ON

aplete for tion to be nd every-

Columbia f \$42,000

nd this is

partment.

rse show nience as

received, branches

s and atred some se in inseroplane is Curtis e Navas-he music

RDERED ress took ng to the hiologists troduced follows:

the ques-

into the na mag-

, consult money;

sall come

eginning ave long answer it careful ugh the extended rer-and i of my it has

and de-

olleagues en cross

hundred

he other

On the that I ould our allowed fashion? place of e should ted, un-

rganized r would of hope.

aced the

aleozoic conclus-

ne Fifth he honor he interpilists of

account wentieth e a most

of those

her, "I parrot

boy re-

part: on, ante-ariff and



# BUY 5 BU. OF WHEAT FOR 1c?

## KILL-EM-QUICK

RITE ME A POSTAL OR LETTER

CKELMON KILL-EM-QUICK CO



What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Kendall's Spavin Cure

t and worry.

sexperience of Mr. Peter Otools of Busietes,
is merely typical of thousends. He says—
have used your Sparin Curs frequently for last best years and it has given use entire

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enceburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



#### NOTICE

In future all ads must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

G. G. G.

### WANT TO Capturing Wild Horses

scarce and must be hauled many miles. Often we could not get it to the place where we wished to build a trap. We tried heavy woven wire. Not only did its weight and bulkiness prevent its being taken into the rough places, but having been stretched out to form a corral, the wire could not be taken down and used again elsewhere.

It was only after long, costly experimenting that my inspiration came, must have been an inspiration, for the development of that idea has revolutionized the trapping of wild horses in Nevada. Observation has taught me that wild horses seldom try to jump anything they cannot see through or over. So I figured that if a corral could be devised that should have some strength with walls that the horses see through or over. So I figured that if a corral could be devised that should have some strength with walls that the horses could not see through or over, and that had little weight, the problem would be solved. The corral would have to appear to the horses to be a great deal stronger than it really was, so that they would not try to break it down, and it would have to be so light that it could be packed in sections upon the backs of pack-animals and moved quickly to this or that pass and erected before the wild horses observed us or suspected danger. I decided to try canvas. I obtained two pieces, each long enough and wide enough to make a circular corral fifty feet in diameter and seven feet in height. In weight the canvas was nearly as heavy as belting. The experiment worked well—the canvas corral, easily shifted from point to point and quickly and noiselessly erected, proved at once the best sort of trap that had ever been tried on the wild-horse ranges. We loaded the canvas-corrals upon packanimals, and carried them to the wildest and least accessible parts of the mountains. The corral could be set up in two hours. As the canvas began a foot above the ground the wall had a height of eight feet. In these corrals we have caught the wildest horses, old veterans that had been escaping for years. We learned how to select the right place for the corral trap and how to get it into position and ready so that the horses would suspect nothing until too late for them to turn back. We would then start out early in the morning and move up to the point where the trap was to be set. A few hours, work sufficed for the exception of the corral work aufficed for back. We would then start out early in the morning and move up to the point where the trap was to be set. A few hours' work sufficed for the erection of the corral and the cloth and bunting wings. Everything ready, the starter would slip away and start the nearest bunch of horses. If he saw them running towards the trap and into the hands of the outlying men, he would go farther back to start another bunch, and still another. I have seen separate bunches totalling thirty head coming into the corral within a hundred yards of each other. They were all corralled and held, though the riders had a very busy time of it. had a very busy time of it.

Water-Hole the Centre

Water-Hole the Centre

South of Eureka water is very scarce. Here I have caught great numbers of wild horses by trapping them when they came to drink. It must be understood that the only water the mustangs can get is at the mountain springs, which are not numerous and which are often twenty miles or more apart. Some years ago I fenced in a number of these springs, making small fields, with a wide opening for a gate at the front. At the far end of these little enclosures I built corrals of woven wire, then left them. At first sight of these fences the wild horses invariably ran away, but in the heat of summer they had no choice—they must enter or die of thirst. Although it took many months for them to become accustomed to these water-traps, it has proved a satisfactory way to catch them; for, instead of crippling and killing good saddle-horses in terribly exhausting runs, and incidentally taking chances on broken bones and serious accidents ourselves, we merely lie in wait in a place where the wild horses cannot see, hear or smell us. We either construct a shelter on top of a ridge that commands a view of the gate, or dig a hole close to the entrance, large enough to conceal two men and their bedding. The hole is roofed over with brush and dirt, and a dead tree laid on top of it, all to give it a natural appearance. We have and a dead tree laid on top of it, all to give it a natural appearance. We have found that if a man is thus hidden the horses will not get his scent readily. This is a very important consideration, for we have lost more horses through their scenting us than in any other way.

Getting Them to Railroad

The reader may wonder how, when we have a corral full of wild horses, we ever Continued on Page 22

# SEE AND TRY A DE LAVA **CREAM SEPARATOR**

#### Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by smerit

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever.

Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. 173 WILLIAM STREET

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

### THE SUMMER PESTS

At last you can keep the Flies off your Cattle

With the thermometer rising up continuously, think of the suffering of your domestic animals that are tortured by flies, mosquitoes and other insects.



mosquitoes and other insects.

As an experienced farmer YOU KNOW that the torment to which your cattle are submitted during the jummer months, exhausts them, causes them to decline, to lose weight and in many cases even endangers their life.

There is only one way to keep away the flies, destroy all parasites (lice, tick, fleas, etc.,) and restore your animals to perfect health: Simply sprinkle that most wonderful insect destroyer and disinfectant

### COMFORT

on your cows, horses, swine, goats, sheep, dogs, poultry and all insects will be quickly destroyed. The chemicals in this preparation will positively prevent flies and mosquitoes from swarming about your animals. Cow Comfort also has soothing, antiseptic qualities that will cure all sores or skin diseases that may affect your cattle.

We cannot insist too strongly upon the benefits YOU will derive from the use of Cow Comfort on your cows—you will find that when they are rid of flies and other insects their yield of milk will be greatly increased and of better quality.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 creb but at the context of the second context.

Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can is to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really 40 cents a gallon. Write for descriptive circular—It's Free.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

The Sapho Manufacturing Company Ltd. 586 HENRI JULIEN AVE., MONTREAL Formerly Sanguinet St.

# IRECT EGISLATION

MR. F. J. DIXON'S services will be available this summer, as last year, for addresses at Farmers' Picnics and similar gatherings. Applications should be sent in early to the Secretary,

Direct Legislation League, 422 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg