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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 18, 1910

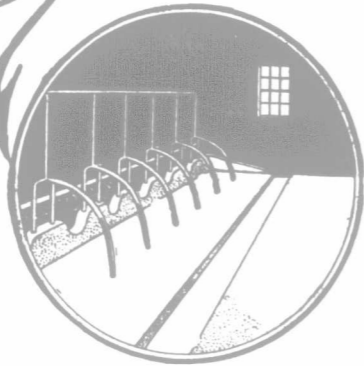
No. 921

Write to Alfred Rogers for free facts about cement's value to you



No special tim-bering is neces-sary when ce-ment is used to modernize the interior of a dairy-barn.

You can be sure of a better price for your milk if your cows are housed in a cleanly interior like this one here.



HERE is your oppor-tunity to get, for nothing, the inside truths about cement—how little it costs compared with lumber—how to use it so you will be satisfied with the result—where to buy it—what kind to buy. I will tell you all you want to know about cement, and I will not charge you one cent for telling you. Learn all about cement free. Write me now.



All silos are good; but a stave silo is something to bother over from the first day you use it.

Concrete-silos may seem hard to build; but they are easier to construct than any other kind whatever.



Cement Is Easily Handled

There is nothing intricate nor difficult about handling cement. Write me, and I will show you just how to mix and use concrete (which means a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone). If you are 'handy' at all, you can quickly learn how to build almost anything with cement—from a fence-post to a cattle-barn. I will tell you how to go about renovating your house, wagon-shed, barn—any building on your place. And I will save you money, too. Yet you need pay me nothing at all for my helpful advice.

Fire-Proof and Decay-Proof

Fire cannot destroy a concreted surface. Decay does not affect it. Structures exist to-day in Great Britain, Italy and elsewhere, that were built of cement more than two thousand years ago. Dampness cannot penetrate a concrete wall. It is an armor against heat and against cold—so a building even thinly overcoated with the right kind of cement is warmer in winter and much cooler in summer than even a solid stone building can be. Yet its cost is trifling.

MY KNOWLEDGE FREELY AT YOUR SERVICE

This advertisement is intended simply to educate you about cement, and to tell you a few facts about the building material every farm ought to use for almost any purpose lumber is used for now. I offer you my expert advice and instruction entirely free of cost or obligation to you. You are welcome to it.



It 'takes it out' of hens to have to live in frame houses through our bitter winters. House them right.

You can get bigger returns for the outlay from a cement-concrete poultry-house than you perhaps now imagine.



Cement Cheaper Than Lumber

Even in first cost, a concrete house, barn, hen-house, shed—or any other structure—is actually cheaper than a cheap lumber construction. In the long run cement is ever so much cheaper—because it needs no repairs—you don't have to paint it—it just lasts and lasts, and does not deteriorate from age or from any other cause. You will be mighty well satisfied with anything you build of cement, whether it's a mansion or a watering-trough for the cattle.

Skilled Labor Rarely Needed

Moreover, it is seldom necessary to hire high-paid mechanics to do any cement work you want done. The probability is that I can quickly teach you how to do the work yourself, with no outlay for skilled labor. Get the right cement—I will tell you about that, too. Use common sense and follow my plain-English instructions, and I can almost guarantee a satisfactory job on anything you want to use cement-concrete for. Just write me and get the facts.

INFORM YOURSELF UPON CEMENT—DO IT NOW

Simply tell me your name and address, and give me an idea of what you might possibly use cement for. I will do all the rest—inform you fully upon this important money saving, satisfaction giving building material. You can have all the facts freely. Don't hesitate to write me because you are not quite ready to build. You will be ready some day.

3A

FREE Instruction On How To Build Any Of These Farm Necessities:

- Silos
- Watering Troughs
- Slop Tanks
- Cow Sheds
- Cesspools
- Poultry-Houses
- Box Stalls
- Corn Cribs
- Barn Floors
- Stables
- Ice Houses
- And Many Other
- Dairy Barns
- Restrooms
- Feeding Yards
- Farm Structures

Won't you write me before you build?

Just Write and Ask Me

Ask me now for the facts you ought to know.

ALFRED ROGERS

THE CEMENT MAN

326 Stair Building
TORONTO, Ont.

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YOUR HOMES AND BARN, IF PROTECTED BY
THE TOWNSLEY SYSTEM

OF COPPER CABLE LIGHTNING ARRESTERS, ARE SAFE FROM LIGHTNING

It is the only system endorsed by the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies and the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

For a few dollars you may be absolutely secured against electric storms. By all the findings of the weather bureaus, they will be more numerous and severe this year than they have been in living memory. The atmosphere of HALLEY'S COMET will certainly have its influence, and who remembers a storm in Manitoba of such severity so early in the season as that of Sunday, 3rd April? 75% of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies' losses in 1909 were caused by lightning.

We are the only manufacturers of this system in Western Canada. Manufactured in Winnipeg.



IF PROTECTED

by the Townsley System we guarantee you against the worst lightning storm on record. The cost is trifling, and once installed there is no further maintenance expenses for years to come. Write at once for particulars and cost of complete outfit.

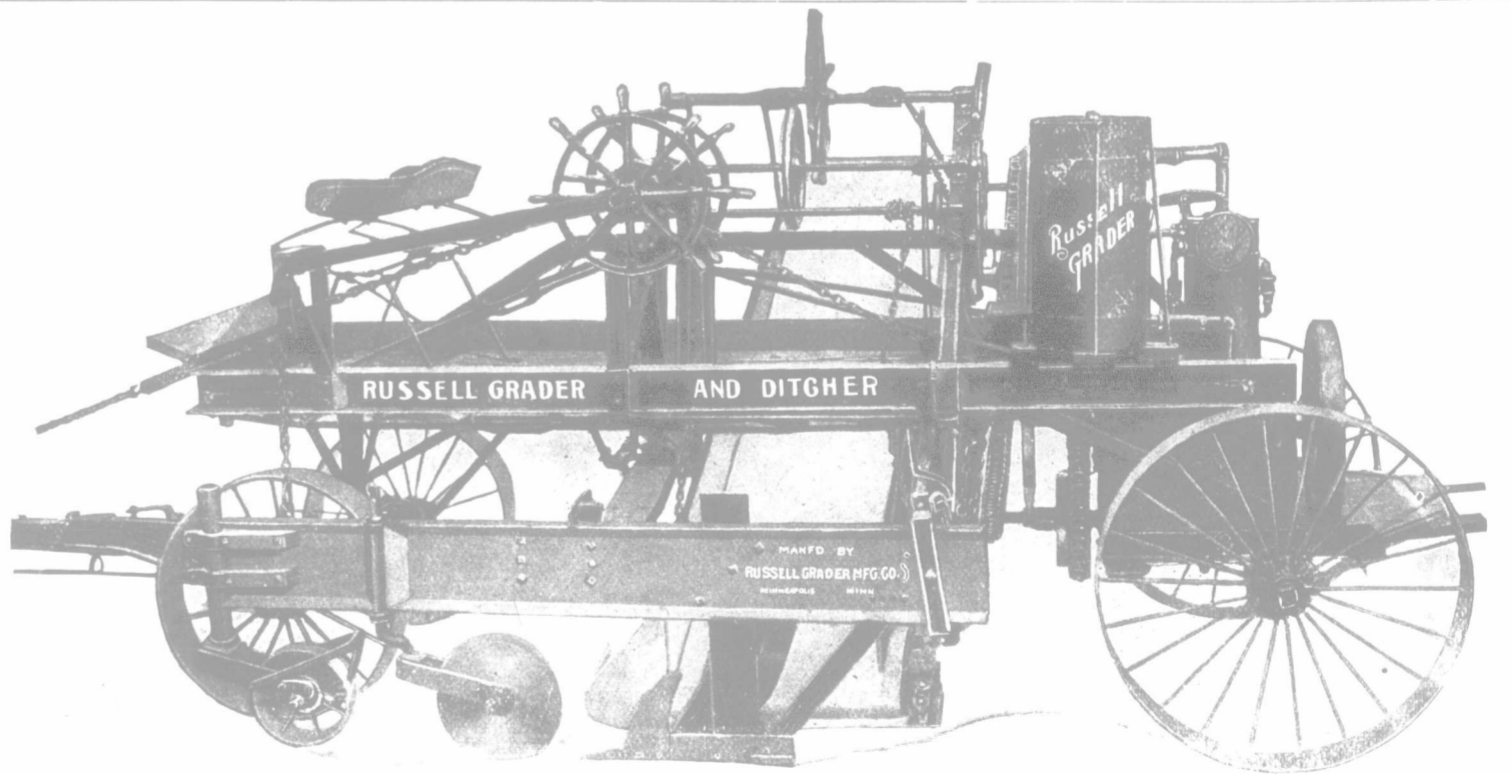


THIS UNPROTECTED BARN

and all its contents of priceless prize-winning stock, was reduced to ashes in a few moments at midnight. Can you afford to dally with a risk that will ruin in one instant the savings of a life-time?

The Canadian Lightning Arrester and Electric Co., Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

THE RUSSELL GRADER AND DITCHER



The best for good road-making is the all important topic. The HERO RUSSELL ROAD GRADER dirt can be made in a less cost to the municipality than in any other

way. This machine can be handled by horses entirely if desired, but by using the engine the carrier is always clear at the time of starting. Write the Hero Manufacturing Co. for full particulars.

HERO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Put a lasting roof on your new barn

We are making Brantford Roofing higher in quality than any other ready roofing. The felt is made to our specifications. It costs us 33-1-3 per cent. more than ordinary felt used in other roofings. But our felt is pure wool, long-fibred, evenly compressed. It wears like iron when saturated with Asphalt—the highest grade of Asphalt. Our Asphaltum is 99 per cent. pure. So called "Trinidad" Asphalt is only about 45 per cent. pure. Do you see why other Asphalt roofings don't wear so long as

Lower grade roofings are often sold at about the same price as Brantford Roofing. You can only make sure of lasting service by making up your mind you must have Brantford Roofing. Then write us. We will see you are supplied.

Get our roofing book and samples. Then choose the styles and weight of Brantford Asphalt, Rubber or Crystal Roofing best suited to your requirements. 23

Brantford Asphalt Roofing?

BRANTFORD ROOFING CO. Limited. Brantford, Canada.

Brantford Roofing

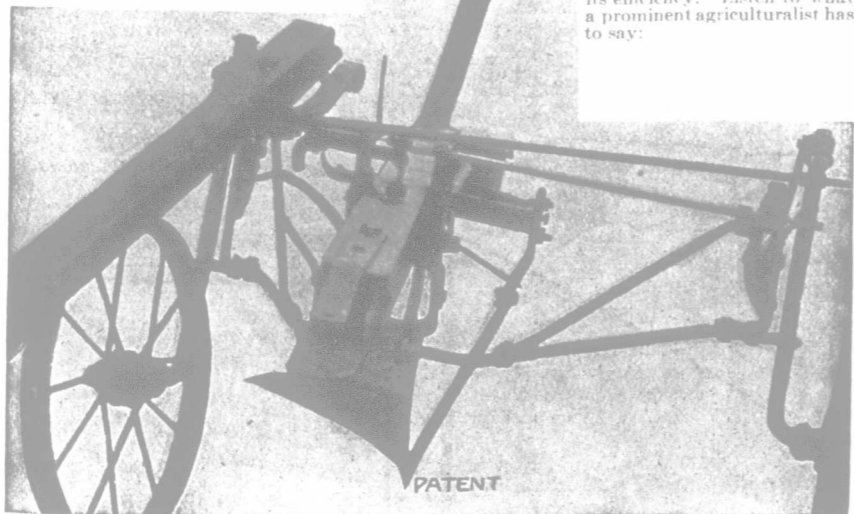
Winnipeg Agents: General Supply Co., of Canada, Limited Woods Western Building, Market St. East.

Vancouver Agents: Fleck Bros. Limited, Imperial Building, Seymour Street

The Van Slyke Breaking Plow

is especially constructed for Western prairie conditions and its merits are commendable. The important points are patented. These include the left hand coulter at an angle of 30 degrees.

the under-cutting shear from the landside and the unique steering device. Numerous practical farmers testify as to its efficiency. Listen to what a prominent agriculturalist has to say:



Dr J. W. Rowntree, President Van Slyke Plow Co., Red Deer, Alta.

Dear Sir:— Referring to demonstration which was given by you of your breaking plow, a few days ago, I noted the following conditions which recommended it to me very strongly.

The undercut share or fin on the landside, which prepared the next furrow for turning, would leave no possibility of any portion of the next furrow being turned without being cut loose from the adjacent sod. There seemed to be very little friction on the share and moldboard, it having so small an angle with the landside and the long sweep of the arms or rods back of the moldboard seemed to turn the sod with perfect ease and little friction, although turning the sod 20 inches in width, and a depth of not less than 4 inches, the draft was so light that it would appear one good team could handle it without very great effort. The coulter set at an angle and attached to the point of the share seemed to be a very good device, as it not only stiffened the coulter and kept it in exact position, but also cut the sod at an angle so it could less easily stand on edge. This assisted turning very much.

Owing to the soil which we have in the irrigation block, I believe you will find it to your advantage instead of cutting a furrow 20 inches in width to cut two furrows 12 inches in width. This will have a tendency to join the edges so as to leave flat the surface and where the sod varies as to its toughness, as it does here, it will turn the sod unbroken and leave a surface best suited for cultivating and would require less discing than it would if turned in wider furrows and not laid as regular.

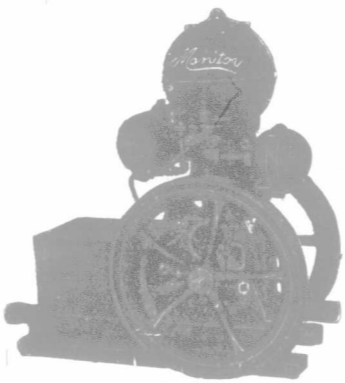
If a few details are worked out I consider you have a plow that will eclipse anything that is now on the market and will work a revolution in breaking sod on this Western prairie. With these few suggestions permit me to say, that any assistance I can give you in working out this point, I will gladly do at any time, and when a plow turning 12-inch furrows, such as can be evolved from the plow shown in the present demonstration, has been made, and is on the market, I want you to put me down for one for use on my farm. I understand that this company are going to make such plows. For scrub brush land an 18-inch furrow plow works better than the narrower furrow.

I remain, Yours very truly, F. W. CRANDELL.

Superintendent of Department of Irrigation and Colonization Dept. Can. Pac. Ry. Others likewise testify, while hundreds are sending in their orders. We guarantee it to work in all brush or gumbo soils.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE VAN SLYKE PLOW COMPANY,
RED DEER, ALBERTA.



THE *Manitoba*

FROST PROOF

GASOLINE ENGINES

ARE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL

Made right at your door. Repairs or expert advice can always be obtained without delay.

They are sold under a Positive Guarantee to give Satisfaction.

Made in sizes, 2, 4 and 7 h.-p., vertical hopper cooled, 10 h.-p. Horizontal hopper cooled, stationary or portable, 25 h.-p. Portable Threshing Engines, and 45 h.-p. Tractors.

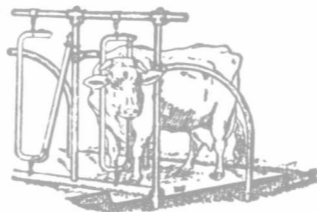
We also manufacture the famous MANITOBA WINDMILLS, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mills on earth, made to suit Western conditions.

Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Wood and Iron Pumps.

Send for Catalog A. We are manufacturers, not dealers.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

Put "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls in Your New Stable



They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY and MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as "BT" Swinging Stanchions. No other tie keeps them as well in place in their stalls or as clean, for they cannot move back and forward, but still are left perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves.

The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with frame construction if desired.

Write for free catalogue, giving full information and showing how the stable should be laid out.

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Canada.

We also build Hay Carrier Goods and Litter Carriers.

Take care of 10 acres of Kootenay Fruit Land for 5 YEARS and it will take care of you for THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre
J. T. Bealby picked from three trees this year cherries which actually sold for \$250.

Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

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P. O. DRAWER 1042

NELSON, B. C.

\$656,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$656,000

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Insurance that has been on trial for **TEN YEARS** in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it shows an unbroken record of loss claims **PAID IN FULL**, to which thousands of satisfied insurance will bear witness.

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With something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the **NEW** and **UNTRIED METHODS** of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance?

OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that **CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON**, and the price is reasonable.

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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Ressor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 18, 1910

No. 921

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance, \$1.50
(if in arrears) 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE
is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received
for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all
arrears.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House,
Norfolk St., London W. C., England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
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dividual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,
14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

An Empire's Loss

In the death of King Edward the Seventh the British Empire has lost one of the most worthy of the many noble sovereigns who have sat upon her throne. The shocking news came with such suddenness that grief almost resulted in a lack of appreciation of the nation's real loss. He commanded the love and respect of all classes within his domains as well as of sister nations the world over. Quiet and unpretentious diplomacy, in an endeavor to maintain peace, made his opinion count for much with the rulers of other lands. Perhaps his part in avoiding more serious differences with France, with Russia and with Germany never will be known.

Agriculturists had, in the late king, a close friend. As an enthusiastic stockman and a winner of prizes his name will go down to history. Recent winnings were made with Shorthorns and Devons from his herds. On the race track his horses have long been prominent, having on several occasions carried off Derby honors.

The great Empire no longer has him to rule over her affairs, but the late King always will be spoken of as the people's friend and the peacemaker. His last words form the substance of the opinions of all peoples—they, too, think he has done his duty.

His successor, George the Fifth, though not yet recognized as a master hand, no doubt by the training he has had and the example of his worthy parent and others of the royal family will continue to direct the affairs of the British Empire for justice and peace. Long live the King!

Harrow the Crop

Some are inclined to prognosticate Western Canadian weather conditions for every growing season. This year the early spring is said to be a forerunner of a dry summer. This prediction may come true, and, if so, a new batch of weather forecasters will consider the advisability of going into the Foster class.

It is to be hoped that the dry weather spoken of does not materialize. The June rains characteristic of the Canadian West always are welcome. However, it is wise to take all possible precautions to provide a moisture supply. Melting snow and spring rains have combined to give thoroughly prepared soil a fair supply of water. The early opening of spring has permitted seeding to be finished early and the farmer now has time to take steps that will conserve that supply. Many are afraid to go over the growing crop with harrows because they consider too much damage is done. Those who have practiced it, however, agree that a light harrow used when the crop is two or three inches high breaks the surface crust of the soil and forms a powdery mulch that serves as a blanket to prevent excessive evaporation. The crop may present a damaged or backward appearance for a few days, but it soon comes on and makes better growth than similar crops on which harrows were not used. Try it on at least part of the crop. In addition to conserving the moisture you will kill millions of weeds that have not yet become thoroughly established.

Speed at Plowing Matches

Announcements are made for some of the plowing matches of another season. These functions are worthy of hearty support. Careless plowing has contributed more than is generally conceded to the increasing numbers of dirty farms. That poorly turned soil means an increased crop of weeds is demonstrated every season by the rows of vigorous noxious plants that stand out prominently, showing every round made by the plowman.

But, at present-day plowing matches, is not too much credit given for what is commonly termed *good plowing*, and the item of speed almost neglected? At the rate some competitors go about the work allotted to them they would do much less than half a day's work in ten hours. Moreover the unnatural positions assumed almost make onlookers glad they are not plowmen. This latter, of course, cannot well be made to count against a contestant. With regard to speed, however, score cards now in use should be revised, giving eight or ten points out of one hundred to all who finish the area marked out within a given time. The time limit should be such

as will show a reasonably good day's work with the class of plow used. Those who fail to finish in that time should lose half a point for every five minutes. Every acre in Western Canada should be well plowed, but no premium should be allowed on waste of time, even at a plowing match.

Short Two Million Hogs

According to the way hogs are being delivered at the principal markets of America, there is some ground for the forecast of 15-cent hogs in Chicago in 1910. Receipts at the five chief markets of the United States show that two million less hogs were marketed from January 1 to April 30, 1910, than were marketed in the same months of 1909. Sheep receipts decreased by 309,000, and cattle showed an increase of 62,000 head.

At Canadian markets, while definite figures are not available, it is assumed that much the same conditions prevail. Cattle receipts at Eastern markets are reported liberal, and hogs are being marketed in fair numbers, though not as heavily as a year ago. All of which seems to tend to indicate that the crest of the wave of high prices for live stock has not yet arrived. It seems morally certain that before the end of 1910 hogs will have to sell higher in the United States than they are selling to-day. If the hog shortage on the other side of the line is as large as it appears, it is not improbable that the highest prices ever made for pork products in America will be made during the next ten or twelve months.

Unearned Increment

Writing to *The Daily News* (London) recently, and commenting on an editorial headed "Canada's Agricultural Progress," J. Hawkes deplores the "stupendous folly" of allowing Canadian lands to go to mere speculators. He says:

"Travelling westward from Winnipeg 23 years ago I saw the land for many miles immediately outside that already important city lying uncultivated. Why? Because it had already been bought up by capitalists who were content to wait patiently for the unearned increment. At that time any amount of land of fine quality, in what is now the province of Saskatchewan, and close to the Canadian Pacific Railway, was to be bought outright for \$1.25 per acre. Since then I believe it would be safe to say that millions of acres of this land have changed hands at anything from \$5 to \$10 and \$15, practically the whole of which might to-day have been capital value in the hands of the Canadian nation.

"Beyond the agricultural value there is the enormous urban value already created; and

this has gone into the pockets of those who have done little or nothing essential to the creation. Taking the two classes of value together, I think a conservative estimate of the value of the 46 millions of acres already settled may be put down at £200,000,000. Much of this would already have been yielding revenue to the state, and it may be that the prairie provinces could already have been living tax free. But whether so or not, as an eventuality it would have been certain.

"The pity is that fair and foolish Canada cannot yet call a halt. There are yet 50 millions of acres of wheat lands still in the hands of the Canadian government. There are 170 millions of acres of other lands also remaining public property—surveyed and unsurveyed. These mean tremendous mineral, timber and ranching values in years to come, and these values, according to the present policy, are to be thrown into the laps of a few, and for which tribute is to be paid annually by future generations!

"Here are we in our own old hide-bound, landlord-ridden country, smarting under the age-long incubus that keeps the masses both poor and subservient, and all the time no word of warning seems to be raised, or paternal protest uttered with a view to saving this younger and magnificent partner in the fortunes and responsibilities of the Empire from the supreme folly of blindly casting a goodly heritage to non-producing devourers of the Empire's wealth!"

Food Taxes in Britain

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The Hon. Mr. Balfour has never been an enthusiastic advocate of food taxes, and the more ardent of the tariff reformers have been suspicious of his attitude. Now he has definitely thrown over the idea of a colonial preference on wheat. Under the proposals of the tariff advocates foreign wheat was to be taxed 2s. per quarter, and colonial-grown wheat at 1s. per quarter.

This was a colonial preference, so far as these particular proposals went, but at present all wheat comes in duty free, so it really amounted to the imposition of a shilling tax on colonial wheat. Mr. Balfour claims that his latest proposals will commend themselves to the British community, and will certainly be received with favor in the colonies. They will assist preferential arrangements with oversea dominions, and ought to dissipate any lingering alarms in Britain lest the tariff policy should have any material effect upon the price of bread.

The tariff party does not manifest much enthusiasm so far for the new proposals, and some influential Unionist daily papers are opposed to them. For instance, the *Morning Post*, a strong tariff organ, says: "We trust that agricultural members and candidates will stick to their guns in this matter (taxing colonial wheat), pledging themselves when the time comes for fair play to home agriculture."

During the recent elections in addresses to agricultural communities the taxation of foreign and colonial wheat was advocated, as tending to the encouragement of home growing, so the new proposals do not please British wheat growers. From their point of view it will be just as bad to have the competition of free wheat from Saskatchewan as from Argentina.

"This tax on colonial wheat was always represented as the guarantee that tariff reform would directly prove of advantage to British agriculture," comments the *Westminster Gazette*.

When making addresses to city audiences of bread consumers the tariff advocates claimed that a tax on wheat would not raise the price of bread, but would even tend to diminish it—though the reasons they advanced seemed rather obscure. In 1902, duty on imported wheat

of 1s. per quarter was levied, and according to Lord St. Aldwyn, who was then the chancellor of the exchequer, this small duty did in many instances increase the price of bread.

If the colonies supplied all our imported wheat, or even the bulk of it and it came in free, British consumers could make no objection. Only about one-third of the imported wheat comes from colonial sources. In 1908 the imports from foreign countries were 68,216,000 cwts., and from the colonies 22,915,000 cwts. Last year the total imports were 97,854,825 cwts., and of this the colonial share was a little over one-third. Broadly speaking, of every five loaves of bread eaten in this country, one is produced at home, one from Empire-grown wheat, and three from foreign wheat. Wheat traders ridicule the idea that bakers would charge a lower price for bread made from colonial wheat, and say that price of all bread would rise.

The *Liverpool Post* comments editorially on a speech by the Hon. Robert Rogers, and asks: "Why should any special privilege be required by Canada, as compared with foreign countries, to enable it to oust all other wheat producers from the British markets?" Then this suggestion is offered: "Canadian protectionists had better do something themselves for the Canadian farmer before inviting the people of this country to tax their food, and pay an increased price for wheat for the benefit of protected Canadian manufacturers or the growers of wheat who are at present the victims of the protectionists."

The whole tariff movement in England seems to be in a state of ferment just now, and Lord Rosebery advocates the shelving of tariff reform altogether at the next election, and advises Unionists to concentrate on the House of Lords question. Lord Salisbury, in a similar appeal, says: "That to attempt to force a food tax upon a reluctant nation at such a moment is treachery to their country."

PASSING THE BUDGET.

The long-fought budget of 1909, with its land increment duty and national land valuation, has at last become law in practically the same form as when it left the Commons last year. The only change of moment is a clause making clearer the exemption of agricultural land from increment duty, so long as it has no higher value than its value for agricultural purposes only, when sold in the open market. This amendment was made to satisfy members from agricultural constituencies.

The agricultural development act of last year, which depended on the budget for its funds, comes into operation, and eight commissioners have been appointed, one to retire each year. Under the Small Holdings' Act some farmers were displaced without any compensation, and

this was a grievance. This injustice is to be remedied by an amendment, under which farmers whose land is requisitioned for small holdings, will receive compensation for the disturbance of their tenancy.

The South Lincolnshire Small Holdings' Association has been remarkably successful up to the present. Several thousand acres of crown lands have been divided, and about 1,000 acres owned by Lord Carrington. The rents, amounting to £8,000, have all been paid, not a penny being in arrears. The sub-division has proved a decided benefit to the district around Spalding.

SPRING SHOWS AND SALES.

There was an excellent entry for the spring show and sale, at Lincoln, of the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Association. About eighty breeders showed selections from their herds, no fewer than 313 bulls being catalogued. The day was bitterly cold and stormy, still many buyers were present. The judges had considerable difficulty in deciding the championship, but ultimately the honor fell to George Marris, of Kirmington, for his fine bull of Scampton blood, which afterwards sold for 82gs.

The highest price was 112gs. for "Wentworth Earl," bought by Capt. Portman, from Earl Fitzwilliam. The best average was £48, 1s. 9d. for ten bulls sent by G. E. Sanders. Prices as a whole were lower than usual, and doubtless the wretched weather had much to do with this result.

The April horse sale at Crewe, by Messrs. Manley, was unusually good, and there was a keen demand for horses of medium weight, suitable for wagon work and parcel vans. Practically every horse with a warranty changed hands at remunerative prices, as buyers were present from all over the country. The best price was 80gs., and many changed hands at from 40 to 50gs. The sales totalled over £5,500.

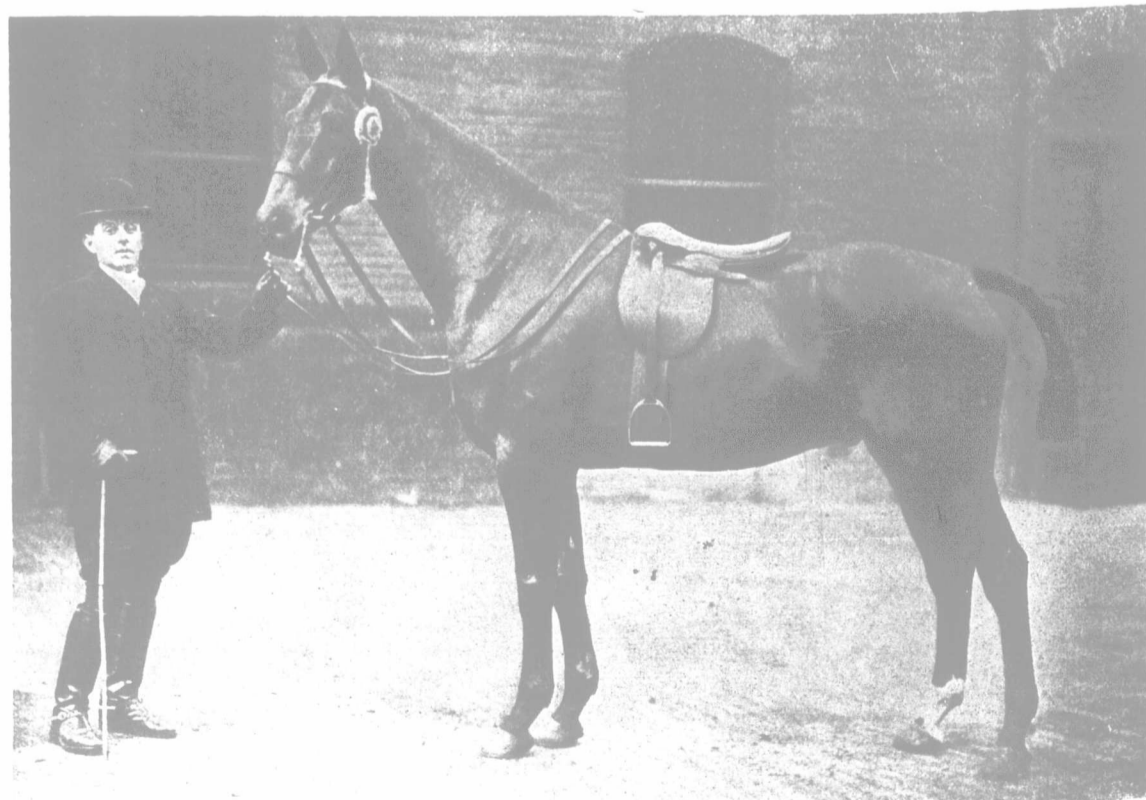
That well-known breeder of Berkshires, R. W. Hudson, of Danesfield, has disposed of his herd at auction. The Danesfield Berkshires have been prominent in the showyards for many years and the sale attracted a large concourse of buyers.

Prices were uniformly good, and 83 lots were sold at the fine average of £16, 9s. 8d. The highest price of the sale was 65gs.

TRADE IN OLD HORSES.

Much has been heard lately of the trade in old horses with Holland and Belgium, and the board of agriculture has taken drastic action in the matter.

All exporters must now give notice at least 24 hours before horses are shipped to the local authorities at the shipping port. These notices must contain certain particulars intended to enable the authorities to judge whether a veter-



CHAMPION HUNTER GELDING AT LONDON HUNTER SHOW THIS YEAR

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WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The copious rains and genial weather of most of April have had a favorable effect on fruit and vegetable prospects in England. Early cabbages were in parlous condition a fortnight ago, but now there are good hopes of an abundant crop. Radishes are on the market in large quantities, and peas are looking well.

It is rather an anxious time now for plum growers, as the trees are in full blossom, and a spell of cold will do serious harm. Apples are not in blossom yet. Strawberries are a promising crop, and the bush fruits are likely to yield good results.

The crop outlook as a whole continues to improve. The timely rains have freshened crops and grass and made the soil more amenable. A little more warmth at night would be helpful to quicker growth.

F. DEWHIRST.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

A few weeks ago it was the privilege of the writer of these "observations" to ride behind a team of horses, the combined ages of which was fifty-two years, one being 27 and the other 25 years old. And we "went some" too. They were strong, little, wiry horses, of no particular breeding, sound as bells, right up on the bit, and able to step off distance at a pace that would make horses one-third their age hustle to keep up with. Both had been used as cow ponies in their earlier days, and were reputed able to do cow pony "stunts" as well as they performed in harness. But what was most significant of good training and expert horsemanship on the part of their owner was their responsiveness to the whip. A slight cut would start them up as it would a pair of high-strung two-year-olds, and they hadn't forgotten either what the touch of the whip meant by the time the driver had his "persuader" back in the socket. This was partly the result of the animals' temperament, but largely the result of the way in which they had been trained.

There are a lot of people driving horses who do not know what the whip is for and do not know how to use it. We remember an old milk hauler back in Ontario who started out one spring with a three-year-old colt, a democrat wagon and a rawhide whip. The colt was of the ordinary general-purpose kind, and the driver an ardent believer in the use of rawhide on horses in the milk hauling business. Inside of three months his colt was a "plug" and no amount of "walloping" could stimulate a stronger pace than a jog trot. The driver had played his "rawhide" so persistently that the colt had evidently come to regard the lash on his back as one of the phases of life not to be taken more seriously than the movement of the harness or the clatter of the wagon. His usefulness was impaired by bad training before he was four years old, and the owner was looking for a livelier piece of horseflesh to go on the milk wagon the following year. He always claimed that hauling milk had a tendency to make horses lazy. Probably it had, but we always thought that what he called "laziness" arose merely from the fact that he had overworked the only remedy he knew for laziness—the gad.

Whipping a horse because he shies, or because he runs away, or because he does a lot of the other little things which horses occasionally do and for which some drivers reward them by "cutting a button hole" with a whip lash in the most exposed part of the animal's body, is not calculated to cure the horse of any of these habits or vices. The chief use of the whip is in stimulating action, when from fatigue or laziness the horse does not respond as promptly as is desired to the command of the driver. If it is used then

sharply enough to be effective, and its use is associated with the particular command to move on to which the horse is accustomed, the use of the whip will not produce the result seen in the milk hauler's "plug," and will continue to be a stimulant to action, even as in the other instance noted, until the animal has passed the quarter century mark. There are, of course, other circumstances than this, in which the whip has legitimate use. A man would ply it pretty freely if his team were trying to back him into the ditch, because there was something in the road that they didn't care to go by, but in the main the whip is used injudiciously and altogether too freely. There are a few habits it will break, but it will cure practically none of the more serious vices.

* * *

The late King, Edward the Seventh, was one of the most enthusiastic horsemen of his generation, and his death leaves a gap, which his successor, however well he may assume the social, public and political responsibilities of the crown, can scarcely be expected to fill. George the Fifth is not a horseman. His father was the most ardent supporter of horse sports and horse breeding to be found among royalty. The royal stables at Sandringham was the home at times of some of the best Thoroughbreds in England. Twice as Prince of Wales the entries of the late King won the classiest classic of them all, the Derby, and last year his colt, Minoru, carried to victory the royal colors, scarlet, blue and gold, and earned for His Majesty the distinction of being the only King whose entry ever won the famous race at Epsom Downs. He was a lover of the racing horse and the racing game, a graceful loser, and one of the strong forces in making and keeping clean the most national of all the sports of England.

EQUITANT.

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Grains for Farm Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

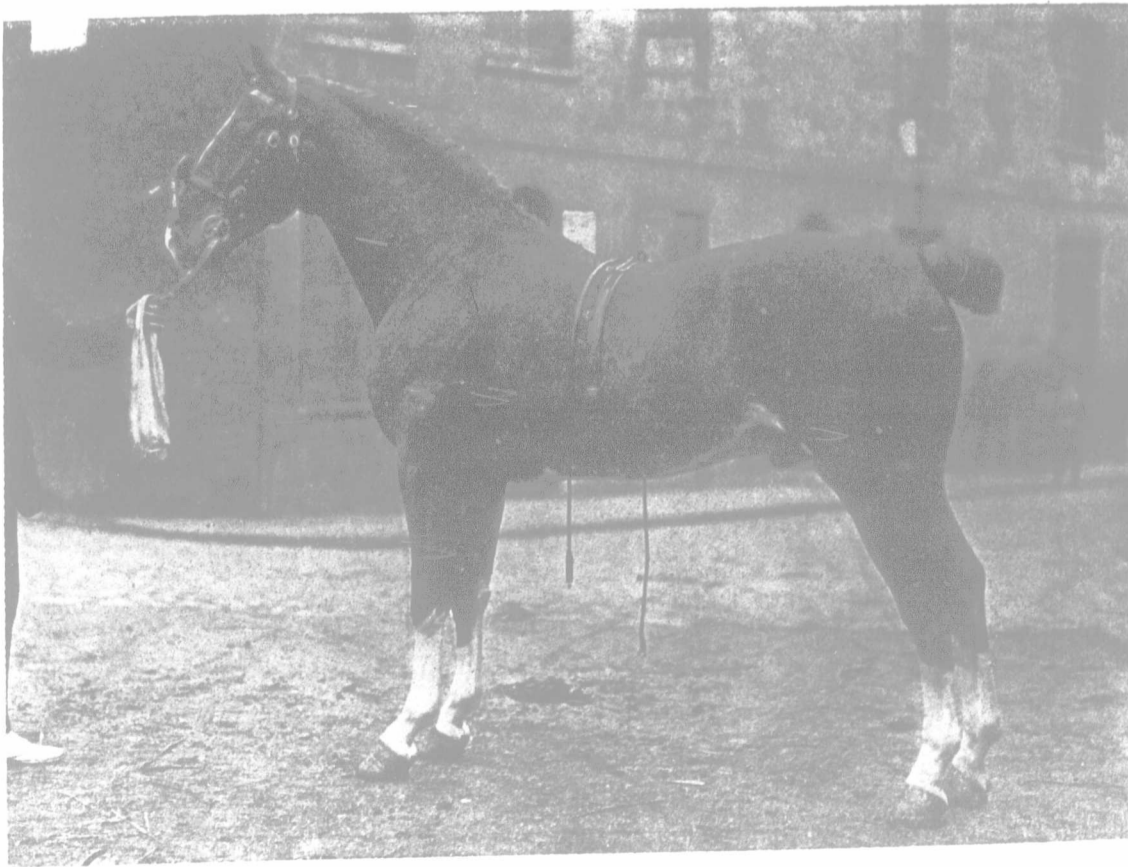
Grain of any kind for horses should always be crushed, not for spring and summer feeding only, but for all seasons. I have sometimes heard level-headed farmers maintain that crushing should be done only for horses whose teeth were too much worn to permit of proper mastication, but those same men, as soon as they had their own machinery for crushing, seem to have changed their opinions, for I notice they now crush all the grain they feed. Some horsemen claim that whole oats make a harder feed than when crushed or ground. While this may or may not be true in some individual cases, I feel sure it will not apply as a general rule. The

grain does not lose any of its strength by crushing. On the contrary, weight for weight, chop is more strengthening than whole grain, in that it is all available as food, while a greater or less percentage of the whole grain is not digested by the average horse.

There is another side to the question, which, though it does not affect the horse very materially, is a strong argument for crushing, namely, getting rid of wild oats in the feed. When ground wild oats are effectually destroyed as far as growing again is concerned.

I have fed whole oats, chopped oats, whole barley, barley chop, whole ground corn, rye, wheat and various mixtures of these. These experiments are not conducted for fun, but were the result of necessity. Some of the mixtures were found to be some better than no grain at all; some were good if used carefully. Of the latter, a crushed mixture of oats and barley and a crushed mixture of oats and rye are chiefly deserving of mention. The oat and barley mixture, say half-and-half, or better still, one-third barley, makes a good feed, especially when required for fattening. It makes a good working feed, but is liable to be more heating to the blood, as well as a softer feed than oats alone. The mixture of oats and rye, three parts of oats and one part of rye (by weight, not bulk), is the hardest feed I have ever used. Rye is such a strong feed that great care should be used in feeding it. It will not fatten the horse like barley, but will keep him in hard, fit condition at hard work on the land or hard driving on the road. It should not be fed to a horse that is not at work. Another mixture as a grain ration that is especially good is whole oats and bran, about one-fourth bran by bulk. The oats, of course, should be free from wild oats, if not they should be crushed.

One man should do the feeding where a number of outfits are employed, and he needs to study the individuals he is in charge of. Drivers have their favorites and the "good-natured," willing horse is likely to get more attention and a larger measure of feed than the ill-tempered, lazy one. The feeder should know how much each horse is being fed, he should be certain they are receiving as much grain as he thinks they are; that the grain measure isn't battered into such shape that no definite idea is to be had of the quantity of grain being fed, and he should note how each animal relishes his feed. Where a number of teamsters are employed, each feeding the animals he drives, there is liable to be trouble with horses going "off feed" and feed is likely to be



ANTONIUS, RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION AND JUNIOR CHAMPION AT LONDON HACKNEY SHOW THIS YEAR.

wasted, by each man trying to keep his outfit in best flesh and fettle by piling the feed into the grain boxes. Have the most reliable man attend to the feeding, but don't expect him to do it painstakingly if he has to work in the field as long as the others do. It will pay to have him quit fifteen or twenty minutes earlier than the others if one is certain the feeding will be properly done.

Export of Clydesdales

Good prices are being realized for all classes of farm produce. Horses, cattle and sheep are in excellent demand, and pigs are at famine prices. To-day, about 100 head of Clydesdales have been shipped, mostly to Canada. Fillies with the pedigrees demanded in Canada are becoming rather difficult to purchase, and yet the returns of exports show double the number of horses exported during the first 3½ months of 1910, that were exported during the corresponding period of 1909. The quality shipped to-day is rather good, among the stallions being a uterine brother of the noted black stallion, Cairnhill (11292), which a few years ago did some notable winning in Canadian fairs. All provinces of the Dominion are represented in the shipment, and we anticipate a continuance of the demand of 1909.

THE SEAHAM HARBOR SALE

Some remarkable prices were realized at the closing out sale of the Seaham Harbor stud last month. The average price of 77 Clydesdales, including stallions, mares and fillies of all ages, except yearlings, was £117 14s. 10d. Six stallions fit for service made an average of £298 7s. 6d., the highest price being 1,000 gs., paid by Mr. Brydon, for Silver Cup (11184). Four three-year-old stallions made an average price of £148 1s., the highest figure being 172gs., paid by Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, for a son of Hiawatha (10067). Six two-year-old colts made an average of £70 10s. 6d., the highest price being 110gs. The brood mares sold uncommonly well; 44 of them came under the hammer, and made an average of £112, 3s. 5d., the highest price being 405gs. Seven three-year-old fillies made an average of £102, the highest price being 200gs. Ten two-year-old fillies made an average of £61 2s., the highest figure being 105gs. It may be worth recalling that at a former Clydesdale sale in the North of England, viz., at Carlyle, about sixteen years ago, 16 Clydesdale mares and fillies made an average of £116 19s. 8d. On that occasion the highest price was paid for the beautiful Macgregor mare, Royal Rose, and her descendants have fully justified the figure at which she was then sold.

AN UPSTART STUDBOOK

Recently, the press in this country has been invited by a gentleman resident in a remote town in the extreme South of England, to announce that a private affair of his own, called the "Imperial Hunter Studbook," has been placed by the department at Ottawa, on the list of studbooks, registration in which gives a title to free entry into Canada. It is difficult to believe that such inquiry was made into the nature of this so-called "studbook" before this intimation was authorized to be made by your department. If any individual resident anywhere in England can start a register of horses, call it by a high sounding title, and get it placed upon your department's list, there is no use for breed societies. To anyone acquainted with the facts in this country the action of your department in this matter is fully comprehensible. It is not surprising that the department should be so superlatively strict in the latter case, and so indulgent in the former. To be superlatively strict in the latter case, and so indulgent in the former, is a body of men, representing a society of over 1,300 breeders of Clydesdales, who publish all their transactions in a weekly paper, and put its stamp upon a book, which is a purely personal venture, without any official sanction. It is not surprising that the department should be so superlatively strict in the latter case, and so indulgent in the former, is a body of men, representing a society of over 1,300 breeders of Clydesdales, who publish all their transactions in a weekly paper, and put its stamp upon a book, which is a purely personal venture, without any official sanction.

STOCK

Sheep for Eighteen Years

D. F. Wilson, of Dauphin district, Manitoba, writes as follows of his eighteen years' experience in keeping sheep on a Manitoba farm:

When I started farming I was twenty miles from the nearest settlement. My start in sheep was three Western Merinos, one Southdown and a Southdown ram. My flock now numbers over one hundred. I used a Southdown ram for several years with satisfactory results, getting small but compact lambs, and was getting quite a uniform little flock, but owing to a neighbor's ram spoiling this uniformity I thought I would try for larger lambs and used a Cotswold ram. This was not very satisfactory, as the lambs did not kill as heavy as the Southdown grades. This, however, was no doubt due very largely to the increase in the number of the flock. In this climate I would prefer to use one of the down breeds on account of the better covered protection their fleece gives them. In my experience the man who has a flock of large long wools, and is raising lambs to kill in the fall will find no cross for their purpose better than the Southdown. He need not be afraid of not getting the weight.

My sheep run on natural pasture and in the scrub during the summer. I find them invaluable



HEAD OF DORSET RAM.

able in keeping down scrub after it has been cut. In this district, a scrub and bush country, we have poplar scrub up to five inches at the ground and growing very thick. This when cut down and burned off will grow again, and land of this description can scarcely be broken for a couple of years, but the sheep put a stop to that. Of the different varieties of scrub there is only one kind of willow they do not care about.

I sow breaking and summer-fallow with turnips and rape and let the sheep feed it off as soon as the crop is harvested. This puts them in good shape at freezing up time. In winter they have a well closed in shed and are shut in at nights, but at the straw stacks during the day, and get some hay inside when put in for the night. The last two winters I have fed some oats as I was expecting early lambs. I would, however, give this advice to beginners: Do not have a lamb come before the first of May.

As to the usefulness of sheep as farm scavengers I find they eat everything they can get at except the willow mentioned, ferns, a small burr and thistles.

I dispose of my surplus stock by butchering and selling by the carcass in Dauphin. I can get 10 cents per pound for mutton and 11 to 12 cents per pound for lambs, six or seven months old.

One of the objections to sheep raising in this country is that the wolves cause heavy losses, and that if one fences the wolves out that is very expensive too. Want of a cheap fencing material is a drawback. My experience is that

wolves are not so troublesome in a bush country as they are on the open prairie. I have lost but two sheep in thirteen years from wolves.

But if a wolf once tastes mutton there will be no peace for the shepherd till that wolf is killed.

Our Scottish Letter

We have had a splendid seed time, and I gather from Canadian correspondents that you have been equally favored by Providence. Gentlemen of a reminiscent turn of mind are of opinion that no such seed time has been known in Scotland since 1868. One just remembers that season. It was followed by a beautiful summer, and a phenomenally dry harvest. Possibly that year all through was too dry, but this season so far has been everything one could desire. To-day, and on several days of this week we have had showers and a low reading of the temperature, but, taken all in all, we have nothing to complain of. March was like May. It opened with work far in arrears, on account of heavy rains during January and February; it closed with farm work generally as far advanced as anyone wished it to be, with flockmasters in excellent spirits, on account of the condition of the ewes, the abundance of milk, and consequent favorable prospect for the lambing season.

The month of March generally sees the close of the educational season. All the agricultural colleges, of which Scotland now boasts three, have had successful sessions. The benches in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen have been crowded, and developments are taking place all the time. Perhaps the best of these is the attempt to do something for the crofters and small holders in the North of Scotland. These are a special charge upon the Aberdeen College, and the problem is: How to interest such persons in improved methods of agriculture? The plan is being adopted of specially training two Gaelic-speaking men to go round and talk with their fellow-countrymen in an informal but not desultory or aimless way. Then, alongside of this demonstration crofts will be rented, and ocular proof will be furnished of the best methods of cultivating small holdings. It is becoming clear that something definite will require to be done along these lines, or we will lose the cream of our young people, male and female. Canada is getting splendid settlers from this side, and to-day a great multitude have sailed from Glasgow, of the very class whom we would very much like to retain at home. What a friend gets is not lost, but it is suicidal for the mother country to take no steps to replenish her depleted ranks. All these educational efforts are aiming in the right direction. The development of the poultry industry will make it possible for many to live in the country who hitherto would have been tempted to wander.

THE KILMARNOCK SHOW

Perhaps I should not close without a few notes on the Kilmarnock show to-day. In the Clydesdale rings it was a day of triumph for Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263). He was sire of the first yearling colt, and the first and second yearling fillies. The first yearling filly was declared female champion. The other successful sires of young stock were Oyama (13118) and Scottish Crest (13182). All three have been noted horses in their time. Baron o' Buchlyvie is the oldest of the three. He was first at the H. & A. S. at Aberdeen, in 1908, and was many times a winner before that. Oyama won the Cawdor cup when a two-year-old, in 1906, and Scottish Crest was champion stallion at the H. & A. S. Show at Peebles, in 1906. Oyama won the special for the best group of five got by one sire, Scottish Crest being second, and ten days ago Scottish Crest won first for a like group at the Castle Douglas show. The Court of Session has recently declared that Baron o' Buchlyvie belongs to Messrs. Dunlop and Kirkpatrick. Oyama belongs to Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Scottish Crest belongs to A. & W. Montgomery. The first and third are sons of Baron's Pride, and the second is his grandson. In their cases, at least, prize horses of the first rank are breeding prize stock. The champion

stallion to-day was declared to be Messrs. Montgomery's first prize three-year-old Mendel (147-63), by Rozelle (10638), another son of Baron's Pride. The first prize two-year-old was a big, handsome, dark brown horse, owned by William Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and got by Sir Hugo (10924), while his dam was by Baronson (10981), the sire of Oyama. The female classes were exceptionally well filled in respect of merit, but there were few new faces among the older animals. Maid of Threave, by the noted Benedict (10315), was first two-year-old. Thelma III., by Baron's Pride, was first three-year-old, and the first yeld mare and brood mare were both daughters of Hiawatha (10067), and owned by Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, who also owned the first three-year-old. Maid of Threave is owned by H. B. Marshall, of Rachan, Broughton, the President of the Clydesdale Horse Society. She is a very true specimen of the breed.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Feeding Steers in the West

Those who fed cattle during the past winter and had them in anything like fit condition for market have no hesitation in stating that they have made money sufficient to pay for feed and labor and leave a wide margin as interest on capital expended. Several satisfactory reports have been published. The general verdict is that with suitable feed so ready at hand and such a healthy climate the animals do well with reasonable care. Whether or not it is advisable to provide a stable has not been sufficiently tested to admit of definite conclusions.

Two successful feeders in the Stonewall district are Jas. McIntyre and S. G. Sims. The former tied 12 head in a \$50 stable in November. Six of them sold in January at 4 cents a pound, netting about \$50 each. The remaining six went early in March at 5 cents a pound, and brought over the half hundred per head.

These animals were bought by Mr. McIntyre in December, 1908, one at \$20; six at \$18; two at \$15, and three at \$14, making a total outlay of \$200. For that winter they ran at a straw stack and got light feeds of barley chop from March 15 to May 15, making about 300 pounds to each steer at five pounds per day. This put them in good condition for doing well, running the road and the prairie during the summer.

When the dozen feeders were stabled about November 20, feeding was started on straw and some bran. Half a ton of the latter lasted until January. Early in December full feed was allowed, giving about 12 pounds mixed barley and oats per steer per day. This mixture included one part barley and two parts oats. No hay was fed until the morning the animals left for market. "I have heard men say they would feed steers if they had hay," remarked Mr. McIntyre to an editorial representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in discussing the profits from stable feeding. "I don't want hay. I fed good barley straw and a small forkful of green oats once a day. I consider this green feed the best that can be used. I fed it at such time as induced the animals to come back when let out to water. Steers always do better when given their own way. I like to coax rather than force."

"Stabling accommodation consisted of a \$50 building, 20 x 30. The animals were chained in double stalls. They were well cared for and occasionally when there was nothing special to do a curry comb was used to advantage. I am preparing another lot for grass and this season will put a foundation under the stable and arrange to feed a car load next winter."

Mr. McIntyre's January lot averaged 1,246 pounds, and the six sold in March 1,046 pounds. The total cash received was over \$600. With a cost of only \$200, and one lot on full feed five weeks and the balance for 13 weeks, there is no question about profit making.

Mr. Sims also made handsome profits. His stable accommodation is one of the best in the province. About the middle of November 20 steers were bought at \$34 each. Feed, comprising oats, barley and bran, cost \$256, and other expenses brought the feeding cost to about \$200, not taking into account hay or

straw. However, the 20 head sold early in February at \$61 each, giving the sum of about \$380 to cover rough feeds and labor. The manure now on hand will at least balance the labor entailed.

Does it pay to feed cattle?

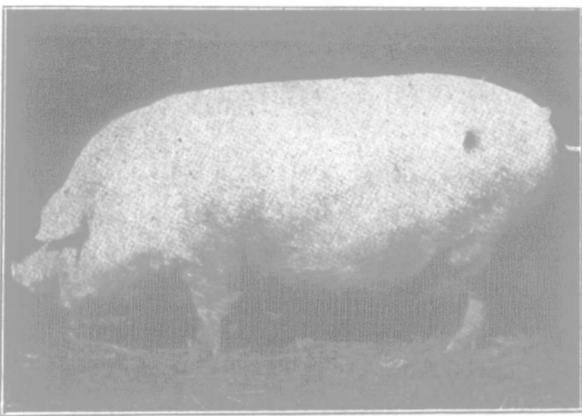
Fitting Sheep for Summer Shows

F. T. Skinner, president of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association and a successful exhibitor of purebred sheep, writes as follows in regard to fitting sheep for summer shows:

"Have the sheep shorn early in April and then dip them with sheep dip to kill the ticks. Give them a little grain about twice a day, preferably wheat and bran, to get them into good condition, and be careful not to throw any hay or straw on their backs, as prevention in this case is better than cure. I presume that the aspirant for show honors fully understands the desirable shape for an ideal sheep, and knowing this he should, early in June, trim up his individuals, taking off the wool where there is a superabundance. By this means an expert can largely improve the appearance of the sheep, and as there is still a few weeks left before the fairs, more growth is made and the trimming is unnoticed. All is fair in love and war, and in fitting animals for the show ring."

* * *

Judicious cropping of grasses or clovers aids greatly in preventing the soil from drifting. Liberal use of barnyard manure also helps. Why not grow grass crops or spread the manure?



TYPICAL CHESTER WHITE SOW.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they may inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

May 25.—What is your opinion of the advisability of painting outbuildings and board fences? Give particulars as to the most satisfactory kind of paint and best method of application. Also mention approximate cost of thoroughly painting a given area of wall or fence.

June 1.—What advice have you to offer as to summer treatment of the summer jallow? Give specific instructions as to the use of plow, harrows, pucker and other implements.

June 8.—Give your opinion of satisfactory fencing for prairie Canada. Which do you prefer,

ready-made rolls or wire stretched and braced as put up? Discuss size of posts, distance apart, bracing of corner posts and other particulars incident to good fencing.

June 15.—Give directions for handling a flock of hens in summer when it is necessary to close them in to avoid damage to crops.

Building Road Across Slough

Replies to the topic announced for this week embody valuable advice on the question of making satisfactory roads across sloughs. Actual experiences and statements of cost of construction are given. Our cash prizes have been given in the order in which the articles appear. Other letters will be published in future issues.

Must Have Proper Machinery

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To build good earth roads over sloughs, and to do so at the least possible cost the latest improved road machinery must be used. It is not generally known that there are elevator graders made that will handle dirt at a cost of from three to eight cents per square yard, and that it is entirely practicable for municipalities to own and operate such machines.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with such road machinery I will give a description of it. It is in the form of a wagon with a plow attached on the left side in such a manner that the earth which the plow tears loose is thrown under the wagon just ahead of the hind wheels, upon a large rubber belt, which, in turn, delivers the whole furrow thus turned by the plow a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet from where it was. An ordinary road can be built in a very short time, as all there is to do is a mere matter of plowing. Any municipality can build one mile of grade sixteen or eighteen feet wide and eighteen inches high at an expense of not exceeding \$60 by using an elevator grader.

This same machine can be used to load wagons by raising the elevator, and it can be used on dry ground adjoining the slough and a series of wagons filled with dump boards used to catch the earth as it falls from the elevator, and the dirt thus caught carried from the dry ground into the slough. In case the slough is too soft to carry teams and wagons loaded with dirt, it may be necessary to put willows or straw manure, or hay, over the slough where the grade is wanted so that the team will not mire with the first few loads. Such work as this should not cost the municipality over six or eight cents per square yard.

As to height and width of grade over sloughs this depends very much upon circumstances. Ordinarily, a grade twenty feet wide at the bottom and sixteen feet on top is wide enough, the grade being two and one-half feet high. The height and width must always be built in accordance with the surrounding conditions. Grades should be built crowning in the center, so that all water that falls on them will run off as soon as it falls. I think that if the center of the grade is nine inches higher than the outer top edge it will not be too much. In fact, the great thing and the first thing to be considered in road building is *get rid of the water*.

Road-making is my hobby. I believe in doing the greatest amount of work with the least possible amount of energy and money, and to do this the most modern methods must be employed.

Alta. A. L. DICKENS.

Straw and Willows in Slough

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In grading low or wet places the first thing to do is to get a road across for the horses to travel on, and I find that straw is very good for that, if the water is not more than six inches deep. If it is more than that it is best to get some willow scrub and put in under the straw, some lengthways and some crossways, as it holds the straw up better. Then as soon as horses can get over, draw sods and lay them on the straw. If there are not yet enough sods to cover it, mix straw with the clay until a good footing is pro-

Founded 1866

a bush country I have lost but wolves. on there will be at wolf is killed.

ter ed time, and I dents that you by Providence. rn of mind are has been known just remembers by a beautiful / dry harvest. was too dry, but /thing one could al days of this l a low reading ll in all, we have a was like May. ears, on account and February; rally as far ad- be, with flock- account of the ndance of milk, ct for the lamb-

sees the close of the agricultural ow boasts three. The benches in deen have been re taking place of these is the he crofters and Scotland. These iberdeen College, rest such persons ture? The plan ining two Gaelic- talk with their al but not de- alongside of this nted, and ocular best methods of s becoming clear quire to be done the cream of our ale. Canada is s side, and to-day l from Glasgow. d very much like iend gets is not other country to depleted ranks. re aiming in the nt of the poultry for many to live would have been

ow without a few to-day. In the of triumph for le was sire of the and second year- ily was declared successful sires of 18) and Scottish een noted horses vie is the oldest he H. & A. S. at y times a winner wdor cup when a ottish Crest was t A. S. Show at he special for the re, Scottish Crest go Scottish Crest e Castle Douglas has recently de- belongs to Messrs. na belongs to Mr. belongs to A. & third are sons of is his grandson. orses of the first The champion

vided for the horses to travel on. Dump the scraper in the middle all the time as the horses will keep working it down on the sides, and it makes a firmer foundation right under where the road will be.

The grade should be at least three feet out of the water on the sides, and about eighteen inches higher in the center, and as the center is packed hard and the sides loose it will stay rounded in the middle for several years. In fact, I know of one grade that I worked on ten years ago that is still round, and there has been no work done on it since. Opinions differ as to width of grades, but I think the twenty-foot one is about the best, and a team can turn on it in building, and you can take any machinery over it. If there is a lot of water it is best to build from the end, carrying the straw and scrub or other rubbish and push it over the end of the dump, turning the horses right and left and dumping as near the middle as possible every time. A good plan is to turn the center iron on the singletrees, so that the hooks are drawing on the loops, and they will not unhook as easily in turning on the dump.

I prefer the slush scraper to the wheeler, except on a long haul. In plowing get as much surface dirt as you can, as it scrapes better. Start the scraper at the far end of the plowing, and work it off diagonally. In that way you do not tramp the plowed dirt. Always keep the middle of the grade the highest, and be sure to leave it so. I have seen a good grade spoiled by leaving it level. In a month it was hollow in the center. The ordinary run of sloughs can be graded by farmers' teams at from ten to fifteen cents per cubic yard, according to the length of haul and depth of water.

I once saw a contractor steal a march on the engineers in charge of construction on a branch line. We had built about a mile and a half of grade when we encountered one of those bottomless black sloughs. The contractor sent the teams at night and got all the old ties for five miles on each side of the branch and laid them in the slough. In the morning he put all the teams there was room for at work there, and when the engineers came along about ten o'clock we had a good road through that slough and they were none the wiser, although I understand it was against the law. That was twelve years ago, and the road is still running.

Man. OLIVER BROWN.

Cost of Cleaning Seed Grain

The average farm fanning-mill will handle about forty bushels per hour. At this rate in eight hours two men can clean 320 bushels. This will make the cost something less than one

cent per bushel. By setting a mill so only 10% of the very best seed is saved for seed, and the balance sold or fed, seed of first quality and free from weed seeds can be secured.

Ten per cent. of 320 bushels is 32 bushels. These 32 bushels will be free from weed seeds and will contain the best breeding individuals in the grain. It will cost in labor from five to ten cents per bushel. One bushel per acre increase in yield will pay for this labor and leave a very handsome profit. An increased yield from two or ten bushels per acre may be expected if seed grain is properly selected.—University Farm Press News.

* * *

Experience in growing alfalfa in Wisconsin shows that in districts where sweet clover is found it is unnecessary to inoculate the soil or seed. But it is best to make the organic life in the soil favorable for alfalfa growth by securing soil from a field where alfalfa has been successfully grown and scattering it on the land you intend sowing. One hundred pounds of such soil per acre is ample. Make conditions of growth as favorable as possible. Cases are on record where alfalfa has been grown in new districts on land not specially prepared, with neither soil nor seed inoculated, but it doesn't pay to take the risk, when soil containing the necessary bacilli may be easily secured. Plan to grow alfalfa; sow a patch to it this season. You can't afford not to know the greatest hay crop, the best soil renovator, and the one crop that is in a class by itself as an increaser of land values.

Handsome Farm House

One of the oldest houses of modern construction in Franklin district, if not in Manitoba, is the one belonging to George Kerr and shown on this page. It has been in use about 20 years, and in the late eighties cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000, with the Kerrs doing the bulk of the work. Under present conditions in purchasing materials the cost would be near \$5,000.

The walls of the main house are solid brick, and those of the kitchen brick veneer. All is on a stone foundation, enclosing a spacious cellar divided into two parts by a stone wall, cement floor being laid in the part in general use, but not in the root cellar.

A perfect heating system has been installed. In the main a hot-air furnace supplies the heat, but it was found that in the northwest corner it was not warm enough. Hot-water coils were, therefore, put in to form four radiators.

There are two cisterns. On the first floor is a wash room and upstairs a bath room over the kitchen. A small elevator or "dumb waiter" is

used to hoist table needs from cellar to pantry. The main floor comprises parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, an office and one bedroom. Upstairs there are five bedrooms and the bath. To the rear of the kitchen a fair-sized wood shed has been erected. Everything considered it is a well equipped residence, though larger than is needed in most cases.

Barley to Fight Weeds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to working land without summer-fallowing, my experience has been that land that is rich with a good black loam will stand more cropping and will give returns longer than land with the subsoil near the top. I have been farming since the year 1902, and the first summer-fallow on my homestead was two years ago. I find this fallow gave me much more straw but not as much grain and more work handling it.

A rotation of crops is the best for the land and crop is got every year. I had a piece of land that was very bad with wild oats. I plowed it very shallow early in the fall and harrowed it. In the spring about June 5 I plowed it about four inches deep and put good, clean barley on. I plowed it in the fall again as before and put barley on it again. The third crop was as heavy as I could cut. The barley yielded forty bushels to the acre and I kept it for seed. Since that I have adopted this plan. The barley puts the land in fine shape for wheat and it can be put in after wheat and oats are sown. I find also that oats put in about June 1 and cut for green feed and the land shallow plowed as soon as possible, is a fine thing, as you have the plowing done before the busy time comes, the green feed being stacked before threshing begins. The green straw makes excellent feed for horses and cows, and being green you have everything in the sheaf. No bad weeds have spilled their seed on the land and it is not ripe enough to be carried over the field by the horses.

I don't see why this plan will not keep the land in good shape. Summer-fallow will not clean the fields, but it gives more straw. My land which I worked with barley and green feed gave me 27 bushels of wheat per acre. It went 1 Northern, with only two per cent. dockage. My summer-fallow went 18 bushels per acre and was 2 Northern. Which pays the best?

If you have poor land you will have to work it. To give best returns perhaps summer-fallow every four years would be a good plan. If you have 100 acres to crop summer-fallow 25 each year, one crop of wheat then oats and then barley.

Man.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Grasses and Manures

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In discussing the part manure and grasses take in my system of farming I must explain that I have a very "mixed" farm. Part of it is light, sandy soil, part sour, wet, springy soil, and the balance good loam with clay subsoil. A field of twenty acres of the former broken in 1882, drifted so badly in 1890, that the wheat to which it was seeded was mostly all blown out. On the 20th of June of the same year I seeded to Western rye-grass, leaving it for three seasons. This field is cropped steadily since—three crops of grass and two crops of wheat with a top dressing of manure every fourth year and sometimes oftener. Being near the buildings I allow the boys to spread the manure on it in stormy days in winter. This field (by above treatment) is converted from a sand heap twenty years ago to a nice dark, sandy loam soil, almost if not entirely proof against any wind storm. To-day (April 21) when this district is in the grip of a dust blizzard, there is not a particle blowing off it, though it was harrowed twice since seeded ten days ago—the last time yesterday. The field also is perfectly free of annual weeds, which clearly shows that summer-fallowing is not essential or even desirable for keeping down annual weeds.

Contrasting the two systems: With the one



HANDSOME SEVEN ROOMED FARM HOUSE OWNED BY GEO. KERR, N. OF FRANKLIN.

ar to pantry, dining room, bedroom, and the bath, and the wood shed considered it is larger than is

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for the land a piece of land

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there is a paying crop every year, and three-fifths of that without any expenses except spreading manure and harvesting crop. With the other there is the cost of summer-fallowing every second or third year, and the loss of fertility resulting from the operation if all the crop were cut; but by pasturing it will, especially since it gets the manure. I know this farm crops fully as well as it did when first broken up, twenty to twenty-eight years ago.

My opinion has been and still is that the more summer-fallowing and cultivation land gets the sooner it is robbed of its fertility, and if grass and manure will conserve it, I see no valid reason why all the straw and most, if not all, the coarse grain grown should not be converted into food for man and the soil, especially since there is a prospect of fair, if not full prices for live stock—Toronto paying from 7½ to 8 cents per pound for good cattle, and even Winnipeg paying \$10.50 per 100 pounds for porkers.

Man.

K. McIVER.

Tending a Gasoline Engine.

Experience has long since taught us that the satisfactory working of any machine, however perfect in design and construction, depends almost as much upon the man in control as upon the machine itself, and the gasoline or internal combustion engine is no exception. It is no more immune from accidents and ordinary wear and tear than is the steam engine, and more often than not any troubles the attendant may be called upon to remedy will be found to have been self-inflicted.

The man in charge either takes on a job that he knows little or nothing about, or he may even be an expert and know perfectly well what is required of him to start the engine, and keep it running and what should be done when shutting down; but, even he at times, possibly owing to carelessness, is made aware of the fact that in place of him bossing the engine it is bossing him—it stops itself. There is yet another type of attendant—the man who cannot let well alone—the experimenter. He is never satisfied unless he has a hammer or wrench in his hands and is either pounding away at some piece of the mechanism or adjusting some part already perfectly adjusted for the proper running of the engine; so that, instead of improving matters, he creates unnecessary trouble to himself, loss of time to others and expense to the owner.

Generally speaking, operating troubles may be traced to either thoughtlessness, careless and rough handling and want of method in starting, running and stopping the engine.

It is by no means uncommon to hear a man say: "It's a snap running a gasoline after a steam engine." By this we infer that he is not meeting with troubles and that it's an easy job. On the other hand there are men who have had some of this snap but have no use for a gasoline engine, though, at one time they did not want better jobs than tending gasoline engines. What has happened to change his opinion? More often than not, it is one of the good qualities possessed by the engine, for, being practically automatic in all its actions, it has contaminated him, and to such an extent that he has become so automatic in his movements that he only acts when the engine stops. The engine had the gall to stop, and that when he was enjoying a quiet smoke in some comfortable reclining position, or when in the midst of a political discussion with one of the other fellows and it caused him considerable trouble to find out what was the matter. He may have been accustomed to shovelling coal, clinking the fire, raking out the ashes, tending the feed pump or injector, cleaning the flues or washing out the boiler, etc., but when he became a gasoline engineer there was so little to do that he couldn't do it.

The more automatic the machine in its actions, the more vigilance is required on the part of the attendant if he wishes it to continue to run automatically; or, to put it another way, the less muscular energy necessary, the greater the mental and visual power required. Perpetual motion has not yet been discovered, but this is what some men are looking for when they take

charge of a gasoline engine. It seems as if it would be necessary to connect him up in the circuit so that this brain may be kept sparking.

STARTING THE ENGINE

Let us see what the attendant has to do to start the engine, and we will assume that it was in good working order when closing down the previous evening. He does not have to get up in the middle of the night, so to speak, in order that he may have steam up and all ready for starting when the threshing gang arrives. No, he reaches the engine 10, 15 or 20 minutes before, or possibly arrives with the others, looks round to see that all nuts are tight and every part in its place, that the valves are free in their action, that there is gasoline in the tank and that it gets to the carburettor; he fills all lubricators and grease pots, makes sure that all wire connections are good, switches on the current at the battery, floods the carburettor, cuts out the compression, gives a few turns of the fly wheel, and away she goes. He quickly throws on the compression, adjusts the needle valve for regulating the supply of gasoline and then throws over the switch from the batteries to the magneto, should one be fitted to the engine. He next makes sure that the lubricators are working and that the oil is getting to the bearings and cylinder after turning on the water from the cooling tank, and making sure that it is circulating through the cylinder jackets, he is ready to slip in the driving pulley friction clutch and start up the separator or other machinery. After running a short time he may have to adjust the needle valve and the flow from the lubricators, then make sure that the gasoline does not run short, keep his ears open to the sound of the exhaust that he may know if any change takes place as to the regularity and force of the explosions, make sure that the water continues to circulate through the jackets; then provided the engine is not overloaded it should continue to run until required to be stopped.

CAUSES OF TROUBLE

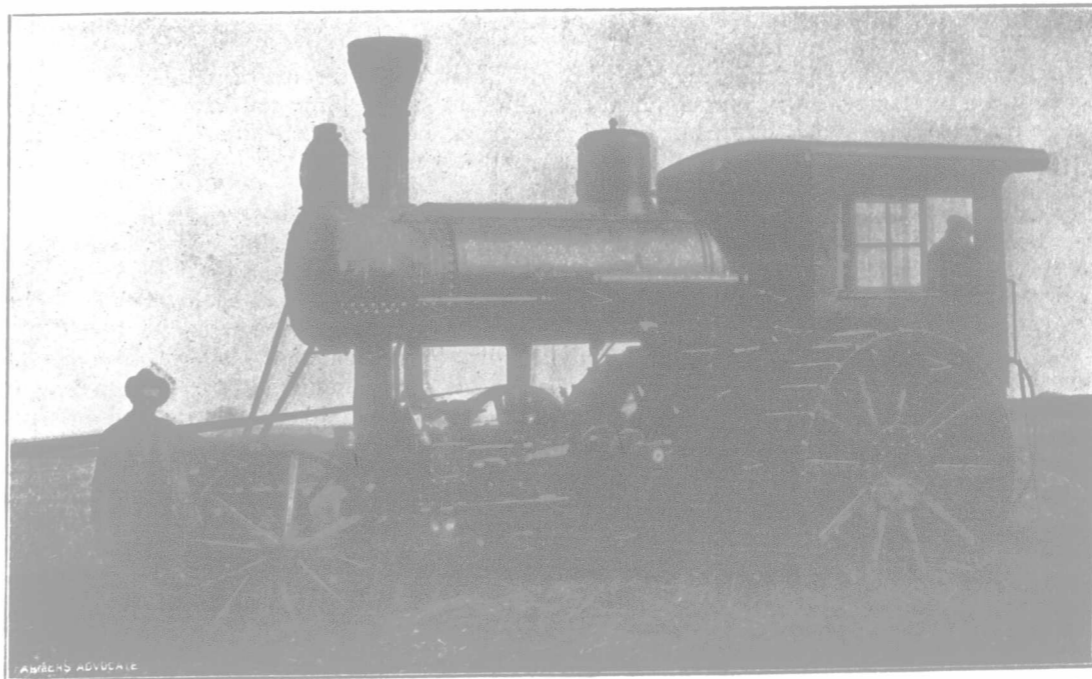
Assuming now that there was difficulty in starting and that troubles arose at intervals during the running, let us look for a few of the main causes. In order that an engine may continue to run and develop power there are four main requirements, namely, good compression (it must be supplied with gasoline), a correct mixture of gasoline and air must enter the cylinder and a spark of sufficient strength must be generated at the proper moment and instantaneously explode the gas within the cylinder, and unless these wants are continuously supplied the engine cannot give satisfaction.

It seems absurd to have to remind the attendant that he should put gasoline into the tank before he can start the engine, yet how often do we see men pulling away at the fly-wheel, endeavoring to get the engine running and without a drop of gasoline in the tank, or, perhaps, just sufficient to flood the carburettor. It's like a man trying to raise steam in a boiler with-

out any water, and even this has happened. There may be plenty of gasoline in the tank, but it is not getting to the carburettor, either because the tap at the gasoline tank is closed or when filling the tank a dirty funnel or other utensil and without gauze was used, allowing some straws or other foreign matter to enter the tank and settle in the tap or pipe connecting with the carburettor. In case a pump is used for supplying the carburettor, dirt may have got under the valves, or the packing may be worn and possibly the pipes leaking. This trouble often happens to the feed pump of a steam engine and then generally because there is no gauze on the end of the suction pipe in the tank. It is now found that the gasoline is arriving at the carburettor, but still the engine cannot be started.

We must now go through the carburettor, and it may be that the needle valve is closed down so that no gasoline can pass and mix with the air being sucked into the cylinder, which is equivalent to trying to feed the boiler with the stop cock shut. Or, it may be that some of the dirt entering the tank has found its way into the small passage to the needle valve. The carburettor is taken apart and thoroughly cleaned, put together again. When flooded, and the needle valve adjusted, the fly is given a few turns, but still there is no explosion. This may either be on account of the mixture containing too much gasoline or too much air. Several adjustments of the valves are tried, but without success. Having made sure that the gasoline supply is right and also the mixture going to the cylinder, it is concluded that no spark is generated, and possibly there is no current passing. It is then found that when disconnecting the carburettor the circuit was opened and the switch is still off, a source of trouble not infrequently happening and causing the attendant to feel like kicking himself. It is like a man trying to raise steam without lighting the fire. Over goes the switch, the carburettor is again flooded, but even now with the full force of his muscular energies applied to the fly-wheel there is no life in the engine. It's wise at this juncture not to get too close to him, for spontaneous combustion takes place and sparks fly from him in every direction. "It's a bum engine, the gasoline is no good, it's a rotten carburettor; give me a steamer every time!" He sits down and lights his pipe, but after his temperature again becomes normal he says to himself: "She ran all right yesterday, why is she bucking so today? There's plenty of juice getting past and the current is switched on, but then it occurs to him that though the switch is on there may be no current going through to the sparking plugs, so he commences looking for the difficulty another investigation of the ignition system.

First a test is made of the batteries, to make sure that they have not run down, and in doing so finds several of the connections quite loose. These are tightened up and the connection with



TYPE OF LARGE STEAM TRACTOR NOW IN GENERAL USE.

smoke, chew, or expectorate, while on duty, and they must be perfectly clean in person.

16. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall enter or be employed in a milk depot.

17. No person quarantined or residing at a house placarded for infectious disease shall enter or be employed at a milk depot.

18. Sickness among employees must be immediately reported to the health officer.

19. Failure to comply with above regulations will render licensee liable to have his license cancelled.

Abortion and Sterility in Cows

From a leaflet issued by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture the following concise and systematic directions given by the chief veterinarian are extracted for our readers. The treatment advised is very good, probably the best, so far as it goes. It is the treatment our own veterinarian authority has recommended for years, except that he recommends corrosive sublimate, 1 to 2,000 of water, and to be heated to 100 degrees F. before using. He also recommends the use of an injection pump, or, in the absence of this, a syringe with a long nozzle, or a rubber tube and funnel (as known in practice). Corrosive sublimate takes the polish off metal, but does it no real harm, and seems to have little action, except on steel. It does the injection pump (which is usually brass) little harm. In addition to this, he always recommends the administration of 40 to 60 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, sprinkled on the food, or given as a drench, twice daily, to all breeding cows. With regard to the question of possible danger of blood-poisoning through wounds on hands, etc., of the operator, he adds that there is no danger, as the corrosive sublimate is probably the best antiseptic known. We append the New Zealand instructions:

When abortion proper is about to occur in a cow far gone in calf, no symptoms sufficient to attract attention are, as a rule, exhibited. Occasionally evidences of uneasiness and attempts to apparently prepare for calving may be observed, but generally the event occurs with no premonition to the owner.

The other manifestations of the disease are practically only that some cows persistently "return to the bull"; in some cases regularly, but more often irregularly; it may be in three or more weeks after service, and in all such cases it is only wise to adopt the proper treatment for the eradication of the disease.

TREATMENT

1. Whenever a cow actually aborts search immediately for the fetus, and destroy it by burning it on the spot where it lies, if possible. If this is not feasible, it should be buried deeply.

2. Thoroughly dig up the ground on which the fetus has lain, together with an area of, say three yards on every side of it, and saturate the surface with a liberal quantity of non-poisonous sheep-dip, or other safe disinfectant.

3. Isolate the cow, and keep her isolated for two weeks, using a temporary bail, if necessary, for milking purposes. Meanwhile, apply treatment by irrigation, as described hereafter.

4. In the case of a cow failing to conceive and returning to the bull at short intervals, treatment by irrigation should be applied, as described later.

5. Where several cows in a herd abort, or keep returning to the bull, it is found to be absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the spread of the trouble and insure its complete eradication that not only these cows, but every cow in the herd, should be treated.

6. In all cases the bull should be treated.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

From our experience the antiseptic drug which best combines efficacy with simplicity of application is mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate). This drug is for such purposes as this, put up in flat, circular pellets, each containing a definite quantity.

In addition to the pellets of mercuric chloride,

it is also necessary to be provided with a 3-ft. length of thick India-rubber tubing of 1/4-inch diameter, and a small funnel, either of glass or enamelled metal.

Neither the drug nor its solution must on any account be allowed to come into contact with plain metal, on account of its strong chemical action on such material.

Also, for use in the treatment of the bull, an ordinary enema syringe, with vulcanite fittings should be obtained.

The strength of the solution of mercuric chloride to be used is as follows:

(a) For cows which are repeatedly returning to the bull, or are apparently sterile, 1 in 1,250. This can be conveniently prepared by dissolving one pellet in an ordinary (clear glass) whiskey-bottleful of water, which has been boiled and allowed to cool to about blood heat.

(b) For a bull, a solution of the same strength (1 in 1,250) should be used.

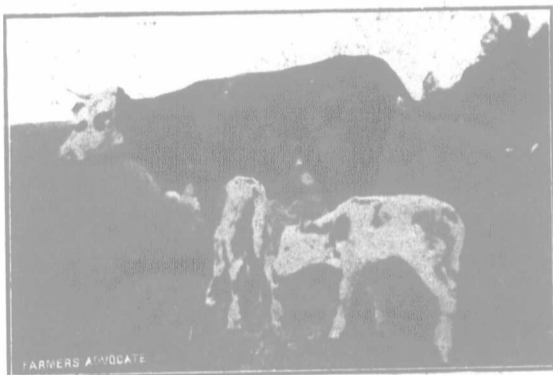
(c) For cows which have just aborted, a weaker solution (1 in 2,500) should be used, and applied once daily for three successive days, and at weekly intervals afterwards, if there be any discharge from the vagina. This solution can be made by dissolving one pellet in two whiskey-bottlefuls of water.

(d) For in-calf cows more than three months pregnant, which are to be treated as a preventive measure, the solution 1 in 2,500 (as in paragraph c) should be used.

Unless in the case of an actually-aborted cow, one application only is necessary, if properly carried out.

THE METHOD OF TREATING COWS

1. Boil for five minutes the tube with the



TWO AT A TIME

funnel inserted into one end, and then apply to the outside of the tube a dressing of salad oil or good lard.

2. Wash the hands and arms thoroughly in hot water, to which a disinfectant has been added.

3. Place the free end of the piping, by means of the hand, gently into the womb (or, in the case of an in-calf or sterile cow, as far up the vagina as possible without undue force being used), taking care not to injure the lining membranes. During insertion the curve of the tubing is better turned downwards.

4. Hold the outer end of the tubing with the funnel about six inches above the root of the cow's tail.

Pour the solution of mercuric chloride as described gently into the funnel, and so thoroughly irrigate the parts. If the fluid does not run fairly freely from the tube, the inner end need only be moved gently to and fro to secure a free flow. The intention is to thoroughly irrigate every portion with the solution.

6. Thoroughly wash down the parts from the root of the tail to the bottom of the udder with some of the same solution as that used for irrigating.

THE METHOD OF TREATING A BULL

Place the animal in a crush pen, or otherwise secure him in such a manner that he may be readily handled without danger. Then grasp the prepuce (or sheath) by the left hand, and pass the nozzle of the syringe inside the sheath, afterwards holding it in position with the same hand. Then, with the right hand pump into the sheath a quantity of the solution sufficient to thoroughly irrigate the parts.

Be certain that the whole of the pellet is thor-

oughly dissolved before using the solution, as any undissolved particle lodging on the lining membrane of the vagina or womb would cause intense irritation.

In connection with this treatment it is necessary to remember that mercuric chloride is a highly poisonous drug if swallowed, and, therefore, every care should be exercised in order to prevent accidents.

During the past three years thousands of cows have been treated in the manner described, and with practically uniform success, as already stated, the only complaints received being undoubtedly traceable to errors in the administration.

Ayrshires and Records

Ayrshires are coming in for a deal of attention these days. To-day (April 16th) at the Kilmarnock show a notable thing happened. The female championship went, after a tie, to the first prize two-year-old heifer, an ideal animal of what is called the "yeld stock" kind, in preference to the first-prize cow in calf, one of the erstwhile, fashionable, tight-vesseled, small-teated brigade. The decision is all the more significant that it was made by a gentleman usually identified with the "milk stock," as distinguished from the yeld-stock kind. Opinion is tending strongly in the direction of making the show-yard the test of conformation and style only, and relying upon the milk records publicly established as evidence of milk yield. The numerous foreign buyers who at present overrun our dairying districts make it plain that they will have cattle of sound constitution, good style and size, and approved milkers. They eschew the fancy animal whose sole qualifications are a tight vessel and corky teats. As a matter of fact, they do not go to look at such if they know of it. The work of the late Mr. Speir is telling, and to-day the milk record Ayrshire commands the market. But there are milk records and milk records, and a good deal of harm has been done to the cause by the exaggerated figures that have been published. Those exaggerations are due to two causes, the failure to declare the length of the lactation period, and the system of reducing all figures, giving the natural yield of milk to a uniform standard of three per cent. To take the last first, it is clear that if a cow gives a natural record during the normal lactation period of nine or ten months, of 650 gallons, at an average of 4 per cent. butter-fat, and these figures be expressed on a basis of 3 per cent. butter-fat, the yield will appear much larger than it actually is, and the buyer who purchases on the returns quoted will in practice find it far short. It may be said that the basis of calculation is well known. But this is not so, and, in commerce, nothing should be quoted but the figures which represent the actual yield during a normal lactation period. The failure to specify the lactation period is a mean dodge, and dishonest. When a seller quotes a 1,000-gallon record, no one supposes he means anything else than that this is the record for normal period. If a buyer knew that it meant a period of fifteen or eighteen months, he would estimate the cow's value at a very different figure. Happily, such things are rare, but until the system of taking public records was instituted, they were not unknown. A gentleman who knows as much as most about Ayrshires, says he would not trust more than half a dozen breeders to give absolutely reliable milk records, if these were to be taken by themselves. The temptation to over-estimate or keep silent regarding the period covered is great, hence the imperative need of an impartial recorder. Many milk record societies are in vogue throughout Scotland now, and the figures collected by their agents are as reliable as figures of that kind can possibly be. It should always be borne in mind that these public recorders do not act every day. They take the figures once a fortnight, and the results are based on the averages arrived at therefrom. We look for a great improvement in the commercial dairying value of Ayrshire cows as a result of the work of these societies.

SCOTLAND YET."

FIELD NOTES

Creamery Men at Saskatoon

Representatives of the boards of directors whose creameries are under government supervision meet at Saskatoon Thursday of this week to discuss dairy education for the province and adopt a uniform policy. Important questions for discussion will be introduced by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Superintendent W. A. Wilson and Dairy Instructor L. A. Zufelt.

Agricultural College

The results of the examinations for third and fourth year classes at Manitoba Agricultural College were made known last week. Those who passed in third year work are: H. Ewart Walker, G. Lawson Shanks, A. L. Blackstock, J. H. Evans, Robert Milne, A. E. Qually, Robert Whiteman and J. R. Weston.

The successful men in fourth year are: T. J. Harrison, W. W. Thomson, A. J. McMillan, F. W. Crawford, E. W. Jones, J. C. Smith, H. N. Thompson, M. J. Tinline, J. C. Noble and C. G. Partridge.

Professor Bracken's Trip

Saskatchewan for years has taken such course in regard to agriculture as is designed to keep the province to the fore as an agricultural province. It is expected that the School of Agriculture at Saskatoon will be open for students this fall. In order that Prof. John Bracken who has been given the chair of field husbandry might become thoroughly equipped for handling that important department at the college, an opportunity was given him to visit some of the leading agricultural institutions of the American continent. The object was to look into the organization and investigate the handling of big problems so that the best possible methods might be adopted for use in Saskatchewan.

Early last October Professor Bracken left Regina. He attended the Dry Farming Congress in Montana, and then went to Minnesota Agricultural College at Anthony's Park. Then he took in the International corn show at Omaha, as well as the American Breeders' Association convention and the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy during the same week. Then he went to the agricultural colleges or universities in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Ontario, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

At Urbana, Ill., Mr. Bracken took a three months' course of special lectures under Dr. C. G. Hopkins, who is recognized as one of the foremost agricultural students and investigators in the world. At Guelph, Ont., he also got valuable information on crops from Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

In almost every state great attention was paid to demonstration farms. In North Dakota there are 24 areas of 20 acres each under charge of a director. After ascertaining the most desirable rotation on the college farm, an attempt is being made to show the farmers of the various parts of the state that by careful rotation the annual crop yield can be greatly increased. Summer-fallowing is not taken into consideration. The farmer is allowed \$100 for doing the work according to instructions and filling out a card each day stating weather and other conditions. The 20 acres are divided into five fields of four acres each.

Professor Bracken avers that from what he has heard and observed he will be greatly assisted in building up a department at Saskatoon that will be a credit to the province and of inestimable value to the farming communities. Further investigation and experimenting in various sections will, of course, be necessary before definite plans can be laid in some particulars.

Shipping Milk and Cream

Those who have to do with milk and cream sent by rail in the West have raised complaints frequently regarding the treatment accorded by the railway companies. Last week the whole case was laid before the Railway Commission in Winnipeg, and indications are that within a short time the railways will be obliged to readjust matters.

A committee, comprising Prof. J. W. Mitchell, L. A. Gibson, J. M. Carruthers and J. Parent, represented the Manitoba Dairy Association. Prof. W. J. Carson also was called.

Professor Mitchell, in discussing the transportation problem, maintained that the railway companies should load and unload the cans. He pointed out that rates for handling in the West are higher than in Ontario, being 15 cents in the eastern province and 22 cents here for an 8-gallon can for similar service. In reply to a suggestion that the railway companies did not make as much as did the dairyman out of it, the professor claimed that this was a matter for consumers and producers to decide, and that the railways should handle the product at a fair charge.

The hardships endured by farmers in having to load the cans were dealt with by Mr. Parent. He re-

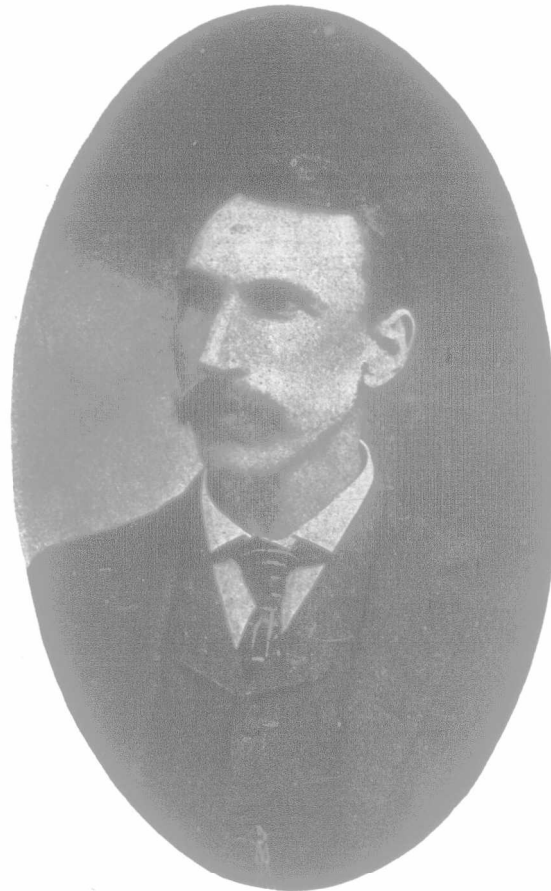
ferred to some having to stand in the wind and the cold for hours waiting for a late train. Farmers, he said, were entirely satisfied with the prices they received.

Rates from different points were discussed by Mr. Carruthers, who showed that city creamery men actually paid more for milk than for sour cream that was hauled further.

Professor Carson instanced difficulties in connection with getting cans off the train. He referred to trains coming in 4 or 5 hours late. Some milk trains arrive late at night, and it was impossible to find out whether or not they were on time. If a man were sent at night he was liable to have to wait with his horses in the cold. When a train arrives it is not possible to get milk cans until all express is off. Sometimes before the cans were taken the car was shunted down the yards, where it remained for hours. His cans had been taken out of the city and left at a station all day. By this time frost had frozen the contents and burst the bottoms out of the cans. Last winter over 50 cans had been destroyed.

