding it slowly so that it thoroughly dissolves.

This mixture should be stirred occasionally and boiled for about two hours, or until there is no trace of pulverized sulphur on the surface. It may then be allowed to cool, or may be turned into a separate settling tank and the sediment allowed to settle at the bottom. It is well to strain the mixture through a coarse cloth in order to keep out the sediment. The mixture is then ready for use, and should be diluted with water, so that the proportions will be as already indicated, namely, 100 gallons of the finished dip for each eight pounds of lime and twenty-four pounds of sulphur.

In dipping it is essential that a temperature of 100 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit should be maintained. If for any reason a temperature of at least 100 degrees cannot be secured, then the animal should be kept immersed in the dip considerably longer than the customary period of two minutes. If the disease be in an advanced stage, it is well to catch the animal and thoroughly break up the scabs on the skin before dipping. Rub the spots thoroughly with a smooth stick, and pour some of the dipping solution on, an hour or so before the animal is immersed. Be sure to get the head well soaked.

Canadian Northern Rly.

Summer Excursion Fares

EASTERN CANADA

EASTERN STATES

PACIFIC COAST

Your Choice of

TWO TRAINS DAILY

One Night Train

One Day Train

Winnipeg, Portage-la-Prairie,
Saskatoon, Prince Albert,
Edmonton, Strathcona

The New Train

"The Capital Cities Express"

(Day Train)

Runs daily, connecting up the three capitals of the three western provinces: Winnipeg, Regina; Edmonton, with daily service through Saskatoon.

The Other Train

"The Alberta Express"

(Night Train)

The pioneer train into Saskatoon and Edmonton, on a faster schedule than before.

All Trains Connect at Winnipeg
with

"The Lake Superior Express"

Daily via the Great Lakes.

"The Duluth Express"

Daily via Duluth, the Great Lakes and Chicago.

"The St. Paul Night Flyer"

Daily via St. Paul and Chicago.

"The St. Paul Day Express"

Daily via St. Paul and Chicago.

For Time Tables, reservations,

fares and full information, call on any Canadian Northern Railway agent, or write

R. CREELMAN,

General Passenger Agent

New Canadian Northern Station

Winnipeg, Can.

SAVE THE MOISTURE

Farmers must remember that, although there is an abundance of moisture this year for the growing crops, next year might be quite the reverse and the crops may suffer from drought. The wise farmer is the man who seeks