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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

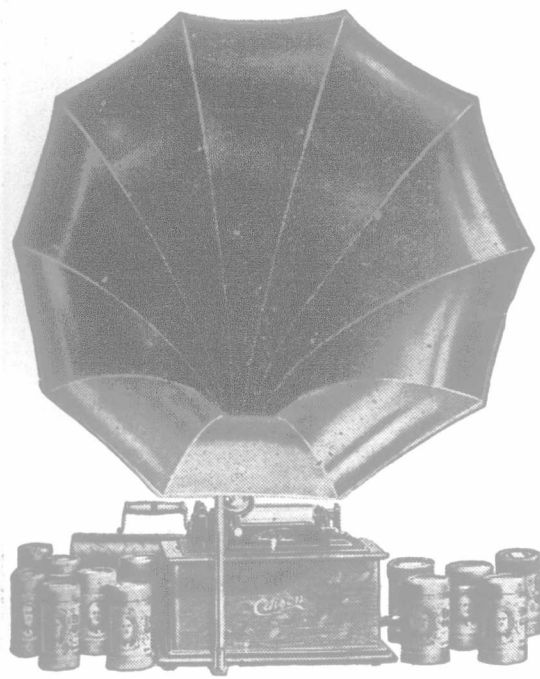
WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT OF ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 6, 1910

No. 915



The Edison!

The latest style Edison Phonograph in our new outfit No. 10 — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer: I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C.O.D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph In Every Home."

The phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything you ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

MY REASON I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its absolute superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great outfits No. 10. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment, and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on the free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan.

There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan, that is all. I ask for not one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2 a month, if they want it. **NOW, REMEMBER, NOBODY ASKS FOR A CENT OF YOUR**

MONEY. I want every responsible household in the country, every entertainer, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not charge you anything C.O.D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it, especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan. **Sign the coupon to-day.** Do it right now.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 5324 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
American Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.



Just sign and mail the coupon at the right, and get this FREE catalogue. Write today.

Without any obligations on me, please send your Great Edison Catalog, and also full explanations of your free Loan Offer on the Edison Phonograph.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

No letter necessary. Just sign and mail this free coupon at once today.

**YOU
'KNEAD' IT
TO MAKE
PERFECT BREAD**

Be Sure the Shoes you Buy Have Solid Leather Heels and Soles

**WHERE
AMHERST
MAKE
EXCELS**

**7 POINTS
—THE PERFECT NUMBER—**

There are "tricks in all trades," particularly in the manufacture of shoes. One trick is to hide an insole of imitation leather under a solid leather outsole. Another is to make the heel of imitation leather, with the exception of the outside layer. That is made of solid leather, so you'll think the layers below are the same.

These tricks are quite common. For all you know they may have been "worked" in the shoes you are now wearing. But, in future, you can avoid poor-wearing shoes by buying **AMHERST MAKE**.

AMHERST SHOES are honestly made. They have earned a great reputation for durability. Insoles, outsoles and heels are solid leather throughout. That's why they wear so long at the heels and soles—the places where the greatest wear falls.

If you want to know how long honestly made, real leather shoes will wear just you get **AMHERST MAKE**. Their durability will certainly astonish and delight you.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK

WILL BE HELD ON

April 26th next, at 12 o'clock noon

AT BRANSCOMBE STATION, B. C.

10 miles from Vancouver, on the B. C. Electric Railway. Consisting of
6 Suffolk Punch Stallions—Two 11 months old, two 23 months old, one four years old, one five years.

4 Suffolk Punch Fillies—Two to five years old.

2 Thoroughbreds—Filly and gelding.

1 Percheron Stallion—Twenty-three months old (1,600 lbs.).

1 Percheron Stallion—Seventeen months old.

14 Holstein Cows and 6 heifers.

3 Holstein Bulls and 3 calves.

The Suffolk Punch horses are from the stud of J. M. Steves, and some of them won champion and grandchampionship prizes at the A. Y. P., Seattle.

The Holstein cattle are most all from the noted herd of J. M. Steves. Extended terms can be arranged on stallions.

Catalogues on application.

A. B. ATKINSON.

RAW HIDE HALTERS

The halter made by us is tanned, waterproof raw hide, and made from the finest Canadian moose and steer hides. These halters are guaranteed all hand laced by expert workmen, and only the very strongest laces cut from horse hide flanks and calf skin are used for lacing.

Each halter sold by us is guaranteed, and we will replace any returned to our factory broken without cost.

When buying from the dealer see that the halters bear our tags, as we are not responsible for any other make of "Raw Hide Halters."

Numerous ranchers, horse dealers and others, including the following names, say that our halter is the best and strongest on the market, and is specially adapted for use in Western Canada:

Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.; J. Mitchell, Esq., Medicine Hat, Alta.; J. Yule, Esq., manager of Sir William Van Horne's Stock farm; D. Hamilton, Basswood, Man.; C. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.; J. Lawther, Esq., Russell, Man.; P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta., and others too numerous to mention.

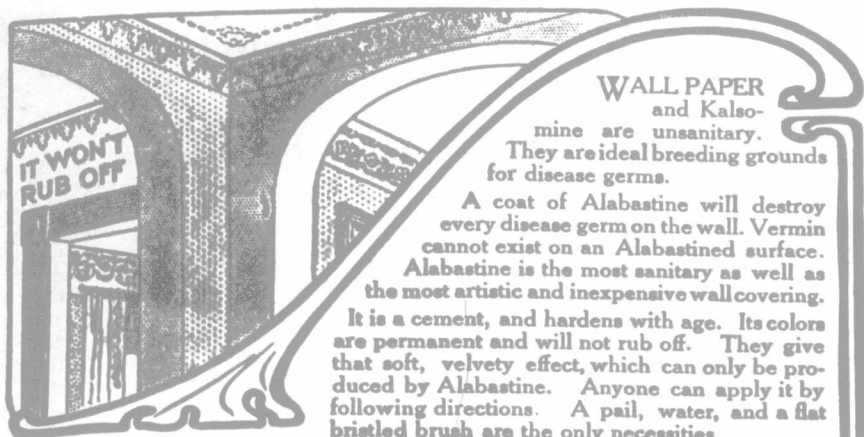
D. W. McQuaig, president of the Grain Growers, says that our halters are the best and cheapest on the market.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES.

MULLIN'S TANNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

382 NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BANKERS: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE



WALL PAPER and Kalsomine are unsanitary. They are ideal breeding grounds for disease germs.

A coat of Alabastine will destroy every disease germ on the wall. Vermin cannot exist on an Alabastined surface. Alabastine is the most sanitary as well as the most artistic and inexpensive wallcovering. It is a cement, and hardens with age. Its colors are permanent and will not rub off. They give that soft, velvety effect, which can only be produced by Alabastine. Anyone can apply it by following directions. A pail, water, and a flat bristled brush are the only necessities.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

None Genuine without Little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS

We have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to furnish FREE COLOR SCHEMES to suit your particular needs, as well as FREE STENCILS, to all users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars. Our advice is FREE. Let us show you how to decorate your Home in Harmony and Good Taste at a moderate cost.

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., 50 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

The Tireless Accurate Iron Hand

You can operate the Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter without the assistance of another man. The Aspinwall No. 3 not only saves you the entire man's pay, but also plants one-third faster than machines requiring two men. The hand that handles the seed on the Aspinwall No. 3 is the iron hand. Unlike the human hand, it never gets tired. It drops 99 per cent. good. You can use different sizes of seed and vary the distance of planting without requiring change of pickers. No other planter can compare with it in accuracy or handle as large a range of seed.

Send for our catalog L1. We are largest manufacturers of potato machinery in the world, and we can give you valuable facts on profitable potato culture.

The Aspinwall Mfg. Co. Jackson, Mich., and Guelph, Can.

No. 3 Potato Planter

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
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BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

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BRODERICK	LASHBURN	REGINA
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ELBOW	MILESTONE	VONDA
ELFROS	MOOSE JAW	WADENA
HAWARDEN	MOOSOMIN	WATROUS
HERBERT	NOKOMIS	WATSON
HUMBOLDT	NORTH BATTLEFORD	WEYBURN
KAMSACK	OUTLOOK	WILCOX
LANGHAM	PRINCE ALBERT	YELLOWGRASS
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FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers and Ranchers for the transaction of their banking business. Notes discounted and sales notes collected.

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

BEFORE YOU SOW YOUR GRAIN

Treat it with Standard Quality

Formaldehyde

The result will be a crop free from Rust or Smut, the returns for which will repay you many times over for the cost of the Formaldehyde.

Prevents Rust or Smut

Full directions for use taken from the government report sent with every shipment.

EATON PRICES:

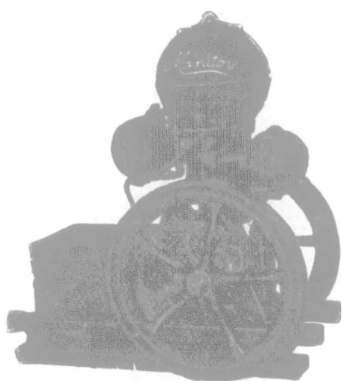
On Formaldehyde Guaranteed Standard Quality Full Strength 40% pure. Made by the Standard Chemical Co., of Canada.

1 pound bottles, each	\$ 0.25
50-1 " " "	10.50
5 " Jars, each	.90
10 " " "	1.65
50 " " "	8.00
Per barrel, containing 400 pounds,	52.00

No Extra Charge for Containers

We advise our customers to order promptly, as the demand for our Formaldehyde is exceedingly heavy this year. We secured a very large supply early in the season, but have since found it necessary to place carload orders to keep pace with the demand.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



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.

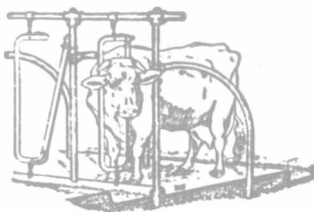
They are sold under a Positive Guarantee to give Satisfaction. Made in sizes, 2, 4 and 7 h.-p., vertical hopper cooled, 10 h.-p. Horizontal hopper cooled, stationary or portable, 25 h.-p. Portable Threshing Engines, and 45 h.-p. Tractors.

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.

REMEMBER!

That the subscription price of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL is \$1.50 a year or about 3 cents a week. Tell this to your neighbors and get their subscriptions and at the same time REMEMBER our large list of premiums that are yours for the trouble. START NOW.



Things

Worth Knowing

Anyone considering the purchase of a "mail order" separator, may with advantage consider the following facts before sending cash with order.

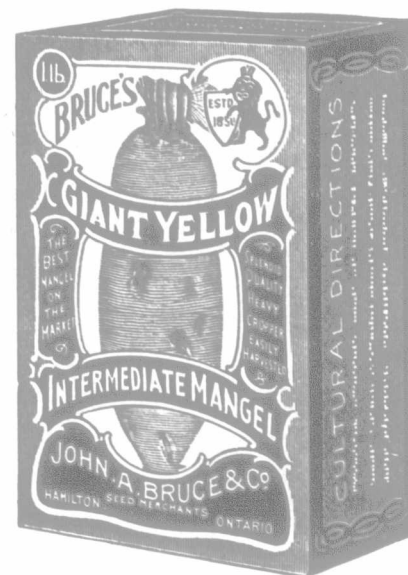
- (1) The "mail order" house does not sell separators cheap, but it does sell "cheap" separators.
- (2) It does not manufacture separators but buys "job lots" here and there, having in mind only the greatest margin of profit to be obtained upon money invested.
- (3) It does not employ separator experts nor repair machines, and even the name of the manufacturer is unknown to the user.
- (4) The small manufacturer from whom the "job lot" is purchased this year, may make another kind of separator next year, or, quite as likely, may have discontinued entirely the manufacture of separators and their repair parts.
- (5) No separator manufacturer who makes a sufficiently good machine to enable him to find a market for it through the dairy public at the price of the standard article, will sell his output or any part of it to a "mail order" house.
- (6) The man who feels he cannot afford to purchase a New Improved De Laval separator can secure from the Company a re-built De Laval infinitely superior to the best mail order machine and at a lower price, capacity and efficiency considered, than is asked for the latter.

Write For Catalog.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14-18 Princess Street - WINNIPEG

Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel



This grand Mangel, which we introduced in 1891, is without a doubt the favorite with all cattle men at the present day. The large size of the roots, their uniformity, handsome shape, bright, smooth yellow skin, flesh of the most solid texture, nutritious and splendid keeping qualities, make it one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. While in point of size they will not equal the best of the long varieties, yet in yield per acre they frequently produce as much and in richness they far exceed the best long varieties, added to which they are much more easily harvested, about half of their length being above ground. We have kept our stock fully up to the original high standard, and it will pay every grower to procure our grand strain of this unequalled variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 25c. Postage extra, 5c. a lb. to Canadian points, and 16c. to United States and Newfoundland.

FREE—Our 104-page illustrated catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Implements, etc. Send for it. ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

John A. Bruce & Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

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.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO.
P. O. DRAWER 1042 NELSON, B. C.

FARMS FOR SALE AT OWNERS' PRICES

400 ACRES

3 1-2 miles from Fort Steele on line of K.C. R. 100 acres in timothy, 20 acres ready for crop. 300 acres level land, easily cleared, and can be irrigated by extending the system. Log house and stables.

On account of sickness the owner will sell cheap for spot cash
\$25.00 per acre

IRRIGATED FARMS AT HALF THEIR VALUE



320 ACRES

6 miles from Fort Steele, 12 miles from Cranbrook. 40 acres under cultivation. 200 acres level and can be irrigated by the same ditch. Balance somewhat hilly, good for pasture or fruit. Log buildings and considerable fencing. Good size creek runs through this farm.

Price for quick sale only \$15.00 per acre

FRED A. RUSSELL & COMPANY

ARMSTRONG AVE., CRANBROOK, B.C.

Post Office Box 144

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 6, 1910

No. 915

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

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

How to Grow Alfalfa

In making a start with alfalfa don't sow too large an area the first year; try an acre or so. Select the best piece of land you have on the farm, land that will not be flooded, land that is not so badly infested with weeds that nothing else will grow on it. Give it a good dressing of barnyard manure—well-rotted manure, if you have it. Work it up into good tilth. Send to one of the Dominion experimental farms for enough soil from an alfalfa field to inoculate your patch. The superintendent of the Brandon farm offers to send 100 pounds to those in the province who ask for it. Scatter it on the patch, and then sow your seed. Use a hardy strain, and sow from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. Sow the seed with the drill if you have a clover seed attachment on your drill; if you haven't sow by hand, and harrow lightly after seeding. Don't use a nurse crop. Clip the patch before the weeds go to seed, tilting back the cutting bar so as to cut the alfalfa high. Don't pasture the plot, and do not cut it more than once the first year. Give the alfalfa a chance. You are growing it on soil where the plant never grew before, and some little difficulty in establishing it may be expected. But once established it is worth more money to you than any crop that can be grown.

The record of alfalfa in America shows that it increases land values more rapidly than any crop known. It has done it in Kansas and the American middle West. It will do it in the Canadian Northwest. Grow it. Do not just think about growing it.

Sheep in Strong Demand

The sheep industry in Western Canada is on the upturn. Demand for stock for farm flocks is strong in the older settled sections, and breeders are having difficulty in meeting it. Practically every sheep breeder in the West disposed last fall of everything he had for sale, and a farmer wishing now to pick up a few grade or pure-bred ewes as foundation for a flock might have trouble buying what he requires.

There are not sheep enough in the country, and the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association advocate the bringing in of breeding stock from the East to supply demand. The movement should be assisted. What the West needs most just now is more sheep, and a few carloads of well-graded ewes could be disposed of readily in each of the three provinces. But someone will have to bring them in, and it is doubtful if our sheep breeders' associations or departments of agriculture, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba at any rate, could devote attention to a more profitable line of work than this. Sheep-raising is an industry worth fostering, and the man inclined to the keeping of pure-bred sheep could find no better time than the present to embark in the business. We need sheep now, but we will need a lot more of them within the next ten years.

Live Stock Interests

Farmers, stock shippers and others acquainted with the live stock interests of the West promise to labor industriously until much needed changes are made in connection with the marketing of live stock. The civic authorities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, noting the high prices paid by consumers for comparatively inferior meats, and impressed with what the producers have to say regarding the possible benefits of improved yards, an open market and a public abattoir, have promised to join forces and assist in hastening relief along reasonable lines.

That the stockmen have supplied logical arguments in a good cause is demonstrated by the fact that the government agreed to appoint a commission to arrive at something definite as to what would be the best solution of the present situation.

Whatever else these commissioners may conclude it is safe guessing that they will have no hesitation in stating that transportation and yarding facilities easily can be improved. The problem of guaranteeing fair treatment to all who bring stock in for sale, and to all who come to buy stock needs serious consideration. It is a big problem to work out on permanent lines. When the commission opens its investigation, no doubt suggestions from all sources will be most welcome. For the sake of the live stock industry it is to be hoped some remedial measures can be taken without delay.

Split-log Drag Competition

A split-log drag competition in Manitoba is now assured. With this simple and inexpensive implement it is proposed to demonstrate that our clay roads can be kept in a highly creditable condition. Donations of one hundred dollars each from Wm. Harvey and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE have made it possible for the Manitoba Good Roads Association to offer cash prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 each to the four municipalities first to make application to the secretary of the association at the city hall, Winnipeg. The rules and conditions were given in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last week.

There is nothing to prevent any municipality in the province from arranging for this competition. The constitution of the association calls for a membership fee of at least \$20 per municipality. Already there are ten municipalities represented. Others should join to share in the general benefits of the organization and to be eligible to compete for the prizes in the split-log drag competition.

General Interest in Roads

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association was most encouraging from the standpoint of enthusiasm on the part of those present. All that is wanted now is to have this enthusiasm over an organized effort to improve roads in all parts of the province spread to all sections. The organization should be provincial in deed as well as in name. Organization has taken place in Winnipeg owing to strenuous efforts on the part of representatives adjacent to the city, but that is no reason why municipalities separated from the big metropolis should hold aloof. The object is to assist in constructing and maintaining satisfactory roads on leading thoroughfares and to see that intelligence is exercised in the construction of bridges and culverts as well as roads.

Reeves and councillors in every municipality in Manitoba should get into touch with this association at once through the secretary, G. F. Bentley, City Hall, Winnipeg. It may not be advisable to go to lavish expenditures in the immediate future, but it is well to be acquainted with the work that is carried on and to receive advice from the highway commissioner.

Flax Growing

The number of questions asked regarding the growing of flax indicates that the remunerative prices of the past few months are having a tendency to induce many farmers in all parts of the three Western provinces to have flax as one of the important crops of 1910. It should not be forgotten, however, that very frequently extensive production of a crop of the prominence of flax means a depressed

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market. Ontario has seen several periods in which seed potatoes were high in price and farmers in all parts considered it worth while having at least a few acres. The result was a drop to prices that did not pay for hauling to market, to say nothing of land rent and labor. The same has happened to a lesser degree with flax in Western Canada in bygone years.

Flax is a safe crop to grow under certain conditions. However, those who are planning to devote a large acreage to that crop in preference to wheat, oats or barley, should be prepared to accept what otherwise may be a serious disappointment next year after the harvest is ended. Of course, flax prices may remain high, but there is a big chance of them going to a low level if the acreage is as large as enquiries indicate. Those who have new breaking not in fit condition for wheat or oats may profit by putting some extra work on the soil and sowing flax later, but for the man who has the soil sufficiently cultivated for common cereals it would seem best to stay with one of the standard crops.

Pure-Breds Supplied by Government

In the issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, February 23, D. Ross invites criticism of his suggestion that the government provide farmers throughout the West with pure-bred sires. I cannot say that I view the matter in the same light as your correspondent. In the first place, if a farmer can afford to purchase registered females, he can surely manage to procure a pedigree bull-calf. If he cannot afford \$100 or \$150 for a mature bull it would not be difficult to buy a young animal for any price ranging from \$25 to \$50, which is less than a registered cow would cost. It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd, and better to go one cow short than put up with being obliged to use a scrub bull. If your correspondent had, two years ago, procured a pure-bred bull-calf he would by this time have had an animal, a credit to his own herd and a benefit to his neighbor's. The same remarks will apply to pigs. A pedigree boar can be bought at eight or ten weeks old for \$10 or \$15, and in a year's time will have doubled his value and be earning his keep. There is something to be said against buying young stock, but "circumstances alter cases," and when we can't do as we like, we must do as we can.

It is also true that in many cases the railway charges add considerably to the cost, but pedigree stock is carried at half rates, and on the whole it cannot be said that farmers have very much to complain of. The cases of the Western farmer and the Irish peasant are hardly parallel, and our government with the experimental farms, colleges and kindred institutions are in the best way helping the farmer to help himself.

Were horses under consideration I would agree, owing to their much higher value, that something might be done along the lines of Mr. Ross's suggestion, but—that is another story.

SASKWANIAN.

When seeding down to clover sow the grain thin and the clover thick. A thin seeding of grain will produce a moderate yield, and give the clover a chance to catch. A first-class catch of clover is of more importance to almost any farmer than a first-class crop of grain. The clover is produced at no expense, except for seed and for harvesting. It is, therefore, profitable in itself; while, in addition, by way of clear bonus, so to speak, its growth and the decay of its roots and stubble are of benefit to the land, equal, at least, to eight or ten tons of farmyard manure per acre.

"As I am a very careful reader of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and also trying to learn all I can about farming, I find it a great help, and I think it a little the best farm paper in the West. I hope that it may always be filled with such useful information."—T. A. McMahon, Alberta.

HORSE

In a brood mare a strong, healthy constitution is of the utmost importance. The long, low, wide sort, with well-sprung ribs and plenty of middle room to carry a good dinner bag, wide in chest, and thick through the heart, affording ample room for heart and lungs, plenty of width in hips and thighs, also essential in a brood mare, are some of the main points which indicate a good constitution. In selecting a brood mare, the character, symmetry, style, constitution, soundness, and type are of even greater importance than pedigree. But at the same time it is as well to know as much as can be learned of her ancestors. Knowing the kind of stock she sprung from is a point from which may be forecasted with some certainty the kind of stock she will produce. Pedigree stands for a good deal and the more known about each animal's line of ancestry the better, but be sure of individual merit first.

Clipping Farm Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the spring time farm horses that have grown a heavy coat of hair for winter protection should be clipped before commencing the heavy work of seeding. I have always clipped mine during spring since I started farming and I know the horse appreciates it, for there are many advantages in his having a light coat of hair when warm weather comes and heavy work is to be done.

If clipping, a horse will work easier, will not sweat so much, dries off quicker, rests better, keeps in better condition and is less liable to catch cold, for when he has a heavy coat of hair, all wet with sweat, it takes a good deal of body heat to dry it out, and if standing still is very liable to contract a bad cold. At spring time horses that have been idle all winter, like most of farm horses, are very soft and sweat easily. This is obviated by removing their heavy winter coat, and gives them a chance to do their best under strenuous work like that of seeding.

I clip from the hoof up to a few inches above trace high, leaving the hair on the back as a blanket. Some do not clip the legs, but I consider they should be, especially hairy-legged horses. On very cold days a blanket might be put under the harness, but if we keep the horses

going in the field there is not much danger of them suffering from the cold.

Horses are easily cleaned, too, when clipped and receive more benefit from the grooming, as you are brushing near the skin which works up the circulation in good shape and keeps the pores open, which is so necessary in keeping a horse in good condition.

Clipping farm horses in the spring is becoming more general, and to my mind the man who does this is bestowing a great kindness to the noblest animal of mankind.

Sask.

GEO. A. HARRIS.

Another Advocate of Clipping

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

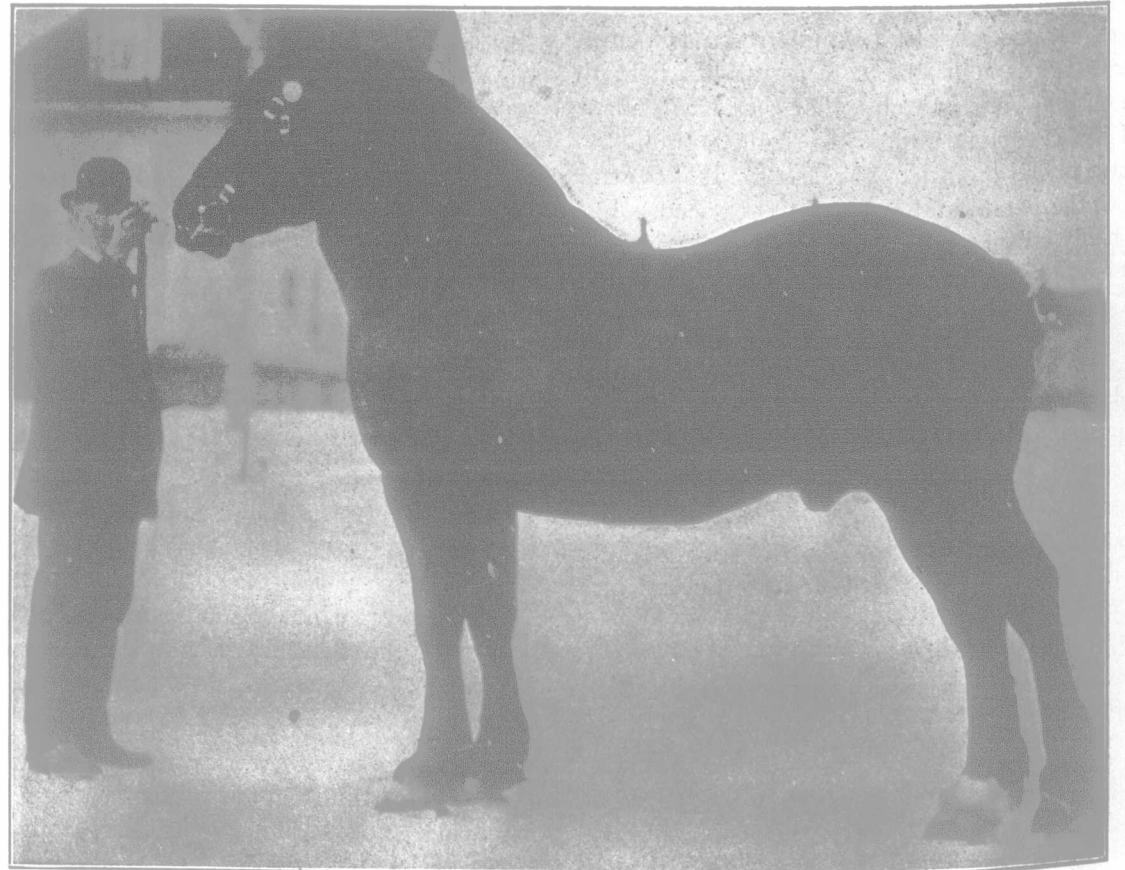
For many years the writer has half-clipped all his working horses, beginning at the mouth, continuing trace-high along the body and ending at the tail, thus removing the coat from the under parts of the body, where the sweat runs down, saturating the hair and chilling the whole animal. The hair should also be left on the legs from about eight inches above the knees and hocks down to the hoof. This will avoid the liability to mud-fever and chapped heels, to which horses with clipped legs are often subject. Do this on the slope, leaving the front about three inches higher than the back. If it is desired to thin the long hair on the legs at all, sprinkle some powdered resin on a paper, and taking a lit e between the thumb and finger, superfluous hairs can be easily pulled out.

Before starting to clip, see that the horse is dry and well-cleaned. Procure the best made clippers you can get, keep them in a dry, warm place and by taking care of them they will last for many years. Never cut the tail of a working horse nor the mane of any horse. If the hair is too thick or long, use a pulling stick about nine inches long, and at its thickest part about the size of your finger. Twist a few of the longest hairs round under the knob and if the horse is fidgety, do a little at it at intervals. If the mane or tail is too long but thin, scrape the longer hair through with a rather blunt knife.

Clip early enough in the season, and, if the horse requires it, repeat the operation again before the coat gets too long. Should an owner prefer to clip his working horses all over, light, well-fitting blankets should be provided to be worn under the harness. These blankets should be kept exclusively for outdoor work and replaced by thicker ones in the stable.

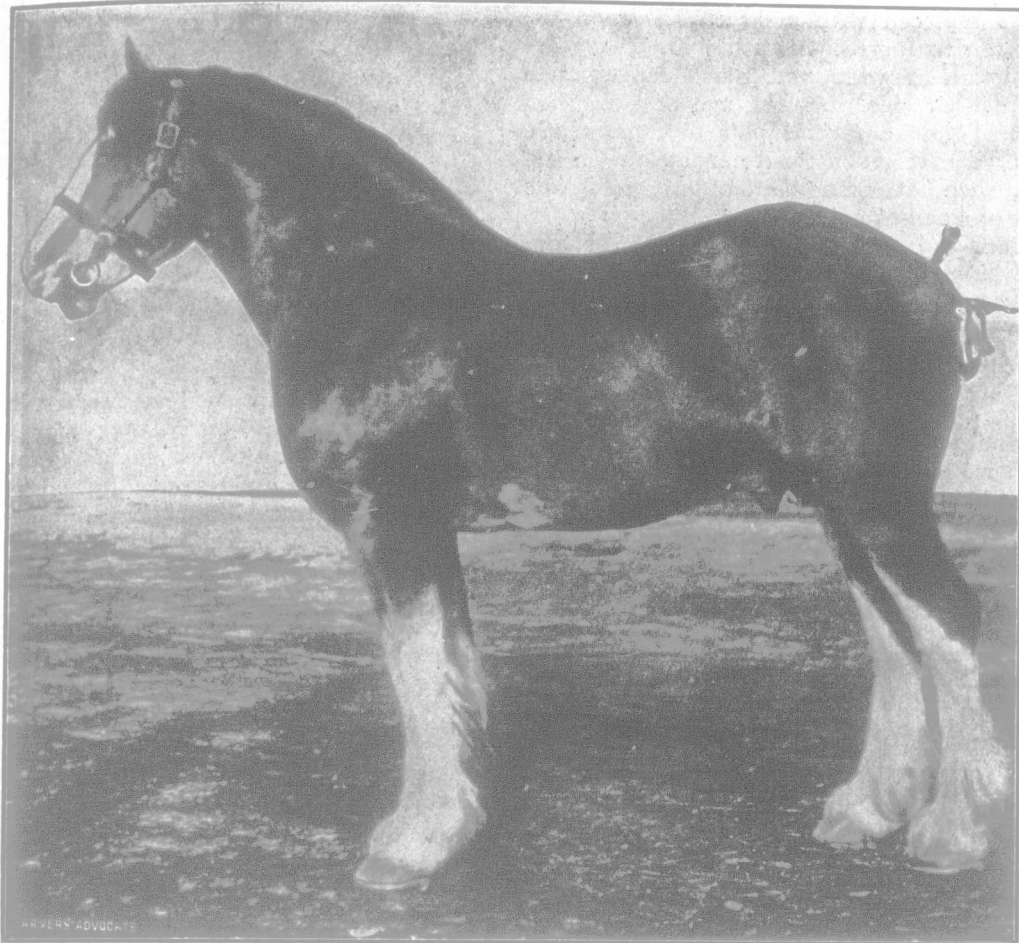
Sask.

HORSEMAN.



HATTON, (IMP.) FOALED IN 1907.

First in his class and champion Percheron stallion at the Manitoba Winter Fair, 1910. Imported by Colquhoun & Beattie Brandon; owned by D. McCallum & Son, Forrest, Manitoba.



REVELANTA'S HEIR, [8084], FOALED IN 1907.

First in his class and champion Clydesdale stallion at Manitoba and Saskatchewan Winter Fairs, 1910. Owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg Horse Show will be held this year from June 6 to 11.

Britain's Scheme for Ensuring Army Mounts

The British government are endeavoring to introduce a new system for ensuring that in case of a general mobilization of the military forces of the country a sufficient number of horses will be available. To this end they are making an effort to induce gentlemen to accept the gift of young and fit horses on the sole stipulation that the steeds are fed and kept in fit condition. There is the further proviso that the animals shall be produced on due notice annually, if called for, and also in the emergency of mobilization.

Anyone who can submit proof that he is in position to keep a horse may thus secure one free, the only responsibility being that the animal shall be treated with reasonable care and kept in condition for service. Anyone allotted a horse under these conditions will be required to look after it properly, and may use it for riding or light draft purposes, but must not hire it out, and if it dies from injuries or disease arising from neglect or improper treatment he shall be liable for a sum not exceeding \$200. He shall also keep the horse insured for \$200 against death, so that practically no liability is assumed by accepting a gift of a horse from the government. The horse is liable to be called for any time by the military authorities, and when he is too old for service shall be given up by his allottee.

This seems like a fair scheme for securing the services of a horse without assuming much responsibility in the way of cost or liability in case of death or injury. As the circular explaining the system has just been issued, it is unknown yet what the response will be.

* * *

Work the in-foal mares, but work them judiciously. It is poor economy to misuse a mare heavy in foal, to take twenty-five dollars worth of work out of her in the seeding season and risk losing a foal that will be worth seventy-five or a hundred dollars by fall. If there is work to do, and the mares have to do it, a little care in handling and a little reason in the amount of work expected helps. Don't expect an in-foal mare to do as much work as a gelding, or a mare not in foal. You may take the work out of them alright, but you are taking some chances on the foal.

TRANSITION STAGE IN THE INDUSTRY

An analysis of the replies received from sheep-raisers indicates that the industry of sheep-raising is in a transition stage in Saskatchewan at the present time. The large flock of the exclusive rancher of sheep is being replaced by the more numerous and smaller flocks of the grain growing farmers who keep sheep merely as a side line.

Without exception those ranchers who replied to the circular of enquiry considered the industry, as viewed from their standpoint, to be on the decline. Some accepted the inevitable and were either disposing of their flocks or were bringing their methods into harmony with the changed conditions of their districts; others desired that old conditions might be restored and the ranching industry perpetuated—not recognizing that the homesteader and farmer has come to stay and would vastly increase the production of wealth per acre in their locality. Said one Maple Creek rancher: "My opinion of the sheep industry is that it will soon be a thing of the past on account of the ranch being taken up by farmers." In addition to this cause the difficulty of controlling watering places and preserving them from entry, the scarcity of winter pasturing grounds near home, the competition for range rights and privileges of horse and cattle ranchers, and the increased cost of holding large range areas due to the supplementary revenue tax, were given as reasons for the decadence of the ranching industry.

In view of these adverse and unalterable conditions it would appear to be inadvisable to attempt to stimulate the industry of sheep-ranching. The hope of the province from the standpoint of sheep production lies: 1, in assisting those farmers who at present are sheep owners by placing before them information as to how they may improve their flocks, how handle them to the best advantage, and how secure the best returns when marketing; 2, in so setting forth the advantages and profits accruing to sheep production that more farmers may be induced to make the experiment.

To these ends it would be advisable that the department of agriculture issue a bulletin dealing with this phase of farming in Saskatchewan and place it in the hands, not only of every owner of sheep at the present time in the province, but also of every farmer who is open to argument upon the subject.

A large amount of interesting and valuable data was compiled from the returns sent in, and it is gratifying to report that the pessimistic note, either as to the present state of the sheep industry on Saskatchewan farms or as to its outlook, was seldom struck. The consensus of opinion undoubtedly was, that, despite certain drawbacks, which will be enumerated later, sheep-raising is an easy, sure and very profitable adjunct of grain farming.

RETURNS FROM SHEEP

The following facts, being based upon a large number of returns, may be regarded as authori-

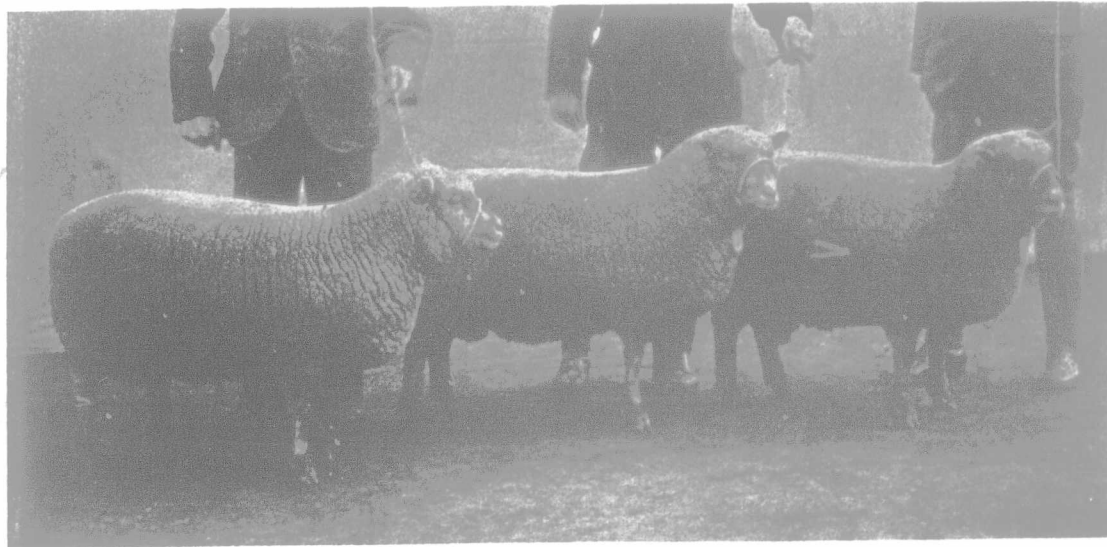
STOCK

Sheep Industry in Saskatchewan

Paper read by A. F. Mantle, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Regina, before the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association.

During the fall and early winter an enquiry was conducted by the department of agriculture into the present status and future prospects of the sheep-raising industry in Saskatchewan. A schedule of questions was sent to several hundreds of sheep-raisers—both farmers and ranchers—throughout the province. A gratifying number responded and many went to some trouble in expressing their opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages connected with sheep-raising in Saskatchewan.

Letters of enquiry were also sent to a number of the leading packing house operators, wool dealers, and smooth wire fence companies, asking them a number of questions as to those aspects of the sheep industry with which they were concerned. Here again a gratifying response was met with and there was evident upon the part of these companies a desire to co-operate in any movement looking to the fostering and building-up of this neglected industry.



TYPES NEEDED IN THE CANADIAN WEST

Champion pen of Southdown Wethers at Smithfield Show last year, exhibited by His Majesty the King.

tative: Forty-eight sheep comprised the average farm flock, where more than five sheep were kept on July 1, 1909, when lambing was completed, the composition of this flock is in the following proportion: Fifteen aged ewes, eight shearling ewes, seven shearling wethers, seventeen lambs, one stud ram. Most lambs came between April 15th and May 15th, and most correspondents considered that the best time of the year for the lamb crop to come. If suitable quarters are available and a supply of succulent feed has been arranged for during the previous summer, early lambs can be made very profitable and the farmer can sell larger and superior lambs at seven months than those of the rancher at eighteen months. Several farmers advocating early lambing gave the price realized for their lambs as being figures from \$1.00 to \$2.50 above the average.

The average of lambs saved is 83 out of every 100. When the number of twins is taken into account a man would be justified in expecting to save and raise, on an average, one lamb for every ewe. Without doubt this number could be much increased if proper attention were always paid to the securing of a good ram, to the feeding of the ewes at the time of breeding and to the care of the lambs at and after birth.

The average weight of fleece was 7½ lbs., and the average price obtained for the wool was 9½ cents in 1909 and in 1908. Thus the average income from wool per flock of 48 sheep (excluding 17 lambs) was \$23.42 in 1909. The average price obtained for lambs was \$5.50, and for sheep \$7.25. The usual amount of stock to be marketed each year from a flock constituted as above described would be four wether lambs (the best and most advanced), seven shearling wethers, and five of the fifteen aged ewes. Such a selection for the market would leave ample margin for the renewing and expanding of the flock and is a moderate estimate. At the average prices given above the four lambs would realize \$22.00, and the twelve shearling wethers and aged ewes \$87.00, a total of \$109.00. Add to this the value of the wool clip, \$23.42, and it will be seen that the prospective sheepman may

(Continued on Page 542).

Sheep and Their Teeth

Prof. Gaumnitz, of the division of animal husbandry at University Farm in Minnesota, says that fine wool sheep live longer than medium or coarse wool sheep. The former have been used successfully as breeders from one to eight years, and the latter from one to six, and more rarely seven years. This indicates the extreme period of usefulness in the flock. The prime of life probably extends from one to five or six years.

The lamb has a short and small head as opposed to the head of the mature sheep. Its teeth are smaller in every way. They are usually smooth and white as opposed to a more corrugated, darkened surface in the old sheep. The age of sheep is told by the four pair of incisors which are found only on the lower front jaw. These are all present by the time the lamb is six weeks old.

In the yearling the central pair of small incisor teeth are replaced with a large pair when the lamb is ten to fourteen months old. They are almost twice as wide and much longer than those at either side. At the age of two years the animal gets a second pair of large teeth. At three years it gets a third pair of large teeth. It would then have three pairs of large teeth and one pair of small or lamb teeth.

The four-year-old has a full mouth of four pairs of large teeth. The outer ones are never as large as those in the center. After the sheep is four years old it is difficult to tell the exact age. With age the teeth usually grow longer and narrower. They begin at six years to resemble shoe pegs. Sheep that are living on short pasturage and get sand with their grass wear their teeth short, even in old age. When sheep get long, peg-like, or broken teeth, it is time to dispo of them.

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 "Topic 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.

April 13.—Give instructions as to preparation of soil and method and time of setting out bush fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants. Also advise as to care required the first season.

April 20.—Which do you prefer whole or crushed grain as a spring and summer grain feed for horses? If you have fed grains in mixtures give your experiences. What is your opinion of oats in comparison with possible mixtures?

April 27.—What advice have you to offer on the production of field roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets? From your experience or observation discuss most satisfactory time for sowing and give general directions for preparation of the soil.

May 4.—What has been your experience in corn growing in the Canadian West? Give particulars as to preparation of soil, most satisfactory varieties, method of sowing and summer cultivation. Compare this crop with other fodder crops.

* * *



TYPES NEEDED IN THE CANADIAN WEST.
Champion pen of Longwools at Smithfield Show last year

Comparative Cost of Plowing by Steam, Gasoline and Horse-Power

L. W. Ellis, of the farm management branch of the United States department of agriculture, is the author of a work on traction plowing recently issued by the department, in which some interesting figures are given of the cost of plowing with steam, gasoline and horses. The department collected data on cost from engine users in all parts of the United States and Canada, and having compiled the data received presents a number of interesting tables of cost.

According to these figures the cost of plowing by steam tractors in the Northwestern States is \$1.92 per acre, allowance being made in this estimate for all items of cost, including such items as interest on capital invested, depreciation of equipment, repairs, labor, and so on. The acre cost for gasoline tractors is figured at \$1.50 approximately, and includes the same items of cost as mentioned for steam tractors, including in both cases the cost of harrowing which proceeded consecutively with the plowing.

The cost of plowing by horse power is reckoned from data gathered in the Northwestern States. The average cost per acre for fall plowing is estimated at \$1.20, for spring plowing, \$1.25, an average cost of plowing 26,966 acres of both spring and fall plowing of \$1.20 per acre.

When the cost of harrowing is taken from traction engine and gasoline tractor figures, the following is the comparative cost per acre of plowing by the three methods: steam, \$1.73; gasoline, \$1.45; horses, \$1.20.

No Nurse Crop For Alfalfa

The practice of sowing a nurse crop with alfalfa was inaugurated when the nature of the plant was not so well understood as now. It was also somewhat on the theory too that "a half-loaf is better than no bread." It began when there was a good deal of doubt about "getting a stand," and the farmer thought no doubt that a crop of oats or barley would pay for the plowing, even if the alfalfa failed. While the practice is continued by many, the prevalent later method is to provide no nurse crop. Few who have abandoned the nurse crop have returned to it. The alfalfa plant does not need protection from the sun, nor is it bettered by dividing any of the soil moisture or fertility with another crop. On the other hand, if alfalfa is sowed in the spring, it is important that it obtain an early start in order that its roots can quickly work down into the moisture of the subsoil, against the dry days of July and August. When a nurse crop of any vigor is removed the alfalfa plants are likely to be found weak, spindling and with little root growth; the nurse crop has also taken up some of the soil nitrogen needed by the young alfalfa; or if the nurse crop is heavy and has lodged there will be left bare spots, where the alfalfa has been smothered out.

Cutting the nurse crop is likely to be attended with no little damage to the tender alfalfa plants by trampling their crowns into the ground, or breaking them off. Practically all the experiment stations favor sowing alone. With few exceptions the second and third years have brought heavier yields where no nurse crop was used. The theory that the nurse crop will prevent the weeds choking the alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well-founded. In the first place alfalfa should not be sown on foul land, and in the second place proper discing and harrowing, at near intervals for four or six weeks before sowing will disturb or kill far more weeds than can any nurse crop. Besides, the oats or barley sown as a nurse will when cut leave weeds in good growth, or dormant and ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa. No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been properly prepared for the preceding crop, and then properly cared for, and made ready for the alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction, it will be found advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring.—From Coburn's *The Book of Alfalfa*.

Forecasting Frost at Night

Bulletin 23 of the United States weather service describes how temperatures may be forecasted. Two thermometers that register alike are required. The best kind to use are the glass ones, like dairy thermometers with the figures on the glass. Faster the two instruments to a piece of board side by side, the one a little above the other. About the bulb of one tie a piece of rag securely winding it right around the bulb. Fasten a piece of strong cord to the upper end of the board to which the thermometers are attached and dip the bandaged bulb into water until it is well soaked. Then in the open air whirl the thing rapidly for about twenty seconds, stop and quickly read the dry bulb thermometer, whirl again and as quickly read the wet bulb thermometer. Find the difference between the two readings by subtraction.

	Temperature of Air in Degrees F															
	Dry Reading															
Difference in Reading of Dry and Wet Bulbs	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70				
1	11	16	22	27	32	38	43	48	53	58	63	69				
2	6	12	18	24	30	35	41	46	52	57	62	67				
3	7	14	21	27	33	39	44	50	55	60	66					
4	1	10	17	24	30	36	42	48	53	59	64					
5	4	13	20	27	33	40	46	51	57	62						
6	7	16	24	30	37	43	49	55	61							
7	1	11	20	27	34	41	47	53	59							
8	5	16	24	31	39	45	51	57								
9	11	20	28	36	43	49	55									
10	4	16	25	33	40	53	53									
11	11	21	30	38	45	51										
12	4	17	27	35	42	49										
13	14	23	32	40	47											
14	5	18	28	37	45											
15	12	24	34	42												

DEW POINT TABLE.

In the Dew Point Table find the figure (left column) representing this difference and follow the line out until you get in the column represented by the reading of the dry thermometer. This figure will indicate the possibility of frost.

For example, the dry reads 45 degrees and the wet 33—a difference of 12 degrees. On the left find 12—follow it out to the 45 dry reading and we find 4. That is way below freezing, so look out!

Again: Suppose the dry reading is 57 and the wet reading 48—a difference of 9 degrees. Follow the line out to 55 (the nearest to 57) and we find 36—a safe night in all probability.

Observations and calculations should be made about nightfall. If a wind is blowing or the sky is cloudy the thermometers may indicate frost and at the same time freezing not occur. These phenomena should be considered in making observations. Clouds and wind are natural preventives of frost.

The Influence of Forests

The chief of the United States weather bureau in a recent work on "The Influence of Forests on Climates and on Floods," combats the idea that the climate of North America has changed to any noticeable extent within the past 50 years, and asserts further that the cutting down of forests

has nothing to do with causing droughts or floods. He holds that forests do not control, but are controlled by precipitation, and that no area of forest in America has any appreciable effect in causing rainfall, or in mitigating the damaging results that come from too much rainfall in certain seasons. The weather bureau chief claims that most of the ideas entertained in regard to precipitation and floods are based erroneously, and that America would receive as much rainfall as she receives now were not a tree standing between the Gulf of Mexico and the tree line of the north. Most of his assertions are substantiated by data gathered by the weather bureau during the past 40 years, and unless further facts are brought to light to refute them we must accept the idea that our winters are as hard as they were a few decades back and our summers and other seasons very much the same as they used to be. It has been popularly held, however, that precipitation is due to forestation. In fact, one of the strongest arguments of the conservers of the forests has been that the influence exerted by forested areas on climate was large enough to make the conserving of forests a matter for national concern. According to figures given in Professor Willis' new work there has been no appreciable change in temperature or rainfall in the New England States in the past hundred years, and in that time the forested area has been reduced from an almost natural condition to a very small percentage now of forested land.

Report of the Chemist

The report of the chemist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the year ending March 31, 1909, was issued recently. It reports results of continued inquiry on the influence of environment on the composition of wheat, particularly the composition of the grain as affected by the moisture content of the soil during the development of the grain; data are given of analyses of Turkey Red and Kharkov wheats grown at Lacombe and Lethbridge; the influence of storage as revealed by analyses of wheats from a chemical standpoint is noted and some investigation made as to the effect of dampness on the quality of wheat, the results of the last line of investigation indicating that wheat may remain very wet for a considerable time without its composition being materially affected, providing there has been no heating or fermentation of the grain. Other work carried on was analyses of Upper Columbia and East Kootenay soils; analyses of inoculated and uninoculated alfalfa grown at Lacombe; determinations of the fertilizing values of snow and rain and other investigation work in agriculture. The report is for free distribution and may be obtained from the department of agriculture, Ottawa.

* * *

Examine seed carefully before buying or sowing. Getting rid of weeds is not the easiest thing in farming, and it is poor business to sow a fresh crop of weed seed to add to the difficulties. A cheap magnifying glass is useful in detecting weed seed in grains, grasses and clover seeds. Get one and make use of it. Weed prevention is easier than weed eradication.

DAIRY

Dairy Herd Improvement

Responses to our request for a discussion of the problem of building up a dairy herd are much similar to the aged Clydesdale stallion classes at Brandon and Regina recently—almost any one of the five best would look well in first place. This question has brought out some of the best discussion that has resulted from the introduction of this department into the columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Practical experience and keen observation furnished details for sound suggestions that can be put into practice on every farm in the Canadian West. It matters not whether a man wants a herd of fifty cows or only a half-dozen. Common sense shows that he can feed a worthy animal on practically the same feed and with the same labor required to keep one that does not give enough milk to pay for her keep. Further, there are few farmers who have not noticed that certain individual cows of a few years ago have left an impression on a herd in the form of offspring resembling themselves—often in color but certainly in milk-producing propensity. This offspring now in many cases form the farm herd. In some instances neighbors have bought, and the dairy production of the community has been helped.

As is pointed out in the excellent letters of this issue, as well as those that will appear later, a vast improvement can be made in a few years with no particular outlay of cash, but by judicious use of pure-bred sires, careful selection of heifers and intelligent care and feeding.

Awards have been made according to the order in which the letters appear.

"The Man" in the Dairy Herd

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice you are asking for opinions or experiences as to the best means to adopt in building up a good herd of dairy cows. In my opinion the first essential is to find the man, because whoever goes in for dairying will very soon find out that there are 365 days and quite a few nights to the year at dairying. However, I will not begin to preach; instead I will try to give my experience.

I arrived in this great Northwest the latter part of April, 1904, from the Old Country. I had had considerable experience in farming, both tillage and dairying. I took a little time to look around and thanks to a friend, a Canadian farmer and now neighbor, whom I had met in the Old Country, I was introduced to a man who was anxious to sell out. At the first meeting I bought his place and ultimately most of his good implements and three cows with their calves; I also bought two cows off the friend referred to, all grade Shorthorns. Four of them turned out good milkers.

I am of the same opinion about cows as I am about trotters: If you want speed you must keep asking for it. The same applies to milk. Therefore I began to "ask them," giving them good attendance and regular and clean milking.



OXEN ARE PUT TO GOOD USE SUMMER AND WINTER.

keeping all my heifer calves. In 1907 I bought a useful looking, pure-bred Shorthorn bull, or dairy type, which has thrown me quite a lot of nice likely-looking heifer calves. The first of these should come in early next year.

My plan is to have as many cows as possible calve early in the winter, November preferred. I find cows that calve late in the summer, even in September or October, unless very well cared for, go off considerably by tying-up time; and further, cows that calve during the winter, if well fed and properly cared for, will make a good note during the winter (when as a rule butter is a good price). They then do well again when put on pasture in the spring. That is not the only advantage. In so arranging your stock you have quite a few of them dry, or giving very little, just when the pastures are bare and dried up and you are busy harvesting and threshing, and when so much has to depend upon the women folk, without whom a man is very little use at dairying. I say this, because you cannot afford to keep three or four men around a place just for milking. That is where the value of women comes in, to help with the milking, which must be done quietly, quickly and regularly, and also thoroughly. Without these precautions no herd of cows will give best results.

I have from the first kept buying occasionally a useful-looking cow when I saw one. I have also had heifers coming in, and I have at the same time kept weeding out to the butchers anything that did not fill the bill to my satisfaction as a milker.

My plan with heifers is to force them for all they are worth, and this is one of the places where the man comes in; that is, to know when he has them up to all they are worth, and to keep them there. I make a special effort to keep heifers milking as long as possible, even up to within a month or six weeks of calving. I don't like any cow to be dry more than six or eight weeks. In fact, I often have to force my cows dry at six weeks.

And now for results. In 1908 I milked ten cows, three of them their first calves, and they averaged 261 pounds of butter each, besides vealing five calves, which realized \$42.00. The year 1909 was a bad one for cattle, June and part of July too much wet; grass grew very fast and was very soft. By the middle of August we had had sufficient hot, dry winds to burn up the pastures, and still my thirteen cows averaged 252 pounds of butter each, and four vealed calves realized \$36.00. Some of the cows were first calvers.

I veal these calves because I hate to raise calves after June comes and before October or November. When vealing I let them suck the cow and bring her in and get what milk I can off her night and morning. I find late summer calves stand the first winter poorly.

When my cows began calving last fall I started weighing their milk. I weigh milk morning and night every Wednesday and take that for the average for the last seven days. I am convinced it is one of the best things I have done with a view to raising a good herd of dairy cows. I have several cows around the 5,000 pound mark that are not due to calve again until next fall.

I feed my cows prairie hay, timothy and brome hay, oat sheaves and a few roots in the fall; also oat chop. Here again is where the man comes in. I have no measure to feed by, only the cow. As the saying in the Old Country goes: "Her belly is her measure." Of course, I have men to do the work. But I am always there, and help in the feeding, milking and watering.

Whoever purposes going in for dairying with a view to making it pay, unless he is prepared to work, and has a liking for cattle, and has some little knowledge of cattle, and is prepared to learn a lot more—"Give it a miss."

Sask.

ARTHUR BRACEGIPOLE.

Building Up a Profitable Dairy Herd

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Advice is cheap, but building up a profitable dairy herd is neither cheap nor easy; and yet if the following system is persisted in, a handsome reward is in store for the one who undertakes it.

If any fellow-farmer really desires to build up a profitable dairy herd and is willing to stand by the undertaking I have the following to offer by way of advice: In the first place, test your cows and if you have a cow or cows that with good feed and good care give 400 pounds (not very high) butter or three hundred and fifty (350) pounds of butter fat during twelve months you have a fairly good foundation stock to begin with. If you have not such a cow or cows, purchase one or more that will come somewhere near the above test (It is understood that we are beginning with common cows, not pure-bred dairy cattle). It will take a little time in hunting up a cow or so of the above standard of quality, but it will pay, and that without big outlays for high-priced pure-breds.

Having procured foundation stock secure the service of a pure-bred sire from a high milking strain of a dairy type of cattle, and do not change from one dairy type to another. Whatever type you begin with keep right on year after year. If you begin with a Jersey, use a Jersey generation after generation; if a Holstein, use a Holstein, and so on. Never use a grade sire. In fifteen years of this kind of breeding you will be astonished at the number and quality of your dairy herd. You will have a herd that it would be impossible to assemble except at enormous expense, and take your chances at that in not having a uniform quality herd.

It is a well established fact that the percentage of butter fat in a cow cannot be changed by any known process of feeding. It is quite a different question in regard to the calf a cow is going to produce. If the cow carrying a heifer calf is fed a proper ration it is possible to change the percentage of butter fat in that calf. I would advise, therefore that the person qualify himself or herself to feed for the production of a better calf than the mother was. This I consider a vital point in the production of a dairy herd. Beef breeders pay great attention to this point in producing beef calves. In fact, it is done in the breeding of all stock. The feed of the parent acts on the progeny for better or for worse, and is especially applicable to the building-up of a dairy herd. Another point is the proper feeding and care of the dairy calf, and that begins almost as soon as it is born—in fact, before. If the cow has been properly fed the calf is ready to accept its dairy ration in a week or ten days after birth. The object of proper feeding is to build up a system that will be capable of assimilating large quantities of dairy food; hence it is most important that the calf be fed food that will not produce fat. It requires proteid foods such as skim-milk, and later, or as soon as it can be taught to eat, oats. Do not allow the calf to become fat. I feed whole milk for about five days and then add a half pint of skim-milk and water half-and-half, and increase the skim-milk until the calf is four weeks old, when it will generally take all skim-milk. Give it all the water it will drink, separate from the milk and all the whole oats it will eat. Do not give all the milk it will drink, but let feeds be ample and of the same quantity at regular twelve-hour periods. Keep her growing until she drops her first calf at fifteen to twenty months of age, but not do let her drop the second calf until she is thirty-five to forty months old and keep her milking the whole period between the first and second calf. Afterwards she can rest four weeks before calving.

Now for actual experience—and hundreds of others have done as I have. Eighteen years ago I attended a sale near Brantford, Ont., and got my pick of fourteen cows, common, but of good dairy quality, for \$40.00 cash; she dropped a bull-calf which was vealed at \$4.00. During her ten months of lactation she made, on good straight common feed, 500 pounds of gilt-edged butter at 20 cents per pound by actual record—no guessing in the matter. I bred her to the best

pure-bred Jersey bull to be found and got a heifer calf—the only one out of ten calves.

I bred this heifer to a pure-bred bull of record dairy quality, so that she dropped a calf at twenty months, but unlike her mother she has given eleven heifers out of thirteen calves, and excelled her mother in quality and quantity of butter. By actual record she has produced over \$1,000 in butter, besides doing her share in producing over fifty cows, only one of which has proved a failure. To-day I have a herd of these grades that excel in utility by a long way any pure-breds I have had. I will milk about thirty this season and would not trade for the best herd of equal number I know of, pure or grade, for their practical purposes. The percentage of butter fat has risen from 3.5 to 5.1, official test, for the whole herd. I breed right along the same lines, and what I have done anyone can do.

It will be useless to go into this business unless one stands by it for a good number of generations (I mean of cows). From my practical experience in the dairy business I am quite satisfied that the present number of cows in Canada ought to produce twice the quantity of butter and cheese they are doing at present—big room for building up profitable dairy herds. In regard to our Western country unlimited possibilities and wealth are in store for the profitable dairy herd builder.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

* * *

Volume 8, being the proceedings of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for 1909, has been recently issued. It contains the usual matter relative to the work of the association, giving a list of the Holstein-Friesian breeders in the Dominion, minutes of the last annual meeting, constitution and by-laws of the association, records of the animals registered and transferred in 1909, and the records of merit for bulls and cows.

POULTRY

Have the coops ready before the hatches come. Don't wait until the chicks are out before arranging a place for them and the hen. Make the coops tight except in front, which can be made of slats two inches apart, nailed upright. Boxes may be used, or if better coops are wanted make them of matched or shiplap lumber 22 by 24 inches, 24 inches high in front and 16 at the rear. A floor is not considered necessary. Coops without floors are more easily kept clean.

Running an Incubator

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Certainly, I use a machine and should not like to rear a great number of chickens without this means of hatching. Especially are they useful in the early season, when hens are not broody.

See that your machine is of a good reliable make and is perfectly clean. Then after heating up, wash out thoroughly with some of the coal-tar disinfectants, mixed in hot water. Leave it closed for a short time to give the germicide a chance. See that the clean lamp with its new wick is burning clearly and evenly in a full reservoir of the best coal oil obtainable.

It is important "not to use a drop of cheap oil" in the lamp.

When all seems right, with 103 degrees registered by the best thermometer you can buy, put in the eggs, clean and uniform in appearance and as fresh as possible. The best trick I know, in hatching by the incubator, is a uniform, fertile lot of eggs to start with. The machine does the rest when run intelligently. Watch the regulator; at first perhaps it requires a little manipulation after being unused so long. See that the scrub lady does not place a heavy weight on it in her zeal for cleaning up, as mine did more than once.

The kitchen, with its steaming pots and kettles, is an ideal place to run a machine. My best hatches have come off in the farm kitchen. The

moisture and uniform temperature found there are good, providing fresh air is daily admitted.

I place the machine away from drafts and try to keep a window partially open most of the time. Follow the directions in regard to the running of the incubator, especially in regard to the moisture question. It is safe to follow instructions and test the air cell often, which tells you if the egg is drying out too much. If too large cool a longer time and apply moisture the second week. I find that buttermilk put in warm is useful in the moisture pan, as it gives off an acid which renders the shell more brittle and more easily chipped later on.

I start to cool at the end of 48 hours; at first cool them five to ten minutes, then carefully and slowly turn them, "like the old hen in her nest." Gradually increase the time for cooling, doing it night and morning *without fail* until you come to the third week, then I often cool forty to sixty minutes. In fact, when the temperature soars too high, as it will do then, sometimes, I always take the eggs out and cool again, running my hand over them, to turn them. When testing day comes (the seventh day is best, as a novice can give a more thorough test than at the fourth day). It is wise to test at night, after the lamp has been refilled and cleaned. See that the eggs don't get a chill and don't go to bed satisfied with your efforts, leaving the tested egg tray on the table over night (like one girl I know).