It was also claimed that milk left in the baggage car after arrival was liable to be stolen. Men had been caught carrying it away in pails. In his opinion railway men should both load and unload the cans. The shipper should get a receipt when delivered to the station, and the receiver an invoice when goods are delivered.

After hearing the evidence Commissioner Scott said that for some reason or other the railway companies seemed not to handle milk as they do other commodities, although the railway act did not make any distinction. It was evident that dairymen had not received proper service. In his opinion all milk should be loaded and unloaded by railway



L. A. ZUFELT, SASKATCHEWAN'S CREAMERY INSTRUCTOR

company employees and placed in suitable storage protected from loss by theft or frost.

The commissioners deferred decision for 30 days in order to allow the dairymen and the railway officials to get together and adjust matters. If at the end of that time no satisfactory settlement was made, they would deem it their duty to issue orders for immediate remedy.

Jamaican Trade in Flour

A recent issue of *Trade and Commerce Report*, referring to Jamaica, says that the shipments of flour for this island now are about 5,000 barrels a month and are increasing all the time. In a very short time Canada will have a very large share of the Jamaican flour trade. All the prejudices are being done away with.

Cream Prices Lower

Supply increases, both of butter and cream, have resulted in a drop of 7 to 10 cents per pound butter-fat in the price paid for cream. During the past few weeks large importations of butter have been made from Ontario and the United States, so that present needs are filled. On the other hand producers of milk and cream have fresh cows coming on, and the outlook is for a reasonably good supply for Western creameries. However, there is little chance of possible manufacture for the year being equal to the annual consumption. Even at last week's price (28 cents per pound butter-fat) a good profit is made on cows that give enough milk to make it worth while milking them twice a day.

Events of the Week

It is persistently rumored that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King, is to succeed Earl Grey as governor-general of the Dominion. There has been no official confirmation of the report.

J. S. Larke, since 1894 Canadian Trade Commissioner at Sydney, New South Wales, Canada's first trade agent, and one of the most capable men in this branch of the public service, has died in Sydney, at the age of 70 years.

One hundred and thirty-seven miners were entombed in a coal mine at Whitehaven, England, on May 11, and it is believed that all are dead, as fire is raging furiously in the mine workings which extend five miles under the sea.

American papers report that the governing board of the Oklahoma Experiment Station have asked for the resignation of Prof. John A. Craig, the eminent Canadian live-stock authority, experimenter and educator. Political manipulation is hinted at as the cause of the action.

General Sir John French, a distinguished officer of the British Army, will arrive in Canada May 20, on a tour of inspection of the Canadian militia. His western itinerary includes Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Laggan and Banff. Inspections will be held at most of these posts.

Forest fires in Minnesota did considerable damage last week. The season in this part of the United States has been very dry, and fire once started swept over wide areas. Several towns are reported wiped out by the flames. New Ontario also has suffered. Tens of millions of feet of timber are said to have been destroyed.

A two-year-old child wandered from its home in Elkhorn, Man., on May 8, and has not been seen or heard of since. The country for miles around has been scoured by searchers and blood hounds placed on the child's track, but to no avail. The only plausible theory for the child's disappearance is that it has been kidnapped and is being held for reward.

George V. was proclaimed King on May 9 with all the mediaeval pomp and quaint ceremony that accompany the investment of a British monarch with imperial authority. The proclaiming of the sovereign takes place at St. James Palace, and every time honored phase of the ceremony is carried out. After this public proclamation King George took the oath and issued his first order, the customary one reinstating all officials whose authority had been removed by the death of the King. The Queen will be known as Queen Mary, and Alexandra, the late King's consort, by the title of Queen Mother. May 20 has been set as the date of the funeral of the King. The place of interment will be St. George Chapel, Windsor Castle, by the side of his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence.

This year promises to be a boom one in British shipbuilding and engineering industries. According to *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, 386 vessels of 1,057,636 tons are under construction in Great Britain. The warships building number 81 for the British admiralty and two dreadnoughts for the Australian and New Zealand fleets. The total cost of warships and floating docks to be constructed in the United Kingdom during the coming eighteen months is put down at \$296,250,000. The proportion of the cost of shipbuilding which is spent for labor is estimated at 70 per cent. Spread over thirty months, this means that for each of 130 weeks nearly \$1,600,000 will be paid out in wages, giving constant employment for that period to an average of 182,000 men at \$8.50 a week.

The weekly report of the department of trade and commerce compares the growth of the trade of Canada with the principal countries of the world for forty years. Canada is found to occupy third place. The comparison is based on the figures for the years 1868 and 1908 respectively. The latter year must be taken, as that is the latest year at which the total trade of all countries is available. The comparison, however, shows Japan in first place, the Argentine Republic second, and as stated, Canada third. It may, however, be stated with much reason that Canada's position is really better than third place, in view of the fact that forty years ago Japan was just emerging into the sisterhood of nations and her foreign trade, therefore, comparatively small, amounting to only a little over \$27,000,000, with a population at that time of a little over 33,000,000, against Canada's population then of 3,413,000. Japan, therefore, shows in the forty years a per capita trade increase of only 8.19, whereas Canada's per capita total trade increase of 1908 as compared with 1868 was 73.89. Upon further analysis of the per capita trade increase of the principal countries of the world, Belgium stands first, the United Kingdom second, Argentine Republic third, Denmark fourth and Canada fifth.

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OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

There has been a weakening in grain prices, due to influences exerted by the American crop report, the financial situation in Russia, and the tendency on the part of American traders to get out from under the wheat they have been carrying. It looked as though circumstances combined to break wheat prices. One thing seems definitely certain, the cereal will require some miraculous influence to lift it to the level it held three weeks or a month ago.

Live stock prices are rather stronger from the local standpoint. Outside markets do not show much change. Winnipeg cattle prices last week were the highest perhaps that have been made here for some time, but only a few had the quality to sell up near the top figure.

GRAIN

Wheat opened sluggishly, the market awaiting the United States government crop report. It was published at noon Monday, and showed a condition of winter wheat much better than had been expected. Prices, consequently slumped. July wheat fell away seriously at Winnipeg, while Chicago, under the same influence, declined 4 1/2 cents for May. The report was as follows:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 29,044,000 acres, or 714,000 acres (2.5%) more than the area harvested in 1909, and 4,439,000 acres (13.3%) less than the area sown last fall (33,483,000) acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1, was 82.1, compared with 80.8 on April 1, 83.5 on May 1, 1909, and 86.7, the average for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of rye on May 1, was 91.3, compared with 92.3 on April 1, 88.1 on May 1, 1909, and 89.4, the average for the past ten years, on May 1.

In the chief winter wheat states, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, losses have been heavy. Indiana and Illinois have only small areas reckoned as abandoned, but in Kansas the percentage runs as high as 35, and in Nebraska it is 28. The Kansas yield is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels, and the total yield of winter wheat in the United States is figured at 416,000,000 bushels. Last year at this time the trade figured on a winter wheat crop in the United States, of 407,000,000 bushels.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Last week.	Previous week	Last year.
Canadian—			
Wheat	7,142,191	7,345,858	7,242,407
Oats	6,652,944	6,303,983	3,692,323
Barley	949,770	947,292	533,037
American—			
Wheat	24,574,000	26,228,000	26,627,000
Oats	8,118,000	9,223,000	7,893,000
Corn	9,300,000	10,603,000	2,175,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS.

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 Hard	31,573	5,873
No. 1 Northern	1,953,798	1,102,072
No. 2 Northern	1,678,911	1,711,598
No. 3 Northern	515,021	1,572,349
No. 4	292,374	961,024
No. 5	40,653	292,559
Other grades	809,136	1,171,120
	5,321,469	6,816,597
Stocks of Oats—		
Extra one C. W.	1,993	
One C. W.	363,890	
No. 2 White	3,946,433	
No. 3 White	548,636	
Mixed	14,785	
Other grades	295,444	
	5,171,182	3,380,441
Barley	641,893	323,310
Flax	524,811	834,585

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
N. America	1,952,000	2,464,000	1,104,000
Russia	3,168,000	4,376,000	2,608,000
Danube	576,000	400,000	769,000
India	536,000	376,000	280,000
Argentina	2,168,000	3,152,000	2,208,000
Australia	688,000	1,216,000	176,000
Various	80,000	96,000	296,000
Total	9,168,000	12,080,000	7,440,000
Corn shipments	2,089,000	1,576,000	5,144,000

All the chief wheat exporting countries show decreasing shipments. Russia, however, is expected to show an increase during the next fortnight, a financial stringency being said to exist there. Russian bankers are urging the grain trade to ship wheat and relieve the situation. A cable from Antwerp, dated May 11, reports the market demoralized owing to the Russian offerings at 50 centimes less than Canadian wheat, which is equivalent to 2 1/2 cents per bushel.

This action on the part of Russian financial institutions is expected to reduce wheat values. A break of 2 1/2 centimes occurred in Berlin, promptly on announcement of what was to be done and a lack

of demand for Canadian wheat was at once noticeable. If Russia can deliver wheat in quantity under this stress of necessity it is probable that the European market will use little Canadian wheat and no American wheat for some time. Consequently the trade is looking for a readjustment of values, and that partly was the cause of the remarkable slump in Chicago early in the week.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG.

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	98 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
July	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Oct.	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	95 1/2
Oats—						
May	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
July	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	34	34 1/2
Oct.	33 1/2	33	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Flax—						
May	206	208	209	198	198	201
July	206	208	206	195	195	195
Oct.	163	163 1/2	160	161	161 1/2	161 1/2

CASH PRICES.

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98	98 1/2	98 1/2
No. 2 Nor.	96 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
No. 3 Nor.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Oats—						
No. 2 White	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Barley—						
No. 3	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45
No. 4	42	42	42	42	42	42

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	113 1/2
No. 2 Nor.	111	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
No. 3 Nor.	109 1/2	108	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
May	104 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
July	105 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103	103 1/2

30 MINUTES A WEEK

Thirty minutes a week with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is time well spent. I will not talk to the farmer reader—to him it is self-evident—but both wide-awake professional and business men should become acquainted with the leading paper of Western Canada's greatest trade—farming.

Man. G. S. KORNELSEN.

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS.

	100 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104
Chicago—						
May	114 1/2	111	112	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2
July	104	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Sept.	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102
Minneapolis—						
May	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
July	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Sept.	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
New York.						
May	117	116	116	116	117 1/2	117
July	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	112	111 1/2
Sept.	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Duluth—						
May	112 1/2	111 1/2	110	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
July	112	111	111	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Sept.	102	101 1/2	101 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2

DULUTH FLAX OPTIONS.

	235	235	235	218 1/2	226 1/2	227 1/2
May	175 1/2	170 1/2	173 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2	173
Sept.						

LIVESTOCK

Markets at all principal centers are reported strong. The run at Winnipeg was average for all classes of livestock. Exporters are increasing in number and some high-class stock was received and forwarded during the week. Top price for exporters was around \$6.50. Good butcher cattle sold as high as \$6.00 to \$6.50 off cars, but few of the quality to command the higher figure were in sight.

Hog receipts were ordinary and prices are unchanged at \$10.50. About 1,800 hogs were received. Prices seem likely to remain firm, as hogs are not offering in much stronger numbers and outside markets, particularly United States markets, report continued scarcity.

A load or two of Fort William-fed sheep were marketed at \$7.00 per hundred, off cars Winnipeg. There was the usual run of calves and a few spring lambs from the Gretna district, the latter selling at \$4.50 per head.

Some Eastern trade is reported in stockers. One load was sent East at a reported price of \$5.25. They were fair sized, fair quality cattle.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. The market was steady this week on all classes of cattle. Hog receipts were fairly liberal, quality fair to good and market steady. Very few sheep or lambs are ar-

iving. Very few calves were offered, and quality fair.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.75 to \$6.00
Good	5.50 to 5.75
Choice export heifers,	5.50 to 5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, de-	
livered	5.50 to 6.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.50 to 4.00
Choice hogs	10.25 to 10.50
lamb	7.00 to 7.50
sheep	5.50 to 7.00
calves	4.50 to 5.00
Medium calves	4.00 to 4.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES.

No.	Hogs.	Ave. Weight.	Price.
61	Medium hogs	224	\$10.60
471	"	213	10.50
31	"	198	10.45
6	"	200	10.40
9	"	191	10.35
22	"	180	10.25
2	Light	100	9.50
2	Heavy	318	9.00
1	Sow	400	9.00
1	Rough	365	8.50
	Cattle.		
7	Steers and cattle	1110	\$6.75
5	"	1120	6.50
32	"	1119	6.25
12	"	1179	6.15
28	"	1073	6.00
17	"	1113	5.90
10	"	1117	5.75
19	"	1125	5.60
7	"	1007	5.50
24	"	829	5.00
9	"	1062	4.00
36	"	1332	6.50
1	"	1090	5.10
5	"	1125	4.00
1	"		
1	Cow	1000	3.50
1	"	1000	3.00
1	Bull	1000	5.50
1	"	1600	5.00
2	Bulls	1475	4.75
5	"	1260	4.50
1	Bull	1410	4.25
1	"	1580	4.00
4	Calves	151	6.00
5	"	121	5.00
8	Lambs	30	15.00

TORONTO

The live stock trade is on much the same basis as a week ago. Top price reported is \$7.25, paid for a choice lot of export cattle. Butcher cattle are at unchanged values. Stockers and feeders are high. Prices as follows:

Export steers, \$6.60 to \$7.50; export heifers, \$6.30 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.45; butcher cattle, \$5.50 to \$7.00; cows, \$5.00 to \$5.70; butcher bulls, \$5.60 to \$6.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.35; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; ewes, \$5.00 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$8.25; spring lambs, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.50; fed and watered, \$9.25.

BRITISH

London cables quote American steers at 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c.; Canadian, 14 1/2c. to 15c. Liverpool quotations are Canadian steers, 15c. to 16c.; American, 15c. to 16c. Canadian bacon is priced at 13 13-14c. to 14 11-14c.

CHICAGO

Receipts reported stronger than a week ago; prices 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher on cattle. Prices are as follows: Export steers, \$6.65 to \$7.60; beef cattle, \$5.60 to \$8.70; cows, \$4.25 to \$7.00; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.25; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.25; stockers, \$4.15 to \$5.80; feeders, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, \$9.35 to \$9.75; sheep, \$6.00 to \$7.25.

* * *

It is now considered doubtful if anything further will be done in the Georgian Bay Canal project this summer. The proposals made by Sir Robert Perks are not satisfactory to the government. He proposed in brief to form a company to construct and operate the canal, this company to issue \$100,000,000 bonds and \$50,000,000 stock, the government guaranteeing 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on the bonds.

* * *

Home Journal

The Doleful Doubtters and the New King

When King Edward came to the throne the wise-acres shook heavy heads and said that there was no use his trying to live up to the standard set by his mother, or words to that depressing effect. He would never be able to settle the South African problem and other weighty matters, and they saw the Empire beginning slowly but surely to slide down hill. It must have been almost a disappointment to these croakers during the nine years of Edward's rule to have every one of their gloomy prophesies come to naught. Edward the Peacemaker emphatically made good.

But the doleful ones with their forces augmented have not learned a lesson from the failure of their prognostications, and in the short time that has elapsed since the death of King Edward there have been endless wails about his successor's incompetency to keep England and her possessions from going to ruin. Now, this attitude is manifestly unfair and un-British. The new King, George V., has had less opportunity to show what kingly quality he possesses than had the late King, who, from the death of his father, became his mother's special aid in many important public duties, and had been allowed to make a place for himself long before he came to the throne. Manifestly, he has not his father's easy way of showing his interest and of fitting comfortably into every situation. But reserve and shyness are never faults, though sometimes, as in this case, they may be misfortunes, and the possessor of them suffers more pain than he can possibly inflict. Besides, it is not absolutely essential to successful kingship that the wearer of the crown be able to smile and bow and play with his subjects. He is fortunate if he can do those things naturally and well, but he is not necessarily a failure as a sovereign if he cannot.

Our new King is of a studious nature; not a student only of books, but of men and women and the conditions under which humanity exists. He knows a great deal about the poor of London, and has planned and carried out many schemes for the improvement of sanitary and housing conditions, and has given attention to the provision of employment. He has travelled with his eyes open through the Dominions overseas, and is no "little Englander" in any sense of the word. He has a wife who is eminently capable and clever, and they are in entire sympathy with one another, and he has a family of six unspoiled children, whose bringing up has been simple and sensible. Isn't that a good beginning?

He has come to the throne with the weightiest burden before him that has befallen an English King in our time. Our expectation is that he will make good, especially if he has the confidence and respect of his subjects.

About the Royal Family

King Edward was :

Father to Queen Maud of Norway.
Brother-in-law to the King of Denmark.
Brother-in-law to King George of Greece.
Uncle to Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain.
Uncle to Emperor of Germany.
Uncle to Empress Alix of Russia.
Uncle by marriage to Czar of Russia.
Uncle to King of Sweden.
Third cousin to King of Belgium.

King George is :

Brother to Queen Maud of Norway.
First cousin to King Haakon of Norway.
Nephew to King of Denmark.
Nephew to King George of Greece.
Cousin to Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain.
Cousin to Emperor of Germany.

Is all now left of one but yesterday a king,
Thrones have there been of hateful fame—
Reared upon wanton war,
He we have lost still linked his name with peace,
At home, afar,
For peace he wrought,
His constant thought—
Being how to shield his realm against strife's
baleful star.

So let us, now, all seek to wrest,
From fateful feuds release,
And, mindful of his wise bequest,
From factious clamors cease ;
Treading the path he trod,
The sacred truce of God,
The path that points and leads to patriotic
peace."

Queen Alexandra sent out an appeal to the people reading as follows : "From the depths of my poor, broken heart I wish to express to the whole nation and our own kind people we love so well, my deepfelt thanks for all their touching sympathy in my overwhelming sorrow and unspeakable anguish. Not alone have I lost everything in him, my husband, but the nation, too, has suffered an irreparable loss by their best friends, father and sovereign, thus suddenly called away. May God give us all his divine help to bear this heaviest of crosses which he has seen fit to lay upon us. His will be done."

"Give to me a thought in your prayers, which will comfort and sustain me in all that I have to go through. Let me take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks for all the touching

letters and tokens of sympathy I have received from all classes, high and low, rich and poor, which are so numerous that I fear it would be impossible for me to ever thank everybody individually.

"I confide in your care my son, who, I know will follow in his dear father's footsteps, begging you to show him the same loyalty and devotion you showed his dead father.

"I know my dear son and dear daughter-in-law will do their utmost to merit and keep it.
(Signed) ALEXANDRA.

* * *

The Socialist ex-member of Parliament, Will Crooks, addressing a public meeting in London, paid a notable tribute to King Edward, who then lay dying. He declared that one of the King's greatest characteristics was his care for the common people.

"He always makes the poor man feel as comfortable as possible," Mr. Crooks declared. "He is above the Tory, above the Liberal, and above the Socialist. He is, in fact, the father of us all, who smiles benignly upon us and loves to see us all go fighting in our own way."



OUR NEW KING, GEORGE V.



QUEEN MARY

Cousin to Czar and Empress Alix of Russia.
Cousin to King of Sweden.
Fourth cousin to King of Belgium.

* * *

Queen Alexandra stood behind a heavy drawn curtain in one of the upper-rooms in the palace the afternoon following the King's death with tears streaming down her face, listening to a band of the Salvation Army playing, "Nearer, My God to Thee," the King's favorite hymn, in the quadrangle below. The Salvationists' visit to the palace, under these circumstances is unprecedented. General Booth sent a message to the palace, asking the Queen to allow his musicians to enter the grounds and play to her. Alexandra gladly consented, and the band arrived with the corps colors draped in black and white and followed by a long double column of "soldiers."

* * *

The following ode entitled "The Truce of God," with the sub-title, "A King's Bequest," written by the poet-laureate, Alfred Austin, on the death of King Edward, appears in the *London Standard* :
"What darkness, deep as wintry gloom,
Overshadows joyous spring—
In vain, the vernal orchards bloom,
Vainly the woodlands sing,
Royal and proud, a mournful crowd

CLIMBING HIGHER

Look round you in the world and you will see that everything is either climbing higher or falling back. The trees in the orchard drop their beautiful blossoms without fretting over the loss, because they are busy bringing the fruit to perfection. Plants send out the first tiny shoots, bravely and hopefully, pushing on and up—first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. Even then, the change still goes on—a change which may look like a retrograde movement, but is really upward still. The seed, which has taken so long to develop, gives up its life and climbs higher in the sacrifice, whether it fall into the ground and die—bringing forth much fruit—or is eaten by man—reaching up in his flesh to new heights.

Have you been keeping all the Commandments from your youth up—like the rich young ruler who asked Christ His next duty? Is it easy for you to stand on the height of Christian attainment that you have reached by past struggling? Then climb higher! To stand still is to fail. The farmer is pleased with the look of his crops when each separate plant is gathering nourishment from earth and air, from sunshine and from rain, and is building everything into the fibre of its being. And God can only be pleased with us when we are growing—gaining more and more life, the eternal life, which is knowledge of Himself.

Perhaps your days are already full of unselfish service, and you hardly see any opportunity of doing more than you already are shouldering. This preaching about the necessity of constant improvement may seem a stern and impossible order. But God, very probably, is not saying to you, "Work harder!" Perhaps He may be telling you to be less occupied in everyday work, so that you may have leisure to think about Him, to speak to Him, to listen to Him—to grow in His likeness, to help others in their climbing.

There is plenty of room for growth in the best of lives. How careless and hurried our prayers are, how worldliness—business, pleasure, or the ambition to get ahead of other people—crowds out the very remembrance of God! When you lie down at night, feeling that you have accomplished a lot of hard work during the day, don't be too self-satisfied about it. Have you grown spiritually? Have you seen the face of God more clearly, walked with Him more joyously and trustfully, been a channel of communication between Him and His other children. If God sees that we are no farther advanced in the spiritual life than we were last year, can He be pleased? We must press nearer to Him, trust Him more deeply, obey Him more eagerly, climbing from strength to strength. We must gather spiritual strength and nourishment from pleasure and work, from pain and perplexity, from sunshiny seasons and days of storm.

Don't get discouraged at your failures. God is very patient when He sees that souls are determined to make progress. Of course He is patient—He is growing the most priceless thing in creation, and all eternity is ahead for development towards perfection. But we can't climb without real effort, and to stand still is always to fall back. Are we finding it easy to be Christians? Then let us be more intense, making the service of God our great business. He may not ask us to do any different work than we are already doing; but we certainly can consecrate that work more and more. The room may be swept for Christ's sake, and then the simple act will no longer be commonplace (as Herbert says), but will be a glorious act of service—an act which angels might desire to do for their King.

Let us never be satisfied with second-best service, but try harder and harder to offer to God golden days, set with shining hours. So many of our gifts are spoiled by selfishness! We try to win praise for ourselves, we want to be considered unselfish, and try to cover the unworthy motive by an appearance of consideration for others. Or we plod through our day's work, knowing it has to be done, but missing the glory and gladness of it, because the Presence of God is forgotten.

We can never expect to make satisfactory progress unless we take from God's hand the help He offers. He says

Hope's Quiet Hour

He will give the Holy Spirit—the Lord and Giver of Life—to those who ask earnestly. Are we so conscious of our weakness, and so eager to climb, that we pray with resolute desire for the Life of God to fill us with power?

Our Lord says that He will dwell in those who eat His flesh and drink His blood, and will give them eternal life—the life which is increasing knowledge of God. Are you trying to struggle on without the help given in the Lord's Supper? Are you so strong and so good that you can climb alone, refusing His offered hand? Judging from the number of people who crowd out of the churches when Christ says: "Do this in remembrance of Me!" it would seem as though many of His professed disciples cared little to obey His command, or accept His offered strength. If this has been your habit in the past, will you not form a new and better habit now? We are climbing towards perfection—commanded to be perfect as our Father—and we need all the help available. We need not only God with us, but God in us.

"Like a snowy mountain peak above us,
"Be ye perfect" dazzles our dim eyes.
Canst Thou look from Thy pure height
and love us?"

and from whence it came. If any of the readers of "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" know of it, will they kindly make known where it can be obtained?
E. F. S.

My Dear Hope,—How we do all enjoy the beautiful words of counsel which we receive from you each week.

Enclosed I am sending you two short original poems, which I should be very pleased to see in print.

May God still continue to bless you in your mission of love, is the fervent prayer of
M. L. Y.

One of the enclosed poems is especially suitable for Easter, and will be held over—this is the second one written by our correspondent:

"COME UNTO ME."
Stop, ye maddened throng of people,
Listen to the words of love,
"Come to Me all ye that labor"—
Says our Saviour from above.

Why will ye force your own destruction,
Why continue in your sin,
Since your Heavenly Saviour loves you,
Came to earth your soul to win?

Know ye not how He has suffered,



AN ALBERTA FAIRYLAND.

May our earth-clogged feet to Thee
arise?
We before the Vision veil our faces,
Yet would have it not a ray less bright;
Shine into our sin's dark hiding places,
Flood our lives with Thy transfiguring
light."
DORA FARNCOMB

Editor "Quiet Hour":
Dear Hope,—If this is not too lengthy will you please insert?
E. F. S.
Rightly dividing the word of truth.
2 Tim., 2: 15.

The Christian reader may always find comfort and blessing in the Bible, but how much more is received when there is a clear understanding of the divisions of it. Then can be seen the different prophecies fulfilled and yet to be, and the line of truth presented in each book. God's governmental dealings, also the different resurrections and judgments, they apply. All this and very much more will be noted by the careful reader. We thank God for the Bible, for those who have made deep and prayerful study of it. By the aid of the Holy Spirit, they have brought forth from its rich mines, precious things, new and old, imparting them to others, both by oral and written ministry. One of these publications, entitled, "From Genesis to Revelations," by S. Ridout, is indeed very helpful, and can be obtained at Home Friend Office, 486 Yonge Street, Toronto.

I read a small pamphlet some years ago, entitled, "Will the Old Book stand?" I have forgotten the author

Toiled and bled and died for thee,
That thy sins might be forgiven
By thy faith in Calvary's tree?

Sinner, why delay you longer?
Yield to Him this very night,
He will cast away all darkness,
Clothe you now in spotless white.

Come! my sister; come! my brother;
There is danger while you roam,
Come and join with His disciples,
Share with us the heavenly home.
M. L. Y.

HOME WORK

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
THE ADVOCATE of March 16th contained an article entitled "Useless Homework." As one of those rare creatures, a man who has spent nearly a quarter of a century in the public schoolroom, the writer feels that he ought to know something of school work in general, and possibly a little of "homework" in particular.

I do not pretend to read all that is written on this and other debatable questions relating to school management, but it does seem to me that much of what is written about overworked school children is nothing but sentimental nonsense.

The article in question deals with conditions in the city of Toronto more particularly, and the inference is that in that city the homework idea has been carried to the extreme. Of this I cannot speak, but if parents and children in Toronto average about as they do in many places, then two or three

hours each evening spent over school work is preferable to having them spent, as they are too frequently spent, by children and young people who have no definite employment to occupy their time.

I once heard a noted Winnipeg pastor preach a sermon on "Forty Boys (I think forty was the number) in a Pool-room." Think you those boys would not have been better employed working problems in arithmetic, reading, literature or history, puzzling over crooked grammatical constructions, or drawing maps of the continents.

Another remark that is altogether too sweeping is that "homework as a preparation for a new lesson is a farce." The fact is that in many subjects pupils can do much preparatory work; and if they are to gain power to do original thinking they must be allowed to attempt something for the first time themselves. Then the recitation becomes a matter of comparing the results of their original researches. The fact is there is a great deal too much "spoon-feeding" in our schools. Pre-digested food may be good for babes and invalids, but when children have cut their teeth they should be allowed to do their own chewing, and later use a knife and fork and even prepare their own food sometimes.

The last point raised that the children should have their evenings for the cultivating of a taste for good literature, for which there is no space on the overcrowded school curriculum, sounds very well, but do they or would they use their time in that way? The fact that curfew bells have to be rung in many places to warn children off the streets, and rinks and other places of less wholesome resort, are often crowded with children at hours when they should be in their beds, or at least in their homes, does not indicate a consuming desire on the part of many to explore the realms of good literature. In fact, in too many cases, even where children show a disposition to read, the stuff they are allowed to devour by these same parents who object so strenuously to "homework" can scarcely be classed as "good literature," to say the least of it, and generally cannot compare in quality, even if it exceeds in quantity the literary fare presented by the school curriculum.

But there are other reasons for giving a moderate amount of homework, and it applies to a greater or less extent in all grades.

One is that children should be taught responsibility, and when from day to day they are held responsible for a certain amount of work that is a result of their own independent effort, it is a good, not an evil thing. If this work is at times disagreeable, difficult, or if it interferes with some desired pleasure it is still a good thing; in fact, in so far as it teaches self-control, self-denial, a determination to overcome difficulties, it is a still better thing, and if parents instead of lamenting the amount of homework Johnnie has to do would insist on his taking regular and set hours every night for his work, they would assist very materially in the development in him of a manly, self-reliant character. "Work while you work and play while you play," and "work first and play afterward," are just as good mottoes for the child of to-day as they were forty or fifty years ago.

There is too strong a feeling among teachers and parents also, that life for the child should be made as easy and interesting as possible, that work should take the form of play and all that kind of thing. But then never was a greater educational error advanced, I care not who promulgated it. Work should always be work, and the child should realize it, and play should be play. The joy of work should not be in imagining it to be play, but rather in the realization of obstacles overcome and results accomplished. A battlefield is no playground, but the grandest joy that has ever come to men has come to them when contending man to man and steel to steel on the blood-stained arena—and life is a battle. G. B.

The Weta-kiwin Choral Society won the shield at the recent Alberta musical festival. Mr. H. C. R. Wadler, contralto, and John Gardner, baritone, of that town, also won gold medals.

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The Ingle Nook

MORE ABOUT TURKEYS

Dear Dame Durden:—I have derived much benefit and considerable pleasure from the contents of the Ingle Nook for about four years, but though often intending to write, did not seem to have anything to say that would benefit others.

However, some time ago, when I read the request of Floss, for information re turkey raising, I felt I should write. In last week's paper I noticed that she had missed her paper that contained turkey hints, so, although busy, I thought some of the things I have learned on turkey-raising might help. Though I do not claim to be an expert by any means, I have always had good luck and raised all that hatched out of the shell.

First, we will hope that the male bird is a good one, and unrelated to the hens. While they are laying, keep the eggs gathered in a cool place and turn them every day. This is important. If possible do not let your turkey set inside a building, as a sheltered nest outside on the ground seems to give much better results. But if for any reason you set her inside, put earth in the nest. When setting the turkey dust her body well with sulphur. Have ashes convenient for her to dust herself when she comes off the nest during the hatch.

The eggs, if not too old before setting, will hatch in from 27 to 29 days, but sometimes when they have been kept long before setting it may be 32 days before they hatch, so do not destroy the eggs too soon. Do not bother the turkey hen, at this time, for the poults do not need food for from 36 to 48 hours after leaving the shell. Have a small enclosure about 18 inches high that can easily be moved about, to provide fresh grass from time to time, and remove mother and poults to this, dusting sulphur on the little ones as well as the hen, as a prevention against lice.

This should be repeated at intervals about three times or five weeks, and be careful to prevent insect parasites

of any kind, at any time getting on the poults, as even though they might live they cannot thrive when infested with these mites, hence the value of moving the coop on fresh ground occasionally. I use the upper part of a wagon box, with a shelter at one end where they can keep out of sun and rain. By the time they can fly over the side, it does not hurt them to follow the turkey, and a luscious grub, or a fat worm, gives them a delicacy far exceeding anything we would give them. And that brings me back again to where we have just got them into their new home. Give the mother a liberal supply of food and water, so that she will not want to gobble up what belongs to the little ones. For the first two or three days feed stale bread soaked in milk. Squeeze the bread dry and a little fine oatmeal may be added. If any are stupid about eating, (and they often are) take them in your hand, and by patiently holding tiny bits to their beaks they will soon learn how. This may seem a lot of work, but then it tames them, the food is kept clean, and they are more easily caught when "sulphur time" comes. Do not forget to provide fine grit, as they need it to grind their food. A little ground charcoal is also good for them. Some do not recommend giving them much, if any, drink, but I have always let them have all the clean cold water they wanted. Put it in a granite pie plate, as it is easily kept clean and shallow enough to prevent drowning. But I am afraid I am wandering again. Feed them often (every two hours) the first few days. Hard boiled eggs, shell and all crushed fine, make a good addition to the bread; fine cracked wheat may also be given, mixed rather dry with milk. Do not mix more than what is needed for a feeding at one time, as it might get sour. As they get older add onion tops, cut fine, to the cracked wheat mixture, and watch the little fellows enjoy themselves picking out the onion. There are two of them having a tug of war, each holding fast to a piece of top. Turkey-

grass (yarrow) is also good once in a while, cut up and mixed with other food. They should also have a few lean beef scraps cut fine. At about three weeks old they will be able to eat whole wheat, hulled oats, etc.

They are very little trouble from now on, and by feeding them regularly, they will form the habit of coming home for meal time. In the fall, when their supply of grubs, etc., has fallen off, they should be well-fed to hasten their growth. They are easier to dress for market than chickens, and when sold for from 18 to 20 cents per lb., as last fall, it amply repays one for their work. But woe betide your garden during the summer if they have a chance to get at it! Onions, cabbage

and lettuce will not be spared, and a flock of turkeys can do more damage than a hail storm. In almost any farm paper articles on turkey-raising appear from time to time. I always read these, as one can never know too much about fowl of any kind, and although the article may not be applicable at the time, it will be just what you need some other time.

Dame Durden, do you think I am like the brook, going on and on forever? Yes, I think you do, so goodbye. LILLIAS.

(Floss will be glad to have your turkey information, and we are all glad to have you, so come again and often.—D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES

BEET JELLY.

Soften one-fourth a package of granulated gelatine in one-fourth a cup of cold water; add three-fourths a cup of boiling water, one-fourth a cup of lemon juice or vinegar, half a teaspoonful, each, of salt and paprika and one cup and a half of cooked beets, sliced or chopped. Mix thoroughly and turn into a mold.

PRUNE CAKES.

One cake yeast, one pint lukewarm milk, one cup light brown sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one egg, three pints flour, one-half cup butter and lard mixed. Dissolve yeast in milk. Add to it sugar, butter and lard, salt, egg well-beaten and flour gradually. Knead thoroughly, cover and set to rise for three and one-half hours. Then roll out to about three-fourths inch in thickness. Put in well greased pans. Prick thoroughly with a fork, brush with melted butter, cover over the top with prunes, pitted and cut open; then sprinkle with granulated sugar, cover and let rise for about one-half hour in a warm place, free from draft. Bake about 25 minutes in a moderate oven. This makes four ordinary sized cakes. The whole process takes about five hours.

If wanted for overnight use at this season of the year, set late and use the milk scalded and allowed to become cool. Knead about 10.30 p.m. and it should be ready for pans about 5.30 or 6 a.m.

COTTAGE CHEESE FROM SWEET MILK.

For each quart of milk take one junket tablet. Crush and dissolve the tablets in a few tablespoonfuls of cold water. Let the milk be of a temperature between 85 degrees and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Stir in the tablets and let the mixture remain in a warm place until firmly thickened. Turn into a cheesecloth bag and hang up to drain. When the whey is largely drained off, put the bag of curd under pressure, to remain several hours or overnight. Add about a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of curd, less rather than more, also thick, heavy cream as is convenient to make of a good consistency. Shape into balls or mold in empty baking powder boxes or a brick ice cream mold.

COTTAGE CHEESE, NEUCHÂTEL STYLE.

For each quart of milk take one-fourth a junket tablet and dissolve these in cold water. Have the milk at 72 degrees Fahrenheit. Add the dissolved tablets and let stand overnight or from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Set the milk to thicken at noon and the next morning it will be ready to drain. Set a cloth over a frame and upon this turn the thickened milk. Occasionally scrape the curd from the cloth to hasten the draining. Fold the corners of the cloth over the curd and apply a light weight. At noon put the curd through a food chopper, sprinkle with a little salt and run a second time through the chopper. Shape as above. The whey that drains from the curd is nutritious and wholesome beverage.

FISH A LA VIRGINIA.

Press enough stale bread, freed from crust, through a colander to half fill a cup. Put the bread and half a cup of cream over the fire and stir until hot; remove from the fire and beat in one well beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of

salt and one-fourth a teaspoonful of pepper. Return to the fire and stir constantly until the egg is set. Do not let the mixture boil. Add one cup of cooked fish, shredded fine, and, when well mixed, turn into a pan, to make a sheet not over an inch thick. Let stand in a cool place several hours or overnight. Cut into rounds, roll these in an egg, beaten and diluted with two tablespoonfuls of milk or water, then in sifted bread crumbs. Have ready as many halves of tomato as rounds of fish. Season the tomato with salt and pepper and broil until softened throughout. Set the halves of tomato on rounds of buttered toast and put a bit of butter on each piece of tomato, also a sprinkling of pepper and salt. In the meantime, fry the rounds of fish in deep fat and set one above each half of tomato. Pour a cup and a half of rich white sauce over the whole, or serve the sauce in a dish apart.

FIG OR DATE COOKIES.

Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in one cup of granulated sugar, then one egg beaten light, one-third of a cup of sweet milk and two or more cups of flour, sifted with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Enough flour should be used to make a dough that can be handled and will not spread too much in baking. Cook half a pound of stoned dates, or half a pound of bag or pressed figs till soft; chop fine, return to the dish with the liquid or boiling water and let cook to a paste, not too thick, then cook. Take a little of the dough on a floured board, roll to a thin sheet and cut in any shape desired. Set one-half the shapes in a buttered baking pan and spread with the fruit mixture nearly to the edge of the dough; set a second shape above the first, brush over with the white of an egg, if convenient, dredge with granulated sugar and bake in a rather quick oven.

CHOCOLATE CHIPS.

Melt the sugar in the water and glucose (pure corn syrup answers the purpose), and let boil to about 254 degrees Fahrenheit, or between a soft and a hard ball. Add the vanilla and turn upon a marble or platter, over which powdered sugar has been sifted. Turn the candy to take a rectangular shape, on the marble. When cold enough, score the candy in strips about an inch and a quarter wide; as it grows colder lift the strips, one by one, to a clean place, and cut in pieces half or three-fourths of an inch long. When cold dip them in "Dot" chocolate, melted for the purpose, lift out, drain, and set upon an oilcloth. These are crisp when first made, but grow more friable upon keeping.

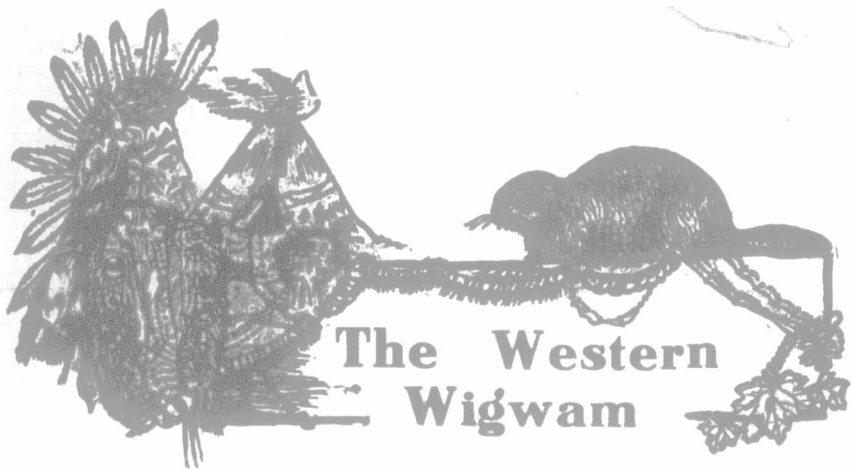
ICE CREAM CAKE.

Beat one cup of butter to a cream and gradually beat in three cups of sugar. Sift together, three times, four cups of sifted pastry flour and three rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add one cup of milk to the butter and sugar, alternately, with the flour mixture; lastly, beat in the whites of one dozen eggs, beaten dry. Bake in layers and put together with a boiled frosting. One-half the recipe may be baked in two layer-cake pans, about 11 x 7 inches. The full recipe makes a very large cake. The cake is a very delicate texture.

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LILLIAS.

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The Western Wigwam

A PONY AND A BOAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am writing this letter in school when I ought to be doing my lessons. We have a big lake near our house, and we have a boat on it, and I can row it myself. Sometimes we bathe in the lake. I have a pony of my own and I ride to school on it every day. I am thirteen years old. There are fifteen pupils at our school. There have been a lot of prairie fires round here just lately.

Alta.

A LUNATIC.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam club. I would very much like to become a member and receive a button. I go to school every day I can, and I am in grade eight. My teacher's name is Miss D—, and we all like her fine. The C. N. R. railway runs about a mile from our farm, and there has been a siding built. There are two elevators, one store and a blacksmith shop. Wishing the club every success.

Man.

RUSSELL FLYNN.

IN THE FRUIT COUNTRY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Last summer mother pickled 210 quarts of berries all herself. I like to pick berries, but I have to go to school in berry time. Do you like to pick berries, Cousin Dorothy? There are a lot of berries around this part of the country. There are a lot of raspberries around here. My little sister helps to pick them, too. The neighbors get a lot of them also. These are some of the berries: gooseberries, raspberries, high bush cranberries, landing cranberries, blueberries, dewberries, strawberries and June berries.

CHERRY BLOSSOM.

BATHING IN THE CREEK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I heard about the Western Wigwam and thought I would like to write to it and get a button, if you can spare me one. My father does not take THE ADVOCATE. I am sending you a two-cent stamp for the button. I go to school every day and like it very much. I like to go for the cows on horseback. The school is about a mile from our house. In summer sometimes we go for a bath in a creek that is not very far from our place. I own a cow and calf. I am eleven years old. I will close for now, and say goodbye to the Western Wigwam.

A DAGO.

A FAMILY OF SIX

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to you, but I have read the Wigwam for quite a while. My brother wrote to the Boys' Club, but he has not seen it in print yet. We have about sixty-five cows and sixteen horses, also thirty-three little pigs and five big pigs. We have to walk half a mile to school. There are seventeen pupils going to our school. Our teacher's name is Miss McF—. We play hide-and-go-seek, drop the handkerchief and football. There are four boys and two girls in our family. Our names are Agnes, Clifford, Allan, Henry, Wilfred, and my own is Lillian. I am eight years old but I will be nine in September. My father is pretty nearly finished wheat seeding. I will end with a riddle: What goes from here to the Old Country and back again without stopping? Ans.—a watch.

LILLIAN GORDON.

(The editor says brother's letter is in May 1910 issue.—C. D.)

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND MEMBERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I come again. It is a long time since I wrote, but I received my button and think it is just lovely. I have a little baby sister; she is ten months old. Father has seeded one hundred and twenty acres of wheat.

I have been to school all winter and did not have time to write. About how many members are there? I have two turkeys; they are beginning to lay. They have laid seven eggs. We are going to set a hen on turkey eggs pretty soon. We have three hens setting and expect to have some little chickens soon. I must close, wishing the club best success.

JULY.

MANY RELATIONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I've come to your charming club. I am 14 years old. I am walking to school. We have to walk three miles. We have a good teacher at our school. We live on the farm, six miles from our nearest town. We have seven horses and one colt and ten milking cows. My father has been 22 years in Canada, and we all like Canada. We have five quarters of land. I have three brothers and two sisters. I have lots of cousins here and I have an uncle in San Francisco. My brother was all winter in Edmonton, and from Edmonton he went to Wolf Creek, Entwistle, and he is now in Camrose.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, I think I am getting my letter too long for the first time.

GEORGE GREGAN.

KIND TO EACH OTHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the club and I hope to see

it in print. We live on a farm one and a half miles out of Kelwood. We have thirty head of cattle, fourteen calves, six horses, three pigs, sixty hens, four ducks, seven pigeons. The hens are laying good. The pigeons have two little eggs. I like the pigeons for they are so kind to each other.

Man. PEARL BURCHILL (11).

A GOOD GAME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will tell you a game we play at school. The name of it is Duck Stone. You get a large flat stone and set a smaller one on top of the large stone. Then you stand about a rod away from the stone. Each person has a stone but one, and he has to catch them. They throw their stones at the small one and try to knock it off. If the stone is off he cannot catch you. But if it is on and you touch your stone he can touch you and make you "it" if you don't get past the goal.

HECTOR McARTHUR.

have been living in Canada for five years and like it out here very much. My father had a good crop, fifteen thousand bushels of wheat and about five thousand bushels of oats. We did not have any barley.

ANNIE SCHWENNEKER.

NOT THE ONLY SCOTCH ONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. My brother has sent THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years, and we like it fine. I go to school all the year round and enjoy it fine. About 150 attend it. We have only two miles to go, so we don't take long. I suppose you have never had a Scotch member before, so hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket.

Well, I will stop now, wishing all the wigs every success. I will enclose a two-cent stamp hoping to receive a button. I will sign my name.

A SCOTCH LASS.

GETTING READY FOR THE FAIR

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the letters in your Wigwam, I thought I would add one more. We have taken THE ADVOCATE for a very long time. I go to school every day and am in the fifth reader. All the pupils in our school are busy doing work for the Strathclair fair. We are having a garden at the school this year. We had one last year but it was not a success. I am glad to see the birds and grass coming. It is so nice to see the green fields and trees again.

ANNIE MORRISON.

TELL ABOUT YOUR BOOKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Western Wigwam for a long time now and I thought I would send one too. My brother-in-law has taken THE ADVOCATE for four years and my sister sends them to us. I am fourteen years old and I have lived on the farm since I was ten. Previous to that we always lived in the city, but I think I like living on a farm the best. We have had a lovely spring, and nearly all the farmers have sown their wheat. We have five cows and I help to milk every morning and evening. I go to school every day, and I am in the sixth grade. Like many of the paposes I am a book-worm and enjoy nothing better than a good book. I am sending a two-cent stamp, hoping to receive one of your buttons.

With best wishes to Cousin Dorothy and the Wigwam.

BADGER.



THINKING IT OVER.

SPRING TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your interesting club. My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week. I go to school mostly every day, but I have to stay at home sometimes to help my mother. I am in the third reader and my studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, drawing, history. My father has sixteen head of horses and six cows and thirty-five pigs. We have a very big farm. We



Beware Imitations

Ruberoid Roofing

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

You have no roof troubles when your house is covered with RUBEROID Roofing, which is weather-proof, sun-proof and fire-resisting.

RUBEROID Roofing resists sudden changes from hot to cold—the kind of changes that cause other roofs to crack and warp.

FREE ROOFING BOOK

For your name and address we will mail you an instructive book on roofing, "All About Roofing."

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of the "17-year-old" RUBEROID roof. This sample was cut from a roof laid in 1892, and exposed to the weather for 17 years. If your dealer does not happen to have a sample, write to us direct and we will send you one by mail.

You can always identify it by the picture of the RUBEROID man on the outside of the roll and the word "RUBEROID" stamped every few feet on the underside of the material.

RUBEROID costs less to maintain than shingles, tin, slate, or any other ordinary roofing.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada Limited

Manufacturers

MONTREAL

Agents Everywhere



THE BOYS' CLUB

THE FOUR BIG BROOMS

BY MARY BAILING STREET.

"Oh, mother, why does the big wind blow
And rattle the window pane?
If I close my eyes to sleep just so
It wakes me up again;
If I hide my head beneath the spread
You speak so soft and low
That I cannot hear what you have said,
O, why does the big wind blow?"

"Let us play, my darling, a merry play,
The winds are four big brooms
That sweep the world on a windy day
As Mary sweeps our rooms.
The south wind is the parlor brush,
That sweeps in a quiet way,
But the north wind comes with a roar
and rush
On the world-wide sweeping day.
"Like Mary sweeping the halls and stairs
Is the work of the good west broom
And the sweetest odors, the softest airs,
Float over the world's wide room.
But to-night the broom from the east is here,
And with it comes the rain,
Like John, when he brushes the porch,
my dear,
And hoses the window pane."
The little boy laughed and cuddled close
In his warm and downy bed;
"I hear the broom, I hear the hose,
And I like them both," he said,
And so the rain may pelt away,
And the big wind loudly roar,
He remembers the wide world's sweep-
ing day,
And thinks of the big brooms four.

BOYS' CLUB COUNCIL

The editor is particularly anxious to get a good bunch of letters from the boys in time for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE exhibition number, which comes out at the end of June. Every letter intended for that issue should be in this office by June 10th, or earlier if possible. This will be the first special number of THE ADVOCATE since the club was formed, and we want our department to look just a little bit better than any other. Is it a go?—Editor.

By the way, the hunters and trappers have not yet sent in any proofs that their fondness for that kind of sport is not making them cruel and hard-hearted. Does silence give consent?—Ed.

BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND

Nearly every native bird in New Zealand will be absolutely protected by law this year. The Animal's Protection Act provides that 1910 and in every third year after that may, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, he declared a close season for native game. The absence of bird life in New Zealand is already most noticeable. Mr. T. Mackenzie, a member of the government, as the result of a recent journey through the country, writes:

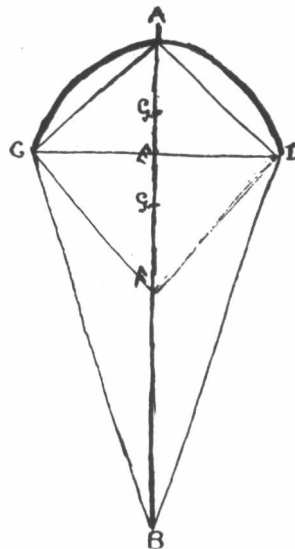
"Between Nelson and Hokitika hardly any bird life at all is to be met with, the imported vermin have done their work of bird destruction only too well. In the region from Ross to the south, however, the tui and the pigeon are to be seen making bright the landscape with their presence.

"At the Bay of Islands I met a gentleman who had a great interest in bird life and he told me that the kowhai bird, which had disappeared from the Bay of Islands, was still to be seen in the Bay of Islands. I just lost a kowhai bird which he had shot for me. I had a great deal of trouble in getting it home."

BUILDING A KITE

Editor Boys' Club:—I am glad there is now a Boys' Club in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I will describe how to make a kite:

For the upright get a good, straight lath, as A B in the annexed figure, and next procure half of a thin hoop for the bow C D. Then tie the hoop to the upright at A, taking care to have as much on one side as the other, otherwise your kite will fall on one side when flying. Watch the two ends of the bow C D, and tie a long piece of string to D. Pass it round the upright at E, and then fasten it at C; next carry the string to A, pass it down to D and tie it there. Continue it to B, pass round a notch there, and carry up again to C, then down the upright at F, and up to D, where it is to be fastened off. The skeleton being finished, the next thing you have to do is to paste several sheets of paper so as to form a surface

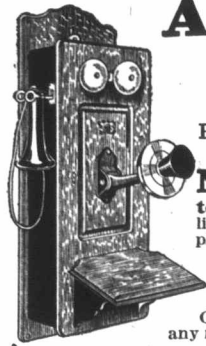


to cover your kite. Allow a little over to fasten outer edges. After you have the paper pasted make two holes in the upright at G G, through which the string is to be passed, knotting the two ends of it so it cannot slip through the holes. The wings are to be made of sheets of paper, cut into slips and rolled close up, so as to resemble a tassel. Tie them to the side of the kite at C D. The tail should be fifteen times the length of the kite. It is made by folding pieces of paper so as to be an inch in breadth and four inches long. Then tie them on the string at intervals of three inches. Your kite is finished by tying a tassel to the end of the tail. Tie the flying string to C C, and the kite is complete. Wishing the club success.

Man. RUSSELL FLYNN.
(Many thanks for your clear description in answer to John Davidson's request.—Ed.)



Mrs. Frank Banfield with her dog.



Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN

Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

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TRADE NOTES.

RUMELY'S CATALOG

The 58th annual catalog of the M. Rumely Co., recently issued, is full of particulars and illustrations of the line of machinery handled by this firm. Every detail of their engines, threshing separators and hullers is shown and described in such way as to make the catalog interesting and instructive.

MILLING AT CALGARY

Recent years have seen a great development in large milling concerns, with their chief mills located in Western Canada. In Calgary actual grain milling dates back to the early nineties. In 1892 The Calgary Milling Company began operations in a modest mill, with a capacity of 160 barrels per diem. Three years ago the plant was re-constructed to give 1,000 barrels capacity.

This development in 15 years pays great tribute to the quality of the product. For some months past there has been such a call for "Seal of Alberta," the faultless flour, that the mill capacity is to be increased to 1,500 barrels.

This mill is equipped with all the latest machinery for the reducing of wheat to flour, and the product turned out can hold its own with any of the large mills in Canada or the United States. Being located in the centre of a country which is very rapidly growing, and a very large wheat belt, it is only a matter of time before a milling concern in operation there will be a worthy competitor to some of the largest on this continent. People of the Canadian West have a tendency to patronize home industry. In this case it pays to do so. Producers of wheat in Alberta make extensive sales to The Calgary Milling Company on account of the opportunity to obtain prompt payment. The requirements total 1,000,000 bushels per year.

Judicious advertising is doing much to popularize the flour made at Calgary. Illustrations used have been of such merit that numerous requests have been made for special prints for framing. In addition an attractive catalog recently issued contains such valuable information for the housewife that one should be in every home. Write The Calgary Milling Company for one.

BRANDON CREAMERY

The Brandon Creamery enjoys an ever increasing patronage, and under the management of L. A. Race has come to be recognized as being among the best in the West. The plant has a capacity of 12,000 pounds of butter per day by running full time. At present the cream receipts are not half what the management wants. Although 90 per cent. of the cream used comes from a territory within 150 miles of Brandon, shipments are received from as far as 350 miles. The manager claims that long distance shipping is satisfactory as long as a thick cream (40 to 50 per cent.) is sent. In any case he prefers to accept nothing below 30 per cent. The possibilities of cream being sent for hundreds of miles are having much to do with inducing farmers to keep cows. When good returns can be derived by milking the cow and running that milk through a cream separator at least part of the labor connected with dairying is removed.

The Brandon Creamery has carried advertising in these columns, and the manager reports satisfactory returns.

12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.75

From factory to user, freight prepaid to any station in Manitoba on lots of six or more; in Saskatchewan, \$4.85; Alberta, \$5.00; British Columbia, \$5.25. Constructed of best material; frames 1-3-8 tubular steel welded. No splice plug or coupling at joints to break. Frames 3-4 tubular, diagonal brace and filling all heavy No. 3 wire throughout. "Send 'em back if they're not as represented," is my guarantee. Money refunded—no argument. Order today or write for booklet. It's fence—iron or wire—write for booklet.

THE FENCE MAN
Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct.

Cream supply has been backward this spring, but many new shippers have been taken on already, and a big increase is anticipated when grass time comes.

MAKING GOOD ROADS

Best results in road construction are obtained when modern machinery is used by a man who knows how to handle it. The Russell grader and ditcher offered on another page of this issue by the Hero Manufacturing Company has given satisfaction whenever used. Municipalities can well afford to have one of these outfits for use each season. In articles in the front pages of this issue dealing with road construction across sloughs, it is the Russell grader that is referred to. Those interested in good roads should call the attention of municipal councils to the fact that such machinery is of great merit in facilitating road building and in making a good job. Write The Hero Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg, for particulars.

NEWFOUNDLAND PAYS TRIBUTE

To the Grand Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing.

Fishermen regard Them as a Boon to Mankind—Mr. Frank Banfield Tells How They Cured His Backache.

Garnish, Fortune Bay, Nfld., May 16 (Special).—Among the fishermen here who through exposure to wet and cold are subject to those pains and aches which come from diseased Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills are looked upon as a positive boon to mankind. They are never tired of telling how their Backaches and their Rheumatism vanish before the great Kidney remedy.

Among many others Mr. Frank Banfield, after years of suffering, has found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and here is what he is telling his friends:—

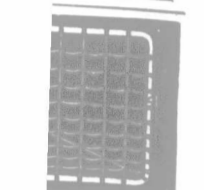
"I find Dodd's Kidney Pills the best medicine for Backache I have ever used. I only used two boxes and they cured me of Backache I had had for five years. It started through a strain. My father's back also bothered him, and he got some relief from one pill I gave him. They were too precious to give him more. All persons suffering from Backache should use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Why do Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Backache? Simply because Backache is Kidney ache, and Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all Kidney aches and ills. This has been proved in thousands of cases in Canada. If you haven't used them yourself ask your neighbors.

It Prepaid
—No Duty

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Questions & Answers

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

FENCE AROUND STACK

Is a man liable for damages caused to cattle and horses cut while trying to get into his hay stack, he having three-wire fence made of barbed wire around the stack?—D. H. J.

Ans.—No.

RAILWAY LEAVING CROSSINGS

When a railway company puts in a new road is it obliged to provide roads on a man's farm from one field to another and leave them as good as those destroyed?—READER.

Ans.—The railway company would be compelled to make a good crossing so that the owner of the land through which the line passes can go from one piece of his land to the other.

STOCK AT GRAIN BINS

If A has grain bins in a dilapidated state and B's stock gets to these bins and kill themselves with the grain, could B get any compensation from A?—S. D.

Ans.—B's stock would be trespassers and would have no right on A's property. Unless the condition of the bins made a trap for B's stock he would have no cause to complain, and in any event B would still have difficulty in enforcing the claim on account of being a trespasser.

STOCK KILLED ON TRACK

Can a person collect damages for stock killed by train when the stock is running at large, there being no herd law? The railroad company had the cattle guards taken out for the winter, and when they built fence along here last fall they left one end open at siding, making a regular trap for catching stock.—S. W. D.

Ans.—The animals would have no right to be on the railway property, and unless they were in charge of some person or were in an enclosed field of the owner and got on the track through a defective fence the railway company would not be liable. Even if the cattle guards were removed, if the owner or some other person had been in charge of the cattle they could have been driven across the railway on the highway without damage. If a man chooses to allow his stock to run at large unprotected he takes his chances.

DRAINAGE REQUISITES

Where can I get particulars about underdrainage? Do you know of an inexpensive instrument for taking levels?—ROBLIN FARMER.

Ans.—Write the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., and ask for a bulletin on drainage, recently prepared by Prof. W. H. Day. In our issue of November 24, 1909, on page 1570, appeared an article from Prof. Day, in which a homemade drainage level and peep-sights were described and illustrated.

PACKING WHEN CROP IS UP

Is it advisable to pack wheat land when the crop is three or four inches high?—F. J.

Ans.—A light drag harrow with teeth not too sharp or a weeder would be better than a packer. An ordinary smooth roller could be used with little damage. A packer should be used as soon as possible after the seed is put in.

SOIL DRIFTING

How should I work soil that is rather light and have my seed bed in pretty good shape and still leave it so that it will not blow? Let me know how to treat fall plowing for wheat, oats and barley, also spring plowing for oats and barley, and how to work summer fallow or spring-plowed. It is a little on the dry-side round here.—J. K.

Ans.—A complete answer to these

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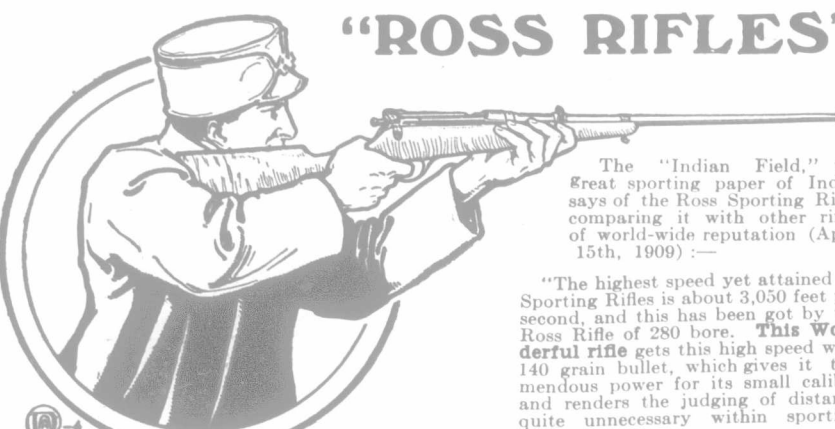
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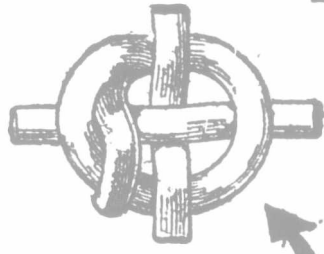
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questions would entail rather lengthy notes, covering the more important cultural methods adopted in the Canadian West. It is difficult to handle light soil that is so located that it is liable to drift. A liberal use of barnyard manure or the growing of grasses and clovers are means whereby soil-drifting can be remedied. A partial remedy is found in rolling and harrowing or in using a pulverizing packer. However, it is advisable to get fibre into the land. Treatment of fall and spring plowings and summer-fallow varies with conditions. Your best plan is to have a talk with progressive farmers in the neighborhood who have soil similar to yours. Fall plowing, generally speaking, is prepared for sowing grains by the use of disk harrows or spring tooth cultivators. Spring plowing on previous year's stubble frequently needs only to be drag harrowed before sowing to oats or barley. Summer-fallow usually is plowed in the spring after seeding and kept black by the use of disk harrows or spring tooth cultivators until fall.