Save the clear eggs for a tasty chicken breakfast in the future. I like to test again on the fourteenth day, removing any dead heads. When the eighteenth day comes, shut up the machine. Cooling and turning is over now. Watch your lamp, that it is not too high. The temperature will run to 104½ and 105 degrees at hatching time; just keep the flame even and low. When chipping starts, take out the thermometer. It is in the way then. Don't interfere with the hatch at all. At the end of twenty-one days most of the good eggs will have hatched. Keep the front darkened, all but one corner, and the chicks will have gone downstairs to the nursery.

Moisten a flannel in hot water and drop into the machine, as it may hasten the hatch. Then leave another 24 hours, when most of the chicks, spry and lively, will be ready for the brooder, which should be in readiness at 90 degrees temperature.

Man.

H. E. VIALOUX.

Removing Stains From Eggs

It is difficult to remove stains from eggs so effectively that no trace of the objectionable stain may be detected, but a British exchange offers a number of methods which may be employed to remove dirt from the shell without, as far as possible, destroying the "bloom" generally possessed by newly-laid eggs.

The methods are as follows:—

1. Eggs washed in a solution made from a quarter ounce of ammonia and one pint of water are superior in appearance to ordinary new laid eggs. White eggs become snow white, and tinted eggs are brought to an even, spotless clean shade that makes them most attractive. The use of ammonia is not objectionable; it does not penetrate the shell, nor does it leave any odor.

2. Wash with water, and rub with a piece of flannel. After this a mixture of one-fourth of a cup of salt to one-fourth cup of vinegar should be rubbed over the shell briskly. Should the stain be a deep and obstinate one it may be removed by rubbing with a little dry and coarse salt. Tepid water should be poured over them to wash off the salt, etc., after which they will be equal to those in appearance which are taken from the nest in a clean condition.

3. Wash the eggs till free from stain in luke-warm water, with a small portion of soap added, and dry; let them lie in unskimmed milk for a few minutes, then wipe dry with a soft cloth, a disused silk handkerchief is the best for the purpose. The above method can also be pursued if the eggs are desired for show purposes.

4. Take a clean, coarse rag, slightly moisten, dip in common salt, rub the stain until it entirely disappears, wash in warm water, and dry on soft cloth.

5. Wash in tepid water and then pass through warm water to which a little glycerine has been added, and leave to dry. Water invariably removes the bloom—except on some brown eggs—but the glycerine will replace it.

6. Steep in buttermilk for 24 hours, afterwards washing and wiping carefully.

7. Wash them in warm water to which some vinegar has been added—a tablespoonful to pint of water—then leave to dry. This will not remove the bloom, and should be done as soon after being laid as possible. Should they be required for show purposes, rub with a soft duster.

HORTICULTURE

• Prizes for Gardens

Calgary's horticultural society has decided to give special prizes for small gardens. This should prove to be one of the most successful of the many good moves inaugurated by this very necessary institution. Over five hundred dollars will be offered in prizes. This is done with a view to encourage the planting of a garden around the many homes in the city. The prizes will be sufficiently large to make it really worth while for the amateur gardener to enter for the value of the prize alone, if not for the pride and satisfaction which can be obtained from a nicely kept garden.

Improvement of Home Surroundings

In travelling through this western country one is often surprised at the lack of interest taken by the average farmer in floral gardening or in the landscape effects of the home surroundings. It is, comparatively, an unusual occurrence to find a home which is surrounded by grounds that are well laid out. There are, however, many reasons why the home and its immediate environment should be made attractive. "Beautiful surroundings increase value and also refine—ugliness and filth cheapen and degrade." The home being the most sacred institution upon earth, should be made beautiful outside as well as inside, for the landscape effect is of as much importance in the creation of refining influences as the furnishing and decoration of the interior of the home.

In commencing to lay out the grounds the first essential is a well defined plan. This should be as simple as possible, yet artistic. Mrs. Van Rensselaer says: "It does not matter whether we have in mind a great park or a small city square, a large estate or a modest door yard, we must go about our work in an artistic manner if we want good results. Two trees and six shrubs, a scrap of lawn and a dozen flowering plants may form either a beautiful little picture or a huddled disarray of forms and colors." By using a simple design much more effective results will be obtained than if a more elaborate one is used, and it has been found a good plan to follow nature as closely as possible in her method. "It should always be kept in mind that the real beauty of the place depends upon the plan rather than the planting. The planting is to a large extent a detail, just as walks and beds are details, which should be arranged to give emphasis to the leading motive of the plan." —Manning. Though it may take several years to complete the plan in view, yet unless a definite idea is followed the results are not likely to be satisfactory. In drawing a plan, first mark off spaces which are to be left for lawns and in this way it will be easier to locate the trees and shrubs. The intending planter must have some knowledge of the plants, trees and shrubs used in order to be able to correctly place these on the design on paper, and also that he might only obtain the best varieties. This knowledge may be obtained by reading or by observation of the growth and behavior of the plants and the

space they require for their full development. Without a plan it is a hard matter to calculate the number of trees and shrubs required.

We must now take into consideration the roads and walks and determine where they should be placed. Only such as are actually required should be made, for roads and walks do not add to the beauty of the landscape, being the work of man and not of nature. However, a properly located and well built road, which is kept clean of weeds, need detract little from the general outlay, whilst greatly facilitating the travelling to and from the buildings and the house. It is necessary to make slight curves in the roads and walks which can be masked by planting a group of trees and shrubs at the bend to give an apparent natural cause, and in this way a curved walk will appear to be the shortest distance to and from the points desired.

In making the selection of trees one should not omit to plant a good number of evergreens, as well as deciduous trees, and so arrange them that they will therefore take off the bare appearances of the deciduous trees and shrubs during the winter. Care should be taken not to plant too many evergreens near the house, as these trees being dense in foliage tend to prevent the sun and wind penetrating and the house is liable to become cold and damp. The different varieties of shrubs should be planted in groups rather than individually. These groups should be placed in the bays and at the sides of the roads or walks and outskirts of the lawn, keeping the center of the lawn free for tennis, croquet and other recreations. If a tree or a shrub is planted as a specimen, the base should be kept clear from grass roots until the tree or shrub has become established. One should always try to arrange the various groups to produce a good effect from the windows of the front of the house and also from the entrance to the grounds. The opening up of vistas should be a desired effect, so that a view can be seen here and there of the grounds where desirable scenes are obtainable, and care also should be exercised so that objectionable views might be shut out. Always plant the taller growing varieties to the background and if possible endeavor to produce a good effect in the winter as well as the summer by planting shrubs which retain their berries and which have different colored barks and whose leaves change shades in the fall.

The question of flowers is a very extensive one, and one which can only be just touched upon in this article. Perennial plants are the most suitable for this country, as they give the most generous returns for a small amount of attention. A good selection made of the varieties most suitable for the soil of the district and the positions they will be required to fill, will give a large variety to choose from. They should be planted in front of the shrubberies and at the outer edges of the plantations, or in a clearly defined flower garden, but do not plant them in separate beds in the lawn. It is also advisable to plant some spring flowering bulbs in the front of the borders, and plantations which will bloom till the annual and perennial plants are flowering, and by doing this a succession of bloom can be had from early spring till late fall.

Vines will also serve a useful purpose, especially the annuals, about a new home as they are quicker in growth than the perennials. Climbing plants are very useful for covering pillars and posts of the verandah, and trellises, so that screens may be formed. There is no class of plants which yields itself more readily to man's training or serves the purpose of making the home more attractive than climbing vines, and they are especially appropriate for giving relief to the nakedness of the walls of the house.

The aim of every house owner should be to have a good lawn, because one surrounded by flower borders, shrubs, and shade trees will unconsciously develop in the mind of the young the love of beauty in nature, while bare and cheerless surroundings will engender the feeling of discontent and a lessened capability to appreciate the beauty and refinement of life. The establishment of appropriate grasses depends upon the careful selection of the seed, the atten-

tion to the grading, and the kind of soil. The soil should be well drained and comparatively rich in plant food, and if it is necessary to use soil which has been taken out of the basement as surface soil, a quantity of well rotted barnyard manure should be incorporated with it. In grading the lawn it is advisable to have a gentle slope from the buildings to prevent them, as far as possible, from becoming damp.

In conclusion, money wisely expended on the beautifying of the home surroundings adds greatly to the selling value, in addition to the pleasure and satisfaction which is obtained by spending even a few moments among the beautiful gifts of nature. It has been said that time spent among plants by overworked men and women, give a greater degree of rest, strength and vigor, than would be obtained by any other change of labor. While it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, yet these new general hints may be of service, and they will have accomplished their purpose if they draw the attention of some one to the much neglected side of our Western farmsteads and result in some little being done for the beautification of the home surroundings.—R. B. Wimssett, in *M. A. C. Gazette*.

FIELD NOTES

Saskatchewan Breeders' Association

During the week of the fair the annual meetings were held of the horse, sheep, cattle and swine breeders' associations, reports of which are published herewith. The condition of each as shown by the secretary-treasurer's report, as regards membership and financial standing was satisfactory, though effort should be made by all the associations to increase their membership.

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association was held Wednesday evening in the City Hall, Regina, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, president, presiding. After alluding briefly to the work of the association in 1909, Mr. Mutch urged more effort on the part of members to bring all horsemen in the province into the association. There should be several hundred instead of 68, as at present.

The secretary's report showed a cash balance of \$68.75.

P. M. Bredt moved, seconded by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, that the Horse Breeders' Association recommend that the Winter Fair Association cease offering prizes for females in the horse show. Mover and seconder pointed out that a spring show should be essentially a stallion and team show, and that mares kept for breeding are fitted for exhibition at a disadvantage this season. Robt. Sinton, Regina; H. D. Hutchins, Keeler, and R. C. Upper, North Portal, objected to having prizes discontinued in the mare sections. However, on the motion being put it was carried. It is doubtful, however, if anything will be done in this matter, as it is probable that a majority of the horse breeders would not oppose having female exhibits at the spring show, since such exhibits aid materially in making the horse exhibits, and any loss resulting to brood mares from such exhibiting falls on the individual owner, who if he is willing to take the risk for the prize money offered, may as well be permitted to do so.

P. B. Ross, Grenfell, requested that the horse breeders urge on the Winter Fair Association the advisability of having classes for all breeds of horses. At present separate classes exist for Clydesdales and Percherons, while Shires, Belgians and Suffolk punches show in one class. This is manifestly unfair and not likely to conduce to the development of these breeds. Mr. Ross pointed out that fifteen Shires had been registered in Saskatchewan in 1909, and the breed was coming to the front sufficiently to warrant better treatment at the Provincial Show. The same applies to Suffolks and to some extent to Belgians. There was an extensive exhibit of Suffolks at this year's show, but the exhibitor, except in classes where all the entries were his own, showed against Shires and Belgians. No action was taken in this matter.

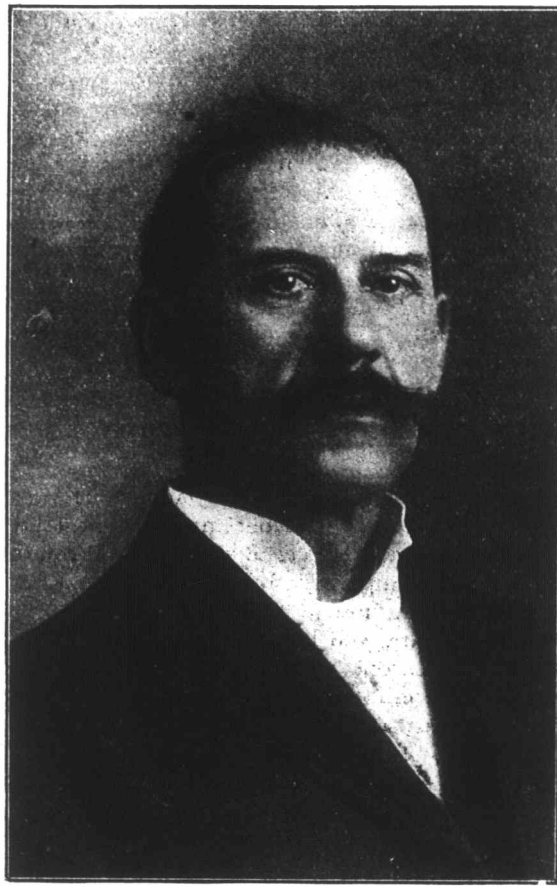
Officers were elected as follows: President, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; vice-president, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; directors, R. D. Pomeroy, Assiniboia; K. H. Faber, Condit, Rolo; Supt. of Exhibits, Delegates to fairs, Regina, Dr. F. A. Gordon, Assiniboia; J. C. Caswell, Prince Albert; P. M. Bredt, Moose Jaw; H. D. Hutchins, Keeler; J. C. Caswell, Prince Albert.

A meeting of the breeders' association in the province was held in Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1909, where a meeting was held in Regina, Saskatchewan.

T. C. Tate, M. L. A., W. Elliot, M. L. A., Dr. A. G. Hopkins, and Professor W. J. Rutherford.

Mr. Mutch took for his theme the horse industry in Saskatchewan. He sketched a prosperous future for the horse interests of the province, reminding his hearers that to-day, with less than 12 per cent. of the arable land of the province under cultivation there were in Saskatchewan upwards of 430,000 head of horses, valued at more than \$60,000,000. Horses at present were higher than at any time within memory and he saw no reason why they should not remain high-priced for many years to come. We have passed through the period now when we talk about the horseless age and the trend of our agriculture shows that on draft horses we are dependent still and will be dependent for the motive power for our farms. He strongly advised draft horse breeders to look to quality. Size in drafters is essential, but with it the maximum quality. He believed Saskatchewan most advantageously situated as regards a market for horses, British Columbia being able to take for years all the geldings that will be produced.

T. C. Tate, M. L. A., indulged in some reminiscent remarks, in which he showed the Anglo-Saxons possess the instinct of horsemanship and that Saskatchewan breeders are laying the foundation for true prosperity. He urged on heavy draft breeders



W. J. TREGILLUS, VICE-PRES. UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA.

the necessity for making utility and strength characters that will be inseparably associated with the draft horses bred in the province. Just as racing gives stamina and courage to the Thoroughbred, so should draft horses be bred and trained to die pulling. Strength and courage, he believed, could be developed in the draft breeds to a greater degree than it exists in to-day, just as generations of racing have developed strength and the greatest courage in the race horse.

Dr. Elliott spoke on the functions of livestock associations. He was not in favor of prominent breeders handling their own stock in the show ring, believing that while judges were seldom if ever influenced by the presence in the ring of such prominent breeders and friends perhaps of the judge, there were thousands of people at the ringside who believed the judge was influenced unduly by such exhibitor. Among other functions mentioned by the doctor, was the enforcement of the ordinance against unsound stallions; the interesting of the public in pure-bred stock; the taking up with the railway commission of questions relative to livestock transportation, and the making of fuller reports for printing in the annual report of the department of agriculture.

Dr. A. G. Hopkins described the work of the health of animals branch in Saskatchewan, touching upon the measures taken to keep out diseased stock from the South, the stamping out of disease in the province, meat inspection, and the necessity for breeders giving more consideration to the problem of dealing with tuberculosis. Dr. Harker stated that the department were examining upwards of 1,000 horses per week at the one port of entry in Saskatchewan, namely, North Portal.

Professor Rutherford's address was on Student Life in an Agricultural College, being illustrated with lantern slides from photos obtained by the professor during his experience in agricultural college work.

STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION

Open to first and second prize winners in contests held by agricultural societies in Saskatchewan, draft horses—heavy draft horses: 1, J. Pollock; 2, J. E. Cowan; 3, H. Potter. Cattle: 1, F. S. Coffey, Dalesboro; 2, H. Potter, Langbank. Horses, open class: 1, J. Paton; 2, C. Main; 3, W. Fleming; 4, A. Craik; 5, John Kean. Cattle, open class: 1, W. Fleming, Alameda; 2, Chas. Main, Balgonie; 3, Patrick Dewar, Balgonie. Sheep: 1, F. S. Coffey; 2, H. Potter; 3, H. Quick, Maple Creek. Swine: 1, H. Potter; 2, T. S. Potter. Championship prize for competitor scoring greatest number of points—prize a silver cup: F. S. Coffey, 347 points out of a possible 400.

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the cattle breeders was held Tuesday evening, March 22, in the city hall, Regina. P. M. Bredt, president, spoke of the year's work and referred to the fact that the bull sale is now under the auspices of the cattle breeders. He suggested that it might be as well to offer prizes for dairy sires and for the association to appoint delegates to some of the important fairs of the province.

The financial report showed a membership of 56, and a cash balance in the bank amounting to \$68.75.

T. Hedley Auld, secretary-treasurer, reported that he had made some enquiries in connection with the work of the transportation committee appointed at last year's meeting, to ascertain if anything could be done to have the railways facilitate the transportation of stock to and from fairs. From enquiries in Winnipeg he was convinced the railways were anxious to meet the wishes of the breeders in every reasonable way, and suggested that it would facilitate matters if a shipper would lay his complaint direct and at once to the chief railway officials, giving all information possible, such information as the number of the car, number of engine, date, etc.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, moved, seconded by R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, that delegates be appointed to some of the leading fairs. Motion carried.

A. B. Potter moved, seconded by Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, that classes be made at the bull sale, and prizes offered for sires of the dairy breeds. Motion carried.

Officers were elected as follows: President, P. M. Bredt, Edenwold; vice-president, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; directors, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; A. B. Potter, Langbank; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; representatives to fairs: Regina, Geo. Kinnon; Moose Jaw, F. W. Green; Saskatoon, W. C. Sutherland; Prince Albert, Wm. Logan; Maple Creek, G. W. Quick.

Robt. Sinton, Regina, reviewed the livestock conditions in Saskatchewan in 1909. Despite the large increase in the number of horses this class of stock was deficient still in numbers and inadequate to meet requirements. He believed the breeders' associations should take up the question of marketing commercial live stock.

P. M. Bredt delivered an interesting and pointed address on the establishment of a pure-bred herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Bredt stated that he believed the public was coming back to the Shorthorn—if they ever could be said to have been seriously away from that breed. He emphasized the need for those going into the pure-bred business liking the breed they selected, and sticking to it after they had selected it. In selecting a location for a Shorthorn herd consideration should be given to the layout of the country; shelter and water were essentials. The soil should be capable of growing any kind of crop: alfalfa, corn, roots, etc. The location should not be far from a railroad, because of the expense involved in getting to and from the means of railway transportation, and if possible the breeder beginning should locate in a district where beef cattle breeding is already being carried on.

Before starting, the beginner should make a study of the breed, study pedigree, family, strain and blood. Get to know good Shorthorns, study the feeding question and be advised on as many points as possible in connection with the business. The aim should not be to have a large number of animals at the start. Make the aim the breeding of perfect animals; "not how much, but how good." In selecting females get them with size, constitution and all the breed quality possible, but don't be deceived by small high quality females that never will be particularly large. Size, he believed a necessary quality in Shorthorns. If possible select a bull from a good milking cow and buy neither females nor males when they are in high condition. Buy in good breeding form and there will be more chance for success.

After selecting the foundation it was necessary to build judiciously on it. If one could not afford to buy a sufficiently valuable bull for use on his own herd he should carefully decide on what he required to mate his females to, and having found it and made sure, use that bull. Mr. Bredt emphasized the importance of laying the right kind of foundation, of breeding intelligently and feeding liberally.

OUTSIDE FEEDING OF STEERS

James Murray briefly discussed results of the cattle feeding experiment carried on at Brandon Experimental Farm for upwards of three years. This experiment has been well covered in articles published in *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, but Mr. Murray's summary of it is worth repeating. It was started in the fall of 1907, with a small bunch of steers, half of which were fed inside in the ordinary way, and half outside in the bluffs. The steers fed

inside re- roots and oats and straw from At the st each and each at a The stee each, th during th pounds' the lot f side, \$5.4 The s and six on accou seemed were no an avera putting \$15.89, steer on sixteen f This y as the f averagin side, an are bein better fo clusive was exp creek op ed by h by mean not to farmers quality ration i been sta first of straw an eating r wise to lutely n hay to gained now ga were pu now av barley time way ra interval excited The these: looking coulee have ar ply for of straw warm, content

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inside received a ration of corn silage, hay, straw, roots and grain. Those outside got oat straw, crushed oats and water, the grain being fed in troughs, the straw from a pile and the water drunk from a creek. At the start the steers outside averaged 1,106 pounds each and during the feeding period gained 234 pounds each at an average cost per 100 pounds gain of \$5.67. The steers inside averaged at the start 1,139 pounds each, they gained an average of 251 pounds each during the feeding period at an average cost per 100 pounds' gain, of \$6.20. The net profit per head on the lot fed outside was \$7.05, and on those fed inside, \$5.52.

The second year twenty steers were fed outside and sixteen inside. They were smaller cattle and on account of that did not do so well. The cold seemed to effect the smaller animals more and they were not as good feeders. The lot outside gained an average of 119 pounds during the feeding period, and those inside gained 184 pounds. The cost of putting 100 pounds of gain on the outside lot was \$15.89, and on the inside lot, \$9.06. The profit per steer on those fed outside was 47 cents, and on the sixteen fed inside, \$5.79.

This year no definite results have been secured, as the feeding is not yet concluded. Sixteen steers averaging in weight 1,045 pounds, are being fed inside, and twenty-two of the same average weight are being fed outside. They are larger cattle and better feeders than the 1908-09 lots and more conclusive results are expected. A year ago difficulty was experienced in keeping the water holes in the creek open, so a well has been sunk, the water pumped by hand, and kept above freezing in the tank by means of a heater. It had also been found wise not to change the roughage during feeding. Some farmers claim that it is best to feed the poorest quality roughage early in the season when the grain ration is lightest. Last fall the outside steers had been started on hay which was finished up about the first of February. They were then switched onto straw and for a week or so after the change, stopped eating roughage altogether. It was not considered wise to change the roughage more than was absolutely necessary and never advisable to switch from hay to straw. This season the outside steers have gained so far an average of 120 pounds each and are now gaining at the rate of 2 1/2 lbs. per day. They were put onto a full grain ration February 1st, and now average 15 to 17 pounds of crushed oats and barley per day, the grain being before them all the time. It is considered best to feed the grain in this way rather than in certain quantities at regular intervals each day, the cattle being quieter and less excited around meal time.

The points learned from these feeding tests were these: Get big steers, steers of good type and likely looking feeders; have shelter of some kind, bluffs, coulee or a shed, don't try to feed outside in the open; have an abundant water supply and see that a supply for drinking is available at all times; give plenty of straw for bedding; straw helps to keep the cattle warm, and plenty of it to lie on makes them more contented and gives more manure.

SWINE BREEDERS

At the annual meeting of the swine breeders, A. B. Potter, president of the association, announced that the membership totalled 48, and that the work of the association was proceeding satisfactorily. Demand for pure-bred swine during the past year had been fair, and in spite of the fact that feed prices were high, market feeding, owing to high prices had been unusually profitable. The hog producer required better railway service and better market facilities, stock-yards at Winnipeg and public abattoirs.

M. Brennan, Francis, vice-president, said that from his observations in the province the demand for pure-bred stock could not be met by the supplies available. Most breeders had sold their stock out close.

J. M. Stowe, Davidson, spoke at some length on the hog situation here and in the United States. He prophesied higher pure-bred and market hog prices during the next year or two. He strongly advocated a pure-bred swine sale in connection with the bull sale, and his suggestion that arrangements be made for such a sale in 1911, seconded by A. McAlpine, Dubuc, was accepted by the association.

Officers were elected as follows: President, A. B. Potter, Langbank; vice-president, M. Brennan, Francis; directors: J. M. Stowe, Davidson; A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta; G. C. Bulstrode, South Qu'Appelle.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz gave a demonstration in judging bacon hogs, using three Yorkshires on exhibit, to illustrate the points of his address. A. B. Potter spoke briefly on "How to Aid the Swine Industry in Saskatchewan."

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association was held March 22nd, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, president, presiding. In his opening remarks Mr. Skinner spoke of the uncertainty of the woollen industry and the low price of Canadian wools. He advocated the imposing of a substantial duty on wool and believed such duties, operating to raise the price to the producers of this country, would go far to stimulate interest in the sheep industry. He also advocated the bringing in of pure-bred stock from the East, believing it a work in which the

provincial department of agriculture should engage, at least to the extent of assuming liability for any loss that might accrue should the sheep breeders undertake the bringing in and selling by auction of sheep.

P. M. Bredt supported this idea and moved that the government be asked to bring in sheep and sell them at three points in the province, points to be selected by the executive of the Sheep Breeders' Association. R. M. Douglas, Tantalton, seconded this resolution and the meeting adopted it. The sale will be held in October, if the government take up the suggestion. J. M. Stowe, Davidson, suggested holding the sale in connection with the spring bull sale, but this was not concurred with.

F. Hedley Auld, secretary-treasurer, read the annual financial report, and showed a cash balance of \$83.60. He reported three meetings of the executive during 1909, the drafting and printing of a constitution for the association and the prosecution of enquiries by circular letter sent to 250 sheepmen in Saskatchewan. A summary of the result of these enquiries was given by A. F. Mantle later in the meeting.



S. R. HENDERSON, REEVE OF KILDONAN, PRESIDENT OF MANITOBA GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

Officers were elected as follows: President, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; vice-president, R. M. Douglas, Tantalton; directors: P. M. Bredt, Edenwold; F. Shepherd, Maple Creek; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek.

"Feeding and Building up a Flock" was discussed by F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, who spoke briefly. He advised starting with a flock of about eight head, gradually increasing the number as the business was learned. A house should be built for the flock, the building being located in a dry place. He fed prairie hay in winter and some oat sheaves during the lambing period. To protect the flock he had a couple of hounds and placed bells on the flock.

HOGS

Swine entries figured around 40 head. The exhibit was a fairly representative one as regards breeds, Yorkshires, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and grades being on exhibit. Hogs are judged from a bacon standpoint entirely, it being stipulated in the regulations that only barrows and sows not in pig may be shown and that weights shall not be less than 175, nor more than 225 lbs.

There was a good-sized exhibit of Yorkshires and grades, Berkshires and Poland Chinas being represented by one exhibitor each. In the dressed carcass competition there was a good list of entries,

Yorkshires having a pretty clean sweep in the awards. In Poland Chinas, J. M. Stowe & Sons, Davids on had a small exhibit from their herd and won all the awards possible in the class for this breed. Unfortunately, however, they had their class for bacon hogs slightly over weight and were debarred from competing. A. B. Potter, Langbank, showed Yorkshires and grades; Peter Horn, Regina; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; M. I. Colton, Tregarva, and A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta were the other exhibitors.

The awards were as follows: Yorkshire barrow or sow, weighing not less than 175, nor more than 225 lbs.: 1 and 4, Peter Horn; 2 and 3, F. T. Skinner; 5 and 6, A. B. Potter. Poland Chinas, barrow or sow of bacon weights: 1 and 2, A. B. Potter; 3, M. I. Colton. Grand Championship: A. B. Potter. Pen of bacon hogs: 1, 2 and 5, A. B. Potter; 3, F. T. Skinner; 4, Peter Horn. Dressed carcasses: 1, 3 and 6, Peter Horn; 2 and 4, A. B. Potter; 5, A. J. Quigley.

WINTER FAIR BOARD

The annual meeting of the Winter Fair Association was held on Thursday evening, Robt. Sinton, president, in the chair. Members present were: Messrs. W. H. Bryce, R. M. Douglas, A. B. Potter, A. Mutch, Geo. Kinnon, F. T. Skinner, P. M. Bredt, and the secretary-treasurer, F. Hedley Auld. On adopting minutes of last meeting the secretary reported what had been done in regard to the transportation of exhibition stock. He expected something would be done by railways to improve stock shipping and strongly advised shippers to take any complaints direct to headquarters.

Some discussion took place on the recommendation of the horse breeders that prizes should not be offered for females at the spring show. A. B. Potter and R. M. Douglas opposed the recommendation, taking the ground that eliminating the female classes would not be in the interests of the winter fair and would be a disadvantage to the smaller breeders, who may have females only for the show-ring. The officers are: President, Robt. Sinton; vice-president, P. M. Bredt; representative for Regina, Mayor Williams.

Immigration Prospects

Everything points to the greatest increase of settlers in 1910 ever recorded in the history of any one year in connection with the Canadian West. Already train loads are coming from the Eastern provinces and from the United States, while every boat brings them from across the water.

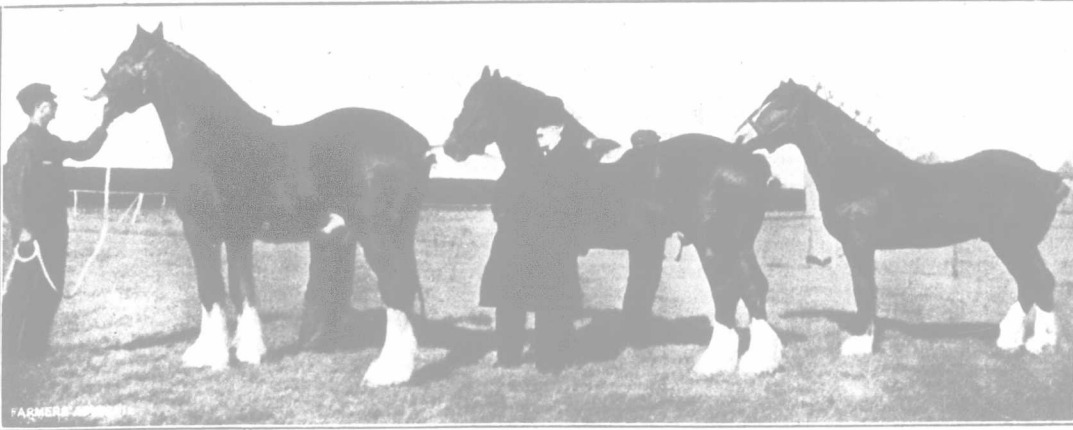
J. Curtis, of Neepawa, who left Manitoba December 6 last on a trip to England as a representative of the Dominion government, reached Winnipeg on his return journey last Friday. After attending meetings and having numerous personal interviews, Mr. Curtis is convinced that Canada is more favorably considered by the people of the mother land now than ever before. Three weeks were spent in London, and the balance of the time in the southwestern counties.

"I heard more of Canada than of all other countries," remarked Mr. Curtis in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE office. "Generally speaking the people are well informed as to our country, and the indications are for a great influx this year from England. Boats are booked six weeks ahead. The Dominion was well advertised during the elections. I was at scores of meetings and at every one Canada was referred to as a prosperous colony."

"There is a great class over there that we really need in the West, but they have not enough money to get here. I saw hundreds who are not afraid to work, and who are earning a very low wage. They would like to come to Canada, but find it impossible."

"This attention to Western Canada is not evident only in England. On my way back I spent two weeks in Michigan and Illinois, and heard as much talk about Canada there as I did in England. This is true, especially among the younger people."

Mr. Curtis has been a prosperous farmer in the Neepawa district for over twenty years. During his trip he concluded that according to production compared with land in other countries Western Canada's acres have by no means reached a high level, even in the older districts.



DOING FOR THE KING'S HOTEL CUP. ROBERT NESS, HOWICH, QUEBEC, INSPECTING R. SINTON'S THREE YEAR-OLD LASTING COLTS, WINNERS OF THIS CUP AT SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW, REGINA, 1910.

Trees, Plants and Flowers

Those who doubt the advisability of spending hard cash for fruit trees or bushes, or for trees, climbers or plants, should take advantage of the offer of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association in its premium distribution for 1910. Each member of the association (formerly known as the Western Horticultural Society), is entitled to his choice of the following parcels: (a) 4 seedling apple trees from Manitoba seed; (b) 4 seedling plum trees from Manitoba seed; (c) 4 plants, any following varieties of currants: White Grape, North Star, Red Dutch; (d) 3 Sarah, raspberry plants; (e) 6 Morella strawberry plants; (f) 8 cuttings of any following willows; Russian Laurel, French Laurel, Russian Golden; (g) 6 Russian poplar cuttings; (h) one of either of the following climbers: Virginia Creeper or Celastrus Scandens; (i) 1 Aquilegia or Columbine; (j) 1 Delphinium or Larkspur; (k) 1 Hesperis or Sweet Rocket; (l) 1 Tiger Lily.

Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, is secretary. The annual membership fee is \$1.00.

Premiums Appreciated

Hundreds of readers during the past few months have won handsome premiums by securing new subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Read what three who helped us recently say:

"The tea-service is very beautiful, far beyond my expectations."—Violet Spurgeon, Sask.

"I received your valuable premiums the other night and wish to thank you for your promptness in sending your exceedingly handsome presents, for they are little short of presents. I don't see how in the world you can afford to do it. The carving set and the jack-knife are all they are represented to be."—P. S. MacPherson, Man.

"I am very much pleased with the tea-set. It far exceeds my expectations."—J. F. Reeves, Alta.

Commission Makes Progress

Manitoba's Meat Commission, comprising Stephen Benson, A. M. Campbell and R. A. C. Manning, began investigation last week by a discussion of the present situation with Winnipeg Board of Control St. Boniface City Council and representatives of the railway companies.

Winnipeg suggests a temporary relief in acquiring a lease of ten acres adjacent to the present C. P. R. stock yards and having municipal stock yards built thereon. Shippers would have choice between Winnipeg or C. P. R. yards. This proposition may be accepted as a last resort, but the commission aim at something that will lead to a more substantial and a more permanent remedy of existing evils. It was impossible to learn from the city fathers what they would be willing to do in assisting a public slaughter house and cold storage project, in case union stock yards are established at St. Boniface. Commissioner Benson pointed out that it would cost about \$15,000 to equip the new yards proposed by the city, but no definite term of lease could be secured.

At St. Boniface the commissioners listened to a review of details regarding the deadlock that existed between the Union Stock Yards Company and that city. O. H. Clarke, representing the C. N. R., and D'Arcy Tate, for the G. T. P., claimed that the delay was caused by the fact that the Union Stock Yards Company would not grant a reasonable division of interest on the part of their companies, as compared with the C. P. R. They maintained that each company should have a third interest. Regarding public slaughter house and cold storage, the commission agreed to prepare plans and specifications and present them at the council meeting this week.

When the commissioners met the railway men there were some lively passes. F. W. Peters, representing the C. P. R., admitted that the present yards were inadequate and had been so for two years. They anticipated a permanent arrangement and so had delayed enlarging. Had a reasonable solution not been in sight the yards would have been doubled last year. The C. P. R. would agree to anything within reason to improve matters, but since that line hauled 90 per cent. of the live stock that came to Winnipeg he did not consider it fair to go into any proposition that placed them on an equal basis with competing lines. He further said that the C. P. R. should have a controlling voice in order to safeguard through traffic. Messrs. Clarke and Tate, of the C. N. R. and the G. T. P., however, held out for a basis of equality.

The commissioners suggested management by an independent board comprising representatives of the three railway companies, the provincial government and the municipality undertaking the establishment of a public abattoir. It was agreed that the commission draft a scheme and submit it to the railway representatives.

It can thus be seen that the commissioners have made fair progress. They feel confident that arrangements will be made for remedying matters in the immediate future. The object in view seems to be union stock yards under independent control, a public abattoir and a cold storage plant. When St. Boniface and the railways pass judgment on proposals from the commission further action will be taken.

Our Query Columns

We do not answer questions to non-subscribers. We do not undertake to answer inquiries by mail, unless a fee of one dollar is enclosed.

We do not answer questions for anybody unless the full name and address of the inquirer is submitted along with the inquiry.

We toss into the waste-paper basket every month dozens of communications from persons who fail to comply with these rules.

We are working over-hours at this season answering questions from bona-fide subscribers who do comply with our rules.

It costs us money to answer questions—often more to answer foolish than sensible ones. Be reasonable; do not send queries for the fun of asking them.

Members of the Meat Commission who will see that the farmers' interests are safeguarded



STEPHEN BENSON OF NEEBAWA



A. M. CAMPBELL OF HANLAN.

Speaking before the Institute of Naval Architects of Britain, Rear Admiral Bacon, one of the first British authorities on naval matters, predicted that increased size of battleships without a limit in sight, greater speed, larger guns and less armor must continue, until a war confirmed or exploded the present theories. Speaking from his experience as the first captain of the first Dreadnought, and with the authority of director of naval ordnance, he declared himself in favor of leviathan construction and regarded ships of 10,000 tons as "only a step" toward the possible eventual fighting monsters.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

It has been decided to hold the Selkirk Centennial Exposition in Winnipeg in 1914.

* * *

Sir Robert W. Perks, of the great English engineering firm of C. H. Walker & Company, is in this country to confer with the government regarding construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

* * *

A Highland regiment, to be known as the 79th Cameron Highlanders, has been organized in Winnipeg. It will be the first regiment in Western Canada to wear the Scottish costume. Lord Strathcona is honorary colonel and R. M. Thomson, Winnipeg, colonel in command.

* * *

Upwards of 12,000 immigrants landed at Halifax and St. John last week. The rush of settlers is now under way in earnest, and it is expected that it will keep up until several weeks after navigation opens to Montreal. Most of the settlers are coming from Great Britain, although there is a considerable percentage from other European countries who are sailing from Liverpool.

* * *

As a result of a number of conferences between Finance Minister W. S. Fielding, representing Canada, and President Taft and members of his cabinet, representing the United States, a mutually satisfactory tariff arrangement has been reached. A lower rate has been made for a number of articles entering this country, in return for which a lower rate has been made on certain exports of this country entering the United States. The arrangement is satisfactorily regarded in both countries. Under the terms of the American tariff of 1909 Canadian goods entering the United States were liable to a surtax after March 31, and as certain lines of Canadian exports, timber, lumber, pulp wood and such like, are required in the United States it was necessary that some understanding between the two countries should be reached. It is believed that the compromise is the beginning of closer trade relations between the two countries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Violent volcanic eruptions on Mount Etna, Sicily, last week did considerable damage and were the most serious that have occurred in years. From reports it would appear that the whole mountain practically burst into craters, ejecting lava, and the inhabitants of the district fled in terror for their lives.

* * *

A fire in a village in Northeastern Austria last week resulted in the death of upwards of 400 people. A ball was given on the occasion of the Easter festivities, and to keep the crowd out who were trying to get into the hall where the function was underway the doors were nailed up. Then one young man, for some reason revengefully disposed, set the place on fire and before the doors could be rammed open the building was consumed and those inside burned to death.

* * *

Three hundred thousand coal miners quit work in the United States April 1, and it is believed that before the difficulties in sight are adjusted that 600,000 men will be idle. The troubles between the men and the mine owners are complicated by the fact that the men are divided in opinion as to what they are demanding. It is considered probable that the strike will be even more far-reaching than is at present indicated, as the agreement between the miners and owner in the anthracite regions in the East expires on May 1, and the men there are dissatisfied with their earnings and conditions.

* * *

The British House of Commons reassembled on March 29, and Premier Asquith immediately introduced a resolution dealing with the veto power of the Lords. After one day's debate Mr. Asquith gave notice that the government intended applying the closure of discussion on the resolution and the budget, evidently with the intention of accelerating the crisis, so that if a new election is necessary dissolution can take place early in May. In the meantime, financial affairs are getting into a bad way. Britain is facing a deficit in the past fiscal year of approximately \$150,000,000, and the estimated expenditures for 1910-11 show an increase of \$70,000,000 over last year.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt has concluded his African hunting trip and came down the Nile last week to Cairo, where his speeches created some considerable excitement and came near stirring up trouble in the city. There is a strong feeling in Egypt among the natives in favor of self-government, and the ex-president of the United States didn't give the leaders in the movement as much encouragement as they expected. He told them, practically, that they were better off under British rule than they could hope to be under a government of their own. Trouble threatened all the time the colonel remained in Cairo, and at times the mob were gathered in front of his hotel, giving vociferous disapproval of the sentiments he had been expressing. Roosevelt is now in Europe, where he will spend some time before proceeding to the United States.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Cereal prices hold steady for the week, even advanced some over their previous week's level. Flax showed improvement in value, and live stock are better locally, though rather lower in outside markets, in American markets particularly. Good stock is in keen demand and will sell well, but the seller needs to have a correct notion as to what good stock is, else he may be disappointed in returns. Last week there was delivered at Winnipeg some loads of winter fed stuff that in some cases did not scale up to the price the owner anticipated for it, for the reason that instead of being in killing condition these cattle were merely in what might be termed condition to begin feeding. They lacked flesh, and flesh is what the buyer sizes up the animal for, not for bone, hide and hair.

It is probable that cattle prices will improve some in the next week or so. Outside buyers are on the lookout for feeders, and good local demand exists for anything carrying flesh. Hogs can hardly be expected to go much above their present level.

GRAIN

Monday being a holiday the week was somewhat broken. The market opened a trifle weak, due to a more optimistic feeling abroad and to reports of rain and improved growing conditions in the American wheat belt. Stocks showed an increase over the week previous, where last year for the same week there was a serious decrease. Taking the market all round it looked like lower values.

Reports from abroad indicated that growing conditions were more favorable. In Great Britain prospects were improved; there were fewer complaints regarding the outlook in France and southwestern Europe, while in Russia and the southeast, although some complaints were received of winter-killed crops and unfavorable prospects for this season, the outlook generally could be summed up as favorable. The Indian harvest, now practically complete, was reported well off, and there was from no part of the world news that would influence prices upward.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Canadian—	Last week.	Previous week	Last year.
Wheat	10,110,751	10,275,152	2,134,257	
Oats	6,383,904	5,965,910	3,648,502	
Barley	965,570	911,028	593,457	
American—				
Wheat	25,968,000	26,789,000	36,412,000	
Oats	9,661,000	9,372,000	9,066,000	
Corn	14,176,000	14,456,000	6,755,000	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

America	1,368,000	2,032,000	1,792,000
Russia	3,432,000	2,360,000	1,032,000
Danube	128,000	360,000	288,000
India	280,000	240,000	24,000
Argentina	1,894,000	1,712,000	3,512,000
Australia	1,800,000	2,432,000	1,592,000
Various	128,000	176,000	64,000
Total	9,120,000	9,312,000	8,304,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 25, was 6,384,704, as against 6,056,000 last week, and 6,245,955 last year. Total shipments for the week were 349,826. Amount of each grade was:

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 hard	26,379	3,692
No. 1 northern	1,823,930	858,899
No. 2 northern	2,266,263	1,704,103
No. 3 northern	1,209,605	1,462,957
No. 4	365,105	771,675
No. 5	84,787	378,258
Other grades	608,632	1,066,365
	6,384,704	6,245,955
Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 extra	8,259	
No. 1 white	410,068	
No. 2	3,681,505	
No. 3 white	419,254	
Mixed	4,976	
Other grains	264,794	
Barley	4,788,858	3,014,846
Flax	522,856	285,784
	503,911	796,408

BROOMHALL'S SUMMARY

Broomhall early in the week issued this information in respect to the three chief wheat countries at the present:

Argentina—The surplus of wheat now remaining for export is 36,000,000 bushels. So far this season the shipments have amounted to 25,000,000 bushels, compared with 52,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

India—This country is not offering new crop wheat, as they consider the price too low as compared with the price of linseed and other food grain. There will be some new wheat shipped from Calcutta this week.

Russia—The weather in the southwest is cold and unfavorable. Supplies are small and the market is very firm. Navigation has opened on the Azoff

and there are only sixty steamers chartered so far at all the ports.

SITUATION IN UNITED STATES

Despite early reports of moisture in the Southwest, which tended to weaken the market situation, later news from that quarter was less assuring, and rumors of damage from drought in Kansas and adjoining States kept the bears steadily alarmed. Wheat, as a result of this, became somewhat stronger and gained by Wednesday what had been lost by the optimistic reports at the opening. Buying in American centers became more active, and agents of the leading wheat houses in the winter wheat country advised strongly to secure wheat.

ARGENTINE AND AUSTRALIA

This week's Argentine wheat shipments 2,136,000, last week 1,894,000, last year 3,308,000. Since Jan. 1, 1910, 27,080,000; for 1909, 55,368,000. Corn, 41,000, last week 122,000, last year 97,000. Since May 1, 1909, 86,647,000; since May 1, 1908, 62,004,000. Visible supply in chief ports: Wheat, 2,360,000, last week 2,560,000, last year 1,720,000, two years ago, 6,208,000. Corn 122,000, last week 187,000, last year 366,000, two years ago 665,000. Wheat market quiet, moderate demand. Corn dull, very little demand. Corn dull, very little demand for export.

Australian shipments of wheat 1,152,000, last week 1,800,000, last year 1,456,000.

Liverpool monthly stocks: Wheat on April 1, 2,360,000; corn 2,136,000; against wheat 2,208,000, corn 2,429,000 for March last.

COARSE GRAINS

The coarse grain outlook shows no decided improvement. Oats a trifle higher than a week ago, but the tone of the market is no stronger. Flax advanced some during the week and seems in better condition than for some time. American market authorities, do not size up the coarse grain market as having much strength. At the same time advance on present prices for oats and barley seems warranted by conditions in the country, and the fact that small quantities of the grains will be delivered by the producer during the next few weeks.

CLOSING OPTIONS WINNIPEG

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
April	105	105½	105½	105½	105½
May	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
July	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Oats—					
April	32½	33	33½	33½	34
May	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
July	35½	35½	35½	36½	36½
Flax—					
April	206	206	210	211	212
May	208	212	212	213	213

CASH PRICES

Wheat—	No. 1 Nor	No. 2 Nor	No. 3 Nor	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
	105	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
	103	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
	101	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
	97	97½	97½	98	97½	97½
	84	84	84	84½	84½	84½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	100½	100½	100½	101	101	101
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	98½	98½	98½	99	99	99
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	98½	98½	98½	99	99	99
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	97½	97½	97½	98	98	98
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	99½	99½	99½	100	100	100
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	97½	98½	97½	98	98	98
Oats—						
No. 2 white	32½	33	33½	33½	33½	33½
No. 3 white	32	32	32½	32	32	32
Barley—						
No. 3	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
No. 4	43	43	43	43	43	43

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor., spot	121½	121½	121	121	120½
No. 2 Nor., spot	120	120	120	120	120
No. 3 Nor., spot	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
May	119½	118½	116½	118½	115½
July	117½	115½	113½	115½	115½
October	115	113½	113½	113½	113½

LIVESTOCK

Deliveries at the Winnipeg stock yards during the past week have been good, in cattle and hogs especially. Winter-fed cattle are coming out and prices for first-class fed stock are running to \$5.50 and better. Buyers report that outside fed cattle reaching the market are not up to the quality expected, and are inferior to stable fed stock. This estimate of the fleshing quality of outside fed cattle, while at variance with experimental results as borne out by the stock at present reaching Winnipeg, much of it not being properly finished.

HOGS, \$10.00

Hog prices advanced 50 cents per hundred during the week, and \$10.00 per hundred was paid for all hogs received after Friday, April 1. On Friday, hogs

receipts totalled over 400 head, one of the best days run this season. Prospects are for maintenance or advance on these figures, as hogs are not plentiful in the country and prices are advancing in all markets. These prices are being paid for hogs of bacon type, and the required weight 150 to 250 pounds.

Sheep and lamb deliveries are practically nil. A few lambs are coming in from Western points, but no sheep, practically, are being received.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

The receipts of cattle for the past week were light, but plenty to fill all requirements; quality fair, and market steady on all classes of cattle. The hog receipts were fairly liberal; market active and strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered; quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Good export steers, freight assumed	5.00 to 5.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	5.00 to 5.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	5.00 to 5.50
Good but cher cows and heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.25 to 3.50
Choice hogs	9.75 to 10.00
" lambs	6.00 to 6.50
" Sheep	5.00 to 5.50
" calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight.	Price.
375	Medium hogs	191	\$9.50
2	"	475	8.00
4	"	260	9.35
1	"	190	9.25
100	"	184	9.75
2	"	345	9.00
325	"	207	10.00
1	Sow	600	7.50
	Cattle—		
6	Steers	902	4.00
31	"	1177	5.65
2	Cows	998	3.50
20	"	1123	4.25
1	"	900	3.00
9	Bulls	1227	3.50
3	"	1363	4.00
1	"	2425	4.60
7	"	2551	4.25
1	"	1700	4.35
10	Steers and heifers	1052	4.80
4	Steers and cows	1000	4.25
44	Cattle	1088	5.00
3	"	1483	6.00
10	"	1005	4.50
5	"	1116	5.25
5	Calves	140	4.50
1	"	340	4.00

TORONTO

Cattle markets were up 25c. to 50c. per cwt. last week, and competition was keen for all grades of stock. The highest price for a load was \$7.25 paid for a choice lot of exporters. It was Easter week and some special offerings were on hand, one 1,120 pounds, 12 months old steer selling for \$9.00 per cwt. Export steers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; export heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.35; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.75; butcher cattle, \$5.00 to \$6.50; bulls and cows, \$6.00 to \$5.25; calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00; sheep, \$6.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$8.00 to \$9.00; rams, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.00; off cars, \$9.75. Horse prices are as follows: Drafters, \$190 to \$265; general purpose, \$160 to \$200; expressers, \$150 to \$215; drivers, \$120 to \$200.

CHICAGO

Chicago reacted somewhat last week from the levels made the previous week, and there was a rather quieter feeling in live stock. After a month of boosting by the bulls, buyers seemed inclined to wait, and buying demand was not keen in any section. Good sized deliveries are reported with slightly lower prices all round.

Steers, \$5.75 to \$8.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$7.00; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$6.40; calves, \$6.00 to \$9.00; feeders, \$6.00 to \$7.00; stockers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; prime heavy, hogs, \$10.80 to \$11.00; other grades, \$10.70 to \$10.85; sheep, \$7.75 to \$8.50; lambs, \$8.00 to \$10.25; spring lambs, \$14.00 to \$15.00.

BRITISH

Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle at 13½c. to 14½c. dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c. to 11½c. per pound. 508 Canadian and 693 American cattle landed at Deptford during the past week. 509 American and 460 Canadian were sold Saturday, averaging 14½c. a pound. 184 American and 120 Canadian were killed down prior to the sale.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

E. A. Beaufort, dramatic editor of the Free Press, has been invited by Earl Grey to act with Sir John Hare and Hector Charlesworth, of *Toronto Mail and Empire*, in judging the amateur dramatic entries in competition for Earl Grey's trophy in Toronto next month.

* * *

There is a man in a Sydney (New South Wales) institution, presided over by the French Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, who was 106 years of age on March 26. His name is William Johnstone, and in 1815 he was cabin-boy in H. M. S. Northumberland, the British warship that took Napoleon to St. Helena. For a considerable time afterwards he remained on the island as one of the personal attendants on the fallen Emperor.

* * *

An Oxford University professor has discovered a curious coincidence in connection with the history of Halley's comet. There was a general election in Britain at its last appearance in 1835, and there has been one in 1910. Prior to the election of 1835 the Liberals and Conservatives numbered 514 and 144, respectively; after the election they were 385 and 273. Prior to 1910 the Ministerialists and Oppositionists were 513 and 157; after the election they were 397 and 273.

* * *

Miss Jeanette C. van Duyn, an alert, keen, young Dutch woman from South Africa, is in Canada as the representative of the Transvaal Government, and is at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Miss van Duyn has come to study domestic economy with a view to establishing a similar system among the women of the agricultural classes of the Dutch in South Africa, who, she says, are backward in such matters. Miss van Duyn will teach what she learns in Canada on her return to the Transvaal, making a special object of organizing women's institutes similar to those in existence in Ontario.

* * *

While plowing in his field at the east side of the village of Arden, Man., John N. Foreman unearthed a large piece of pemmican which had evidently been cached there in the buffalo days. The skin sack was hardened and wrinkled by water, and the fat and outer portion of the meat was undergoing a process of fossilization; but the meat in the interior was still in a good state of preservation. Mr. Foreman has also several interesting specimens of clay pottery of native pattern which he has picked up on his farm. Evidently the ridges in this neighborhood were favorite camps and rendezvous for the aborigines.

* * *

By the sudden death of Mr. Louis James the modern stage has lost its greatest English-speaking tragedian. He did not reach the front rank of actors, but he had no superior as "Shylock" since the passing of Henry Irving, and "Shylock" is an excellent test. In some respects his conception of the character was superior to Irving's, because it was more humane. Irving's "Shylock" was, to use the actor's own expression, a "snarling" Jewish miser; James' "Shylock" was a dignified Jewish financier, who had in private life become excessively parsimonious. Mr. James had a fine physique, a good presence, an expressive face, and a voice at once flexible and sonorous. He was only sixty-seven.

A Millet painting valued at \$15,000 was stolen from the Golden Gate Park museum, San Francisco, recently. The thieves entered the museum while no one but the attendants were in the building and took the picture from the frame. They made their entrance into the building and escaped without attracting attention, and there is no clue upon which to work. The picture was the property of Mrs. Sarah Spooner, a local art connoisseur, and was brought by her from Europe several years ago. It was placed on exhibition in the museum shortly afterwards and attracted considerable attention from visitors. The picture represents a herd of sheep grazing.

The First Spring Day

I wonder if the sap is stirring yet,
If wintry birds are dreaming of a mate,
If frozen snowdrops feel as yet the sun
And crocus fires are kindling, one by one;
Sing, robin, sing!
I still am sore in doubt concerning spring.

I wonder if the springtide of this year
Will bring another spring both lost and dear;
If heart and spirit will find out their spring,
Or if the world alone will bud and sing;
Sing, hope, to me,
Sweet notes, my hope, soft notes for memory.

The sap will surely quicken soon or late,
The tardiest bird will twitter to a mate;
So spring must dawn again with warmth and bloom,
Or in this world, or in the world to come;
Sing, voice of spring!
Till I, too, blossom and rejoice and sing.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

Song of the Goose Girl

King Arthur and his knights go riding by, go riding by,
Queen Guinevere and Lancelot go riding by, and I,
Who keep my flock the road beside,
Have seen them ride
And heard them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And trees once more are blossoming."

I heard Sir Lancelot sing: "O Heart's Desire,
my Heart's Desire,
The spark of life has fanned yet once again to
flame of fire."

I heard the Queen's voice caroling:
"It is the Spring,
The breath of May
And cuckoo's lay
Have called us back to earth this day."

From Avalon they come on each May-day, on
each May-day,
Through Camelot and Lyonesse to Joyous Garde,
they wend their way.

I keep my flock the road beside,
And see them ride
And hear them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And Life once more is blossoming."

O Queen of rainbow mist from shore to shore, and
shore to shore,
As onward through this drowsy land of ours you
pass once more,

There comes the first call of the spring.
And as you sing
With sudden zest
At your behest
Men hail once more the Mystic Quest.

—ALIX EGERTON, in *The Westminster Gazette*.

Willing to Pay

Everybody is talking about the weather even more than usual, so there can be no harm surely in writing a paragraph about it. Whatever would we do without the weather as a topic of conversation to be used on strangers and bores, and even on acquaintances if our mood is lazy? "Perhaps," said a slip of a girl, "if the weather were forbidden to be used as a conversational beast of burden people would say more interesting things about other matters, or"—after a slight pause—"there would be longer silences, and that might be a good thing." There is one speech, however, connected with this present spell of weather that is delivered with an air of pessimistic knowingness by about seventy-five per cent. of people who are old enough to talk at all. "Lovely!" they say. "But we'll pay up for this in April and May!" Could you listen to anything more exasperating? Why not enjoy a beautiful March and let the next two months take care of themselves? They will do it anyway. Besides, some years we have had March nice and April and May have followed suit; other years it must be confessed with equal candor that March has been abominable and April and May have been more abominable still. So that the pessimist has not any stable ground upon which to lay the foundation of his mournful prophecy. We may "pay up," but aren't all honest folk willing to pay full price for the good things they get?

Give the Soul a Chance

If man were only a body, or a mind, or a soul—any one of the three—the process of living would be a very simple one; but since he is all three at once—body, mind and soul—living is a very complicated affair for him. And the ordinary human is prone to object to complications and is given to going round corners and crossing streets rather than face a problem and work it out squarely and honestly. This desire to evade square issues makes humanity do some very absurd and inconsistent things. For instance, if a man—just any ordinary garden variety of the human race—is asked what part of him is the most important he will acknowledge, perhaps with more or less reluctance, but he will acknowledge that the big thing about him is that invisible, intangible mystery that we call soul. But in spite of that statement, which he really believes, he spends almost all his attention and time on his body. He feeds it, clothes it and provides a shelter for it from the elements. He does everything possible for its comfort, and tries to gratify all its whims. For his body's sake he puts up the great struggle to keep body and soul from being separated, and largely for his body's sake he cultivates his mind. His soul gets little or no cultivation and that little is administered apologetically, as if it were something to be ashamed of. He is afraid he will be accused of being "religious," as if that were a shameful accusation. For the matter of that, any man is religious in one sense who recognizes that he has a soul, as well as a body, and realizes that that soul requires nourishment just as the body does. All souls are not nourished on the same viands. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for a soul diet. The great point is to acknowledge that the soul is there and then to satisfy its hunger to the best of one's ability. If its care and keeping were intended to be deferred to another life why was it given to us in this one?

Hope's Quiet Hour

THE WINTER IS PAST

My beloved spake, and said unto me, rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away. For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.—Cant. ii: 10-12.

Surely it is more than a happy coincidence that Easter should be in the spring. I am sure God intended that tree and flowers should join in the great Easter anthem, witnessing to the everpresent reality of the Resurrection, by rising in newness of life from the grave-clothes with which Winter bound them. Let us all welcome the great Easter Festival, renewing our youth like the fresh young grass and leaves, which prove that God delights in making all things new. Care and gloom have no power to stand before the light which shines from the Sun of Righteousness.

"Open the door, and let in the sun;
The winds are sweet, and the flowers fair,
Joy is abroad in the world to-day,
If our door is wide open it can come this way.
Open the door!"

If you are passing through a period of winter, and begin to grow discouraged, fearing that life will never be happy again, look around you. Think how the trees looked bare and lifeless, and the grass was brown and withered, through long months of winter. Nothing but a miracle could restore their lost beauty and freshness. But God is always working miracles, and we know from long experience how soon the bare branches in the orchard can be magically clothed with baby pink and white blossoms in a nest of tender green. What God delights in doing in the world outside, He also delights in doing for the deeper joy of his children. When the winter has done its work of deepening and strengthening life the sunshine will come again. We don't know all that is gained from the winter, but it probably is as valuable as our sleep. We lie down at night weary and aching. For a while God takes from us many of His good gifts. We lose the power of hearing, smelling, tasting, seeing, speaking, and lie helpless, unable to defend ourselves from any danger. And quietly the miracle of restoration is worked. The tired nerves and muscles are mysteriously restored to full strength, by no effort of ours, and we are ready for work again; just because we have passed through a short winter of unconsciousness. As Herbert, in his quaint fashion, says:

"Yet still thou goest on,
And now with darkness closest
weary eyes,
Saying to man, 'It doth suffice:
Henceforth repose; your work is done.'
Thus in Thy ebony-box
Thou dost enclose us, till the day
Put our amendment in our way
And give new wheels to our dis-
ordered clocks."

If sleep—which is a short death to brain and body, a state of helpless oblivion—can and does work such delightful miracles every day; then we can trust God, when he wraps us in a deeper sleep, to make us fresh and young again. When the winter of death is past, we shall be strong and fit for serving our Master in the midst of new opportunities.

We trust God when chilly autumn weather warns us that winter is coming. Let us also trust Him when troubles crowd thick and fast around us. If Christ comes nearer to us, revealing Himself as He did to the thief in the hour of agony, then we must gain marvellously by the winter darkness. Payson says:

"Christians might avoid much trouble and inconvenience if they would only believe what they profess—that God is able to make them hap-

py without anything else. They imagine that if such and such a dear friend were to die or blessing be removed, they would be miserable, whereas God could make them a thousand times happier without them. In my own case, God has been removing one blessing after another, but He has come in and filled their places, and now that I am a cripple, and not able to move, I am happier than ever in my life before."

The other day I saw in the hospital a little girl who has had both feet amputated. She is only a little emigrant, with no relatives in this country, but her face is all sunshine, and she brightens the whole ward by her glad singing. I think God is working one of His many miracles of joy in her case, as He will always do for those who look up hopefully into His face.

"Open the door, let in the sun,
He hath a smile for everyone;
He hath made of the raindrops
gold and gems;
He may change our tears to diamonds.
Open the door!"

In the Song of Solomon—from which our text is taken—the bride describes how her beloved was knocking and calling: "Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled." She made excuses for her delay, but at last she says, "I opened to my beloved; but my beloved had withdrawn himself and was gone. . . . I sought him, but I could not find him; I called him, but he gave me no answer."

I think Christ sometimes withdraws Himself from those who have been neglectful of Him, so that—like the bride in the Canticle—they may seek Him eagerly, and rejoice with a new and wonderful joy when He manifests Himself clearly. Easter could never have been so glorious if it had not been for the darkness of Good Friday. If you are one of those discouraged disciples who have sought without finding, and have called but heard no answer, then take courage. Mary wept because she thought her Lord was dead, and yet He was living and close beside her. When He was ready to reveal Himself to her, she could not see His face clearly, because the tears clouded her vision.

It is Easter—it is always Easter now. The winter is past. Close beside us stands our living, living Master. He is calling us by name. Are we heedless of His Presence? He is Lord of Life, and ready to work with and through us. Think what that means! We want our fields and gardens to be filled with fruit and grain, vegetables and flowers. Only a miracle can make these things, which at present have no existence. So we plant and sow, looking expectantly for the miracle to be worked. We are fellow-workers, with infinite Power. He commands the mighty sun to work miracles for us, wind and rain, earth and air, are set to help us, and God Himself is working through all, ceaselessly. It is the same in all our work. We may plant and water, but God giveth the increase. What if we grow conceited with success? Let us remember that we have no more power to work spiritual miracles than physical—are no more capable of making saints than we are able to make cabbages or apples.

What if we grow discouraged feeling that our work is accomplishing no results in ourselves or others? Then it is enough to remember that He who commanded a few men to conquer the world for Him, and make disciples of all nations, said immediately afterwards: "And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." Certainly, it is foolish to be discouraged if God is working with us, making our poor sowing and watering fruitful.

We call ourselves Christians. Let us do more than that. Let us look

up into our Risen Master's face, and catch the reflection of His light. We are denying His living, loving Presence with His Bride—the Church—when we are fearful, discouraged or unhappy. The winter is past, the Bridegroom is always close beside the Bride. Jesus Lives! He is here: "Is the Christ alive? Let us feel it then,—

The rapture, the joy, the thrill!
No sorrowful years or despairing
tears,
He lives, and is mighty still.
We, too, whom the Master calls by
name,
Have nothing to do with night;
Let us lift our eyes to the East-
ern skies,
And live in the endless Light!"
DORA FARNCOMB.

Dear Hope,—You know we read in the New Testament that Jesus had the power to cast devils out of people, and I believe He can do the same thing for us still, if we ask in simple trust. Some years ago I was beset with a sore temptation—that sin was presented to me time after time for months. One day I was walking on the road, and the temptation came to me like a voice: "You must do it, you will have to do it!" "No," I said, "I know that my Saviour is able to keep me from this sin." Then I saw my utter helplessness, and the all sufficiency of Jesus and I asked Him to cast Satan out of my soul and to keep him out by keeping possession of all my mind and soul Himself. And that is often my prayer still, and I find peace in His answer to me—for Jesus does answer prayer. EBENEZER.

You are finding out the truth of your name, my dear friend. "Ebenezer," you know, means "the stone of help." You could say with Samuel: "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us."—1 Sam., vii: 12.

I agree with the writer of the following letter in thinking that the children are very important members of the flock of the Good Shepherd. D. F.

Dear Sir,—I have been much interested in the contents of your paper. I have enjoyed reading Hope's corner; she has been a great help to me. The children play an important part. I think they ought to be encouraged in so doing; raise their ambitions to a higher and nobler degree. I like to be encouraged myself. I am striving to be a help in my church and out of it. I am in my seventies, and striving to serve my God more sincerely, but myself, along with lots of others, need all the help they can get, owing to our lack of faith in Christ's promises, and not taking Him at His word. Let us, as young people, endeavor to lead the lost to the fold, by kindness and perseverance, and

daily living a Christian life. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable space, I thank you all for your help. R. C.

How can Jesus Christ, born in a stable and without place to lay his head, find lodging in a proud and haughty heart? Can pride forgive its enemies? Can pride stoop to obey? Can pride brook the fellowship of slaves and accept the brotherhood of barbarians and social outcasts? And the open door of humility Christ enters; but pride bars the door at his coming and rejects his claims to rule.

SUNSET ON THE WASCANA

Around the sinking sun this eve
The changing glimmers shift and
shine,
And wide along the ridges weave
Light-tremors dusking fair and fine.

Remembrances of homeland groves
Upon my heart a dearness leave;
But oh, a winning presence moves
Over the prairies noon and eve.

This endless width and waste of all
The skyline's vasting curves include
Were blank but that on it did fall
Some shadow of Infinitude.

Whence otherwise this calm possess?
What else such mantling sunlight
leave?
Such shadows merging measureless
At the horizon noon and eve?

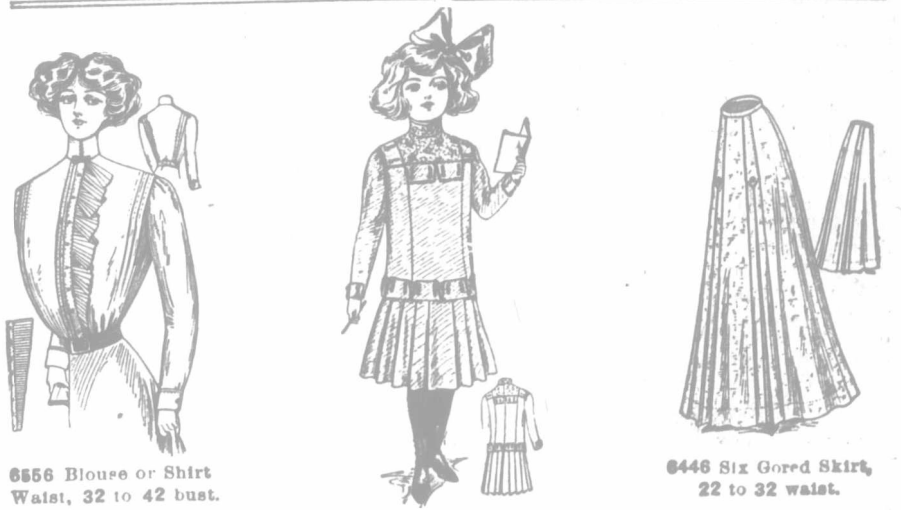
And one small stream sweeps curving
through
The prairies' dim immensities,
E'er by vague longing led unto
More boundless breasts of waiting
seas:

Like man, whose life nor deed
broad,
In widths of His good care is passed,
Till he shall be, well-led of God,
Engulf'd in deeps of love at last.
—DON MUNDAY.

Princess Lwoff Parlaghy, the Hungarian painter was asked in Philadelphia to address a woman's club on portrait painting—a subject that would have had much interest, for the artist has done portraits of the Kaiser, Czar and other celebrities. But she declined to deliver the address.

"I cannot speak impromptu," she said, "and what is more wearisome than a speech read from notes?"
A friend of mine once spoke before a class of school children on literature. She had spent a week writing the speech. She read it to the little ones, as she hoped, with great success. But the next day she heard that a boy, on being asked by his mother what had happened at the school, replied carelessly: "Oh, nothing much, except a lady talked to herself on a piece of paper."

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THE INGLE NOOK

SPRING CLEANING IN A SHACK

With the first fine spring day returns the housewife's desire to clean her house and put her surroundings in summer dress. If one lives in a large house with many rooms and much furniture to clean and redress it is quite a task, and if one lives in a shack it is, I think, no less. The problem is an entirely different one, perhaps, but none the less difficult, especially to many of those who have come from the east or across the seas.

TREATING THE WALLS AND CEILING

The walls of the shack are rough lumber, say, and the paper will not stick, nothing will stick—except grease and smoke. A few years ago I covered my shack walls with cotton. How nice it looked, but in a few months—or weeks—I could rip it all off in sheets! Last year I papered a granary we were sleeping in with white building paper, using a paste made of flour and water, boiled, and to each pot or pailful I added about two tablespoonfuls of common glue dissolved in water. This I applied while hot with a whitewash brush, using it liberally on the wall and more sparingly on the paper. I believe it would be quite as good used cold, but it spreads more easily and evenly when hot. That stuck fast in spite of the fact that when it stormed as it did several times last summer, one end of the building being wet through. When it dried again it was discolored, to be sure, but quite firm. It is quite firm to-day, too.

However, there is another difficulty to overcome. You may make the paper stick, but in a little while it will crack along the cracks in the boards. The heavier the paper the louder the report, and that is about all the difference. This difficulty can be overcome by first covering the wall with cheesecloth. This itself makes a nice clean wall and could be used one year alone and papered over the next. Or, if even that expenditure seems too much, try pasting strips of old cotton along the cracks. Old skirts or pinafores would furnish material. I used such things once to cover the entire walls of a bedroom and though the pieces being of all shapes and sizes, I did not always make the joinings perfectly even, still it did very well and would have done better if I had known to put the glue into the paste. If you like you can treat the ceiling just as the walls, or another good way is to make a sheet of heavier cotton the size of the ceiling and tack it in place. I have never used one but I have seen them and helped put them up. It is almost impossible to put one up alone and it is no joke for two, especially if they are short people. Such a ceiling will last from three to five years my friend tells me. It can be taken down and washed several times, after which it is better to whitewash it in its place. One more thing, if one room serves as sitting room, dining room and kitchen the paper will become so dirty, especially in places, that it must be renewed often and a very cheap paper is just as good as an expensive one. Varnished paper or wall oilcloth is most satisfactory if you can find a suitable pattern and can stand the initial expense.

FLOORS AND WINDOWS

And now the floor. It will need to be washed off every day all spring and frequently during the summer. If it is white and you must use a brush nearly every time to keep it a good color, that is an undertaking even if it is only ten by twelve. To stain and varnish it makes the very nicest floor, to my mind, whether in a shack or more pretentious house, and is not a very expensive treat-

ment. To paint it some color that will harmonize with the furniture is also good and saves much useless labor, or even to oil it with raw oil will make a surface you can wash off very easily and so keep clean without wearing yourself out.

The windows, too, need attention. "Windows!" I hear some perplexed woman from an older land exclaim. "Windows! any opening, from a hole covered by a sheet of glass fastened in with a lath to one nearly half the size of the end of the room! And maybe so high you must stand on a chair to look out." Yes, I know, and though I have never had the smallest kind I have never yet had them quite right. If they are small and none too plentiful, try a curtain of cheesecloth or buttercloth run on a tape or wire both at the top and bottom. If they are larger, a blind of some kind—wrapping paper can be used and costs nothing usually—and curtains of cheesecloth will be quite pretty and dainty and more in keeping with the rest of the room than more elaborate hangings. Use the cheesecloth plain or with a band of some contrasting material across the bottom, and make them the length that suits you; to the floor or only to the sill.

DISPOSAL OF COOKING UTENSILS

Another point which I have no doubt puzzles many as it puzzled me, is the disposal of cooking utensils, where there is but one room. They



TAKING A WELL EARNED HOLIDAY

may be neat and tidy, ranged around near the stove and certainly they are handy but they are hardly artistic. I used to think that when I had done my best my shack looked more like a tin shop than a dwelling. Now I pile them up on a shelf or two arranged under the washstand and hidden by a curtain. A good big box, a convenient height, for a washstand and papered like the wall or stained or painted like the floor, with a door or curtain and with a number of shelves inside, is even better. It is awkward enough when you want a frying pan to find it at the bottom of a pile of kettles and pans, but when you must sacrifice something, well, let it be the thing you value least.

A CLEAN DOORWAY

Now supposing you have cleaned and arranged your shack let me assure you it is useless unless you go a step further. Your door opens right onto the ground, and the ground at this season is nothing but mud. Every foot that comes within leaves its mark and helps to make that cloud of dust that sweeping raises. A load or two of gravel or sand at the door will make a wonderful difference. Once

when the head of the house could not provide the sand I wanted I made a walk myself which served the purpose. I laid down two poles about two feet apart and nailed cross pieces to them. I used small, split, poplar stove wood for the most part, but helped out with pieces of board when the stove wood failed. That kept me out of the puddle and cleaned most of the mud from the good man's boots, though it did not prevent the baby from making mud pies if I forgot him a minute. Nameless.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

The matron of the Regina Children's Aid Society reports that the little girl, Dorothy, has found a good home. There is a one-year-old baby, Fred, who has been added to the membership of the shelter since the last report, and Charles and Albert have gone. Mr. Theo. Zeats, secretary Children's Aid, Regina, will gladly answer any letters addressed to him.—D. D.

A FAVORITE POEM

Dear Dame Durden,—Here is another to add her testimony as to the helpfulness of the Ingle Nook. I could not help laughing when I read that letter about making sauerkraut. I never remember seeing it till the past week when my husband brought some home. By the look on his face you would think he had discovered a gold mine. He said the way to cook it was to fry it. He had it for dinner and enjoyed it immensely. Is that the correct or best way to cook it? Is it good for people who have to be careful about their diet?

I also had a laugh when I read how Blunderbuss solved the difficulty of peeling onions without weeping. I was glad to see it though, as we generally have boiled onions on Saturday nights for supper and long before they are all ready for the saucepan I declare that that is the last time my eyes are going to smart like that for the sake of a meal of onions. However I do it again, for we are all

only way I have ever had it, and I should think it was not good diet for persons of weak digestion. The poem you ask for is by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and it is a gem. I give it below:

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS

This is the ship of pearl which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed mail,—
The venturesome bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its
purple wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren
sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun
their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl;
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont
to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his
growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed,—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless
crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for
the new,
Stole with soft step its shining
archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last found home,
and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message
brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is
born!
Than ever Triton blew from weathered
horn
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I
hear a voice that sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O
my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past,
Let each new temple, nobler than
the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome
more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's
unresting sea.

THE EASTER EGG

Dear Dame Durden,—Where have the New Year resolutions gone? Just to think that Easter is almost here and I have postponed my intended New Year's greeting until now. But my sincere wish for Dame Durden and all our Ingle Nook friends is a prosperous 1910 and a joyous Easter. I wonder if all the Nookers know why the egg is used as an emblem for Easter. I thought when I had my curiosity satisfied by asking the "why," that it was a beautiful emblem, as nothing could nearer demonstrate the life in the sepulchre and the bursting of the seal, than the life contained in the egg and the bursting of the shell.

What an early spring we seem to be getting! I am afraid it is a little premature, but it gives us new life to think the seed time near. I am getting things ready for the general house cleaning. I have taken time by the forelock by looking over all cupboards and closets, jotting down, as I went through, what needed renovating or replacing, and all small articles mended, cushion covers washed, etc., so in the rush to finish much time will be saved. Getting the summer's sewing done, during the slack month or so before the active spring work begins, is a great help in the busy season, and enables us to enjoy the blessed sunshine and get the garden in. Did anyone ever see more sunshiny weather than we have had this winter? Although never out much in the cold weather, I have enjoyed the bright days, which have passed all too quickly. When I read of the terrible things happening all

fond of them and I daresay they are good for us.

Now, Dame Durden, I must thank you for a description of a traveling apron you once had in the Ingle Nook. I went about a year ago with a year old boy to Boston and had one of these aprons with me. It was fine. While attending to him on my knee I could slip it around to the side and it had so many pockets, it was quite convenient.

I am going now to ask a favor. I am very fond of poetry and started once to memorize "The Chambered Nautilus." The other day I thought I would go on with it, but to my astonishment it was not in any of my American authors. I think it is one of Whittier's. Would you mind printing it in the Ingle Nook? I think it is a gem.

With many thanks for the many helps the Ingle Nook gives,

Terra Nova.

(It is a good sign when our new members come laughing into the Ingle Nook. Come often, won't you? We have had several recipes for making sauerkraut, but no one yet has told how it is cooked. Fried is the

around us, the loss of life as well as property, I feel that we should be thankful to have only a few cold days to complain of, a very few extreme days this winter.

Nina asks: "How many of the members are afraid of the comet?" I do not see why any one should be afraid, and I do not think we would realize there was one, if we had not heard and read so much about it. Some people are easily excited over anything out of the usual run, but if the Lord sends it for a purpose, we will have to take it as sent for some working out of His great plans, which will some day be made plain.

Now I will close as I may be taking too much space and will not be allowed to call again. Puss.

(You, one of our faithful members, are always warmly welcomed.—D.D.)

EASY BROWN BREAD

Here's a new brown bread recipe I gathered in the other night. This having to find recipes for good things to eat as part of my daily toil is a

grand idea. There are so many advantages in it for me. Suppose at dinner there is a toothsome viand. I praise it to the hostess and ask for the recipe. See what happens! She becomes my friend at once and gives me the recipe which I pass on to you. She also takes pains to invite me when she has something else good, because every cook and housekeeper loves to have her handiwork sincerely appreciated, which brings me back to the brown bread of which I devoured several slices one night long after I should have been at home and in bed. To make it you need one tablespoon brown sugar, 1 1/2 cups molasses, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 1/2 cups sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, 2 cups graham flour, 2 cups pastry flour, 1/2 cup raisins. Beat the white and yolk of egg separately and add the white last of all. Butter coffee or pound baking powder cans well and fill half full. Bake in a moderate oven.—D. D.

like it. Have you ever read those? As this is my last letter I won't make it too long, so will close with best wishes to the Wigwam.

A SOMERSET MAID.

(Sorry you have grown up past the Western Wigwam, but I shall surely look for your letters in the Ingle Nook. Address Dame Durden, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, and your letter will come to the right place.—C. D.)

READ THE BACK NUMBERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time but I never knew about the Western Wigwam until last week. My mamma told me about it and she said I might write a letter too. Since then I have read all the letters I could find in all the old ADVOCATES. We have had to stay home from school for more than two weeks because we have had the scarletina. Our school was closed for a short time as so many had it. I am in Grade III. and I am eight years old. We have been in Manitoba nearly three years and we like it very much. I would like to get a button and be a member of your club. I would like to see my letter in the paper if there is room.

Man. (a) ANNIE M. MOFFATT.

LIKES FARMING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I read the letters of your club. They are very interesting and I would like to join your club. I am fourteen years of age and I am in the eighth grade. I came from South Dakota a few weeks ago. I live about eight and a half miles from Watson. I like farming fine. I do not go to school as it gets too cold here in the winter. I have a sister and a brother here and we study at home. I have another sister in Dakota. I am sending a two-cent stamp hoping to receive a button. As this is the first I wrote to you I hope to see it in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Sask. (a) ELLA L. WAELTI. (14)

SEND ALONG A STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I like the letters that the members write fine. Some of them are very good. I think as soon as I get better acquainted with the Wigwam I will write a story that I once wrote at school. I am now going to describe our school. In the inside there are a number of seats, four blackboards, four chairs, a stove and fourteen seats. Not very many go to the school. We have a lot of pictures that our teacher brought. We go in sleighs this weather but I think we shall soon have to take buggies. The boys at school are making a snow house and a big one it is going to be. Do the wigs like reading? I do very much. I have a great many authors

A CALL FOR BLUE ASTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters of the Western Wigwam for a very long time so I think I will write now. About Nov. 12th our only grandmother died after suffering a long time. We live eight miles southwest of Gilbert Plains. It has been snowing for about three days after the thaw. I would like to correspond with Blue Aster if she will please write first.

Man. (b) PINK ASTER.

A FAREWELL LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I guess this will be my farewell letter, as my birthday comes next month and then I shall be sixteen. My letters to the Wigwam have been few and far between lately. My sister and I are thinking of writing to the Ingle Nook soon, but don't know the right address; perhaps you could help us out, please. The new Temperance Hotel has just been opened and there is to be a banquet to-night. I have started to read a very interesting book called "Prudence Winterburn"; I have also read "Little Women" and



The Western Wigwam

THE ROUND ROBIN

We, Robin of the Maple Tree, and Robin of the Hill, And Robin of the Currant Bush, and Robin by the Mill, And Robin of the Berry Patch, and Robin up the Lane, And Robin in the Lilac Top, and Robin in the Grain, And Robin underneath the Eaves, and by the Chimney Stack, And Robin at the Barnyard Gate, and o'er the Feeding Rack, And Robin of the Cowshed, and Robin of the Pen, And Robin of the Cornfield, and Robin of the Glen, And of the Brook, the Lawn, the Hedge, the Silver Birch and Green, The Cedar Grove, the Ridge, the Slope, the Grape-vine and Ravine—

Do, one and all, without dissent, Make protest once again, Against the slayers of the babes Which we, with might and main, Are trying hard to hatch and raise, As careful parents should, In all the good old-fashioned ways, Of any decent brood; To teach them to consume the pests, The flies and grubs and bugs, The beetles, bores, and the mites, The vicious worms and slugs. We only ask you half a chance, Together and apart, As tender husbands and as wives, From out a swelling heart, We make petition for our rights; You could not live at all If fields and gardens, fruit and trees Were spoiled by things that crawl. So, parents all, and teachers, too, Please charge your girls and boys To leave our dear blue eggs alone; They were not meant for toys. Just give your cats an extra meal In our short nesting time! It does not last so very long, Nor cost a single dime, And if we nip a cherry's cheek, We'll pay for it elsewhere; Birds have to eat, as well as you. We do not live on air! We cry, we beg, we make appeal, Oh, hear while there is time! We've written you this earnest plea And put it into rhyme, Oh, human folk, please do your part And let our fledglings grow! And hereto in "Round-Robin" form We sign our names below.



A PROUD HORSEMAN

that are very good. Well, Cousin Dorothy, I must close. Would Flax do for a name? I would very much like a button.

Man. (a) FLAX.

SKATING FUN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We came to Alberta about a year ago from the States. I would rather live in the States than here. We are having cold weather now. I went to school almost every day this summer though I have four miles to go. I like riding horse-back, but I don't get to ride very much. We go to school in a buggy. I am in the third reader and my studies are, arithmetic, grammar, history, reading writing, spelling and drawing.

My sister is learning to skate this winter. When we were on the lake the other day we could hear the ice crack and it sounded like thunder. In the middle of the lake there were ducks swimming around. They seemed to enjoy swimming in the cold water. The lake is two miles in length. I will send a two-cent stamp in hopes of getting a button. It seems that you would run out of buttons, for there are so many that write for them. I have two brothers and two sisters. We live on a farm fourteen miles southeast of Bowden. We get our mail at a small town that has three or four buildings in it.

Alta. (a) WANETA. (11)

A WELCOME MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I call again for a little while to have a chat with the Wigs? I still find much pleasure in reading the Western Wigwam. When the paper comes home I seize it and I go to a corner and read the letters first. Then I turn to the Golden Dog, which I think is very interesting. I am very fond of reading and am often called a bookworm. I have read quite a number of books, so I am going to name my favorites and hope Cousin Dorothy will give me her opinion of them.

Lena Rivers, In The Golden Days, The Lamplighter, Little Women and Little Women Wedded, Work and Beginning Again, Won by Waiting, Tempest and Sunshine, Thelma, The Mill on the Floss, Merle's Crusade, Adam Bede, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Oliver Twist, Black Rock, Averil, and The Doctor. I have read many more, but these are the ones I like best.

Our crops turned out very good. We had a good garden, all kinds of vegetables. Our potato crop was very good, though quite a number of people say the potatoes are not a good crop this year.

I would like to have a button so am sending a stamped and addressed envelope. As I am fifteen years old I will soon have to leave the dear corner but will write again to say farewell, if I may.

Hoping this letter is not too long I will sign my old pen name.

PANSY.

(There's a place for you in Ingle Nook when you reach sixteen. Your choice of books is wide and very good.—C. D.)

A PAIR OF THEM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We do not take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but one of my school mates had one of your buttons so I thought I would like one too. I go to school every day and am in grade VIII. My sister and I are both writing this letter. I think your buttons are very, very pretty. Our studies are arithmetic, grammar, history, composition, writing, drawing geography, music and singing.

We also have concerts, debates, spelling and geography matches. We will close for this time, hoping to get a button from you.

LITTLE PRAIRIE DOGS.

(Two energetic little ladies like you should surely be able to coax father to take the ADVOCATE and perhaps get some other names and earn one of our good premiums. If you get three new yearly subscribers at \$1.50 each we would send you a camera, a Brownie No. 2 That would make a nice mas present for yourselves, wouldn't it?—C. D.)

Loose Tea Loses Flavour

It not only loses flavour, but worse than this, loose tea takes on new odors, such as coal oil, molasses, onions, coffee, soap, etc.,—to say nothing of its exposure to the sun, dust, dirt and air. Therefore for your protection

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THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

Dear Editor:—I notice by your issue of the 9th an answer to Blake's question: "Why is farming looked upon as a low occupation?"

Now, I don't think farming is a low occupation, but vice-versa. It is among the greatest, for "the farmer feeds them all." I think Bowen is talking away wild when he says a man without principle or character can get a job on the farm. He may get the job, but he won't hold it long with the average farmer. He also says the long working hours with no advancement tend to make it low. I know the majority work long hours, but there is always a show of advancement more or less. Canadian farmers are among the most independent men in America.

Now, boys, I think since the editors have given us a page in this journal, it behoves us to take an interest and write. I would like to correspond, or exchange postcards, with other boys of my age, seventeen. Wishing the Club every success.

Man. T. A. L.

AN AMUSING EXPERIMENT

Let a person try to blow out a lighted candle two feet distant from the mouth by blowing through a common tin or glass funnel with his lips applied to the stem. Almost certainly he will be unable to blow out the candle, though he could have done so easily at that distance without the funnel. There is a position of the funnel by which the candle can be blown out without difficulty. Who can find out and give the reason of it?—Ex.

INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP

Dear Editor:—I am very interested in the Boys' Club. Although we have not as many members as the Western Wigwam, I think if we tried we could get as many.

We are having fine weather now, and we will soon be able to start seeding.

I hope that our astronomer gives us some information about the stars.

I go to school every day. I am going to write on entrance next summer. I was wondering if our editor has a waste paper basket. Wishing the club every success.

Man. Lowry Hurston.

MORE ABOUT THE STARS

Dear Editor:—As this is my first letter to the Boys' Club, I will try to make it interesting. I like astronomy, and am trying to learn what I can about it. I read in the last issue of the Advocate a letter from another fascinated astronomer, Mr. Ramsay.

If you would kindly send me his address I would be very much obliged.

With the aid of my maps I have located nearly a score of constellations. Perhaps it would be interesting to describe some of them and tell their chief stars. First I will try to explain the position of the commonest one, Orion. This group is a very marked one in the southern heavens. It is shaped like a rough rectangle, turned almost on its end, with the upper star in the right hand corner, a little higher than that in the left hand corner. This star is called Betelgeuse, and its color is red; that in the left hand upper corner is Bellatrix; that in the lower left is Rigel. In this constellation is



AT WALDRON IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME

another smaller group, shaped like an inverted saucer. Travelling southeast from this group you cannot fail to notice another bright star. This is Sirius in the constellation, Canis Major, or the Great Dog, on opposite sides of this star, which is the brightest in the sky. There are two smaller stars, and below are several taking the shape of a scalene triangle; these also belong to this group.

As my letter is getting long, I will close, wishing the club every success.

WM. T. RAMSAY.

UPHOLDS THE HORSE

Dear Editor:—I was very glad when I saw that you had established the Boys' Club, and hope it will turn out to be a great success. By some of the letters in the last papers we got I am not a bit doubtful that it will, if they keep on improving, or even if they are always as good as some that were in the last FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Well, I was born in Canada, and will

not be able to tell about any foreign countries. I was thirteen years old on the 4th of March. We have had a lovely winter; in fact, it is the best winter we have had since we came out here. The butterflies are out now, the grass in places is getting green, and also the stems of last year's flowers are showing signs of life. The pussy willows will soon be out, and they are sure signs of spring.

I am going to school every day now, and I like to go to school fine. We have got a new teacher and I think she is very nice and kind. She is going to let all the children of this school have a garden this year, and we can plant whatever we like in it. We expect to have a vegetable garden at home this year as I did last. We are playing baseball at our school now, and we seem to enjoy it more now than in summer. I suppose we like it better now, because we have been so long without a game of it. We use a yarn ball for playing, and we also make our own bats out of spruce or willow.

We are going to have a concert this week some time, and we are going to have songs, recitations, and solos for the programme. The children are going to take part in it.

I am sending in an answer to one of Blake's questions, No. 2: "What animal is the most profitable on a farm?" This is the answer, and I hope the editor, Blake, and the other members will think it an answer suitable enough to print. The horse, I think, is the most profitable on the farm, although the cow is a very profitable animal, too. The reason why I pick the horse for the most profitable animal is that it draws the plow, hauls the lumber, logs and many other things of the same material. Also it draws the grader, or slusher, while making the very useful roads of the country. It also helps to accomplish many other things on and outside of the farm. Hoping this answer is a suitable one, I will close.

Alta. GORDON RYAN.

The Golden Dog

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By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.C.S.

Pierre Philibert passed a sad winter in arranging and settling the vast affairs

welcome him with the bridal kiss promised upon the banks of the Lake of Tilly. He met her joyfully in that land where love is real, and where its promises are never broken.

The death of the Bourgeois Philibert, affecting so many fortunes, was of immense consequence to the Colony. It led to the ruin of the party of the Honnetes Gens, to the supremacy of the Grand Company, and the final overthrow of New France.

The power and extravagance of Bigot after that event grew without check or challenge, and the departure of the virtuous La Galissoniere left the colony to the weak and corrupt administrations of La Jonquiere, and De Vaudreuil. The latter made the Castle of St. Louis as noted for its venality as was the Palace of the Intendant. Bigot kept his high place through every change. The Marquis de Vaudreuil gave him free course, and it was more than suspected shared with the corrupt Intendant in the plunder of the Colony.

These public vices bore their natural fruit, and all the efforts of the Honnetes Gens to stay the tide of corruption were futile. Montcalm, after reaping successive harvests of victories, brilliant beyond all precedent in North America, died a sacrifice to the insatiable greed and extravagance of Bigot and his associates, who, while enriching themselves, starved the army and plundered the Colony of all its resources. The fall of Quebec, and the capitulation of Montreal were less owing to the power of the English than to the corrupt misgovernment of Bigot and Vaudreuil and the neglect by the court of France of her ancient and devoted Colony.

Le Gardeur, after a long confinement in the Bastille, where he incessantly demanded trial and punishment for his rank offence of the murder of the Bourgeois, as he ever called it, was at last liberated by express command of the King, without trial and against his own wishes. His sword was restored to him, accompanied by a royal order bidding him, upon his allegiance, return to his regiment, as an officer of the King, free from all blame for the offence laid to his charge. Whether the killing of the Bourgeois was privately regarded at Court as good service was never known. But Le Gardeur, true to his loyal instincts, obeyed the King, rejoined the army, and once more took the field.

Upon the outbreak of the last French war in America, he returned to New France, a changed and reformed man: an ascetic in his living, and, although a soldier, a monk in the rigor of his penitential observances. His professional skill and daring were conspicuous among the number of gallant officers upon whom Montcalm chiefly relied to assist him in his long and desperate struggle against the ever-increasing forces of the English. From the capture of Chouaguen and the defence of the Fords of Montmorency.

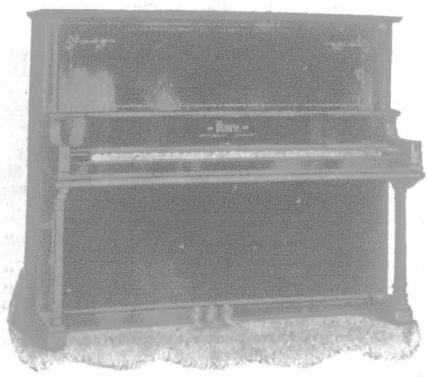
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Professor Fisher found in his experiments for testing the strength and endurance of athletes that the meat eaters were exhausted long before the men who were fed on such food as Quaker Oats. The powers of endurance of the non-meat eaters were about eight times those of the meat eaters.