SHARES IN CROP

I have rented 28 acres of land from a homesteader, furnishing seed, and taking two-thirds of wheat, paying threshing and giving him one-third clear. If he goes in debt on this crop can the party take my share when I have contract properly signed and one witness?—J. J. E., Sask.

Ans.—If the man from whom you rented the land should get into debt his creditors could not take your share of the crop, but they could seize his share, less his exemptions.

THUMPS

A reader asks for information as to the nature of this disease and the treatment or preventive measures that may be applied. The following description of the disease and its treatment is given by Dr. A. S. Alexander, in a bulletin on swine management, issued recently by the Wisconsin Experiment Station:

"The term 'thumps' is applied to that ailment of young pigs which is indicated by spasmodic jerking motions of the flanks. These are at times so severe that they move the body backward and forward. The trouble is akin to hiccoughs and the contractions of the diaphragm may, in some cases, be associated with palpitation of the heart. In thumps there usually is derangement of the digestive organs, as well as of the nerves and overfeeding, and lack of exercise would seem to be the common cause. The tendency to this disease apparently is hereditary, pigs of pampered sows being most prone to such attacks.

Prevalence of the trouble in a herd of hogs indicates the advisability of infusing fresh blood by the use of vigorous boars and choosing young and robust sows for breeding purposes. Careful feeding and abundant enforced exercise will then prevent the occurrence of thumps, which may be set down as the result of bad management. It seldom pays to treat badly affected pigs. Prevention is of far greater importance than treatment, but the latter should consist in giving the affected pig a dose of castor oil and following with teaspoonful doses of paregoric, or five to 15 drop doses of laudanum two or three times daily to allay distress. Then feed on light, easily digested food and have the pig live on outdoor life.

CAKED UDDER

A cow calved about a week (first calf); top of udder very hard; holds up milk, and teats are very small, so milking is no pastime. Is there any method to make her let down milk?—PIGORNIO.

Ans.—Heifers at their first calf frequently hold up the milk, when hand milking is attempted. As a rule, however, the habit disappears as they become accustomed to being milked. If the udder is still hard, massage it, bathe in hot water for 15 or 20 minutes at a time, after which rub dry and apply an ointment made by dissolving 3 tablespoonfuls of gum camphor and 4 tablespoonfuls of fluid extract of belladonna, which may be obtained from your druggist, made into an ointment by mixing with a pint of clean, fresh, lard. Bathe and apply this three times a day. If the ointment cannot be

Should Hide Their Heads.

Unscrupulous agents pretend that complicated cream separators can be washed by "sousing 40 to 60 disks as one piece." The April 13th issue of a leading dairy and creamery paper contains statements from prominent creamerymen who condemn "sousing." The following extracts from these statements should make unscrupulous agents hide their heads:

"Wash machines every time they are used and not use the 'sousing' method advised by agents of complicated machines—this method being very injurious to cream." David W. Hodges.

"I have seen cheap separators it was an impossibility to clean. The greatest trouble is caused by misrepresentation, regarding work necessary to keep machine clean, by agents whose sole purpose is a sale." Glen Overton.

"A dirty and unsanitary farm separator is the start of bacteria it is hard to overcome." J. M. Tall.

"It has been demonstrated by tests that it does not pay to have the separator partly clogged with fat." L. C. Shepard.

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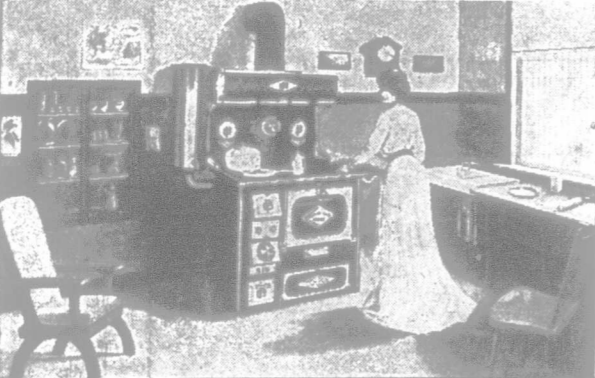
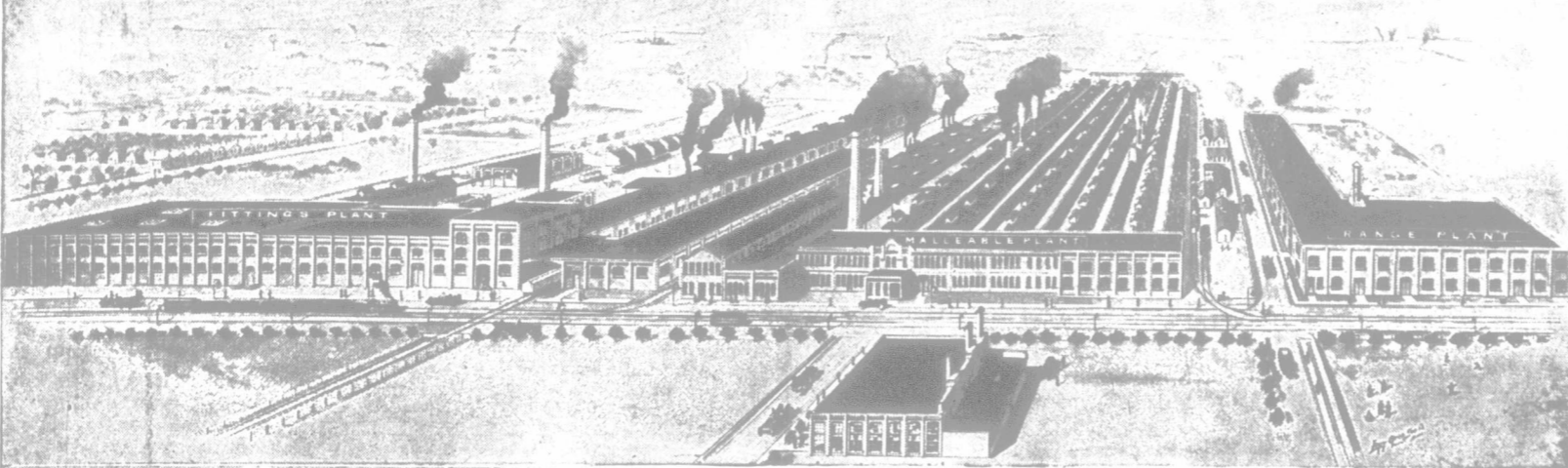
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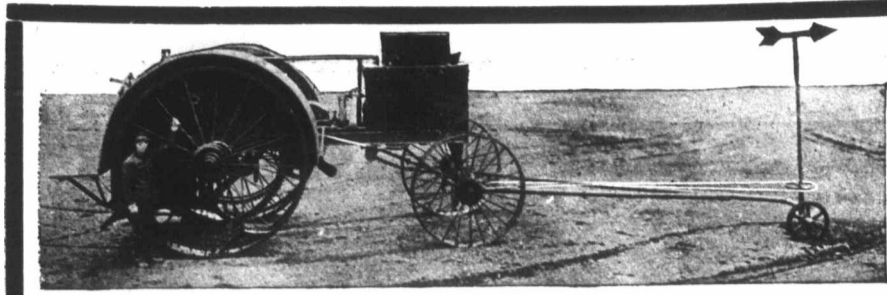
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procured use the hot water frequently, and any good liniment you have at hand. Hand massaging for several minutes after each application of the hot water is useful.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

WIRE CUT

Mare received several barbed-wire wounds last November; one in front of hock. The weather turned cold, and one wound in front of hock, which was not attended to, healed, but a tumor as large as a man's fist remains, and the leg becomes feverish occasionally.—S. R.

Ans.—It is possible this growth could be removed in time by the daily application of butter of antimony, but the process would be very slow, and might not be successful. The better treatment will be to have the tumor carefully dissected off, and the raw surface dressed three times daily, until healed, with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. No doubt a large scar will remain.

HORN WOUND NOT HEALED

Had a bull dehorned over a year ago. One horn has not healed. There is a cavity into which a man can insert his little finger, and there is a discharge of white matter, with offensive odor.—H. E.

Ans.—This will be very tedious to treat. Inject into the cavity, twice daily, a warm three per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Turn his head sideways so that the fluid will run out; inject again; again turn head, etc., etc. If, after a while the fluid escapes through his nostrils, it will indicate a favorable condition, and, of course, the head will not need to be turned. If you have patience and continue treatment you may be able to effect a cure.

SPAVIN TREATMENT

Is there any positive cure for bone spavin? Please give information. It has been on for several years, but only made horse lame this winter, and has got much larger since spring. It seems very sore, and after horse works a few hours he is so lame that he cannot be worked. When stopped to rest he will hold his leg up with pain. There are no veterinarians around that I can get to operate. I have heard of firing, and would like full directions for same. I have blistered it twice with mercury, but does not give much satisfaction.—F. M.

Ans.—There is no positive cure for spavin, but there are several operations which give fairly satisfactory results, such as the resection of a nerve and the cutting of a tendon. Firing is sometimes beneficial, but, like other operations, must be done by an expert. Try repeated blistering, say every three weeks, with the following ointment: Powdered cantharides, 4 drams; biniodide of mercury, 4 drams; vaseline, 4 ounces. Mix well. Clip off the hair over the enlargement and well rub in about one-third of the ointment for twenty minutes. Then tie his head up so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. Wash off the blister and smear with vaseline every three days. There is sufficient ointment to blister three times.

CONTINUOUS OESTRUM IN MARE

A mare eight years old has had colts, but has not had one the last two years. She was bred regularly the last season, but didn't get in foal. She was in season all the time, and has been bred twice this spring and hasn't caught. She has been in season continually all spring. Is there any treatment for her?—B. C. S.

Ans.—This continuous oestrus is due to a diseased condition of the ovaries. It is useless trying to breed such a mare, as she will not conceive. There is no treatment that is likely to be successful; but if she becomes troublesome she should be castrated.

\$18 to \$49

FOR HIGH GRADE HAMILTON Cream Separator

Direct. Why pay \$25 to \$75 more to a dealer? **Special 30 DAY OFFER**



Get Free Catalogue A, testimonials, description and prices on five sizes.

Thousands sold in Canada this Spring

Hamiltons'

Somerset Building WINNIPEG

CHEWING CUD

Three-months-old calf does not chew cud; eats hay and chop, then vomits it. He seems well every other way; does not do as well as he should. What can I do to make it start the cud?—K. J.

Ans.—Your calf is suffering from indigestion, from overfeeding on hay and chop. Substitute bran for the chop, and turn him on grass as soon as possible. Put a dessertspoonful of the following medicine in his bran mash at each feeding: Bicarbonate of soda, 4 ounces; powdered wood charcoal, 4 ounces; powdered ginger, 2 ounces. Mix well.

WORMS IN GELDING

Would turpentine and oil shift the long white worms out of a six-year-old gelding? He works good and feeds, but he is taking a long time to cast his hair.—SCOTTY.

Ans.—Prepare the horse for physic by feeding bran mashes only (no hay

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM

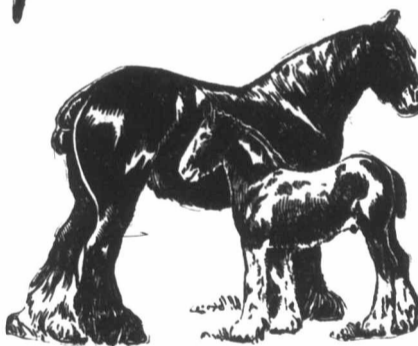
Ormstown, P. Que.

Importation and breeding of High-Class Clydesdales a specialty.

Special importations will be made for breeders at minimum cost. My next importation will arrive about 1st June.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN

INSURE



YOUR

IN FOAL MARES

Why risk the loss of a valuable Mare or Foal or both of them when a payment of a few dollars would indemnify you for such loss should it happen.

The General issues policies for 30 days, 6 months or 12 months covering the mare with or without the foal.

Farm Horses, Stallions, Castration, Cattle Insurance

Prospectuses sent Free on demand. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts where resides a Veterinary Surgeon.

THE GENERAL
Animals Insurance Co. of Canada.
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, DEPT L
MONTREAL, P. Q.



FREE CATALOGUE A

la this Spring

ns' WINNIPEG

JD does not chew then vomits y other way; hould. What the cud?—

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The following mash at each soda, 4 ounces; il, 4 ounces; es. Mix well.

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ROCK FARM

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Stallions, Cattle

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ERAL o. of Canada. ING. DEPT L P. 3.

or grain for one day). Next morning give a drench composed of from one to two pints of raw linseed oil, and from one to three ounces of the oil of turpentine, the dose to be regulated according to size of the patient. Continue to feed bran mash only until he commences to purge; then feed one-half his usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount to full ration as the purging ceases.

EMPHYSEMA IN CHICKEN

A chicken three weeks old has a peculiar trouble. Air accumulates until it swells to three times normal size. By pricking the skin with a pin the air escapes, but within a dozen hours or so it fills up again, the opening having closed over. Can you tell me what is the trouble, and if there is a remedy?—

Ans.—There is likely to be a small puncture wound in the loose skin, possibly under the wing. It may be difficult to find, but may be found if looked for carefully. Instead of pricking with a pin make an incision about one-half inch long in the skin with a sharp pointed knife. Dress the wound with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid and water.

RESULT OF A CALK WOUND

Team got stuck with load. Mare corked herself and for a while afterwards used to lift the opposite leg outwards, as if frightened of doing it again, especially when turning or going over some obstacle. She got pretty well all right for a time. Having done no work for a time I took her out one day, and when back in stable she lay down and was in pain until next morning. Since then always lifts hind leg upwards and outwards and holds it there for a second or two, especially when going into stable. Cannot find any swelling, nor does she flinch anywhere. She seems nearly alright on level ground, but on rough spots is as bad as ever; seems stiff around stiffl joint. Please advise.

Ans.—While the mare was lame from the calk wound she carried all the weight of the hind part of the body, on the sound leg, consequently from continual pressure the blood supply to the foot was interfered with, and congestion and inflammation was the result. This is a frequent sequel to painful injuries or lameness of one hind foot—a form of spring halt. Very often the coffin bone descends and the sole drops (punicked foot) then the horse is permanently lame. Attend to the foot, and have it carefully examined by a horseshoer. The shoe should be hollowed out on the foot surface, so as to avoid sole pressure. Put on a leather sole and pack with tar and oakum.

GOSSIP

FAIR DATES CHANGED

Two changes have been made in fair dates in Manitoba since the last appeared in our issue of May 4. Reston will hold the show July 28 and 29, instead of August 4 and 5; Stonewall fair is to be held September 29 and 30, instead of September 28 and 29.

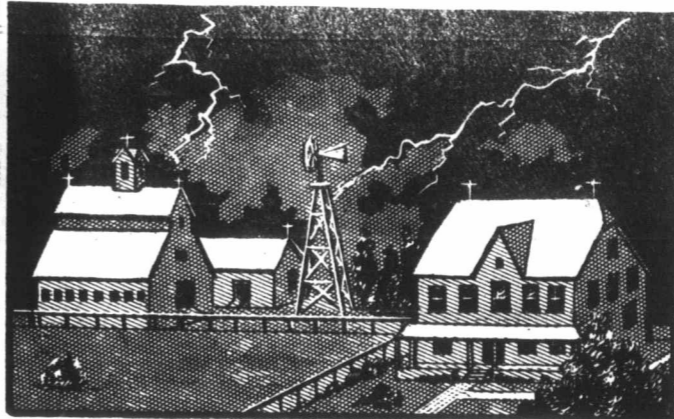
ALBERTA BULL SALE

The catalog of the second annual bull sale in Alberta to be held at Lacombe, June 1, shows that this will be a satisfactory place to make a purchase. Under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, S. W. Paisley, auctioneer, will offer 66 head of purebred Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords and Ayrshires. These animals are from some of Alberta's best herds. They will be judged in the forenoon and sold, commencing with Shorthorn bulls at 1.30.

Reduced railway rates are available. E. L. Richardson, of Calgary, is secretary and manager.

BARUCHERONS ARRIVE

There arrived through Winnipeg one day last week one of the choicest importations of Percheron stallions that has been brought to Western Canada.



Lightning Got There First

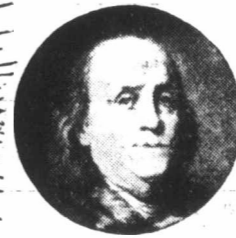
111 fire insurance companies report 2960 fire losses in one state in one year—2165 were caused by lightning—only 795 from all other causes combined. Think of it, 75% of all losses—lightning.

D. & S. Got There First

365 days every year D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rod and D. & S. System of Installation afford the only safe and reliable protection against loss by lightning. Think of it, 100% safety.



PROF. WEST DODD, President of Dodd & Struthers, is the scientist who has taught the world how to control lightning.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the scientist who taught the world what lightning really is by a simple experiment of kite flying.

Not since the days of Franklin has any scientist done as much to protect life and property from the destructive consequences of lightning as has

PROF. WEST DODD

the inventor of the D. & S. System of lightning rod construction. The basis of this great claim is due to his very important inventions for making woven copper cable lightning rod and equipment for lightning

EVERY TIME

LIGHTNING STRIKES

This is What D. & S. Means to You

Absolute protection for your home and the farm buildings. Perfect safety for yourself, your family, your stock and your harvested crops and other property.

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF.—Leading fire insurance companies of the world (list of them sent on request) will allow 10 to 33% per cent off your insurance bills when your buildings are rodded with D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rods. Thus the D. & S. Rod pays for itself and then begins to save you money when your next insurance bills come due.

It is the only rod endorsed by the Mutual Insurance Companies of the United States and Canada—this absolutely regardless of all claims made by agents other than our own. Beware of frauds.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDS.—For your own safety insist on and accept nothing but the only genuine lightning rod ever invented.

THE ROD TRADE MARKED D. & S.—A product of the highest and finest grade materials and workmanship obtainable, 30 pure soft copper wires so scientifically and ingeniously arranged that the entire surface of each wire has its full independent power for work.

THE D. & S. SYSTEM OF INSTALLATION is acknowledged by leading fire insurance companies of the world to be the best ever invented. The best rod made may prove worthless unless it is properly installed. Our representatives and dealers are installation experts. We can afford no others.

Numerous unscrupulous concerns advertise and endeavor to sell imitation lightning rods and systems of installation which they take pride in craftily claiming are like the D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rod and System of Installation.

WE APPRECIATE COMPLIMENTS—but if you want reliable protection and profitable returns for your money buy the cable trade-marked D. & S. It is fully guaranteed forever. A guarantee we make legally binding. To you it means protection from loss. (Fully explained in catalogue. Send for it, without fail.)

HONESTY—RELIABILITY—INTEGRITY.—When you buy D. & S. rods you deal with a reliable and long established business concern—the originators of the lightning rod in its perfection as it is known and best appreciated by those who understand its great value. For convincing references address the People's Saving Bank, Des Moines, Ia., or consult your own banker. "Thousands of satisfied customers are our best advertisements—they know they are safely protected." More D. & S. Rods sold than any other three makes combined.

Make yourself, your family and your property safe.

To-day—without fail—fill out this coupon and mail to

Dodd & Struthers, 453 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

Please mail without cost to me Prof. West Dodd's "Look, The Laws and Nature of Lightning." Also tell me how to save money on insurance.

Name
Town
State
R. F. D.

CEREMONY AT SCHOOLS

Following is a copy of a circular letter sent to leading schools by Hon. G. R. Goldwell, minister of education for Manitoba, regarding the ceremonies of May 20, the day of the funeral of the late King.

This department has had a number of inquiries as to what the schools should do on Friday, 20th inst. I desire to say that it is the wish of the department of education that all teachers should make an effort to commemorate the death of the late King, Edward VII. on the day of the funeral by some reference to his life and work, and to the ceremony taking place in England on that day, in order to draw the attention of the children prominently to the importance of the death of the King and the succession of George V. The department will leave the

making of arrangements entirely in the hands of the several boards of trustees, and will recognize and confirm anything they may see fit to do in the way of having some ceremony in or at the schools under their respective charges. Unless your board directs otherwise the ordinary school duties will be followed on that day.

FINE SPECIMENS FOR BRANDON SALE

The sixth annual cattle sale of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association to be held in Brandon, June 1, next, includes representatives from the best herds of Manitoba and Saskatchewan—the first time the leading herd of Shorthorn cattle from Saskatchewan has contributed any prize winners. This will afford purchasers an opportunity of securing real class specimens at their

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.

FARM HELP of every description supplied. M. MacNeil, 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 7752.

IF YOU WANT WORK or help of any kind send particulars to THE SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, PEART BLOCK, REGINA, SASK. "The best in THE WEST."

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the *Advocate*. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 2889, Winnipeg.

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.

SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE—Bay, clean legged, showy fellow. Sure foal-getter. Price \$700.00. Also Trotting Stallion, \$600.00. J. C. Honeyfield, Virden, Man.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FARMS—Comox district. For information in good farming land, mines, fishing, timber, write F. R. F. Biscoe, Real Estate Agent, Comox, B. C.

YOUNG MAN SEEKS SITUATION on a mixed farm, well up to his work, trustworthy, good references, highest degree Government's Agricultural College in the Netherlands. State conditions. Apply letter I, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSE, MAN.—Young Yorkshire and Berkshire boars and sows ready for shipment about first week in June. Price \$10.00 each, including registered pedigree.

FOR SALE—Trotting bred stallion. Will sell cheap, or will take one or a pair of drivers on him. Reason for selling, six years on same route. Apply to M. P. McClellan, Grenfell, Sask., P. O. Box 203.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

REDUCTION ON ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 quality, now \$1.25 per fifteen, \$2.00 per thirty. Exhibition pen, \$3.00. 100 egg lots, \$5.00. Henry R. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winnipeg at Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specials offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Laurier.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3.00. A satisfactory hatch, or order refilled at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

SET FERTILE EGGS ONLY—Use a Magic Egg Tester; costs only \$2.00, and we will return the money if you are not satisfied. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 for 13; also Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 12. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' 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, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

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

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

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

D. F. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddle horses; young registered stallions at best breeding for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Fort Park, Alta., Shorthorns, Scotch Dicks and other breeds for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Wood Centre, South Lake, Manitoba, Sask., breeder of fine horses for sale.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale at 8 cents per lb in bran sacks, f. o. b. Virden. W. Dillon, Box 657, Virden.

AGENTS—\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. C. W. Adams Co., Sarnia, Ont.

ENGINES FOR SALE—We have on hand ready for delivery a number of Portable and Traction Engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horse-power, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Ltd., 76 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—Broom and rye grass seed. Ten dollars per hundredweight. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

C. MCG. SANDERS, Fortier, Man., breeder of Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks. Young stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

GASOLINE ENGINES—1½ horse power \$60.00 complete. 2½, 4½, 6, 8, 12 horse power, at proportionate prices. Pumping and Sawing outfits. Get our catalogue. Bates Motors, Petrolia, Ont.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—Good second-hand traction, steam threshing and plowing outfit, near Winnipeg. Want land or registered cattle or draft mares and a stallion. Address Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Twenty head choice Berkshire pigs, age three to five months. Will be sold cheap. All registered as sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

STRAYED from my farm at Fairlight about a month ago, big boy horse white star on forehead, lumps on knees, goes a little stiff; 1,300 to 1,400 pounds; also bay horse about 1,100 pounds, branded C.T. on shoulder, Z.T. on hip. \$5.00 reward on information leading to recovery. Wm Hoppis, Elkhorn Man.

own figure, that they cannot afford to miss, representing as they do, the following families: Sylvans, Mayflowers, Duchesses, Missies, Bessies, Eunices. Anyone up in Shorthorn pedigrees will recognize these as the best families in breeding. In Angus and Herefords the specimens are equally as royally bred, so that there is every indication of the best sale in the history of cattle sales in Manitoba.

Among those offering Aberdeen-Angus are Jas. Cathra and R. Curran & Sons. E. F. Dobbyn offers a Hereford. Shorthorn contributors include Robt. Smith, J. J. Sproule, A. & D. Stewart, A. A. Titus, J. E. Tolton, Geo. Allison, Henry Armstrong, P. M. Brett & Sons, Wm. Chalmers, M. Chester, John Crawford, G. Less Ferguson, R. L. Lang, J. Mansfield, A. T. Merrell, J. L. Miller, Arch'd McLaren, Sir Wm. Van Horne. P. M. Brett offers two bulls and two heifers, all of the best Scottish blood and in showing shape. Five fine specimens are to be sent from the Van Horne herd.

WILL ATTEND DRY FARMING CONGRESS

The Dry Farming Congress Bulletin of April 15 says that Lethbridge, Alberta, will be represented at the fifth Dry Farming Congress by about 150 delegates and a large exhibit, according to J. W. McNicol, secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, who has written the secretary asking for floor space 10 by 25 feet and wall space for the proposed exhibit. Secretary McNicol writes that arrangements are being made for a special train of Pullmans for the delegation.

"We also offer as a premium for the best box of McIntosh Red apples a silver cup valued at \$75, and will see that the same is in your hands before the exposition opens," writes Secretary McNicol.

The Lethbridge exhibit was one of the features of the fourth Dry Farming Congress at Billings and won the first premium for Alberta Red wheat and a number of other premiums.

THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL

An elaborate book, entitled "The Landscape Beautiful," recently published by the Orange-Judd Company, and written by Frank A. Waugh, professor of horticulture in Massachusetts Agricultural College, sets up a new system of nature study and nature appreciation. The principal argument is for the beauty and the utility of the natural landscape, and it is pointed out that the love of the beautiful is a large part of all men's lives. He also shows that the landscape is the chief store of beauty available for the majority of common people. The art galleries are almost unknown to the world at large, but real landscape pictures are everywhere.

But Professor Waugh, who is an experienced teacher, and who prepared some of these essays originally for the use of his classes, is by no means content at the mere statement of these facts. He gives in detail some very practical methods by which the landscape can be taught by teachers, studied by pupils and enjoyed by all. These methods have been thoroughly tested in colleges, and in the common schools, and have proved a decided success wherever introduced. Landscape gardening necessarily comes in for liberal treatment. The works of the landscape gardeners should show the landscape at its best. This book shows just what has been accomplished in this field, especially in America.

This book, in good cloth binding, can be had from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for \$2.00.

ENGINEERING COURSE

A short course for threshermen and farmers will be given at the Manitoba Agricultural College, June 14th to July 1st, 1910, the object being to afford an opportunity for those who desire a better knowledge of the running of farm power machines. Arrangements are being made to give considerable time to practical instruction in the running of gasoline and steam engines. As this event takes place at the same time as the municipal weed convention, the railway companies have granted special rates. A

Colds Affect the Kidneys

MOST PAINFUL AILMENTS FOLLOW—THEIR HEALTH AND ACTIVITY RESTORED BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

When you catch cold there is nothing better to do than to take a dose of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills at bedtime.

Colds often settle on the kidneys and are followed by the most painful and fatal results. By quickening the action of the kidneys at this time you enable them to carry off the lurking poisons and prevent serious disease.

Keep the back warm, avoid sitting with the back in a draft and regulate the kidneys by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. These rules are worth following, particularly at this season of the year.

Mr. W. Ferguson, blacksmith, Trenton, Ont., states:—"In my work I am bending over a great deal, and this, together with the constant strain on all parts of the body, and the sudden change of temperature when going to and from the forge, brought on kidney disease and backache. At times I would suffer so that I would have to quit work to ease my back, and felt so miserable most of the time I did not enjoy life very much.

"At last I decided that I would have to get relief in some way, and having heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a successful cure for backache and kidney disease, I began using them. To my surprise and pleasure they helped me at once, and a few boxes entirely removed my troubles."

Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

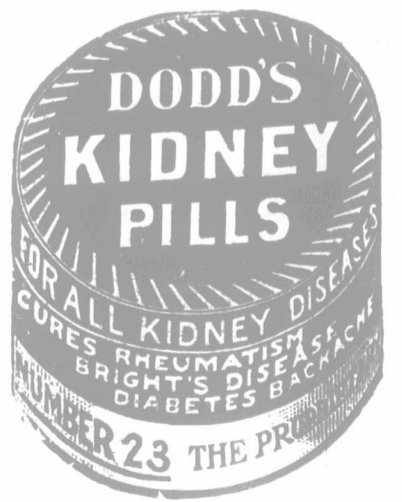
circular of information, giving details of this course, may be had by addressing Prof. L. J. Smith, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

DEANE WILLIS FOR TORONTO

The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, and breeders of Shorthorn cattle in the Dominion, are to be congratulated on securing as judge of the breed at Toronto this year, J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, Colford, Wiltshire, widely known as one of the most prominent and successful Shorthorn breeders in Great Britain. Mr. Willis' fame dates from his purchase of ten females and a bull from the Sittenton herd of the late Amos Cruickshank, at its dispersion, and his success as a breeder is evidenced by the brilliant prizewinning record of representatives of his herd at the Royal and other leading shows, and by his being the breeder of the great show bull, Whitehall Sultan, imported in dam, sire of more international champions than any other bull in America in recent years.