Sir James Crichton Browne says—eat more oatmeal, eat plenty of it and eat it frequently.

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to the last brave blow struck upon the plains of St. Foye, Le Gardeur de Repentigny fulfilled every duty of a gallant and desperate soldier. He carried his life in his hand, and valued it as cheaply as he did the lives of his enemies.

He never spoke to Angelique again. Once he met her full in the face, upon the perron of the Cathedral of St. Marie. She started as if touched by fire—trembled, blushed, hesitated, and extended her hand to him in the old familiar way—with that look of witchery in her eyes, and that seductive smile upon her lips, which once sent the hot blood coursing madly in his veins. But Le Gardeur's heart was petrified now. He cared for no woman more,—or if he did, his thought dwelt with silent regret upon that pale nun in the Convent of the Ursulines—once Heloise de Lotbiniere—who he knew was wasting her young life in solitary prayers for pardon for his great offence.

His anger rose fiercely at the sight of Angelique, and Le Gardeur forgot for a moment that he was a gentleman, a man who had once loved this woman. He struck her a blow, and passed on. It shattered her last illusion. The proud, guilty woman still loved Le Gardeur, if she loved any man. But she felt she had merited his scorn. She staggered, and sat down on the steps of the Cathedral, weeping the bitterest tears her eyes had ever wept in her life. She never saw Le Gardeur again.

After the conquest of New France, Le Gardeur retired with the shattered remnant of the army of France, back to their native land. His sovereign loaded him with honors which he cared not for. He had none to share them with now! Lover, sister, friends, all were lost and gone! But he went on performing his military duties with an iron rigor and punctuality that made men admire, while they feared him. His life was more mechanical than human. Le Gardeur spared neither himself nor others. He never married, and never again looked with kindly eye upon a woman. His heart was proof against every female bandishment. He ended his life in solitary state and greatness, as Governor of Mahe, in India, many years after he had left his native

Canada.

One day, in the year of grace 1777, another council of war was sitting in the great chamber of the Castle of St. Louis, under a wonderful change of circumstances. An English governor, Sir Guy Carleton, presided over a mixed assemblage of English and Canadian officers. The royal arms and colors of England had replaced the emblems and ensigns of France upon the walls of the council-chamber, and the red uniform of her army was loyally worn by the old, but still indomitable, La Corne, St. Luc, who, with the De Salaberrys, the De Beaujeus, Duchesnays, De Gaspes, and others of noblest name and lineage in New France, had come forward as loyal subjects of England's Crown to defend Canada against the armies of the English Colonies, now in rebellion against the King.

"Read that, La Corne," said Sir Guy Carleton, handing him a newspaper just received from England. "An old friend of yours, if I mistake not, is dead. I met him once in India. A stern, saturnine man he was, but a brave and able commander; I am sorry to hear of his death, but I do not wonder at all. He was the most melancholy man I ever saw."

La Corne took the paper and gave a start of intense emotion as he read an obituary notice as follows:

"East Indies. Death of the Marquis de Repentigny. The Marquis Le Gardeur de Repentigny, general of the army and Governor of Mahe, died last year in that part of India, which he had, by his valor and skill, preserved to France. This officer had served in Canada with the reputation of an able and gallant soldier."

La Corne was deeply agitated; his lips quivered, and tears gathered in the thick gray eyelashes that formed so prominent a feature of his rugged but kindly face. He concluded his reading in silence, and handed the paper to De Beaujeu, with the single remark, "Le Gardeur is dead! Poor fellow! He was more sinned against than sinning! God pardon him for all the evil he meant not to do! Is it not strange that she who was the cursed cause of his ruin still flourishes like the Queen of the Kingdom of Brass? It is hard to

justify the ways of Providence, when wickedness like hers prospers, and virtues like those of the brave old Bourgeois find a bloody grave! My poor Amelie, too! poor girl, poor girl!" La Corne St. Luc sat silent a long time, immersed in melancholy reflections.

The Canadian officers read the paragraph, which revived in their minds also sad recollections of the past. They knew that, by her who had been the cursed cause of the ruin of Le Gardeur and of the death of the Bourgeois, La Corne referred to the still blooming widow of the Chevalier de Pean,—the leader of fashion and gaiety in the capital now, as she had been thirty years before, when she was the celebrated Angelique des Meloises.

Angelique had played desperately her game of life with the juggling fiend of ambition, and had not wholly lost. Although the murder of Caroline de St. Castin pressed hard upon her conscience and still harder upon her fears, no man read in her face the minutest asterisk that pointed to the terrible secret buried in her bosom, nor ever discovered it. So long as La Corriveau lived, Angelique never felt safe. But fear was too quick a counsellor for her to pretermit either her composure or her pleasures. She redoubled her gaiety and her devotions; and that was the extent of her repentance! The dread secret of Beaumanoir was never revealed. It awaited, and awaits still, the judgment of the final day of account. (To be continued)

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 or publication. When a reply is required by

"POTATO BUG'S" COUSIN

Last fall a reader at Beausejour, Man., sent in specimens of an insect resembling the "potato bug" (Colorado potato beetle) and asked for particulars. These insects were smaller than the adult form of the common potato beetle and had but three stripes on the wing covers.

Don't Judge a Roofing by its Looks

Most ready roofings look the same. The weather alone finds the hidden weakness.

You can't tell by looks which roofing will last or which will go to pieces in a season.

But you CAN do this. You can identify from its 300 substitutes the ONLY roofing which has lasted.



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Fac-simile of the "RUBEROID MAN" on the wrapper and the word "RUBEROID" is stamped every few feet on the underside of the fabric.

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Sparkler Radish, 5c.	May King Lettuce, 10c.
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Short Season Red Onion, 5c.	

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This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and
moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and
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The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve
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is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work
far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades,
and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is
fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is
done! It all means less time and trouble. It will save
you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today.
If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied.

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.

Ans.—No doubt the insect sent in is the Three-lined Lema, an insect belonging to the same family as the potato beetle and also feeding on the leaves of the potato. The three-lined Lema is quarter of an inch long, yellow in color, with three black stripes on the wing covers. Eggs are laid in small clusters on the leaves. The larvæ feed on the leaves and are easily recognized by a habit they have of covering their backs with their own excrement. There are two broods in a season, the second hibernating in the ground as pupae and appearing the following early summer.

TWO YEARS' SUMMER FALLOW

I have 75 acres summer fallowed for two years to kill sow thistle. I have kept the land black both seasons. This land is clay loam and very rich. What quantity of seed would you advise me to sow to the acre? I thought of sowing 3 bushels—1½ bushels each way. The land is solid enough to make a first-class seed bed.—J. K.

Ans.—We presume you intend to sow oats. We would advise one thorough cultivation as early as possible and after ten days or so, when the soil is in good condition to induce rapid germination, sow oats at the rate of three or four bushels to the acre, depending on the size of the kernels and the variety. With large Abundance oats it might be wise to sow even more than four bushels to the acre. Little would be gained by sowing both ways. In case you note later in the season that the sow thistle is coming on you had better cut the crop for green feed and again practice thorough cultivation throughout the late summer. However, there is little chance for sow thistle to survive after two years of thorough summer fallowing. In fact, it should be safe to sow wheat with the hope of having an excellent crop.

FLAX ON SPRING BREAKING

I am breaking a section of land this spring and seeding to flax. Will it do to plow, pack and sow with a disk drill? What variety do you consider best?


Alberta. W. R. C.

Ans.—The general plan of course in preparing the prairie for crop is to plow shallow in early summer and to back-set in the fall. However, you can have a fair crop of flax by plowing rather deep this spring and making liberal use of disc harrows. When you consider a good seed bed has been prepared harrow and sow. Unless the ground seems to be very loose you need not pack; with the work entailed in disking and dragging this part of the work will likely be unnecessary. It can be sown late in May and yet mature before fall frosts come. Nothing much has been done as to finding out the best variety. Common flax is generally used. Riga and Improved Russian have given good results at Indian Head.

WILD OATS AND MUSTARD

Advise in the following circumstances: In 1908 I essayed to summer-fallow a field of thirty acres which for the three years previous had been uncultivated, a luxurious crop of wild oats having been cut each year for cattle feed. In some parts of the field mustard (tumbling) had secured a strong hold. Owing to excessive wet in the spring early cultivation was prevented, in consequence of which wild oats and weeds got a good start. These, however, were ploughed under before coming to head. In middle of August the field was sown to winter wheat, a good stand resulting before "freeze up," with exception of some patches which were too dry to germinate. Through ignorance little effort had been made to conserve moisture. The crop taken from the land last harvest was excellent and clean, where the stand was good in the fall, but on the patches before alluded to wild oats and mustard took possession, and of course the surface if not the deeper soil, is now plentifully strewn with seed. I presume that the crop of wild oats, etc., grown last year must have come from seed lying dormant, as nothing even approached maturity before the land was ploughed. Alongside this field is another piece broken in 1908, and sown to winter wheat, the side of which nearest the infested field showed quite a stand of wild oats, which of course shelled be-

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KILL-EM-QUICK**



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200 "	.58 "	1.08 "
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fore the wheat was cut. What course would you recommend in dealing with these two pieces of land? Would not spring ploughing defeat the object sought to attain, i.e., clean land—by burying seeds for future growth? If season permitted could not spring wheat be sown on the new land after two thorough discings with interval between? The land is hilly—northeast slope soil rich black loam; mostly clay subsoil, moisture plentiful.—A. C., Alta.

Ans.—Wild oats and mustard seed both remain in the soil for a number of years if buried so deep that they do not germinate and then when brought near the surface have strength enough to reproduce their species. If this land was surface-cultivated last fall to bury or cover weed seeds it is possible that most of these pests can be got rid of by a couple of cultivations this spring. Your best plan in each case would be to cultivate frequently until well on in May and then sow to barley. Then you can go over the crop with a light harrow when the barley is well established and

kill many more weeds if they put in an appearance. The cultivation will get rid of weed seeds at or near the surface and the barley should be ripe in time to avoid further seeding of the wild oats.

FLAX FOR GRAIN AND FIBRE

In growing flax, can perfect straw and a good grain crop be harvested at the same time? When do you sow, and when do you reap? In the more frosty seasons how does flax fare compared with other grains?

L. A. O.

Ans.—It is possible to harvest a limited quantity of flax seed and at the same time produce a good quality of fibre, but a much larger quantity of seed can be produced when the crop is grown specially for seed purposes. When flax is grown for fibre at least 80 pounds of seed should be used per acre, but when for seed purposes, 40 pounds is sufficient, and many sow less. In Manitoba best results have been obtained from seeding during the last half of May, but in some seasons seeding can be extended to June 15. If sown too early spring frosts are apt to injure the young plants. If sown later than June 1 there is danger from fall frosts, which seriously injure the sample of seed. As a rule, however, flax escapes injury from frost better than cereals. For fibre purposes flax should be harvested when about half of the pods have turned brown, but for seed the plant should be fully ripe. The usual practice is to harvest the crop with a grain binder without twine. This drops the flax in bunches, which are left until dry, and then drawn direct to the thresher.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

SOWING BARLEY EARLY

I have 200 acres of barley to put in this spring, and would like to start seeding as quickly as possible. Is it safe to sow barley the first thing in spring? My land is rather weedy, and I think it is advisable to sow as soon as it is plowed.

Dauphin.

I. R.

Ans.—Six-rowed barley is quite sensitive to spring frosts, and it is not safe to sow it in an average year before May 10. Two-rowed barley, however, is much hardier and can be sown with safety on the first of May in an average year. Your plan of sowing barley directly after the land is plowed is an excellent one, as this will give quick germination and help to choke out the weeds. Where weeds are plentiful I would advise sowing two and a half bushels of seed per acre.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

CURING HAMS

Would you kindly give directions for properly curing and smoking hams, shoulders and bacon? The meat of a certain packing company is lightly covered with what seems to be corn meal, and is the best we ever had. Would like, if possible, to do mine in the same manner.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are several methods of curing hams, two being here given. Some suggestions along this line were

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But mistakes will happen—it isn't always easy to keep well—illness will come. You must have the needed help to overcome the effect of these.

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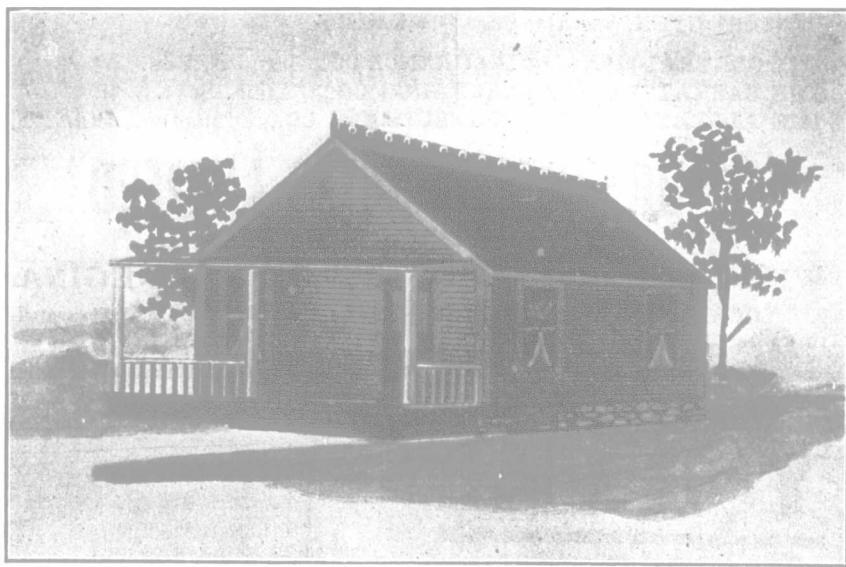
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WINNIPEG

contained in the contributions on killing and curing pork in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of December 8, 1909. Possibly one of the following methods may be satisfactory:

(1) Boil together for half an hour 6 quarts water, 1½ lb. brown sugar, 1 oz. saltpetre, and 2 lbs. salt. Skim well and set aside until cold, then pour over the fresh ham. Let stand for two weeks in a cool place, then drain and wash well. Without wiping, roll it in bran until thickly coated. Smoke for a week, then brush off the bran, wrap in brown paper and hang up until wanted. A very large ham should be smoked from 10 days to 2 weeks.

(2) Mix 1 pint salt with 1 pint coffee sugar, and rub every part of the hams. Lay the hams in a vessel, and repeat the process three days in succession, dipping the moisture which has oozed out of the meat over the hams as you rub on the salt and sugar. In three weeks smoke the hams, rub pepper on the surface, put in cloth bags and white-wash the bags.

MATERIALS FOR FOUNDATION

1. Will you please tell me how much gravel and cement it will take to put a wall 7 feet high and 10 inches thick under a barn 26 by 36?

F. H. G.

Sask.

Ans.—If mixed 1 of cement and 8 of gravel, which is quite rich enough, the wall specified, not counting foundation, would require about 6 cords of gravel and 23 barrels of cement.

TRADE NOTES.

SATISFACTORY PUMPS

American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., are recognized leaders of the world in manufacturing deep well pumps. It is said that one-half more water is furnished by the pump which they put out than by any would-be competitor. Our readers in village or on a farm should have the purest water from be-

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neath the solid rock, which will insure that it is free from any of the surface contamination. Parties interested should send for catalog No. 10.

HAVE YOU TRIED ABSORBINE

on your blemished horse? This is an excellent preparation and is producing some unusual results, reducing soft swellings of all kinds, and allaying inflammation, etc. Lawrence Predhorm, of Earl Grey, Sask., reported as follows: "I received the ABSORBINE and I have found it to be all that it claims to be. It is a safe and sure thing to have around the stable in case of sprains and colds. I have a good horse that got sick last summer; seemed to have distemper or cold in the head. I just used the ABSORBINE, rubbed it on his chest and throat, and he came out all right. I certainly would not like

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We pay \$1.60 each F. O. B. Winnipeg, for returned empty barrels in good condition

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Carried in stock at 200 branch warehouses in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

For lubrication of cylinder and external bearings

For prices at branch warehouse nearest you, write

The IMPERIAL OIL CO., Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
LETHBRIDGE CALGARY EDMONTON

GOSSIP

PREMIUMS APPRECIATED

Hundreds of readers during the past few months have won handsome premiums by securing new subscribers to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Read what three who helped us recently, say: "The tea-service is very beautiful, far beyond my expectations."—Violet Spurgeon, Sask.

"I received your valuable premiums the other night and wish to thank you for your promptness in sending your exceedingly handsome presents—for they are little short of presents. I don't see how in the world you can afford to do it. The carving set and the jack-knife are all they are represented to be."—P. S. MacPherson, Man.

"I am very much pleased with the tea-set. It far exceeds my expectations."—J. F. Reeves, Alta.

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE

The fertility valleys of British Columbia for a few years past have vied with each other for supremacy in fruit production. Recently Southeast Kootenay has come into prominent notice. Crankbrook, the important town of this valley, has many natural advantages that make the surrounding district valuable. Local consumption has reached considerable proportions and railway connections are adequate for shipping to outside points.

In recent issues of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Fred A. Russell & Co., of Crankbrook, have offered valuable lands in the vicinity of Fort Steele at reasonable rates. Those who are interested in British Columbia would do well to write this firm for particulars.

SASKATCHEWAN'S POULTRY SHOW

The annual show of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association was held at Regina during the winter fair week, March 21 to 26, and was a success in every way. The exhibits were numerous and of a high order of excellence. Breeders report a larger demand for stock than at any previous show, a large number of bonds changing hands during the week.

The Saskatchewan poultry show is not a department of the winter fair, as is the poultry shows held in connection with other winter fairs in the Dominion, and for this reason does not receive the same attention from visitors to the fair which it otherwise would. An effort, it is said, is to be made to hold it in conjunction with the winter

fair in future, but whether or not this will materialize is as yet unknown. The poultry building at the exhibition grounds is some distance from the buildings in which the livestock show is held and would, too, be severely taxed to accommodate the birds exhibited. It is questionable whether or not anything would be gained by transferring the poultry show to the exhibition grounds, as there are several excellent buildings in the city where it may be more conveniently housed.

SEED

Early Bovies (well climatized) per bushel \$0.75
Early Ohios (well climatized) per bushel .75
Early Puritans (well climatized) per bushel .75
Early Rose (well climatized) per bushel .75
American Wonder (well climatized) per bushel .75
Several other varieties. Sacks 10c. each extra. Write us for samples and prices of Timothy, Clover, Grasses, etc., and poultry supplies.

LAING BROS.,

234-6-8 King St., Winnipeg, Man

SEEDING TIME

Treat your grain and kill the smut with

Standard Formaldehyde

(Registered) 40% vol.

THE BRAND YOUR LOCAL MERCHANT HANDLES

Used with complete satisfaction in Experimental Farm Tests.

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STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, Ltd.

THE ONLY MAKERS IN CANADA

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Eaton's Guaranteed BINDER TWINE

PRICES FOR 1910 LOWER THAN EVER

The quality is absolutely the best. No more striking proof of this can be offered than the satisfactory service Eaton twine has given season after season. Last year, for instance, we went through the entire harvest without a single complaint as to the quality of the twine,—and our twine was used in every kind of binder and under all sorts of conditions.

Eaton Twine will Please You

No matter what kind of binder you operate, no matter whether your crop is heavy or light, we guarantee that Eaton twine will give you the best of service. Before the twine is wound on the ball it passes through a special automatic testing machine which rigidly inspects every foot of the twine. This inspection is more severe than the actual test of running through a knotter, and it has been proven that twine passing this test will run smoothly through any binder.

Twine is Double Strength

It is generally conceded that forty-five pounds represents the greatest strain put on twine in actually binding a sheaf. Eaton twine is constantly tested for strength, and a report is sent us from the factory showing the results of each test. The net results show that Eaton twine averages over double the actual strength required. The twine is made of best quality fibre, and is carefully inspected during the whole process of manufacture. We guarantee a smooth running cord of greatest strength.

Our Liberal Guarantee

Should your crop be destroyed by Hail, Rust, Frost or Excessive Rain, or should the Twine you buy from us prove unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us, and we will refund your money and pay all transportation charges.

IF THERE IS ANY RISK WE TAKE IT

PRICES:

Per Hundred Pounds for Delivery from Distributing Points

	From Winnipeg	From Brandon	From Regina	From Saskatoon	From Calgary or Edmonton
GOLDEN MANILA 550 ft. per pound	8.59	8.70	8.92	9.02	9.23
EATON STANDARD 500 ft. per pound	8.09	8.20	8.42	8.52	8.73

Lowest Freight Charges

By shipping twine direct from the factory in carload lots to our six distributing points, we give you the advantage of through carload freight rates for most of the journey from factory to farm. Local freight has to be paid only from the distributing point to your station. On application we will give you

Laid Down Prices at Your Station

Put your name and address on this coupon and send it to us by first mail, or else just drop us a postcard asking for our laid-down price at your station. We will send you Prices and Terms by return of mail. We quote special rates on a straight carload of twine for shipment direct from the factory, so if you are in the market for a car, just say so, and we will give special quotations.

OUR TERMS

In selling binder twine, we have arranged terms such as make it easy for you to take advantage of our low prices. Full particulars will be sent you along with our prices. Sign your name to the coupon and mail today.

CUT THE COUPON HERE AND MAIL TO-DAY

Request for Eaton Binder Twine Prices and Terms:

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POST OFFICE

STATION

Is there an agent
at this station ?

Do you wish
carload Prices ?

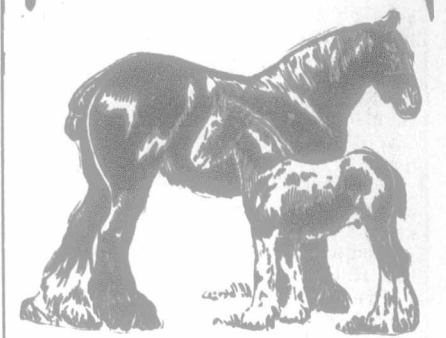
THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The display was an excellent one, all the chief birds being represented, and good competition for prizes developing in nearly all sections. Plymouth Rocks were a strong class, while Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leghorns and other general utility and egg breeds made good showing. Among the successful Rock exhibitors were R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; A. G. Mitchell, Radisson; Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.; the latter winning special prize for the best exhibit of Barred Rocks at the show, and H. H. Willis, Boharm, winner of Lieutenant-Governor Cup. Wyandottes were shown by T. A. McInnis, Regina, who had a large exhibit and won a considerable proportion of the prize money. A list of the special prizes awarded, published in lieu of the rather lengthy association prize list, shows somewhat the manner in which the awards were made and the standing of exhibitors.

Lieutenant-Governor's Cup—Best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks, H. H. Willis, Boharm.

Grand Challenge Cup—Best Buff Orpington Cock, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Seymour Green Cup—Best pen of any variety, Geo. Wood, Holland, Man. Moosomin Challenge Shield—Best Cockerel and three pullets of any one variety, W. H. Gee, Regina. Regina Challenge Cup—Best male and three females in Wyandottes, T. A. McInnis, Regina. Saskatoon Grand Challenge Trophy—Best Cock or Cockerel of any breed, F. J. Robinson, Regina. National Buff Orpington Club Silver Cup—Largest and best display of S. C. Buff Orpingtons to be decided by points, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Robin Hood Challenge Cup—Best pen in the Mediterranean class, Thomas Reid, Regina. Challenge Cup, presented by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, for best display of water fowl, J. Bullied, Carievale. Challenge Cup—To the exhibitor winning the largest number of prizes, Milne Bros., Brandon. Challenge Cup—For the best pen in the Asiatic class, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove. Challenge Cup—For the best pair of Bronze Turkeys, A. Eskey, Regina. Challenge Cup—For the best display of Bantams, Milne Bros., Brandon. Challenge Cup—For the best pair of Rhode Island Reds, J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg. Challenge Cup—For the best pen of White Orpingtons, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. Silver Cup—For the best pair of Toulouse Geese, W. Lawrence, Moose Jaw. Marble Shield—For the best pen of any variety, H. H. Willis, Boharm. Birks Medal—For the best pen of Games, Dr. Hiltz, Kennedy. Bronze Medal—Presented by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the best pen of Black Orpingtons, F. J. Robinson, Regina. Best pen of Buff Leghorns, W. H. Boyle; best Barred Rock male, Geo. Wood; best pair of White Leghorns, J. R. Thwaites, Moose Jaw; best White Wyandotte Cockerel, T. A. McInnis, Regina; best Barred Plymouth Rock hen, Geo. Wood; best exhibit of dressed poultry, S. Rice, Arcola; best colored Buff Orpington, male, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; best White Wyandotte pullet, T. A. McInnis; best pen of Barred Rocks, A. G. Mitchell, Radisson; best pen of Games, Milne Bros.; best pen of Black Minorcas, T. Reed, Regina; best shaped Buff Leghorn, male, W. H. Boyle; best Game Bantam, male, Milne Bros., Brandon; best colored Rhode Island Red, male, Geo. S. Gamble; best pair of Rouen Ducks, J. Bullied, Carievale; best Barred Rock pullet, Geo. Wood; best pair of Buff Leghorns, W. H. Boyle; best pair of Barred Rocks, D. McIntyre, Regina; best shaped Buff Orpington hen, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; best cock bird, Asiatic class, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove; best pen of Hamburgs, J. Bullied, Carievale; best exhibit of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Geo. Wood, Holland; best shaped Rhode Island Red Cockerel, Geo. S. Gamble; best White Wyandotte Hen, T. A. McInnis; best pair of Golden Wyandottes, W. H. Munro, Regina; best Black Orpington, male, F. J. Robinson; best Duck and Drake, any variety, S. Rice, Arcola; best pair of Houdans, Frank Bullied; best pair of Columbian Wyandottes, W. R. Piskard, Holland; best pair of Brown Leghorns, W. Sheardown, Moose Jaw; best pair of White Wyandottes, T. A. McInnis; best pair of Cochins, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove;

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. J,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE
83 Grain Exchange Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

best collection of pigeons, J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg; the best Buff Orpington Cockerel and Pullet, W. H. Gee, Regina; best White Wyandotte Cockerel and Pullet, by T. A. McInnis.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the association was held during the week and after a

**HE GOT RELIEF
RIGHT AWAY**

**Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure
Kidney Disease of Eight
Years Standing.**

That's What they did for William O. Cain, and now he says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills are a great medicine."

Mapleton, Albert Co., N.B. Apr. 4, 1910, (Special).—"When I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I got relief right away. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills a great medicine." So says William O. Cain, well known and highly respected in this neighborhood. And Mr. Cain has a very good reason for making so emphatic a statement. For eight years he was a sufferer from Kidney Disease, and did not seem to be able to get relief. "Why, I was so bad," Mr. Cain goes on to state, "and my kidneys bothered me so that if I would go to pick anything off the ground I would fall." But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him just as they have cured thousands of other sufferers all over Canada. They never fail to cure Kidney Disease of any kind. Not once, but scores of times, they have vanquished Bright's Disease, the most deadly of all kidney troubles, while every day brings stories of cures of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Heart Disease from various parts of the Dominion. Other kidney medicines may cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure.

CONGO



NEVER LEAK ROOFING

Congo on Armour Fertilizer Works, Buena Vista, Va.

EACH roll of Congo not only carries along the necessary galvanized caps, cement, etc., to lay it properly, but also a genuine Guarantee Bond. This Bond guarantees 2 or 3-ply Congo absolutely for 10 years. It is clear-cut and comprehensive. It amply protects the user, and were not Congo the most thoroughly good and reliable ready-roofing of its class, always dependable, always pliable,—no matter where used,—we couldn't afford to do this.

It is a distinct step forward in the roofing business. We not only tell you Congo will last ten years, but we back it up with a Surety Bond.

When buying Roofing, get Congo, and you will not make a mistake, or have any regrets—you are buying certain protection.

Samples and copy of the Bond for the asking.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Miller-Morse Hdw. Co., Winnipeg; E. G. Prior & Co. Ltd., Victoria; Crown Lumber Co., Calgary.

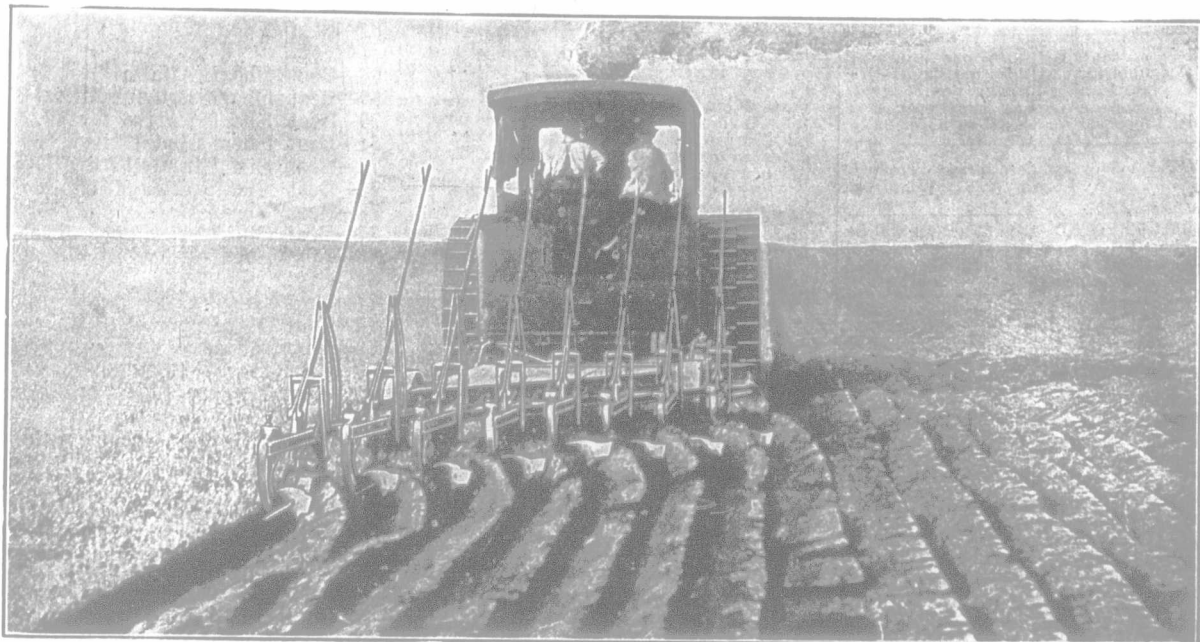
good deal of discussion it was decided finally that the poultry show should be held in Regina again in 1911. Saskatoon made strong efforts to secure next year's show, but a majority at the meeting favored Regina. H. H. Willis, Boharm, gave notice that the next annual meeting he will move that the association affiliate with the Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board. The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary president, His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Forget; president, T. A. McInnis, Regina; first vice-president, M. I. Colton, Tregarva; second vice-president, F. J. Robinson, Regina. Executive committee: Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; and Messrs. Gee, Sutherland, Hodgkiss, Caswell, Rothwell, Boyle, Moyer, Bannister, Willis and McDonald. H. C. Lawson was appointed secretary-treasurer, succeeding George Gamble, whose other duties will not permit of him handling this work.

A pleasant event of the meeting was a presentation to George Gamble, Regina, retiring secretary, Mr. Milne, of Milne Bros., Brandon, presenting him, on behalf of the association, with a chair in appreciation of his services to the association.

DRY FARMING PRIZE LIST

Trophies and cash premiums aggregating in value several thousand dollars will be awarded at the International Dry Farming Exposition which will be held at Spokane, Washington, October 3-8, 1910, in connection with the Fifth Dry Farming Congress, which will be in session at Spokane, October 3-6, 1910. Professor Walter H. Orin of Colorado, superintendent of premiums and awards of the International Dry Farming Exposition, and who was superintendent of exhibits of the expositions held in connection with previous sessions of the Dry Farming Congress, has just completed the preliminary list of premiums, part of which is presented herewith. Exhibitors at this exposition will have an opportunity to compete for a double list of premiums. The Spokane Interstate Fair will be held at Spokane simultaneously with the Dry Farming Exposition. The double event will be held on the spacious interstate fair grounds, but in separate buildings. Only dry farm products can be entered, the rules for which are being prepared by Superintendent Orin.

The preliminary premium list will



PROOF—NOT TALK

READ THIS RECORD OF THE

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG

IN our traction plow advertisement we've been telling you for nearly four years not to invest your money in costly experiments, but to buy what you know is successful. We told you that the Cockshutt Engine Gang was the only practical traction plow in Canada, and here's the proof.

We have sold many hundred Cockshutt Outfits, and we have yet to hear from a single customer who was not satisfied with his purchase. At the Winnipeg Motor Agricultural Competitions last July the two Gold Medal winners used Cockshutt Engine Gangs for breaking. At the Brandon Motor Agricultural Competition last July the four Gold Medal winners used Cockshutt Engine Gangs in stubble. Spectators at both trials said the work done by our plows was absolutely the finest they had ever seen.

The only engine gangs ever bought by the Dominion Ex-

perimental Farms at Brandon and Lethbridge bear the name "Cockshutt."

Do you honestly know of any other engine gang that can show such a splendid record? We don't. There are 4 times as many Cockshutt Engine Gangs working successfully in Canada than all other makes put together, because the Cockshutt is superior in design, lasts longer and does better work than any other traction plow made in this or any other country. Here are a few of the reasons why:

The triangular frame is made of heavy carbon steel of great strength—more than strong enough to stand the strain of the toughest Western sod. The beams—two to each plow—are extra heavy and straight; don't think of buying any Engine Gang with single arched beams—they are very liable to become twisted under the strain of large engines. Each individual plow is hinged to the frame be-

tween wide jaws—this with heavy beam prevents plow from winging. Each plow works independently of the others on the Cockshutt principle—one bottom, one lever. Think what a convenience this is when you want to clear obstructions—you rise one plow only. Should one plow become damaged it can be placed within a few minutes by one from the end. You can't do this with a gang bottom. Each plow has sufficient weight to stay with the hardest ground. Large 13-inch gauge wheels run directly in front of shares protecting plows from stones and obstructions. They are made solid in centre to prevent clogging in trashy ground. The hitch being directly from the center of the platform brings the plows close up to the engine, utilizing all the power and reducing draft considerably. Levers are easily operated by one man standing on the rooney platform. They can be set to cut any depth and once set never vary a fraction.

The specially tempered steel bottoms ensure boards scouring bright and clean under all conditions. Don't fail to send for our latest Traction Plow Booklet. It shows actual scenes of Cockshutt Engine Gangs in operation with detailed description and a large number of convincing testimonials. A post card to our nearest address will bring you one free. Write today.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG

BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

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be sent upon request to farmers everywhere by John T. Burns, secretary-treasurer the Dry Farming Congress, 214 Hutton Building, Spokane, Washington. The following sections are of interest to Canadians:

CLASS I.—THRESHED GRAINS

- 1—Ten Ears Flint Corn.
- 2—Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn.
- 3—Ten Ears White Dent Corn.
- 4—Ten Ears Dent Corn—other than Yellow or White.
- 5—Ten Ears Sweet Corn.
- 6—Ten Ears Popcorn.
- 7—Best Single Ear Dent Corn, any color.
- 8—Best Single Ear Flint Corn any color.
- 9—Best Peck of hard Spring Wheat.
- 10—Best Peck of Hard Winter Wheat.
- 11—Best Peck of Blue Stem Wheat.
- 12—Best Peck of Club Wheat.
- 13—Best Peck of Durum Wheat.
- 14—Best Peck of Wheat, any other variety.
- 15—Best Peck of Hulled (with hull) Barley.
- 16—Best Peck of Hulless (Bald) Barley.

- 17—Best Peck of Short White Oats.
- 18—Best Peck of Medium White Oats.
- 19—Best Peck of Long White Oats.
- 20—Best Peck of Black Oats.
- 21—Best Peck of Oats, any other variety.
- 22—Best Peck of Spring Rye.
- 23—Best Peck of Winter Rye.
- 24—Best Peck of Flax.
- 25—Best Peck of Emmer (Spelt).
- 26—Best Peck of Buckwheat.
- 27—Best Peck of Field Peas.
- 28—Best Peck of White Beans.
- 29—Best Peck of Mexican Beans.
- 30—Best Peck of Beans any other variety.
- 31—Best Peck of Alfalfa Seed.
- 32—Best Peck of Brome Grass seed.
- 33—Best Peck of Native Grass Seed.
- 34—Best Peck of Red Clover Seed.
- 35—Best Peck of Kafir Corn.
- 36—Best Peck of Milo Maize.
- 37—Best Peck of Proso.
- 38—Best Peck of German Millet.
- 39—Best Peck of Common Millet.
- 40—Best Peck of Millet, any other variety.
- 41—Best Peck of Corn Broom Seed.
- 42—Best Peck of Timothy Seed.

- 43—Best Peck of Sugar Beet Seed.
- ### CLASS II.—SHEAF GRAINS AND GRASSES
- 44—Best Six Stalks Flint Corn.
 - 45—Best Six Stalks White Dent Corn.
 - 46—Best Six Stalks Yellow Dent Corn.
 - 47—Best Six Stalks Dent Corn, other than Yellow or White.
 - 48—Best Sheaf of Hard Spring Wheat.
 - 49—Best Sheaf of Hard Winter Wheat.
 - 50—Best Sheaf of Blue Stem Wheat.
 - 51—Best Sheaf of Club Wheat.
 - 52—Best Sheaf of Durum Wheat.
 - 53—Best Sheaf of Wheat, any other variety.
 - 54—Best Sheaf of Hulled (with hull) Barley.
 - 55—Best Sheaf of Hulless (Bald) Barley.
 - 56—Best Sheaf of Short White oats.
 - 57—Best Sheaf of Medium White Oats.
 - 58—Best Sheaf of Long White Oats.
 - 59—Best Sheaf of Black Oats.
 - 60—Best Sheaf of Oats, any other variety.
 - 61—Best Sheaf of Spring Rye.
 - 62—Best Sheaf of Winter Rye.
 - 63—Best Sheaf of Flax.

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demand, ed districts urgeon.

RAL Canada. DEPT L

nce nipeg, Man.

J. H. Kenuff Orping-V. H. Gee, lotte Cock-nis.

ULTRY association and after a

AWAY

His Cure Eight g.

William O. 1: "Dodd's medicine." B. Apr. 4, began tak- got relief "Dodd's Kid- So says town and ghorhood. good reac- a state- was a suf- e, and did t relief. Cain goes ys bother- go to pick I would Pills cured red thous- over Can- ire Kidney once, but vanquished deady of every day of Rheu- and Heart's of the medicines Pills al-

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.

SERVANTS SUPPLIED—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg general servants having first-class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

"LORD ROSEBERRY" Seed Oats, 1st and 2nd prizes Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, 1st Gleichen, yield 100 bushels per acre; weight 46 pounds per bushel. Price 50 cents. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

FOR SALE—One first class fine-looking Standard-bred Racing Stallion. Good sire and perfectly healthy. Registered and enrolled. Full particulars and copy of pedigree sent on application.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

AFTER THREE YEARS' SUCCESS growing strawberries in Alberta, I offer the following tried varieties for spring planting: Williams, Parson's Beauty, Senator Dunlop, Gibson and Bederwood. Two dollars and fifteen cents per hundred, post paid to any address. James Chegwin, Leduc, Alberta.

FOR SALE—60 acres improved farm, four miles from town. S. J. Harlow, Nakusp, B. C.

WESTERN EYE GRASS SEED—The usual supply at \$8.00 per 100 pounds, in sacks, f.o.b. K. McIver, Virden, Man.

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"

BARGAINS—Famous Pride of Ontario strain of Rose Comb, Rhode Island Reds, White and Partridge Wyandottes, are prize-winners, record breaking layers, broad-breasted, healthy, vigorous. Circular free. Eggs SPECIAL bargain, only price \$1.00 per setting, guaranteed. Pride of Ontario Poultry Yards, Colville, Ont.

SECTION OF GOOD LAND—4 miles from Salcoats, Sask.; fenced; 100 acres broken. Several fine sections of virgin prairie near towns and elevators, on the crop payment plan. James Armstrong, 4 Richmond St., East, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—Pure "Gold Coin" potatoes, 3c. per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Lemberg, R. W. Allen, Cristo Farm, Lemberg, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. Wyandottes, eggs at \$1.00 per setting, from select birds. Duncan Vipond, Killowen, 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, Lauder.

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.

BROWN LEGHORNS—Rose and Single comb, Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Richard Allen, Flesherton, Ont.

SET FERTILE EGGS ONLY—With a Magic egg tester you can select all fertile eggs, save the infertile; have more and better chicks, save the cost on every fifty eggs tested. We guarantee it, and will return your money if not as represented. Price \$2.00. Particulars free. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Man.

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

Breeder's 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.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. All Shorthorn bulls sold excepting some good calves. Prices right. Four Yorkshire and two Berkshire boars fit for service, \$18.00 each.

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.

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

D. F. WOODRUFFE, Oakton, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

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 3089, Winnipeg.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlot f.o.b. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

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.

ORLOFF OATS for seed. Absolutely clean at 60c. per bushel; bags extra. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

IF INTERESTED in growing strawberries send for my catalog. It's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

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

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Early Rose, Early Ohio, Early Sunlight new Early Short Season and Early Lightning Express seed potatoes, 4 lbs. 50c., or 10 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Barred Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

HORSES FOR SALE—Twenty-five head of mares, twenty with foal from a pure bred Shire horse, twenty out of the twenty-five head are broken to work; all are practically young mares. Apply, Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

PRIZE WINNING CLYDESDALE Stallion for sale. Aged 8 years. Sure Stock getter. Bargain to early purchaser. E. A. August, Homewood, Manitoba.

WE CAN SELL your property; send description, Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

E. F. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. New in your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

FORTY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 each. Sixty hens and pullets \$2 each. Eggs, \$2 per setting; \$3 per hundred from flock with free range. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—The best in the West. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Eight chicks guaranteed per setting. Mating list free. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. Pure-bred White Wyandottes, Hawkins strain. Per setting of fifteen, \$1.50. Fine Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, per setting of fifteen, \$2.00. Orders booked now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Buff Orpington, Barred Rocks, eggs \$2.00 per setting; three for \$5.00. Six choice White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Pincher Creek Poultry Yards, Alberta.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague, Vialoux Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best strain in Western Canada. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale.

H. W. BEVAN, Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C., breeds the best strains of registered Jerseys Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. SHEETLAND PONIES, pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighndun Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and morking Shorthorns.

K. McIVER VIRDEN, MAN.—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.—Breeder of Berkshire Swine.

- 64—Best Sheaf of Emmer (Spelt).
65—Best Sheaf of Buckwheat.
66—Best Single Vine of Field Peas.
67—Best Field Bean Vine, any variety.
68—Best Sheaf Alfalfa.
69—Best Sheaf Brome Grass.
70—Best Sheaf Native Grass.
71—Best Sheaf Red Clover.
72—Best Six Stalks Kafir Corn.
73—Best Six Stalks Milo Maize.
74—Best Sheaf German Millet.
75—Best Sheaf Common Millet.
76—Best Sheaf Millet, any other variety.

- 77—Best Six Stalks Broom Corn.
78—Best Sunflower—Stalk and head.
79—Best Sheaf of Timothy.
80—Best Sugar Beet Seed Stalk.
81—Best Sugar Beet Seed Stalk, individual.
82—Best Display Sheaf Grain, individual.
83—Best Display Grasses.
84—Best Showing Alfalfa, different cuttings to show season's growth.

CLASS V.—GENERAL EXHIBITS

- 1—Best Collective Exhibit, by State or Province (Washington being barred): (Grains, Forage, Fruit and Root (Varieties20%) (Arrangement of Display35%) Quality of Exhibit45%)
2—Best County Display (Spokane County barred): (Same points considered as in State and Province Exhibit.)
3—Best General Exhibit of Agricultural Products open to any commercial body, club, or association embracing less territory than a county or province.

- 4—Best Individual Exhibit—Grains, Forage and Roots. All entries to have been grown upon exhibitor's individual ranch. (Open to the world.)
5—Best Collective Sheaf Exhibit of Grain. (Open to the world.)
6—Best Display of Grasses and Cultivated Forage Crops. (Open to the world.)

- 7—Best Display of Threshed Grain. (Open to the world.)
8—Best Display of Wheat. (Open to the world.)
9—Best Display of Oats. (Open to the world.)
10—Best Display of Barley. (Open to the world.)

- 11—Best Display of Corn. (Open to the world.)
12—Best Display by a Woman Homesteader. (Winner in first or second Dry Farming Congress Expositions being barred.)
13—Best Display of Alfalfa—Forage and seed. (Open to the world.)

- 14—Best Display of Flax in Sheaf and Peck Measure. (Open to the world.)
15—Best Exhibit of Potatoes. (Open to the world.)
16—Best Display of Vegetables. (Open to the world.)

- 17—Largest and Best Display of Farm Products Grown on Sod in 1910.
18—Best Display of Tomatoes. (Open to the world.)
19—Best Improved and Most Desirable Farmstead, Grounds and Buildings, by Farmer. Exhibit by Photograph.

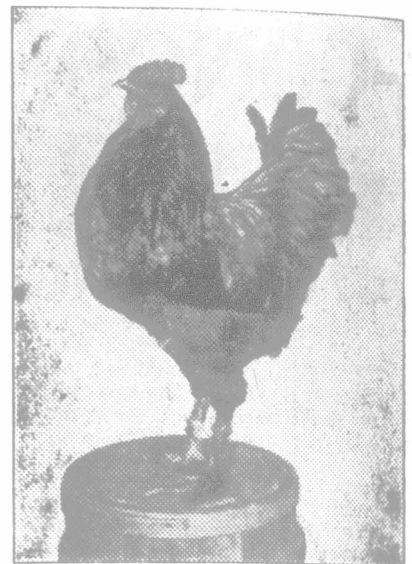
- 20—Best Display Sugar Beets.
21—Best Collective Display Farm Products. (Open to Washington only, Spokane County Barred.)
2.—Best Collective Display Farm Products. (Open to Spokane County only.)

- 23—Best Display of Broom Corn. (Open to the World.)
21—Best Display Non-Saccharine Sorghum—Forage and Threshed Grain. (Open to the world.)
25—Best Display Durum Wheat. (Open to the world.)

- 26—Best Farm Products Display by Son of Homesteader, under 18 years of age.
27—Best Collective Exhibit from any Single County in Washington. (Spokane County barred.)

CLASS VI.—SPECIALS

- 1—Best General Display of Dry Farmed Products from any State Demonstration Farm, either connected with or independent of state agricultural colleges, but maintained by state appropriation.
2—Best General Display of Dry Farmed Products from any U. S. Ex-



KODAK

Means photography with the bother left out. Picture taking is simple and inexpensive by the Kodak system, and there are pictures everywhere that are worth the taking.

Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of our illustrated booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD. Toronto, Canada.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis. are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind, \$1.00 bottle.) For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Galls, Varicose Veins, Varies, Itch, Burns, Pains. W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S LTD., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen

DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE

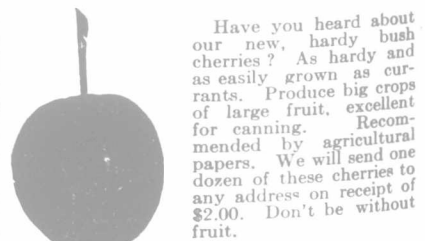
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Seven Per Cent.

Guaranteed investment return. Principal absolutely safe. Established business. AMERICAN SECURITIES CO., Toronto, Canada.

LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray. No question of identification or dispute as to ownership, for keeping a record of flock or herd, and for general convenience. Do not be without them. Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble and may save you much. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



Have you heard about our new, hardy bush cherries? As hardy and as easily grown as currants. Produce big crops of large fruit, excellent for canning. Recommended by agricultural papers. We will send one dozen of these cherries to any address on receipt of \$2.00. Don't be without fruit. BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., Winnipeg, St. Charles P. O., Man.

- perimental Station or Demonstration Farm, raised under direct charge of employes of Bureau of Plant Industry or Office of Experiments.
- 3—Best General Display First Year's Dry Farmed Crops from Sod, by bona fide Homesteader. (Open to the world.)
 - 4—Best General Display of Dry Farmed Products, raised and exhibited by boy not more than 17 years of age. (Open to the world.)
 - 5—Most Complete and Practical Display of Monthly Business reports of Farm Operation, to be entered only by individual farmers—not office records by farming company. (Open to the world.)

OUR QUERY COLUMNS

We do not answer question for non-subscribers.

We do not undertake to answer inquiries by mail, unless a fee of one dollar is enclosed.

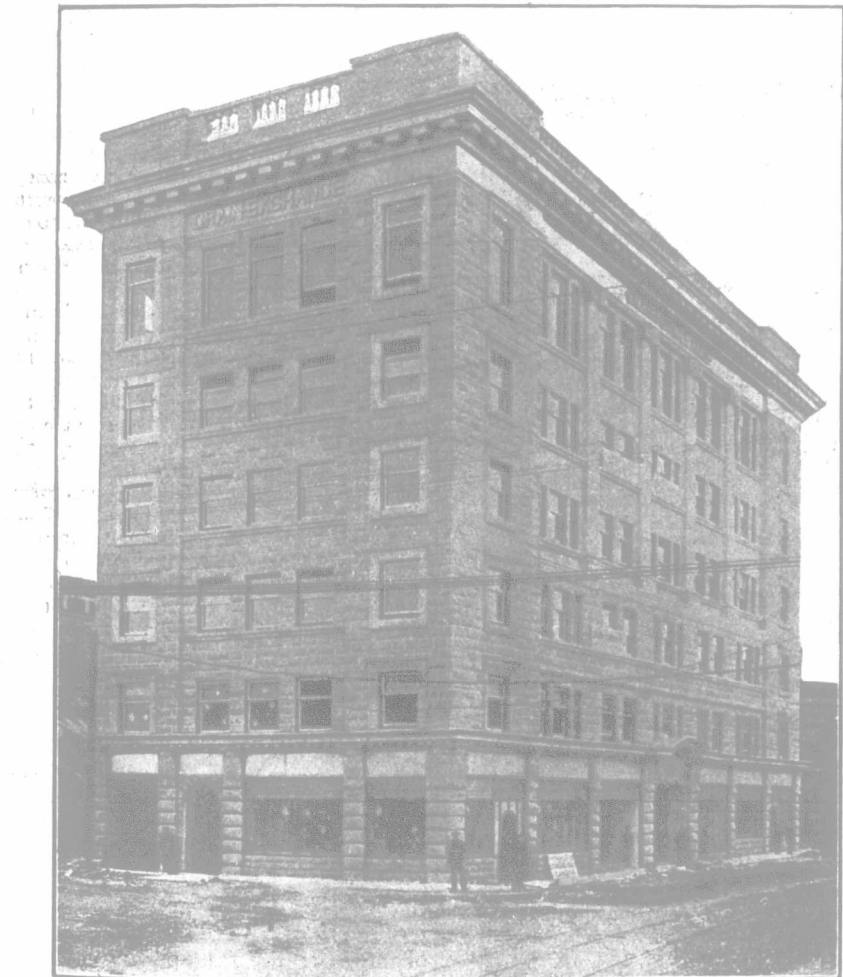
We do not answer questions for anybody unless the full name and address of the inquirer is submitted along with the inquiry.

We toss into the waste-paper basket every week dozens of communications from persons who fail to comply with these rules.

We are working over-hours at this season answering questions from bona-

fide subscribers who do comply with our rules.

It costs us money to answer questions—often more to answer foolish than sensible ones. Be reasonable; do not send queries for the fun of asking them.



CALGARY'S NEW GRAIN EXCHANGE

PROFIT BY MISTAKES

Constant and consistent carefulness is the secret of success in farming. A man who wants to make his farm pay must be on the watch all the time. The old rule of work all summer, sleep all winter, is out of date. The wise farmer has no loafing time. Every season and every day bring their special work. And any duty neglected at any season has a damaging effect on the general condition of the farm and curtails the profits.

The good results of carefulness are well illustrated by a comparison of the methods of three farmers along one of the railroads in Kansas. One farmer came from the east and took up the first homestead. At once he built a large barn and as his father had always done, he roofed it with shingles without considering any other roofing. The

shingles were expensive, and in the beginning of the second fall, just after harvest, some sparks from a passing locomotive fell on his roof, the shingles caught fire, and the farmer lost all his crop.

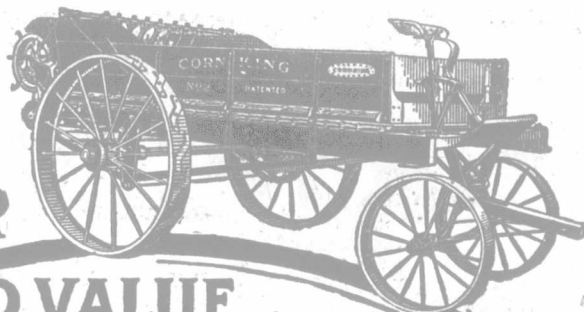
The second farmer took the adjacent homestead about the time of this fire and when he came to build a barn he roofed it with tin as a precaution against fire. But he was penny wise and pound foolish. The tin soon needed a coat of paint, but he thought it could wait till spring. When spring came, the roof wasn't worth painting; it had rusted through and leaked with every rain.

The third man was poorer at the start than the others. So he built a rough barn for his crops, roofing it with the cheapest material—tar paper. But this soon became brittle and cracked. Worried by this, he began a systematic investigation to find the best roofing. And when he built his larger barn, he covered it with Genasco Ready Roofing, made by the Barber Asphalt Paving

BOOKKEEPING FOR THE FARMER

To help farmers calculate the amount of gain and loss on each of the products they raise, and what it costs to operate their property, the department of agricultural economics, Wisconsin Agricultural College, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has established a system of accounts, and is extending the service free to agriculturists. The system has been worked out on a number of farms, and now the College is prepared to aid any farmer to increase his profits through the installation of a cost record. Labor, feeding, financial records are kept to show the cost of each crop, and

**BUY A
MANURE
SPREADER
OF PROVED VALUE**



Not an Experiment

GOOD MANURE SPREADERS are now so generally recognized as big money makers, time and labor savers, that the demand has grown by leaps and bounds. The result is that the market has become flooded with spreaders of slipshod quality. Therefore don't be influenced by extravagant claims when choosing your spreader. Look to the actual construction, the materials, the practical points of strength and operation. Look to the experience, equipment and standing of the manufacturer.

I H C Spreaders

Corn King Cloverleaf

These spreaders of the I H C line have proved their value in actual operation in the hands of satisfied farmers everywhere. The 1910 patterns represent the development of study, experience and practical use. Their strength to withstand the hardest strains, their sure, steady, simple operation, their light draft—these features have been tested by us as well as by the farming world and found right.

Don't delay the day of realizing on the full value of every bushel of manure. Get a spreader now—and choose carefully. Buy the spreader of proved value—of uniform high quality. Buy the spreader that is built on the right principle, of the finest materials, by the highest class of skilled workmen, in the best manure spreader works in the world. If you do that, you will get an I H C. No other spreaders have ever done the work as well, as quickly or as easily as the I H C line. For no others are so good on any point of construction. You owe it to yourself to investigate the I H C spreader that meets your needs.

I H C spreaders are made in various sizes, from 30 bushels to 70 bushels capacity, and there is a style and size for every section and condition. Choose to suit your special requirements from the only complete line. Large spreaders for big operations—spreaders for orchards, vineyards—in fact, for every condition.

It will be of considerable advantage to you to call on our local agent for catalogues and full information, or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for these today.

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO : : : : USA



Trinidad Lake Asphalt
has no equal as a waterproofer. After we have used it for thirty years, everybody is learning its value for every waterproofing purpose.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of genuine Trinidad Lake asphalt. There is no roofing substitute for Genasco—none will last so long.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trade mark. That's a surer guide than the looks of the roofing. It is your real guarantee, but we'll write you a guarantee, if you think you need it. 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



The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

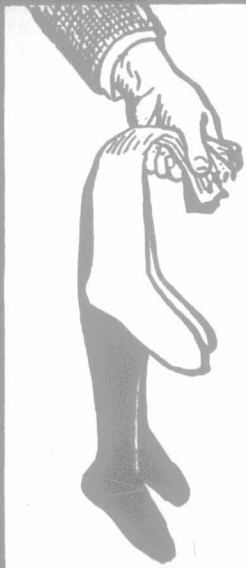
2 Two Pairs of Hosiery 2 FREE

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.

Dept. 44 PENMANS, Limited, Paris, Canada.

Pen-Angle Hosiery

WARRANTED HIGH PENMANS' GRADE UNSHRINKABLE

Shear Your Sheep this Way

and get at least 20 cents worth more wool from each one. Take the fleece off in one unbroken blanket and do not cut or injure your sheep as with the old hand shears. Do away, too, with tired, swollen wrists. You can do all of these things and do them easy by using this

Stewart No. 8 Shearing Machine

The price, at your dealer's, all complete, as shown, including 4 sets of shearing knives is only

This enclosed gear Stewart Shearing Machine has had the largest sale of any shearing machine ever made. The gears are all cut (not cast), from the solid steel bar, all file hard and run in an oil bath. The shear is the famous Stewart pattern as used in all the large sheep countries of the world.

We guarantee this machine to please you in every way or it may be returned at our expense. Get one from your dealer. If he hasn't it, write us direct. Write for our 1910 FREE book on expert shearing. Send today. 110 La Salle

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. Avenue, CHICAGO



Company, of natural asphalt from Lake Trinidad. That was five years ago, and the roof is still solid.

Since then most of the farmers in his vicinity have used it for all of their new buildings. It is guaranteed, for five years without attention, if it is laid according to the directions which any man can follow. The secret of the durability of Genasco Ready Roofing consists in the double layers of felt dipped in asphalt which gives firmness to the roofing, acting as a body to support the outer layer of natural asphalt, which, unlike coal tar roofings, does not crack or run. In other words, it is weather proof and fire-resisting.

The carefulness of this one farmer should be a lesson to others. He found Genasco the cheapest in the long run, the most durable, and the easiest to lay.

LIVE STOCK PRIZES

At a meeting of the prize list committee of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition revisions were made in the

live stock sections. The principal change was the addition of a class for Shorthorns, limiting the entries to Western Canada. Animals and herds that have won first and second prizes in 1909, not being eligible for this class, which is as follows: Section 1, bull three years and over, \$25-\$15. Section 2, bull, two years, \$20-\$12. Section 3, bull, junior yearling, \$15-\$10. Section 4, bull, junior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1909, \$15-\$10. Section 5, senior bull calf, \$10-\$6. Section 6, junior bull calf, calved on or after January 1st, 1910, \$10-\$6. Section 7, cow, three years and over, \$25-\$15. Section 8, heifer, two years, \$20-\$12. Section 9, heifer, senior yearling, \$15-\$10. Section 10, senior yearling, calved on or after January 1st, 1909, \$15-\$10. Section 11, senior heifer calf, \$12-\$8. Section 12, junior heifer calf calved on or after January 1st, 1909, \$12-\$8. Section 13, herd, bull and 4 females any age, \$20-\$15. Section 14, herd, bull and 3 females, all under 2 years, \$20-\$15. Section 15, three calves under one year old, bred and owned by one exhibitor, \$12-\$10.

In the beef classes, the section for cow and two of her progeny was made to read "two animals the progeny of one cow." The prizes for Holstein cows were increased to the following: Section 7, \$25-\$20-\$15-\$10-\$5. Section 8, \$20-\$15-\$10-\$5. Section 9, \$15-\$10-\$5-\$3. Section 10, \$30-\$20-\$15. Section 15, \$15-\$10-\$5. The breeders of Holsteins in Manitoba have arranged for a sale of cattle to be held on the exhibition grounds during the last week of the fair, when contributions will be made to this sale by Eastern and Western breeders.

In the sheep classes extra money was added to the third and fourth prizes, in the classes in which the competition has been keen. A class was provided for Suffolks and Hampshire Downs. Several communications had been received from breeders of Poland Chinas, requesting a class for this breed of pigs, and to their request the association added a class this year.

It was decided to recommend to the board that all live stock be in place on Saturday, July 16, as judging will commence Monday, July 18.

In the poultry section classes were added for R. C. B. Minorcas, Silkies and Sussex. The manager informed the committee that several breeders from England had promised to send out poultry exhibits this year, if these classes were added to the prize list. This will it is said be the first occasion in which English breeders have patronized Canadian shows.

BENEFIT FROM BEES

In a recent issue of Trade and Commerce Report, Trade Commissioner, J. M. Mussen, of Leeds, England, gives a paper, read by the secretary of the British Beekeepers' Association at a recent meeting of British farmers on the relation of bees to agriculture. It was stated that agriculturists had begun to realize the important services rendered by the bee in the fertilization of plants. However, a greater number of agriculturists regarded bees in much the same light as they did wasps—as winged insects with a poisonous sting to be avoided at all costs. But inquiry and observation would convince them that in visiting the flower for nectar, the bees conferred manifold benefits on the farmer by carrying out the work of fertilization and causing seeds and fruits to form.