CLYDESDALES FOR THE WEST

The *Scottish Farmer* reports shipment from Glasgow, of something like one hundred head of Clydesdales, practically all to Canadian buyers and nearly all to importers in the West. John Gra-



**Affect
Kidneys**

**LEMENTS FOL-
ALTH AND
ORED BY
SE'S
R PILLS**

There is nothing to take a dose of Liver Pills at

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OR TORONTO e Canadian Na- nd breeders of ne Dominion, are on securing as Toronto this year. pton Manor, Cot- ly known as one nt and successful n Great Britain. from his purchase ull from the Sitty- mos Cruickshank. l his success as a by the brilliant of representatives Royal and other by his being the show bull, White- l in dam, sire of champions than merica in recent

OR THE WEST r reports shipment mething like one esdales, practically ers and nearly all West. John Gra-

**CORRUGATED
IRON**

**Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.**

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

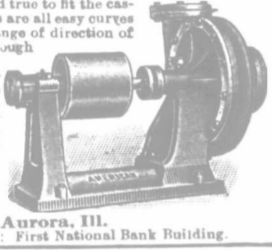
LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

**Metallic Roofing Co.,
Manufacturers LIMITED
TORONTO & WINNIPEG**

Western Canada Factory,
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

2 Grand Prizes

and 5 Gold Medals
all the Grand Prizes and all the Gold Medals given to Pumps by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle last summer, were awarded to "AMERICAN" Pumping Machinery. The reason why "American" centrifugals attain higher efficiencies than others is the impellers are accurately adjusted and machined true to fit the casing and the flow lines are all easy curves with no sudden change of direction of fluid in passing through the pump. "American" centrifugals are made in any size, equipped with any power and guaranteed rigidly. Complete Catalog No. 104 Free. The American Well Works Office and Works: Aurora, Ill. Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.



POTATO DIGGER

The Hoover
Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters. THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 32, Avery, Ohio. Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Idaho Falls, Id.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.; Tonawanda, Wis.



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" \$30.00 to \$50.00 15c
Money sent by
Telegraph and Cable
Issued in all Stations of the
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

**Robin Hood
Flour IS
DIFFERENT**

ham, Carberry, Man., had fifteen head, twelve of which came from Mr. Marshall. Stranraer, and three from Robt. Graham, Kaimflat, Kelso. Of the dozen from the Stranraer stables, nine were mares or fillies and three were stallions. The latter included a two-year-old by Silver Cup (11184), recently sold by public auction for 1,000gs. A three-year-old was got by Baron's Conqueror (12846), and the other two-year-old was out of a mare by Marcellus (11110). The mares and fillies were got by Historian (10775), Celtic Guard (12897), Treasurer Godolphin (13814); and these two, a two-year-old and a three-year-old respectively, are out of one mare. There is a four-year-old mare by Baron Kitchener (10499), and a six-year-old by Prince Sturdy (10112*). A three-year-old mare was got by Baron's Best (11597), and several others were bred in the North of Scotland, and got by thick, good-breeding horses. Mr. Graham also brings over a splendid Hackney stallion, chestnut, with plenty style and a big goer. He is a sure foal-getter, and broken to all kinds of harness.

John Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., twenty-three, seven stallions and sixteen fillies. Three of the stallions were three-year-olds, got respectively by Wheel of Fortune (12784); Boreland Pride (10318), and Hiawatha (10067). One of the two-year-old colts was got by Count Victor (12108), a son of Hiawatha, which has more than once come in reserve to the Glasgow premium horse. Another two-year-old was by Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the champion mare Veronique; and another by Baron o' Dee (11264), got by Baron's Pride (9122). The fillies are of all ages from three-year-olds down. One of them is by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Waijaby (12779), and Baron's Fashion (10973), is sire of another. Among the two-year-olds are gets of Lord Derwent (13599); Hiawatha (10067); Royal Favorite (10630); Lethian Again (11804), and Baron's Chief (10971), a son of Baron's Pride.

Oscar Philippi, Winnipeg, had five head. R. R. McKerracher, Winnipeg, five head and another Winnipeg man one stallion, making in all 49 Clydesdales of this importation that come into the West.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has announced that the generous sum of \$16,125 has been appropriated by the association as prizes for cattle of that breed at thirty prominent state and provincial fairs in 1910. The largest grant, \$5,000, goes to the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, \$1,000 to the Missouri Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, and other donations from \$900 downwards follow. The Brandon, Manitoba, Summer Fair gets \$150, and the Winter Fair at the same place \$50. These donations are in addition to the prize lists of the fair associations, which in the thirty fairs mentioned amounts to \$40,336, or a total of \$56,461.

Official records of 151 Holstein-Friesian cows have been accepted by the American Holstein Association, from March 18th to March 30th, 1910. This herd of 151 animals, of which one-third were full-aged cows, produced in seven consecutive days 63,042.8 lbs. of milk, containing 2,213.364 lbs. butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.51 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 409.4 lbs. milk, containing 14.373 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 58 1/2 lbs. or 28 quarts of milk per day, and over 16 1/2 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. These averages, like all Holstein-Friesian averages, are very large; yet it must be noted that these reports are of milk and butter-fat, and that in estimating the amount of butter to which the fat in the milk is equivalent, the rule adopted by the State Agricultural Colleges of adding one-sixth of itself to the fat, is always followed. No well-posted man ever disputes the results when this rule is followed.

TARIFF REFORM AND WHEAT DUTIES
In view of the growth of the idea in Great Britain that import duties should be levied against foreign commodities entering the country the

Weak? Tired? Run-down?

These conditions come from overwork, a weak stomach, overtaxed nerves or feeble blood. When you feel "all in"—hardly able to drag about, no energy, no ambition, easily exhausted and can't sleep—take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

and note what a difference they make in your condition. The stomach is the first to feel the good effects. Food tastes good, the digestion is strengthened; bowels and bile work regularly, the blood is cleansed, and the nerves rested. The whole system responds to the tonic action of Beecham's Pills. Soon there is the buoyant feeling of returning health,

Fresh Strength and New Life

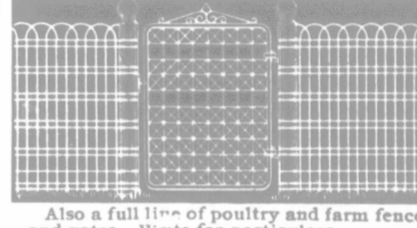
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

**As handsome as the best iron fence
at less than the cost of cheap wood**

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

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ANY progressive minded, unprejudiced man must admit that as a roofing material for any building, public or private, slate has only one advantage—durability. It is not water-tight. It is very expensive to lay and more expensive to repair. Its immense weight necessitates a heavy roof-frame and massive walls. And you can't concede even permanence to slate in comparison with "GALT" Steel Shingles. For you think that a roof which keeps out snow and rain, is handsome and dignified in appearance and fire and lightning proof for 50 years is a better investment than one that leaks for three hundred? That's what a roof of "GALT" Shingles does. They are easily laid by any man and will last indefinitely without any attention whatever. Locks or seams are automatic and complete in each sheet—no trimming, punching or soldering required. "GALT" Shingles are the result of years of study and effort to produce for a reasonable price, a practical roofing material suitable for all classes of buildings. Our free booklet "Roofing Economy" fresh from the press tells all about this modern roofing. Name and address? 17



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GALT, ONTARIO.
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No delusions; no snares
You never get deluded when you get Genasco Ready Roofing, and you never know the snares you escape by getting it.

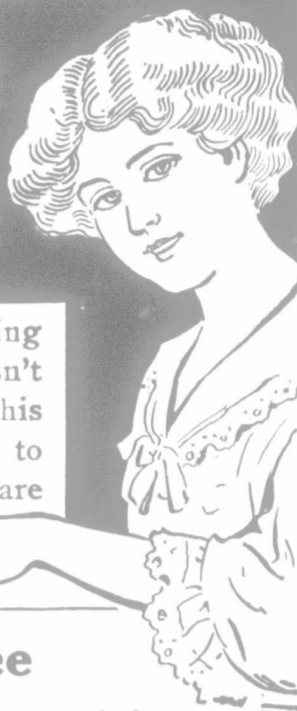
Genasco Ready Roofing
is honestly made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the perfect natural waterproofer that everybody knows about. It doesn't crack, rust, rot, or go to pieces. It gives lasting protection to all your buildings. The Kant-leak Kleet makes application doubly easy. Saves time. Makes seams absolutely water-tight without cement and large-headed nails. Gives fine finish. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when you ask for it. Mineral or smooth surface. Don't be misled by the similar surface of other roofings. Time is the tale. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Look for the trade mark—your real guarantee. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
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Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready-Roofing
Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
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2 Two Pairs of Hosiery 2 FREE



You pay the same price for the hosiery you are now wearing as you would for Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery. Yet it isn't nearly so serviceable as Pen-Angle. We are so positive of this that we doubly guarantee Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery to wear longer than any other cotton or cashmere hosiery, we care not what make or brand.

This is Our Double Guarantee

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to WEAR LONGER than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs FREE of charge.



Buying hosiery on this plan you cannot lose a single cent. If Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery fails to fulfill the guarantee in any particular we bind ourselves to give you back, free of charge, twice as many pairs as you pay for.

The largest hosiery mills in Canada stand back of this astonishingly liberal guarantee. It will be fulfilled to the last letter.

Remember, the wear is not the only thing we guarantee. The fit, the comfort, and the permanence of the dyes are also guaranteed. Could you ask for more?

Pen-Angle Hosiery is made by an exclusive patented process. It is the only Seamless Hosiery, made in Canada, that has the shape knitted into it.

The ordinary way to make Fashioned Hosiery is to stretch it into shape while wet. Such hosiery loses its shape after one or two washings.

Ask your dealer to show you Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery. Our guaranteed lines have a guarantee slip in each box. Pen-Angle trade-mark is on the hosiery, too.

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order direct.

FOR LADIES.

No. 1760. Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150. Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720. Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn with 3-ply heels and toes. Black and colors. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

FOR MEN.

No. 2404. Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500. Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose, 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool, 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 330. "Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from 4-ply Egyptian cotton yarn, with 6-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

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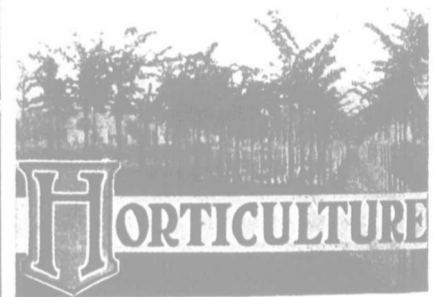


position of the tariff reform party on the question of the duties to be imposed on colonial and foreign wheats is of interest. This position was set forth by the leader of the party, Hon. A. J. Balfour, in a public letter recently written. He says: "I have been giving this subject of wheat duties much consideration, and, after consultation with my colleagues, I have come to the conclusion that wheat should be imported free. This policy will, I believe, commend itself to the judgment of the British community, and will certainly be received with favor in the colonies. It will not in the least interfere with the general agricultural policy of tariff reform, it will assist preferential arrangements with the Overseas Dominions, and it ought to dissipate any lingering alarms lest the policy of tariff reform should have any material effect upon the price of bread."

As the party of which Mr. Balfour is leader, have made tariff reform the chief plank in the platform on which they appealed last election to the British electorate, and are committed to introduce protective tariff legislation when returned to power, it is not improbable that they will be called upon to give effect to their proposals before long, in which event Britain's wheat producing dominions stand to gain some by having an easier entrance than their foreign competitors to the chief wheat market of the world.

BULLETIN ON CORN

A bulletin on the growing and using of corn for ensilage or forage, and known as Bulletin No. 63 of the Experimental Farm series, has been issued by the Dominion department of agriculture. It has been prepared by J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and deals with all phases of corn growing, ensiling, curing in the field, feeding, varieties to grow, etc. Copies of the bulletin may be secured by writing the department of agriculture, Ottawa. It is worth having and reading.



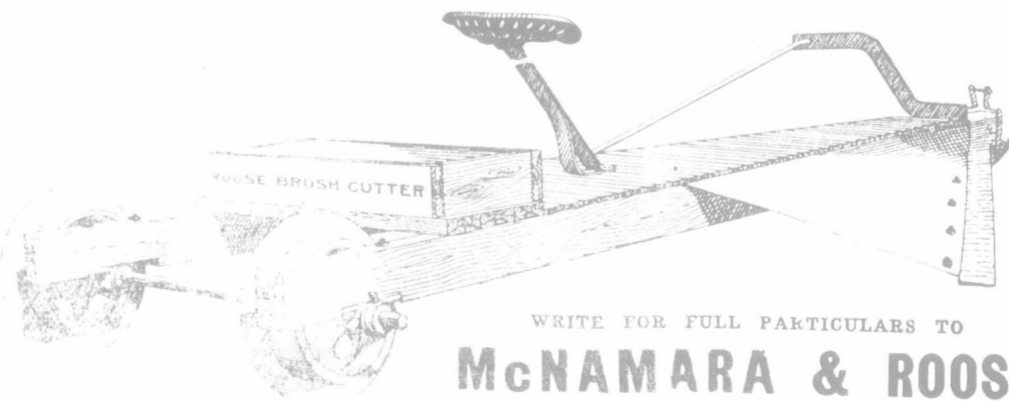
FRUIT GROWERS RE-ORGANIZE

The Provincial Fruit Growers' Convention, Kamloops, B. C., was most interesting. This conference was well represented by fruit growers from all over the province, and in addition was well attended by transportation officials connected with the C. P. R., Dominion Express, and a number of members of the Northwest fruit jobbing houses, who came for the purpose of getting acquainted with the fruit growers of the province.

Aside from the transportation and marketing discussions, the chief business of the conference was the re-organization of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association. This organization as re-constituted, has for its object the spreading of information with regard to the marketing of British Columbia fruit. The general opinion of all who have investigated the British Columbia fruit industry, as was evidenced at the convention, was that we needed principally not only to grow more fruit, but to procure a more uniform grade of packing, and consequently a higher quality of fruit. There is also greater need of co-operation. It will be the aim of the provincial association to assist the growers in every way, by giving information with regard to proper methods of harvesting, packing, co-operation and the marketing of our fruit. The association will publish crop reports throughout the summer, detailing information with regard to British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and Ontario crops. Shippers and associations affiliated with the provincial association will receive weekly reports

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A mild steel machine, made of mild steel with a heavy cast iron frame. It is a simple, sturdy, and efficient machine, and is the best of its kind.



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h Mr. Balfour... rief reform the... m on which... ection to the... re committed... ariff legislation... it is not im... e called upon... ovals before... Britain's wheat... ad to gain some... ance than their... he chief wheat

CORN

wing and using... rage, and known... e Experimental... issued by the... of agriculture... J. H. Grisdale... entral Experi... and deals with... wing, ensiling... ing, varieties to... e bulletin may... e department of... t is worth hav...



on prices being received in Northwest and Coast city markets. A price list of supplies available for fruit growers has been published, and supplies obtained at these prices will effect a considerable saving for members of the association.

The association is organized so as to permit of the affiliation of local fruit growers' associations throughout the province, and it is one of the duties of the association to encourage these local associations to make the best success of the marketing of their fruit. Members of the local organizations can secure all the advantages of membership in the Central Association at a lower cost. Local associations through the province are asked to co-operate with the provincial association to make the marketing of fruit the greatest possible success.

The principal officers elected were: R. M. Palmer, president; J. C. Metcalfe, market commissioner, vice-president; R. H. Agur, of Summerland, and W. C. Ricardo, of Vernon. The minister and deputy minister of agriculture, with the above, constitute the executive.

The association will hold an annual conference in January next, along the lines of the one at Kamloops. All fruit growers of the province are cordially invited to become members of this association. R. M. Winslow provincial horticulturist, Victoria, is the secretary.

WHO MAKES THE PROFIT?

At the recent conference at which representatives of the British Columbia government, the transportation interests, the fruit growers of the province and the jobbers from the prairies, met to discuss various aspects of the fruit marketing situation, some rather interesting facts were disclosed. At a special conference between the jobbers and the fruit growers, the jobbers maintained that all the strawberries that the province could produce could be sold on the prairies at \$4.00 per crate retail in competition with berries from the United States. But the interesting thing about it was that they could only promise to pay the fruit grower \$2.00 per crate at the initial point of shipment.

And the question the fruit growers are asking is how that it is necessary for all the other various distributing interests to get as much for getting the berries to the consumer as they get for growing them. They admit that they can make a good profit growing the berries at \$2.00 per crate, but they realize that if the consumer on the prairie has to pay \$4.00 per crate he will not buy as many berries as he would buy if he could get them for say \$3.00 or \$3.25. Besides, they feel that at \$2.00 a crate they are not getting a fair proportion of the profit in the business when the consumer has to pay \$4.00 per crate.

The jobbing interests maintained that in order to make the business profitable they must get absolute control of all the berries being shipped out of the province. They wanted to prevent individual growers who make large shipments from making them direct to retailers and thus hurting their business, and, they claimed, leaving the whole problem of marketing in an unsettled state.

After considerable discussion the jobbers were finally persuaded that they could perhaps pay \$2.50 per crate f.o.b. at the point of shipment, and if they can guarantee this price it is probable that they will be able to contract for the greater portion of the crop of the province.

At the meeting the defunct British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was reorganized and the province was divided into sixteen districts for the purpose of district organization. As soon as possible a computation of the size of the crop will be made in order to allow the jobbers to have a chance to know how much fruit they may expect British Columbia to supply, and if there is a shortage they can contract for the remainder across the line.

In the Kootenay district one of the principal items under discussion has been whether or not the Dominion Express company would continue a bargain made on Kootenay Lake during the shipping season. Previous to last

HAIL HAIL HAIL

Loss Claims Paid Last Year - - - \$87,854.81
 Loss Claims Paid Last Six Years - - - \$390,787.35

RATES OF INSURANCE FOR 1910:

From 20c. to 40c. per acre, according to number of times crop has been hailed
 \$1,500,000 Insurance in force now. Assessable Revenue on same over \$70,000.00

NO LIABILITIES

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503 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

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Cuts Cleaner--Turns Soil Over Better

In the design, the style and the get up of this Disk, the parts are all in the right proportion. As a result it has wonderful capacity.

The "Bissell" Harrow goes down deep and stays there without the need of pressure Springs. It cuts even, clean, turns the soil over, and pulverizes it better than any other Harrow made.

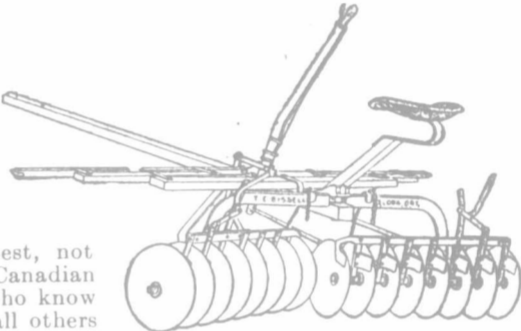
The Frame is evenly balanced, lessening the weight on the horses' necks. This gives the "Bissell" lighter draught and makes it easy running and easy to handle.

In hard, tough soil the "Bissell" does its work clean and satisfactorily. It is simple, easy to control, nothing

to get out of order.

We want to prove that the "Bissell" Harrows

are the best, not only for Canadian Farmers who know it, but for all others farming in the West. Our free booklet tells why. Send for it today. Dept. A.



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Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you may notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

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We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made. There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resistant.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes.

Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctors' bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 50 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least five years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

H. M. RUTSTEIN
 Sec and Treas.



FREE

Send for Book "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes on blank below

Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan Color.

6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7 per pair.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and aid to ease of walking.

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OUR THREE GREAT FACTORIES in Racine, Toronto and Northampton, England, Almost Overwhelmed by the World-wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories, running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are

Good for the Feet!

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These shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocketbook than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if It Looks Better Than the Shoes

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply fill out the coupon, stating size of shoe you wear. Enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For general field work we strongly recommend our tough high Steel Shoes at \$5.00 per pair or the tough, high \$6.00 per pair. For all classes of heavy wearing work our shoes are 12 or 16 inches high. They are made of the best quality, rust-resisting metal, which is guaranteed to last for years.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HARVEST WITH THE RIGHT MACHINE

YOU cannot afford to run any risk of delay at harvest time. Every minute counts when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every minute of smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work will pile up your profits. Every minute of delay due to a slow, inefficient, bungling or broken-down machine will rob you of a part of your just reward. Let the harvest find you prepared. Start today to look over your equipment. Face the question squarely.

Is it going to permit you to get all the profits from your acres. If it is not—now is the time to choose the machine that will. Because you are going to be busier every day from now on.

We want you to take proper time to make your selection because we know if you do you'll want a Deering. It's one of the best machines for your use. It's built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

It will get all your grain no matter if it is tangled or down in the shortest possible time. It has strength, a wide range of adjustment for all conditions of grain and ground surface, and the draft is as light as it is possible to secure in a perfect working binder.

It is a proved machine. It has been in use for more than a generation, and its superior has never been produced. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing one. The Deering line comprises—

Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators, Seeders, Smoothing, Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers, Scufflers. Deering agents also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Call on the local agent for catalogue and particulars on any Deering machine or implement, or write the International Harvester Company of America at the nearest branch house named below:



CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated, CHICAGO U S A



WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish.

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

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MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS MENTION THIS PAPER



VEGETABLE GARDEN ON FARM OF J. E. POWELL.

Control can be taken in planting every farmer can have a similar display of garden stuff. It pays.

year the berries were always shipped on the outgoing steamer and such shipments were never satisfactory, as the berries were never properly cooled before being placed in the refrigerator when they arrived at Kootenay Landing. But last year a barge left Nelson at six o'clock in the evening, gathered berries along the lake all night, and they were then loaded into the refrigerator early in the morning when the berries were well cooled. All such shipments arrived on the prairie centers in fine condition, but as the acreage under berries is not yet very large the barge was run at a loss and as a consequence the express company threatened to discontinue it this year. The growers felt that this would be disastrous and sufficient pressure appears to have been brought to bear upon the express company to continue the service for the present year at least, and they have so notified the fruit growers.

The result is that much more land is being set out to strawberries, for the growers feel that with a market and proper transportation facilities assured the business is going to be a paying one. And, although the barge may be run at a loss again this year, in all probability the acreage under berries will have so increased by another season that the barge service will pay its way.

W. J. Brandrith, a well-known Coast fruit grower, has been advising the orchardists of the lower Okanagan Valley not to plant peach trees on the lower lands near the river and lake. He considers that apples and plums will do well on the lower lands, but suggests that peaches be left to the higher bench lands. He also considers that the lower lands should be under-drained, thereby getting rid of all the surplus water and hastening vegetation from two to five days. He points out also that the question of labor is a hard problem for the peach grower to solve. Unlike the apple, the peach must be picked at a certain time—the next day may be too late. And he asks where are the pickers to come from to pick the hundreds of acres of peaches that give promise of the most bountiful crop ever produced in the province.

Discussing varieties, as many questions had been put to him on that point, he gave it as his opinion that if he were planting an apple orchard in that section he would plant Wagener, Jonathan, Northern Spy and Salome. Further, he would buy and plant home-grown trees. E. W. D.

INSTRUCTIONS IN BEEKEEPING—V.

In pursuance of Mr. Stroschein's discussion in recent numbers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, of the natural history of the honeybee, it will be of interest to present a resume of what claims to be the first detailed account of the "Dzierzon Theory" ever given in the English language. It is found in the first number of the first volume of *The American Bee Journal*, January,

Sound as a Dollar



That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

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has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

Burns, Ont. Sept. 10th 1909. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Stubborn Cases."

WILLIAM H. DOUD.

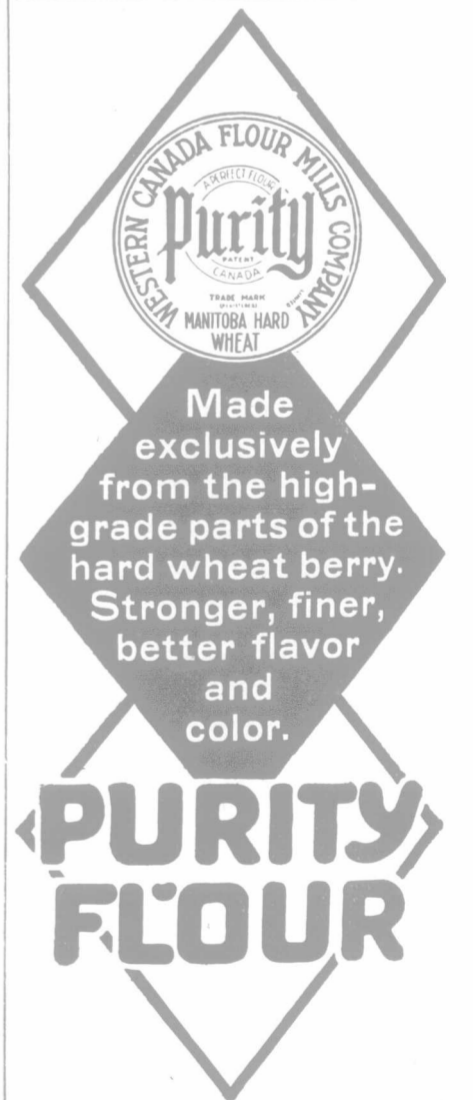
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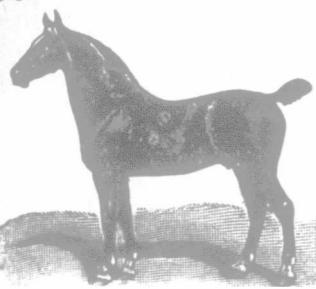
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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
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 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
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 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in
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Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially
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 irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and de-
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 horse—have the part looking just as it did
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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
 is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid
 blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin,
 Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither
 a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy
 unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
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 quired, and your money back if it ever fails.

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 under the auspices of the
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 and the Alberta Department of
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A large number of males and
 females of the different breeds to
 be offered. Send for catalogue.
 Animals delivered to Alberta
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 Regina for 3.00 each, and to B.C.
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 Reduced passenger rates will
 be in force.

J. L. Walters, E. L. Richardson, Sec.
 President, Calgary, Alberta.
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SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, with written
 binding guarantee. Send
 for copy book and letters
 from business men and
 Thoroughbred race operators,
 Thoroughbred, A. H. Hennessey, (except
 by), Oakville, Ontario, and prof. Shoe Black, colored Tendons and all
 Lameness. No sent or loss of hair. Home works as usual. Dealers or ex-
 press paid. Troy Chemical Company, Binghamton, N. Y.
 And 14 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario.

1861, and, aside from its historical
 interest, is a very clear presentation of
 facts which everyone must know who
 wishes to keep bees intelligently.

The facts concerning the propagation
 of life in the hive, which were first given
 to the scientific world, by Dzierzon, a
 German scientist, are stated as thirteen
 propositions, as follows:

1. A colony of bees in its normal
 condition consists of three character-
 istically different kinds of individuals:
 the queen, the workers and the drones.
2. The queen is the only perfect
 female.
3. The queen possesses the ability
 to lay male or female eggs at pleasure.
4. In order to become qualified to
 lay both male and female eggs, the
 queen must be fecundated by a drone.
5. The fecundation of the queen is
 always effected outside the hive, in the
 open air, and while on the wing.
6. In the act of copulation, the gen-
 italia of the drone enter the vulva of
 the queen, and the drone simultaneously
 perishes.
7. The fecundation of the queen,
 once accomplished, is efficacious during
 her life.
8. The ovary of the queen is not
 impregnated in copulation, but a small
 vesicle or sac situated near the termina-
 tion of the oviduct, and communicating
 therewith, becomes charged with the
 semen of the drone.
9. All eggs germinated in the ovary
 of the queen tend to develop as males,
 and do develop as such unless impreg-
 nated by the male sperm while passing
 the mouth of the seminal sac, or sper-
 matheca, when descending the oviduct.
 If they be thus impregnated in their
 downward passage, they develop as
 females.

11. If the contents of the spermatheca
 of a fecundated queen become exhaust-
 ed, or, if from enervation or accident,
 she lose the power of using the muscles
 connected with the spermatheca, so
 as to be unable to impregnate the
 passing egg, she will thenceforward
 lay drone eggs only.

Numbers twelve and thirteen refer
 to laying workers.

These important propositions were
 strongly opposed by many when first
 advanced, but have since been proven
 beyond the shadow of a doubt. The
 point which presents the greatest dif-
 ficulty in the breeding of bees is enun-
 ciated in No. 5. It has so far put the
 mating of queen bees beyond perfect
 control. The situation in this respect
 is about what it was with reference to
 the breeding of cattle in pioneer days,
 when herds mixed indiscriminately in
 the woods. If the reader could imagine
 a case where his pasture fields were
 open for any kind of scrub males to roam
 about and mate with his pure-bred
 stock, he could have some idea of the
 situation in the matter of improving
 the strain of bees in an apiary. This
 is the problem which has puzzled sci-
 entific apiculture for more than a cen-
 tury, and is apparently no nearer a solu-
 tion to-day. Much has been accomplished
 by isolating the breeding apiary and
 by preventing drone-rearing in all but
 chosen colonies, but the nut still awaits
 the cracking by some enterprising
 scientist. How to compel any one
 queen to mate with any one drone, or
 even with one of a hundred selected
 drones. And he will need to be re-
 sourceful, as well as enterprising, to
 accomplish what has been tried again
 and again, without lasting success.

SHOULD EVERY FARMER KEEP BEES?
 The line of articles taken up by Mr.
 Stroschein in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 of April 20, and subsequent issues,
 is a good one. I can endorse most of
 what he says, and am sorry he is unable
 to continue them. In some points I
 might be allowed to criticize his atti-
 tude, however. I would not say that
 every farmer should keep bees. Suc-
 cessful honey-production requires time,
 attention and skill acquired by experi-
 ence. Not more than one in twenty
 who take up beekeeping succeed.
 Small neglected apiaries are only a
 burden to the busy farmer, and, from
 the standpoint of bee diseases, are a
 menace to the industry. They are too
 often harbors for disease, which has cost
 Ontario beekeepers hundreds of thou-
 sands of dollars, is costing the depart-

Melrose Stock Farm
 SHORTHORNS
 CLYDESDALES
 Sold out of sheep. Six young
 bulls, a few heifer calves for sale;
 five young stallions, from one to
 three years old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
 Oakner P.O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS
Great Private Sale
 Special prices and terms for choice breeding
 Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and
 see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning
 Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

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 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
 Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
 Importer and Breeder of High-Class Pure-
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 Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to
 fill special orders.
 Breeders in the West can have Canadian breed-
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 saving travelling and other expenses.
 Correspondence solicited.

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ALSO FOR SALE
 Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire
 Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess
 de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie
 puppies.

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 Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd
 in prizewinners in numbers of sales, in dairy quality, in breed-
 ing cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred ani-
 mals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes
 for sale.

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Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns
 I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some
 grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls
 of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many
 prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported
 Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland, heads my herd. Write
 me for prices.

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 Breeders of
**CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS
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Our sales this year have been double any former year, but we have
 twenty-two stallions in our barns yet to sell.
 These are from two to five years of age; have nearly all been winners
 in the Old Country, and will be winners here, and we will give you a
 bargain now to clean out.
 We intend importing a large number of Clydesdale and Percheron
 mares this July, and will give you a bargain if you will write and tell us
 what you want before we go. We can get just what you need cheaper
 than you can buy in the ordinary way, and if it does not suit you are
 under no obligation to buy. Write now.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
 JAS. BROOKS, Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
 Head Office and stables,
 WAWANESA, Manitoba

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 Breeder and importer of high-class Clydes-
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 These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old.
 Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of
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 of every description. Owing to the rapid in-
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 A few fine long
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 boars on hand. Par-
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 winning stock. Price
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Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for
 prices on bulls.
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 in prizewinners in numbers of sales, in dairy quality, in breed-
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 mals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes
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Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns
 I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some
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Our sales this year have been double any former year, but we have
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 These are from two to five years of age; have nearly all been winners
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 We intend importing a large number of Clydesdale and Percheron
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 under no obligation to buy. Write now.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
 JAS. BROOKS, Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
 Head Office and stables,
 WAWANESA, Manitoba

It Pays to Advertise

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters
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 Write for rate card and any advertising information
 you may require to

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.
 14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

Amatite ROOFING Needs No Painting

MOST ready roofings require special painting and coating, and unless this is done regularly, you are sure to have leaks and trouble right along.

If you use Amatite, nothing of the sort is required. You will have real roof protection *without painting* of any kind.

Amatite is made to stay waterproof and give protection year after year, without any thought or care on your part.

First—Because it is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch.



Second—Because it has a real Mineral Surface.

Amatite, owing to these features, is the most economical roofing made. Its first cost is low, and you are saved all future expense for repairs or paint because it will need neither.

If you haven't seen Amatite, write for a sample to-day. From it you will very quickly understand why it doesn't require painting; why it does not leak; and why it saves you money.

Address nearest office to-day.

The Paterson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

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JACKS FOR SALE

Imported Spanish and mammoth American Jacks, at reasonable prices. I have also on hand some Imported Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale stallions, a number of prize-winners.

NOTICE—A guarantee goes with every stallion sold, the buyer taking no chances. My prices are right and my terms are reasonable. I will take land or any kind of stock in exchange. All Jacks and stallions have first-class pedigrees.

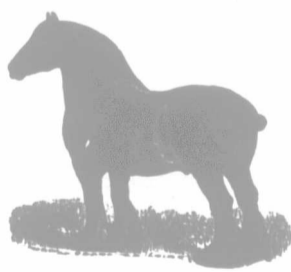
Write me what you want. L. K. FARR, Stavely, Alta.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

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HORSES

Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS,

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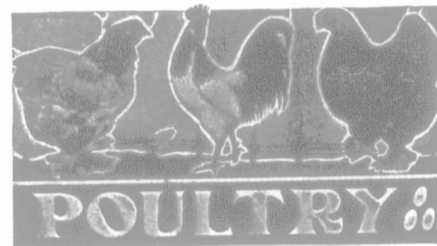
Horsemen

Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices, giving size and number you require.

ment of agriculture thousands annually in an effort to stamp it out, and the end is not yet. Hence, I would say bee-keeping is a business to be taken up either as a specialty, or as a side line which is to be given proper consideration.

In the hands of those who have counted the cost before starting, and are willing to pay the price, apiculture, as your correspondent has well said, is both handsomely profitable and fascinating. It offers a good source of income for young people of either sex. Business and professional girls could get release in this direction from a strenuous indoor life with no decrease in income.

Note—Mr. Stroschein has found it impossible to continue his series of talks on beekeeping. Arrangements, however, have been made with Morley Pettit, provincial apiarist for Ontario, to continue this series.—Editor.



LAYING COMPETITION IN ENGLAND

The street and district egg collecting depots have had a six months' laying competition, with 43 pens of hens in competition. In the report emphasis is laid on the necessity of breeding from strains of good laying capacity, and breeders are advised to specialize in a few breeds. In the six months' contest the winning pen of six White Wyandottes laid 586 eggs, the lowest record of the same breed being 212. A pen of Buff Rocks were second, with 550 eggs. The morning meal consisted of soft food mixtures of meal given warm and at night wheat was given. The total cost of feeding all the pens for seven months was £50 18s. 4d., and seven tons of feed were used. This consisted of the following: Wheat, 38 cwt.; oats, 18½ cwt.; sharps, 20 cwt.; barley meal, 10½ cwt.; biscuit meal, 3½ cwt.; rice meal, 1½ cwt.; malt dust, 2 cwt.; bran, 2 cwt.; meat, 5 cwt.; grit and oyster shell, 15 cwt.; clover meal, 1½ cwt. The cost worked out to slightly under 1½d. (3c.) per week.

F. DEWHIRST.

HATCHING DUCKLINGS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

An incubator is very handy if you wish to rear early ducklings. At the same time there are many who do not feel inclined to stand the expense and trouble of an incubator, and who yet would very much like to hatch some ducks. The old hen will do this to perfection and with care will hatch ten strong little ducklings every time. To begin with make her nest of hard earth. It must be hollowed out into the shape of a shallow saucer. It must be patted smooth, hard and firm. A little lime sprinkled into it and then slacked will make the sides quite solid. The hen will rest her elbows on this firm support and will pile the eggs up under her, and will not be obliged to rest her weight on them or the eggs. The nest must be filled with broken chaff. I have hatched hundreds upon hundreds in this way without having one egg broken or a duckling crushed.

Do not put more than ten eggs under the hen, as a fresh one will perhaps be chilled every day as the hen turns the eggs. On the eighth day hold the eggs in the sun or towards the lamp, and the fertile ones will appear a little shadowy in the middle, while a half-moon of light will appear at the round end. If two hens can be set at the same time the nest can be filled with the fertile eggs, while fresh are set under the other hen; but do not add a cold egg to those already warm, as the whole nestful may become chilled. The ducks may hatch on the 28th or 29th day. Five days before this take a can of tepid water and gently place each egg in the can. Those that are alive will jump suddenly. These should be marked.

STANDARD NINE SIZES IN ONE
Is the only EARTH AUGER that Really Bore

NINE POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
1—Enters hard earth. 2—Has Expansion blade. 3—Holds fine, dry sand. 4—Does not bind in hole. 5—Opens to discharge contents. 6—Bore all conditions of earth. 7—Double "V" point cutting blades. 8—Saves half of the time and effort. 9—Nine sizes in one. Price \$2.50 to \$5.00. If not at Dealers, we deliver. Send for Catalog No. 11 Standard Earth Auger Co., 1128 Newport Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

of any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse keeps at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, J.E., for man, woman, child, Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**



Kills Prairie Dogs and Coyotes of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Rat-kill Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

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CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

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GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO., 107 York St., GUELPH ONT.
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WESTERN JOBBERS.

Suffered From Her Terrible Pains For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back— one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Mr. Dougald A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

They must be dipped every day now, as the purpose is to wash out the pores of the shell. The duckling will have fresh air and will have strength to chip the shell. See that your nest is full of live eggs, and on the 28th day you will find ten strong little ducklings, some sitting on the hen's back. The eggs chip some days before the ducklings hatch, and in this case dip the egg carefully in the water without covering the chip. All handling should be very gentle, as a jerky movement may rupture the delicate blood vessels. Should an egg break in the nest, all the litter must be changed and the eggs held firmly while the yolk is scrubbed off with a nail brush. The hen should be well dusted with boracic acid, as lice killer will also destroy the germ in the egg. She should also be fed daily on corn, and given fresh water.

When the ducklings are hatched remove them at once, as they are afraid of the hen. They must be kept very warm and for the first day will eat nothing. They may have all the broken egg shells, as they can learn to eat on these and will keep clean. The first real food should consist of a piece of bread, toasted nearly black and soaked in water. If milk is given it must be used to soak bread in and the bread must be pressed nearly dry. Milk will make them very dirty and sticky. It is essential that they be kept clean. If they do become soiled they must all be well washed in warm water and kept in warm flannel by the fire. They may all be kept in a small box by the fire, and only lifted out at feeding time and fed in a larger box, and then all be put back and covered over. They will keep each other very warm and can be packed as closely as bees, without the least injury; in fact, they thrive best so until about three or four weeks old. When they will be strong enough to live in some out-building, or in fact, anywhere where they can be confined under cover. Until this age their food must consist chiefly of coarse oatmeal dog biscuit, rice and bread soaked in milk, with a very little water given at meal times and removed in between meals. Fine sand and sharp shell-grit are a necessity to little ducklings, and as they begin to feed heavily, as they will do when about a month old, green food must be given, or they will sometimes suffer from double appendicitis.

They should be perfectly fit to kill at ten weeks. If intended for breeders, a little whole wheat—a teaspoonful at first to a tablespoonful, at maturity—must be given every day. A little more water may be given and a little more exercise. At six weeks old the ducklings will be able to eat anything almost that can be boiled down or chopped small enough, but never pour boiling water or milk on bread for them, as it is likely to make them ill.

B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

LICE ON CHICKS

The lice which give most trouble on young chicks are those that burrow into the down on top of the head, where the chick cannot get at them with its beak, and stick fast there. These lice might easily be mistaken for little pinfeathers, and little pinfeathers are sometimes mistaken for lice. Sometimes the lice burrow so deep and stick so fast that they escape notice, or fool the poultry keeper who is looking for them.

To make sure of them take a pinch of some insect powder and put on the top of the chick's head, then rub the down lightly with the tip of the finger so the powder will work down into it. If there are lice there they will soon let go, and wriggle out backwards; or if the powder is strong enough to kill them quickly just let go and lie there. Mostly, however, you will see them come out.

A substance used to kill insects is called an insecticide. Insecticides don't always kill outright. Some of them drive the lice from the tows or from places where they harbor. The final result is the same for insects which, live as parasites on animals, and birds do not live long when kept away from the creatures which are their natural hosts.

Insecticides are sometimes in the form of powder, and sometimes in

THE CHILLIWACK VALLEY

is the most fertile spot on the American continent. The temperature is extremely even and the climate is ideal.

Three new railroads in course of construction, two of these are trans-continental, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern, and the other is the British Columbia Electric Railway, now practically completed, connecting us with Vancouver and New Westminster within a two hours' ride of our beautiful valley.

All the large farms are being cut up into five and ten-acre fruit, vegetable and chicken ranches.

We have a large list of these small farms to sell on the very easiest of terms. For instance, we have the very best of fruit land, all cleared, to sell at \$200 to \$300 per acre, one-fifth cash, balance in four years.

We have one of the finest lists in the province and we are making our terms to suit your circumstances.

As from \$350 to \$700 per acre can be realized from fruit and vegetables in this valley, we can recommend these small farms to anyone who wishes to engage in this most remunerative and pleasant vocation.

No farm in the valley is more than ten miles from the city and the new railroads will establish stations throughout the district, so that there will be ample shipping facilities for all branches of farming, etc.

Write us about what you want in the way of a home and we will quote prices, terms and descriptions by return mail.

Come and see the valley for yourself or send a representative, and we feel sure that you will never want to live elsewhere.

Address a postcard or letter to T. J. POLLEY & CO. to-day. P.O. Box 247, CHILLIWACK, B.C.

GREAT CONTRIBUTION SALE

OF Purebred Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords

BRANDON, JUNE 1st, 1910

by breeders and importers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The best opportunity to secure animals from the leading herds in the West and be delivered at your Station in Manitoba for \$3.

Cheap Passenger Rates on Certificate Plan

Catalog of entries now ready. A. W. BELL, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the KOOTENAYS

New Map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd. NELSON B.C.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD

OF POLAND CHINA SWINE

I will book orders up to 60 head for April and May farrowing. Herd includes Saskatchewan Queen, a sow that has been shown in both American and Western Canada rings and which has never been asked by any judge to take second place. Inspection courted; correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed, and farmers' prices quoted.

J. M. STOWE & SONS DAVIDSON, SASK.

A MAN'S BOOK



A PRIVATE TREATISE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND HOME CURE

Let Me Send It To You FREE

Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young or old, can read with great profit; it contains much valuable information of a private nature, is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 100,000 enfeebled, nervous, discouraged men. Just a postal card with your name and address, and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it, as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1910 model Electric

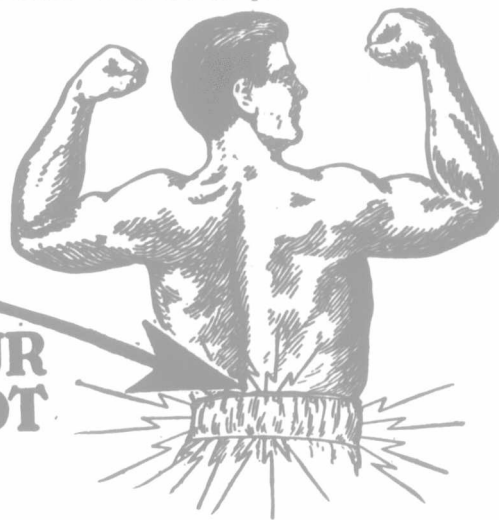
HEALTH BELT

If you need new strength this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating current instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength, from mild to strong, by simply turning the needle of the current regulator; worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerves; you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition; it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, vigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use; you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as Nature intended you should—a man among men, healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonials if you care to see them. Here is a sample cure:

"Your Health Belt cured me of Nervous Debility, Lumbago and Indigestion after all else failed."

James Robb, Glenboro, Man.

In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at small of back; it thus enters the system at the nerve and vital center.



THAT'S YOUR WEAK SPOT

passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force. You can get the Belt

ON TRIAL UNTIL CURED

or for cash at a discount, just whichever you wish. Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or, call at my office, if you live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation.

DR. C. F. SANDON CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Book as advertised free.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Advertisement for a medicine, possibly related to kidney health, with a small illustration of a bottle.

Advertisement for 'GLANDS' featuring an illustration of a dog's head and text describing a cure for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'la' (likely Laxative) with an illustration of a person and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for 'Winnipeg' or a local business, with text mentioning 'Winnipeg, Man.' and 'Winnipeg, Man.'.

Advertisement for 'CARLE' and 'RAZERS' with text describing services and location in Winnipeg.

Advertisement for 'McClure & McClure' solicitors, located in the E Building, Manitoba.

Advertisement for 'GILSON' gasoline engine, with text describing its features and availability.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Last year we distributed upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS among our patrons for CREAM.

We are prepared to double that amount this year. How much of this are YOU going to get?

Have you any CREAM, EGGS or BUTTER to sell?

Write us at once and we will make you a proposition. Do it to-day

ADDRESS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Ltd. Box 2310 BRANDON, MANITOBA

Broken Down Men



WHO ARE OLD WHILE YOUNG, WHOSE VITALITY IS GONE, WHOSE NERVES ARE SHATTERED, WHO FIND LIFE BURDENSOME, I can cure you with electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life, and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a Model, a Modern Home Treatment.

My twenty-eight years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You wear it with comfort at night, and the Electricity infused into the body cures all Nervous, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pains and weakness. It restores the life while you sleep, and must cure.

Read Mr. F. J. Worley's Words of Gratitude from Gull Lake, Sask.:

Dear Sir:—When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night, and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind—I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any, you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances

Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, I will send them the Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED

The secret of strength is plenty of electricity in the human body. Keep it full and every organ will do its duty; pain and weakness will disappear.

My electric Belt does this while you sleep. It pours a steady stream of soothing electricity into the nerves and organs all night long, and is taken up by them just as a sponge absorbs water. It restores strength to every part that is weak.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that in any manner my Belt will replace it, and I will cure you.

FREE TO YOU Get my 80-page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday (till 8.30 p.m.)

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

liquid form. Some of the powders take effect very quickly. The common Persian insect powder, used in dwellings to kill house flies, is one of the best to use for little chicks. The liquid insecticides are used mostly for the little red mites that only go on the birds to feed, and then go to the underside of the roosts and to cracks in nests and coops. Common coal oil or kerosene is good for this purpose. It may be applied with a swab or brush. Some poultrymen put it on their roosts as often as once a week, but if the birds are suitably provided with places to dust, and the house not allowed to become filthy here is no need of applying it so often.

If you use a liquid insecticide in a small closed coop occupied by little chicks, it is a good plan to apply it in the morning, so that the fumes which kill the lice can do their work and the coop be aired out before the chickens go in it for the night. If this is not done the fumes may make the chicks sick, even if they do not kill them.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Hens fed wheat and oats, equal parts, night and morning, with a few mangels and turnips to pick at, about three quarts buttermilk and all the pure water they wish to drink, also have access to gravel and old plaster, have a very offensive fluid run from their mouths, when carried head downward, and at times when they pick from ground. Several have died lately. First symptom is drowsiness and a languid gait; later, combs turn purple, they gape continually and seem to nearly choke, die within a few hours after it becomes difficult for them to breathe.—A. N.

Ans.—The disease affecting your hens is "chicken cholera." It is an infectious disease and very fatal. In many cases the bird is found dead a few hours after having been seen to be in apparently perfect health. They may die on the nest, or fall dead from the roost. The principal symptoms are extreme dullness, prostration, somnolence, seclusion in a dark, cool place, ruffling of the feathers, sinking the head between the wings, drooping, trailing wings and tail, violet comb, gaping, discharge of mucus from the bill, convulsions and death. These symptoms last from two to five hours. In milder cases the symptoms are less severe, and the bird may live from one to three days. The period of incubation (the length of time the germ is in the system before the disease is manifest) is usually about twenty-four hours. The disease is generally introduced into a flock by a new importation from an infected district, or with birds that have been on exhibition at poultry shows, and became exposed to the contagion. Eggs obtained for hatching from an infected place will infect the home flock. In the summer insects may be bearers of the germs of the disease. The droppings are particularly infective, hence the disease is readily carried on the boots and clothing of the attendants. The mortality reaches as high as from 90 to 95 per cent., but towards the end of an outbreak the cases become milder and there are more recoveries. To prevent the spread of an outbreak the manure should be burned, and an attempt should be made to keep all vermin out of the poultry house and yard, also dogs and cats. The birds should be divided up into small groups of about six; the diseased ones can be more easily detected, and the disease only endanger that group. See that the manure does not become washed into wells or streams, or other water supply to which the birds have access. Fowls should not be allowed to run at large where the disease exists, as they will spread the infection to other flocks. Thoroughly disinfect the premises and yards by liberally sprinkling over everything a solution of sulphuric acid, 2 parts to 100 of water, or other disinfectants may be used. It is advisable to kill every infected bird as soon as noticed to be sick. The carcasses of dead birds should be burned. On account of the deadly nature of the disease, medicinal treatment is seldom resorted to, but if decided on, copperas and sulphuric acid in the drinking water, 1 to 1 per cent. of each may be tried, or carbolic acid 5 parts to 100 of water, may be given with a spoon every two hours.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Felch, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept one of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Founded 1866
**WOOD'S
 PEPPERY
 SYRUP.**

To Cure All Diseases of the Lungs.

Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, or Tightness in the Chest, and all other Bronchial Troubles. The curative powers of the medicinal herbs of the world, combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of the bark of the Quinine tree.

Mrs. John Pelch, Windsor, Ontario, writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for the past six months and used a number of different remedies but they did not do me any good. I was advised to use Wood's Peppery Syrup and after the first few doses to-day my hacking cough has disappeared and I feel like a new man."

Wood's Peppery Syrup is put up in three sizes, large, medium and small, and is sold everywhere. It is a sure and safe substitute for the Syrup of Marshmallows.

Prepared by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

LANDS
 Prepared to lease for all purposes all the land sections. For particulars apply to the Land Department, Winnipeg.

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 Prepared to lease for all purposes all the land sections. For particulars apply to the Land Department, Winnipeg.

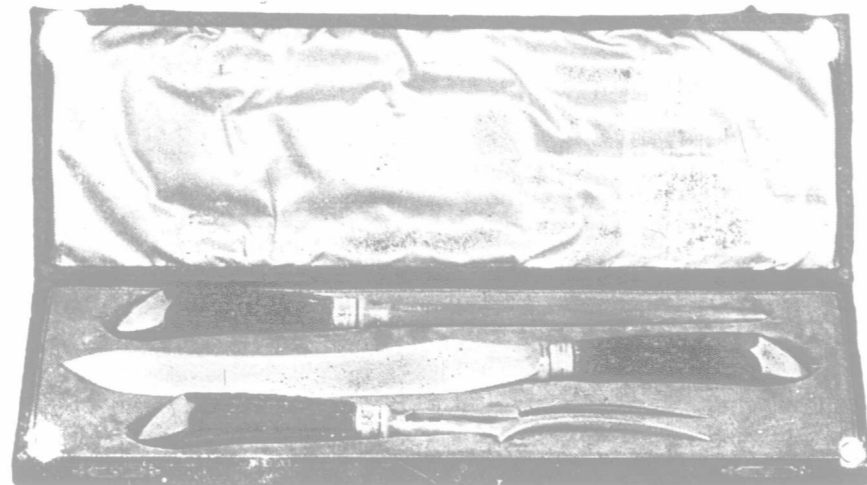
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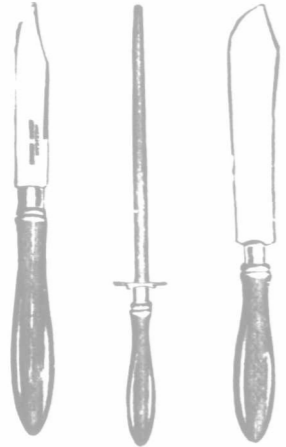
TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO VALUE



A FEW WELL CHOSEN WORDS WILL EARN FOR YOU ANY ONE OF THESE SPLENDID PREMIUMS

JUDGING LIVE STOCK: Cloth bound, 193 pages, and one of the season's best sellers. Finely illustrated. This popular book sent free to any subscriber who will send us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber for each knife.



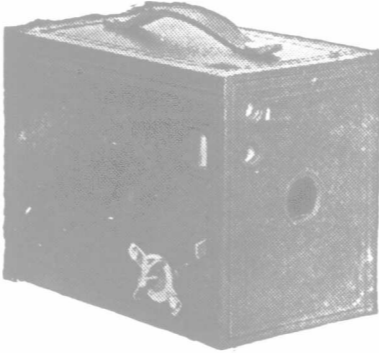
BARON'S PRIDE
 Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER.

MOUTHORGANS: Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. 1 new subscriber. Or choice of one mouthorgan and one compass. 1 new subscriber.

THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN: A large class of farmers, by force of circumstances, are compelled to treat their own animals when sick or disabled. Such farmers should have this book—a practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock. This book will be sent free to any subscriber sending us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

CARVING SET

These three pieces are set in a fine morocco case, 15 inches in length, trimmed with silk cord and lined with plush. The handles are of black STAGHORN and the mountings are exceptional. The quality of the steel is the best obtainable, being of SHEFFIELD make. We are offering this desirable premium to anyone who will forward Four New Yearly Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal at \$1.50 each. If you have not a presentable set of CARVERS for your table, this is your chance. Turn a little of your spare time into something of value.



NO. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA.

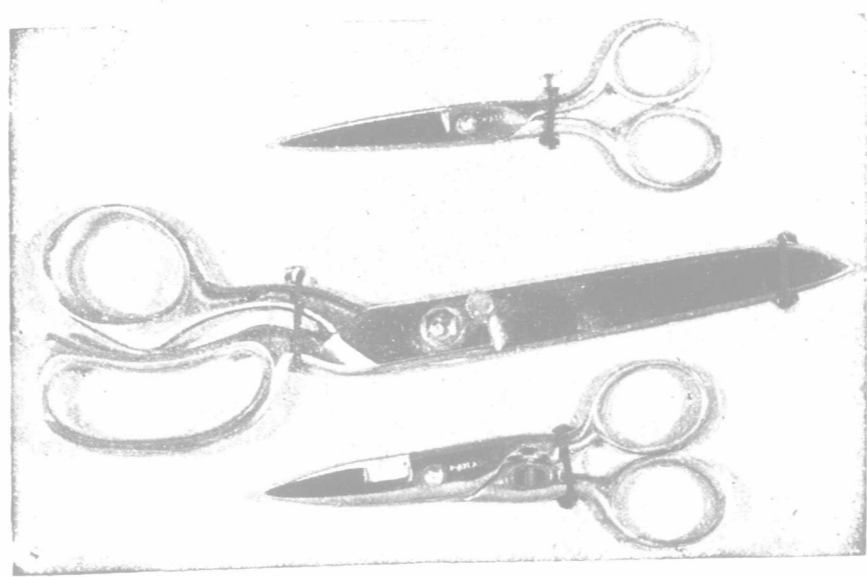
A reliable article made by a firm of national standing, which has a reputation for turning out only the best. Simple to understand, easy to operate and works with the most satisfactory accuracy. Cannot be bought for less than \$2.00. Send us THREE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each, and we will forward to you this camera, securely packed and carriage prepaid to any one given point in Canada.

KITCHEN SET

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved success. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. Every one of these six articles sent to any address for one strictly new subscription at \$1.50.

SCISSORS

Not every many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self sharpening; the 2nd pair is for embroidery and the 3rd is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.



EVERY PREMIUM IS WELL WORTH YOUR TIME

40-PIECE AUSTRIA CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

BIBLES

This is one of our very best offers, and no home should be without a Bible. Handsomely well-bound and convenient size. Bagster's make. For TWO NEW YEARLY subscriptions, at \$1.50, we will forward, prepaid, this premium.



CARMICHAEL: A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for any kind of a nice gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people."—Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

NICKEL WATCH: A reliable timekeeper, late model and of very good appearance. A good watch to wear while working. Sent upon receipt of THREE NEW YEARLY subscribers at \$1.50 each.

VEGETABLE GARDENING: A manual on the growing of vegetables for home use and marketing, by Samuel B. Green; cloth bound, and has 123 illustrations; a book that should be in the home of every practical farmer. Sent postpaid upon the receipt of two new subscribers, with \$3.00 to cover their subscription to the Advocate.

Remember the Subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE **Farmer's Advocate** OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

Read why **PEDLAR** NESTABLE **CULVERT**

saves farmers money
lowers taxes—betters roads



THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

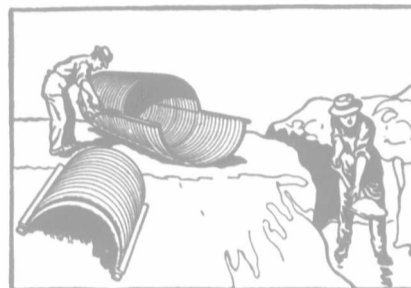
G. A. Pedlar

GET your township reeve or warden to study Pedlar Culverts. Send for the Free Book and show him why this Culvert surpasses for all ditch drainage, for restraining small streams, for every use that any culvert can serve. You will profit through lowered taxes, better roads and abolished washouts. Send for the book and interest your township's officials. You will benefit by what they will learn.

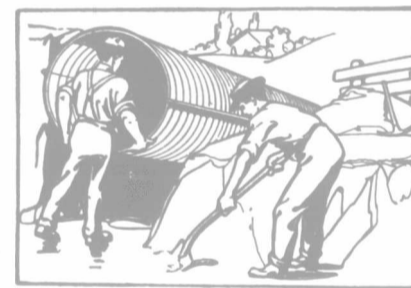
For a very moderate cost you can instal a perfect sewage-disposal system on your farm, using a suitably-sized Pedlar Culvert. You can realize the full value of the liquid manure your animals produce by draining your stable-floors with Pedlar Culvert—and that highly valuable manure is usually wasted on farms. Pedlar Culvert makes it easy to water your cattle in winter. And there are a score of other uses for it on the farm.

Nothing vies with Pedlar Culvert as a well-curbing or a cistern lining. The thick galvanizing absolutely protects the metal of these Culverts from rust or corrosion, and the metal itself protects the water supply from contamination. For draining swampy spots around the farm, or for irrigation ditches and under-drains Pedlar Culverts far excel tile or cement piping, are much less costly, much easier to instal and infinitely more durable.

Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



A few hours' work—no special skill needed—and an indestructible culvert is in place ready for use.



PEDLAR CULVERT

is made in Nestable Sections from the Best Billet Iron, heavily galvanized and deeply corrugated.

It is the simplest kind of work to put these half-sections of Pedlar Culvert together permanently. One half-cylinder is placed on another, and the flange-rib on each side is rigidly compressed flat by the huge pressure exerted by a simple but effective tool. No bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts—but a triple-thick locking rib-flange that gives Pedlar Culvert immense strength. Thus it will stand crushing strains that would destroy any other piping.

This peculiar flat-flange triple-thick rib makes the most perfect joint possible—nearly as good as if it were welded. Yet it allows for expansion and contraction under heat or cold. Thus a Pedlar Culvert will not spring nor split even though frozen solidly full of ice. Also the triple-rib flange principle makes it possible to break joints in putting this Culvert together, something you cannot do with any other culvert or with cement piping or tile.

Pedlar Culverts are the most portable, as well as the most durable, of any piping for any purpose. Being made in half-cylinders, they are nestable—so that a great many linear feet of culvert occupy but few cubic feet of car or wagon space. This economizes freight and carriage costs, and makes it easy to transport this Culvert even in rough country. You should get the free book and sample culvert that makes the whole story clear. State your possible needs when you write for the book, and let us quote prices.

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
LONDON 86 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 76 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1-12 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 821 Powell St.	VICTORIA 400 Douglas St.

ADDRESS OUR HEADQUARTERS, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA.
WE WANT AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES.
WRITE FOR BOOK AND SAMPLE.

Send Now For Free Book
BOOKLET NO. 61
And Sample Culvert

Address Nearest Warehouse Of

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE
OF OSHAWA, CANADA

(Largest Sheet Metal Manufactory in the British Empire)

The Pedlar People of Oshawa
Ontario, Canada

include in the output of their immense factory the below-mentioned specialties in sheet metal building material. Samples, descriptions and prices of any of these will be readily forwarded postpaid and free upon request addressed to the Pedlar warehouse nearest to the inquirer.

Pedlar Nestable Culvert, Oshawa Steel Shingles, Steel Roofing, Corrugated Iron, Metal Shutters, Skylights, Conductor Pipes, Finials, Art Steel Ceilings, Art Steel Siding, Eave Troughs, Prepared Roofing, Metal Doors, Metal Lath, Ventilators, etc.