Horse Breeders

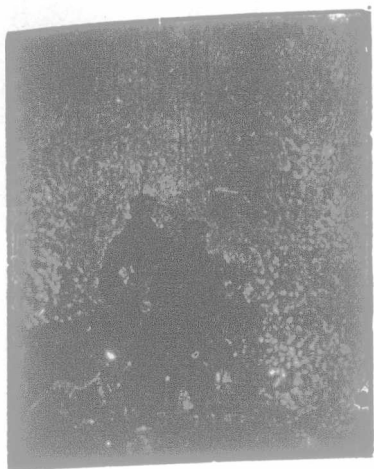
Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits

April 6, 1910

VIRDEN NURSERIES



400,000

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stocks in the West of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries
VIRDEN, MANITOBA
ESTABLISHED 1890

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

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.



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 alongside 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.

EXPERIMENTS ON CLOVER.

Among the definite examples of benefits resulting from the visits of bees to flowers the well-known passage from the third chapter of the "Origin of Species" on the fertilization of hearts-ease and clover by humble bees was quoted. An experiment was also cited where three of the most vigorous heads of white clover had been protected just before the flowers were about to open. On this plant there were 29 heads and those protected ripened first. They were then cut, but after long and careful search not one single seed could be found. The unprotected heads, however, yielded 304 seeds, or an average of 101.3 seeds per head. Evidence to the same effect was adduced from America and from New Zealand, where some years ago bumble bees were introduced to fertilize the red clover, which flowered but did not seed. After the introduction of the bees the crop seeded in the ordinary way, and only two years ago queens of the bumble bee were sent out to renew the stock of these useful insects. Some practical farmers realized the value of the bees, and had hives carried into their bean fields just when the plants were coming into bloom, so that the insects might be close to the crop to effect the necessary fertilization.

Bees are especially beneficial to the fruit farmer. The secretary of an horticultural society in the United States accounted for a very meagre fruit crop after a profusion of bloom by lack of pollenization, owing to the bees having nearly all died off the previous winter. Gooseberry and currant bushes were also adversely affected when the visits of bees were prevented. In many fruit-raising countries, especially in California, growers have found that as the bees decreased in numbers the crop fell, and that the only means to augment the crop was to increase the stock of bees.

DEMONSTRATION FRUIT FARMS

For some time there have been persistent rumors that the British Columbia government were going to establish experimental fruit farms in the Kootenay and the Okanagan. In the estimates passed by the last session of the legislature provision is made for the establishment of three demonstration farms in the Okanagan and three in the Kootenay.

These will not be experiment stations but will be utilized for the purpose of more fully demonstrating known facts. In each case the government will take charge of some fruit farm in each section chosen, and will meet the cost of all nursery stock used, the owner to meet the cost of all ordinary labor, but the government will meet the cost of all extra labor. An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for the purpose. The farms will be under the direct supervision of the government horticulturist for each district.

The principal object is to encourage the fruit industry, although it is stated that as time goes on other branches of farming than horticulture may receive some attention. Among the details that will be demonstrated on each farm will be such subjects as those of cover crops, drainage, pruning, intercropping, spraying and different methods of cultivation and irrigation.

Farms will be selected which have a portion in old orchard and a portion in new orchard in order that there may be scope for demonstration of every phase of fruit culture. The idea is to have each farm in the center of a large district, in order that the ranchers of that part of the country may have the benefit of all the demonstrations.

Nearby ranchers will be allowed to visit these farms as often as they like, but demonstrations will be made from time to time by experts. Each farm will thus be the focal point of the fruit growing activities of the district. The owner will keep complete records of everything done and the results will be included in the government reports. The department of agriculture is now receiving applications from ranchers who are willing to have their farms used for this purpose. The selection will be made by the deputy minister, W. E. Scott. It is stated that if these farms are a success that quite a number more will be established throughout the country.

Better Crops With Half The Work

You can't afford to farm without Planet Jr implements. They are the greatest implements ever invented to prepare the ground for big results and lighten farm and garden labor. Over two million farmers and gardeners are now using Planet Jrs. Strong and lasting. Fully guaranteed.

No. 4 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, saves time, labor, seed and money. Almost all useful garden implements in one. Adjustable in a minute to sow all garden seeds, hoe, cultivate, weed, or plow. Pays quickly, even in small gardens.

No. 12 Planet Jr Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow is the handiest implement ever made for truckers and gardeners. All cultivating parts are of high-carbon steel to keep keen edge. Specially designed to work extremely close to plants without injury. Does away with hand-weeding.

Write today for the illustrated Planet Jr catalogue for 1910. Free and postpaid.
S. L. Allen & Co. Box 11098 Philadelphia Pa.

Planet Jr.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

Fire or lightning are no menace to the safety of a structure protected by the new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Galt "Art" Sidings.

The "Galt" is not the first shingle—but it's the first perfect shingle. Why shouldn't it be—haven't we the weaknesses of all others to warn us?

The fiercest gale can't drive rain or snow through the Gale-proof, Closed-end, Side-locks, or the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock of the "Galt" Shingles.

Covered nailing flanges both top and sides—no wind can loosen them. No openings or cleats. Easiest and quickest to lay. Handsome Bold Gothic Tile patterns—fit for a palace. Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets—Guaranteed to last a life time. Ask for Catalog "B-3"—it tells all about them.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

British Columbia NELSON The Capital of KOOTENAY

The centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering Interests of Southern British Columbia

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Free sites, cheap electric power and low taxation given by Nelson to manufacturers coming in. In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada

The Spring Park Nurseries LIMITED

Brandon, Manitoba

All kinds of forest trees, standard apples, crab apples, small fruits, flowering shrubs and bulbs, all grown on our nurseries at Brandon, Man. Parties wishing to plant for spring of 1910 please write for catalogue.

The Spring Park Nurseries, Limited
Brandon, Manitoba

— GET THE — RIGHT ENGINE ON FIRST PURCHASE

YOU don't want to experiment with an engine. It's too expensive. Buy right the first time and your power troubles are over—at once and for all. The engine question isn't a hard one for you to answer—if you investigate thoroughly. For you will find I H C engines far superior. Others cannot compare in efficiency, simplicity, economy and strength.

Profit by the experience of those who are discarding other engines for the I H C. Buy an I H C first—and save the cost of a "one year" engine.

I H C Gasoline Engines

There is one to meet your needs exactly. For the I H C line offers wide choice. Ask the local I H C agent to tell you about these styles and sizes, I H C Vertical engines—made in 2, 3 and 25-horsepower; Horizontal (portable and stationary) in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horsepower; Famous air-cooled engines—in 1, 2 and 3-horsepower; Hopper-cooled—in 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower; also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

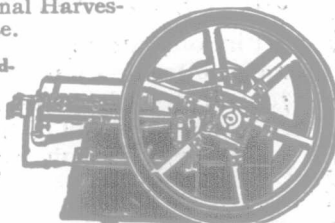
International tractors have been successful in every contest, winning the highest honors at home and abroad—an ideal plowing and general purpose tractor—made in 12, 15 and 20-horsepower sizes.

Whichever I H C engine you buy will save you a world of time, work and money. You can find no better power to run the cream separator, wood saw, feed cutter, churn, grindstone, fanning mill, thresher, shredder, and the many other machines on your farm. There is no better power to pump water. And the I H C does these things quickly, surely and cheaply. It is the engine that pays for itself—and pays the biggest dividend on its cost.

Investigate. Then judge for yourself. See the I H C dealer in your town. Or, if you prefer, write to International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house.

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



"Peerless" The fence that stands up against every strain

Our heavy all No. 9 PEERLESS Fence, made from hard steel wire, has double the strength ever required in a wire fence. The galvanizing, by the "acid test," stands twice as much as that on ordinary fence wire. This means many years longer life—greater value. Do you want the best?

the fence that saves expense
because it needs no repairs and lasts a lifetime. It is rust that destroys wire fences. The manufacturers of Peerless Wire know how to prevent this. To this rust-proof wire add the PEERLESS method of construction and the PEERLESS lock and you have a fence without a rival. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for book.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

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

Write for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate

Spring has come very early this year and the local nurseries have shipped stock for spring planting. The trees have come through the winter in good shape, and if no frost occurs inside the next few weeks the strawberry crop will likely be good. Growers of the latter have been very uneasy for the past few weeks. As there has been little or no snow covering since the last of February the plants have been exposed and it would not have taken a very hard frost to injure them severely. But they have come through alright so far and all danger appears to be past.

In this connection it may be said that very few of the growers place any mulch on their plants as the snow covering is generally considered sufficient.

The Nelson board of trade have been agitating for a Kootenay fumigation station, so that nursery stock shipped in from Ontario will not have to be sent to Vancouver to be fumigated. So far the government have refused to consider their request.

WANT FEDERAL INSPECTION

The fight is on again in the United States for federal inspection and grading of grain. The American grain producer is seriously handicapped in the matter of grading grain. He has nothing to say as to the grading or weighing of his products. He sells his grain to the elevator company, which arbitrarily fixes the prices and the weights. When the company buys it undergrades. When it is shipping out, it either gives right grades or overgrades. By these manipulations the farmer loses the difference between the dealer's low grade in buying and high grade in selling. Senator McComber, of North Dakota, who is leading the movement for federal grading, states that the farmers of North Dakota lose a million dollars a year under the system of marketing now in vogue. To show how the present system works out investigation of the books of one of the large elevators in the Northwest shows the following in receipts and shipments in 1909:

Received—	
Grade 1	300,000 bu.
Grade 2	400,000 bu.
Grade 3	800,000 bu.
Shipped—	
Grade 1	800,000 bu.
Grade 2	400,000 bu.
Grade 3	300,000 bu.

According to the way those agitating for this measure figure it out, the American farmer receives 33 per cent. of the products he puts on the market, and somebody else 66 per cent. These figures do not refer to grain particularly, but are for the entire product of American farms.

CALF WITH EIGHT TEATS

W. J. Tregillus, one of Alberta's prosperous farmers and vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, writes as follows:

"I have just had a pure-bred Holstein calf born with eight teats, three well-developed, of equal size, and one smaller one on each side of the udder. I shall be glad to know if any of your readers have had a similar experience, or whether this is an exceptional case. It looks as if six teats will be milk yielders."

CO-OPERATIVE EXPORT SOCIETIES

The operations of state cool stores at Melbourne and Adelaide, Australia, are interesting as the work is carried on along the co-operative principle. D. H. Ross gives the following particulars in a letter to Trade and Commerce Weekly for March 28:

The cool stores owned by the city of Melbourne were built in 1892, but in recent years have been operated by the Victorian government. The management is under the supervision of the department of agriculture. Through these stores, produce to the value of over £705,000 was handled in 1909. Besides an annual rental of £15,000, the government pays over £8,000 for labor and material used in wrapping lambs and sheep, rabbit and poultry crates, etc. This large outlay is recouped by charges made on produce received and handled.

The earlier stages of the existence

BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make in the kind we sell. Write to-day for

FREE CATALOG

We're from the Old Country ourselves and know all about the Pipes

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc. in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

Write for Catalog to-day.



C. W. Lindsay
Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

The radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix." The sign of equality was first used in 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who substituted it to avoid repeating "equal to."

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into the letter X. This was done because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right, with the dash between them, a single dot indicating the divisor and dividend.

Ordered to Hospital

FOR OPERATION FOR ACUTE INDIGESTION—DID NOT GO AND WAS CURED BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

A medicine that will save one from a surgical operation must be worth while.

The doctors seem to have made the common mistake of dosing the stomach when the real source of trouble was with the liver and kidneys. Anyway Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills made a complete cure and here is the record:

Mrs. F. O. Bacon, Baldwin's Mills, Que., writes:—"I was very sick and the doctors said I must go to the hospital for a surgical operation. I had acute indigestion and the liver and kidneys did not act. I did not want to undergo an operation, so I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and have used them ever since."

"I am feeling well now and doing my own work for a family of seven. I think there is no equal for acute indigestion and liver and kidney troubles such as I had and they and nothing else made me well again. There is no medicine I like half so well, for this did wonders for me."

The real serious cases of indigestion almost always have their location in the bowels and can only be reached by making the liver and kidneys active. No medicine regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels so nicely and so promptly as do Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Do not be satisfied with a substitute or you will be disappointed.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stepping" Class

THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD

For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Soft Bunches, All Lameness

Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us. 48

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Falls, Vt.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

even had 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 over 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
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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Patented drillers known. Great money earners.

LOUIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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 efficiency than others is the impellers are accurately adjusted and the machines true to fit the casing with no sudden change of direction of the pump.

"American" centrifugals are made in any size, equipped with any power, guaranteed rigidly. Complete Catalog No. 104 Free.

The American Well Works
Office and Works: Aurora, Ill.
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.

of the huge export buildings and plant at Port Adelaide, owned and operated by the South Australian government, were to a large extent experimental. The rapid growth in the exports of produce was not anticipated, and hence only a limited cold storage and operative capacity was installed. The extension of the buildings and plant—recently completed—was thus rendered a costly item. The initial cost was over £87,000, but in doubling the extent of the works, a further sum of £94,000 was spent, thus making the total expenditure of over £181,000, by which means the department has now in operation the largest and most modern establishment in Australasia devoted to the interests of primary producers.

The unique nature of the department's business—viewed as a government undertaking—has led to many inquiries as to its financial success. The actual profits, after paying interest on the capital and working expenses, for the year 1908-9 were as follows: freezing works, £4,061; butter factory, £504 (in addition to bonus of £500 to producer); total £4,565. Taking a retrospective view of the accounts from the date of the department's inception to June 30, 1909, during which interest on capital has been charged, an actual loss of £1,450 is shown; but these figures do not show any annual depreciation debits.

The volume of the business transacted by the produce department at Port Adelaide continues to increase from year to year. This is considered as satisfactory evidence of its popularity with the producers in the state. Among the over-seas exports shipped during the past season are the following:

	£	s.	d.
Lamb, 184,345 carcasses equals 6,213,776 lbs. at 3½d. equals	97,090	5	0
Lamb, 5,526 carcasses equals 219,615 lbs. at 3d. equals	2,745	3	9
Mutton, 50,090 carcasses equals 2,280,046 lbs. at 2½d. equals	23,844	4	7
Beef, 838 qrs. equals 140,617 lbs. at 3d. equals	1,757	14	3
Butter, 18,205 boxes equals 455 tons 2c. 2q. at 1s. equals	50,974	0	0
Fruit, 58,376 cases apples. equals	33,899	10	0
" 8,959 " pears	37	4	0
" 308 " grapes	73	18	1
" 151 " quinces	11	3	4
" 5 " plums			
equals 67,799 cases at 10s. equals			
Poultry, 248 ducklings, each at 3s. equals			
496 chickens, each at 10d. equals			
180 squabs, 268 lbs. at 10d. equals			
Honey, 1,542½ cases, 81 tons, 4 cwt., per lb. at 2½d. equals	1,894	13	4
Rabbits, 507 crates, 12,774 lbs. at 6d. equals	319	7	0

The popularity of the government butter factory may be estimated by the increasing trade, which has made it necessary to erect a new factory with much increased accommodation at Port Adelaide, during the year under review. Every endeavor is made to run the factory on sound co-operative lines, under which cream suppliers share the benefits that accrue through profitable marketing. It is now the practice of the department to pay a portion of the net profits of the butter factory as bonuses on the amounts of cream suppliers' account sales. This system gives a larger return to the suppliers of the best cream, and it is intended as an encouragement for efficient work in the various dairies. Cream is received from 1,213 suppliers in all parts of South Australia adjacent to the railways. The average quality of the cream received at the factory is given at 1 and eight-tenths pounds of cream to 1 pound of manufactured butter. The average price paid to producers for their butter during the year 1908-9, was 11 and two-fifths d. per pound.

To illustrate the expansion of the business transacted by the State-owned butter factory the following comparative return is presented:—

Year	Suppliers	Cream lbs.
1908	775	949,176
1909	1,213	1,222,074

C. R. ROGERS C. M. VANSTONE

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

GLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

If you are needing a stallion, now is the time to buy one and fit him to your liking so that he can go ahead and pay for himself this year. Our barns are full and we have more coming. We are satisfied with a reasonable profit, and will give you a gilt-edged guarantee and we will live up to it. Tell us what you want.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Branch at Vegreville, Alta. JAS. BROOKS, Manager.
Head Office and stables, WAWANESA, Manitoba

"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.
on C. N. R. main line.

Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred

Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shetlands

Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.

J. Morison Bruce, Prop. J. G. M. Johns, Mgr.

Hackney Horses

will improve your stock. Add some distinction and character to your horses. They will produce for you the best all-purpose horse for light work about the farm or on the road. It is a mistake to suppose the Hackney is for show only. They fill the interval between the lightest of road horses and the drafters. For further information call on or write to

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co., Ltd.
OLDS, ALBERTA

Long distance phone

HORSES

Shires and Percherons

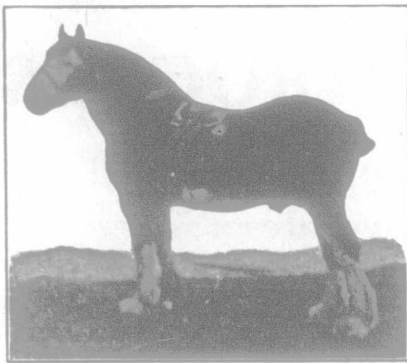
In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

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, ALBERTA

Horsemen

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



HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiswatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long distance telephone in house.

"BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

TABER & PLUMMER
CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE

Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibitors won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.



IMP. ROBOSSE

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Labori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.



A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES AND FRENCH COACH STALLIONS FOR SALE

Also a few grade mares in foal. \$550 per team.

G. E. GODDARD Cochrane, Alta.

Year	Butter made lbs.	No. of sales	Payments for Butter
1908	499,961	13,480	£20,000
1909	669,344	16,592	£27,000

The export department of South Australia has an experienced and very capable officer in London, whose duties are to receive the consignments and to attend to the distribution and sale of the produce at that point as well as in other British and continental markets. Should the market be unfavorable in London for fruit, etc., he can on his own initiative, divert shipments to Hamburg or other places where the conditions promise better returns. The department closely follows the distribution of all produce—but more especially of fruit—in England, and has available the names of the principal retail buyers whose special requirements are catered for. From the moment the produce enters the government stores at Port Adelaide, until it is sold in the world's markets, every effort is made to secure the highest prices and at the same time the lowest over-sea freights and incidental charges.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN.

(Continued from Page 516)

safely count upon a cash return each year of about \$132.00 upon a flock averaging in size at July 1st each year 48 head, even after liberal provision has been made for increasing the flock, providing his methods and equipment and market are up to the average standard now obtaining throughout the province. These figures are merely offered here as a guide to the large number of farmers who are thinking of going into sheep-raising, chiefly as a means of controlling their weed problem. They are based upon averages and must not be considered as approaching the income possible if approved methods are followed.

BREEDS AND MARKETS

Nearly all correspondents reported that the local butcher shop afforded a sufficient market for all they produced, though Winnipeg, Brandon, Prince Albert and Regina occasionally were named as shipping centers. The ranchers in the southwestern portion of the province, of course, find in Winnipeg their principal market for both mutton and wool. With the local markets not fully supplied, and the number of sheep for shipment east declining each year, there is no danger of over-production for years to come. This is further borne out by the testimony of the packers, to which reference will be made later on.

The most popular breeds among Saskatchewan farmers are: Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Leicester, Merino, Cheviot and Rambouillet, and they are named in the above order of frequency. Thus the short woolled mutton breeds largely predominate. Purebred rams are very generally used when obtainable, but many correspondents report a desire to use such, but no knowledge of where they may be obtained.

COYOTE NUISANCE

Coyotes, or prairie wolves, were named as almost the sole source of loss by the sheepmen of the province. A number of other sources were named by different correspondents, but each was reported by but one man, so these cannot be regarded as sources of more than very occasional loss. Dogs, unseasonable weather at lambing time, ewes too fat when lambing, poison, spear grass, castration, and stealing were the sources of loss named by one or another, but coyotes were named as a source of loss or as a disadvantage of sheep-raising by fully half those reporting.

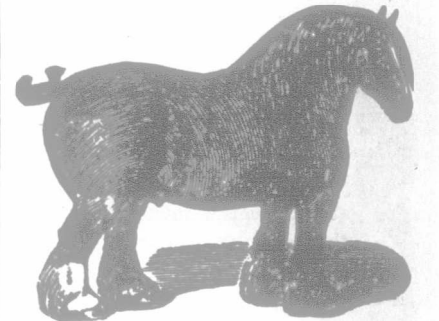
Coyotes are undoubtedly a factor that must be reckoned with in this connection. Two methods of disposing of this pest are available. One is to increase the present bounty and thus encourage greater slaughter of them, and the other is for the individual sheep owner to fence against them. It requires but little better fencing to keep coyotes out than to keep sheep in, and the cost of such fencing when its durability, appearance and usefulness in

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were SIREDBY or trace-back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909, ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited Prices reasonable.

JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
Nottinghamshire, England.

Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words)
Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line)
(Station is on the Farm)

Bickmore's GALL CURE

Be sure and work the horse



The soothing, healing ointment works a speedy cure of Galls, Cuts, Sores and Wounds. Standard horse remedy of the world. Cures while you work the horse. Buy it and be ready for emergencies. Sold by dealers generally. Trial sample sent for 2c. postage. Get it and test it. Address
Wingate Chemical Company, Ltd.,
899 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted into m n s, with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction, then at last the letters were omitted altogether, leaving the short line—

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the top part of the p was placed near the center, hence the plus sign was finally reached.

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Can Eat Anything Now.

Mrs. Herman Dickenson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 34 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause.

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Watches that Keep time

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 "Reesor 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.

D. A. REESOR
"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

SAVE THE HORSE SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, with written instructions. Good for any horse with spavin, from business men and horsemen. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone, (except bar), Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Hot Soles, Tired Tendons and all Lameness. No cure or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or direct from
Troy Chemical Company, Birmingham, N. Y.
And 14 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY
\$65
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.
THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
WESTERN JOBBERS.

HURD'S BAY COMPANY

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.

The English language has pitfalls for others than our continental neighbors. In illustration of this an instructive anecdote has already been imported from India. It is to the effect that when a battalion of the Middlesex regiment was ordered to take part in a recent ceremonial parade at Delhi, the commanding officer determined to refit it with new boots. He accordingly telegraphed to a Calcutta firm: "Send me 1,000 pairs of boots for Middlesex by next train." Days passed and no boots arrived. The colonel's anxiety increased hourly. Just when he had become almost frantic, the Babu manager in Calcutta sent him this telegram: "Order received but not comprehended. Male sex know; ditto female sex; middle sex, however, not known. Please send specimen."—*Cosmopolitan Financier.*

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
BACKACHE
No. 23 THE PRODUCT

many ways other than as an essential of successful sheep-keeping are considered, is not excessive. These two methods of solving the coyote problem should go hand in hand. Their extermination should be encouraged in every way while the individual should gradually equip his farm with such a system of permanent fences as will permit him to place sheep or other stock requiring to be pastured off or on which pastures for the use of the sheep at certain times has been grown. The inner division fences need not be of so strong and expensive a type as the line fence. From the data submitted by a number of fence companies it is estimated that the entire cost in labor and material, including good cedar posts and all necessary proof 10 or 12 strand fence, 44 to 48 inches in height, at points having about the same freight rate from the east as Regina has, would be not more than \$300.00 per mile. By the farmer supplying his own labor, and in a variety of other ways, this figure could be materially reduced. It is named as the outside figure for a first-class, durable, woven wire, coyote-proof, fence. Sheep can be kept in at much less cost than coyotes can be kept out, however, and a much smaller investment in fencing would suffice in districts where the coyote problem is not acute. Such a fence as above indicated is no more than every well equipped farm should have, whether or not sheep are kept, and such fences are being erected to an ever-increasing extent in the older districts of the West.

USE OF PORTABLE FENCE
One enterprising keeper of a large band of farm sheep near Carlyle offers the following as his solution of the fencing problem. It is worthy of careful consideration. For smaller flocks less woven fences would be required. He says: "This is a bluff country on the edge of Moose Mountain and is badly infested with coyotes. I use a woven wire fence 49 inches high, 11 strands, cut into lengths of 10 rods each, and never let the sheep out of it without a herder. I have them in this portable fence without a herder, but find a daily visit necessary. I have one and one-half miles of the woven wire and three men can take down the fence and enclose a fresh 40-acre pasture in less than a day. It is not stretched tight and can be hung on any barb wire fence with an occasional 3-inch nail at the bottom to keep it close to the ground (use 2½ inch or 3 inch nails, not staples). When there is no fence to hang it on, a stake every 15 feet, lightly driven in, will suffice. With the portable fence every patch of rough land or summer-fallow that will keep the sheep a week can be made use of. I have had my flock on a neighbor's weedy stubble before summer-fallowing for a month at no cost. We do not put the sheep in a corral at night, and have only lost one lamb in four years, and fit was taken when the sheep were in the open and the herder was at dinner."

WOOL MARKET
Enquiry of the hide and wool dealers in Winnipeg elicited the information that Eastern Canada is the ultimate destination of all the wool sheared in the West; that during the clipping season is the best time to sell the wool, as then the buyers are looking for it; and that from 12 to 12½ cents per pound at point of shipment was the average price paid by them for wool during the past season. A considerable disparity will be noted between these wool prices and those given by the sheep-raisers themselves. In figuring up the average proceeds obtained from a flock of sheep the lower prices—those given by the farmers—were used.

As the transition of the sheep industry from a ranching to a farming basis gradually takes place a decline both in quantity and quality of the wool crop must be looked for. At the same time wool is an important product for which there is at all times a market, and in the attempt to secure large, heavy and well-fleshed carcasses, the demand for wool should not be lost sight of, even though, with the disappearance of range conditions, the necessity for some long woolled strain of blood in the flock no longer exists. The Shropshire or Suffolk and Merino cross gives a sheep recommended alike by the butcher, as yielding a desirable carcass,

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (Imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices, ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of MARES AND FILLIES for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C. P. R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM

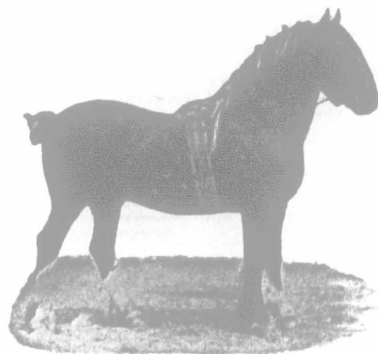
Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

Our offering of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies is of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality, exceptionally well bred, three by Baron's Pride; not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions, two and three years. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing. Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R., G. N. R.; Roland, C. N. R. and G. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange



ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

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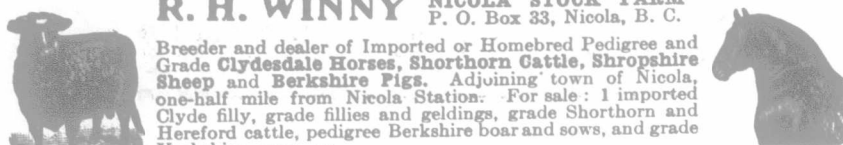
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T. Milburn

R. H. WINNY NICOLA STOCK FARM
P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

Breeder and dealer of Imported or Homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale: 1 imported Clyde filly, grade fillies and geldings, grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, pedigree Berkshire boar and sows, and grade Yorkshire sows.



Glencorse Yorkshires



The J. C. Ranch
Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion.

Box 32, JOHN CLARK, JR., Gleichen, Alta.

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 Babie Gollie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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 year old.

GEO. BANKIN & SONS
Oakmer P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.
All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES
Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New Importation of Jacks and Jennets now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write

BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.



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.

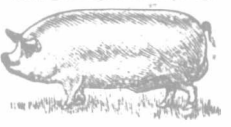
R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1288, Saskatoon, Phone 378
C. F. R., G. N. R., G. T. P.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.

McDonald's Yorkshires
A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

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J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



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.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd
in prizewinners in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO



HASSARD'S HORSES
I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Faunteroy, Revelants, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality — the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LINCHESTER, 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."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

We Want Your Help for a Minute
Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.

and by the wool dealer, as supplying a desirable fleece.

MUTTON REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLIES

Some interesting data was secured from the leading firms buying Western sheep and also from those importing Eastern mutton. The extent to which the West falls short of supplying even the existing demand for mutton was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 100,000 head. The former figures applied rather to the Winnipeg market, and the latter to the whole country, including British Columbia. All firms agreed that there was no danger of the supply being stimulated to the point of over-production. The chief sources of outside supply named were: Ontario, Maritime Provinces, Australia and the United States, Winnipeg houses draw largely upon the three first named, and Western houses upon the two last named sources. It was pointed out that American and Australian mutton costs between 4 and 4½ cents per pound, dressed, in freight charges and duty, and the Western producer has this great advantage over foreign competitors at the outset.

WESTERN MUTTON SUPERIOR

These firms handling both the native and imported mutton were agreed that the Western product is superior in quality and flavor to that imported. Not one of the firms consulted recommended breeding for an early lamb crop, on account of the greater risks involved. It was admitted, though, that the early fall market is a better one than can be expected later. These firms were also agreed that the feeding of a bunch of lambs through the winter with the idea of marketing them on the strong spring market would be a profitable enterprise if cheap food were available and care and judgment in feeding were exercised.

Apart altogether from the cash returns and the undoubted possibilities for profit from mutton and wool sales, there was remarkable accord between the sheep-raisers who sent in returns as to the advantages of sheep-keeping as an aid to agriculture and as a source of convenient, cheap and tasty meat supply for the farmer's own table. Perhaps a few extracts from the reports will cover this part of the subject better than any generalizations. They clearly reveal that in the minds of many the direct profits are of secondary importance to the effect of sheep keeping upon grain yields and as an aid to good farming.

A Prince Albert farmer says: "A bunch of sheep will kill more weeds on a farm than two teams of horses, and every farmer should have a band of sheep for that purpose, besides the profit they make."

A Broadview farmer says: "I claim that sheep are one of the best four-footed animals that ever stepped on to a farm for the average man as a money-maker. The advantage of raising sheep to other stock is, they need no tying up or clearing after them in winter. I feed prairie hay in winter and a little sheaf oats in spring after lambing. With proper care at lambing time the trouble with them is over, as I turn them to pasture."

A Valley farmer says: "Many would keep sheep if they had their farms fenced. To get full benefit from a flock of sheep one's farm would have to be fenced so that sheep could be allowed to run on fallows and destroy weeds. They require very little attention in winter."

A Birch Hills farmer says: "Every farmer should have a bunch of sheep. They are very easy to keep and of good value in the destruction of foul weeds. I fail to see any disadvantages."

A Prosperity farmer says: "It is an all-important matter. Sheep are harmless, perfect to handle, are managed in droves that need no tying or leading, come to call, need very little water, thrive with a cheap straw-and-pole shelter, require only weeds and scrub in summer and straw and screening in winter, digest all seeds swallowed, afford palatable nutritious meat in a handy-sized carcass, convert waste into wealth, and are altogether the most profitable of stock."

A Longberg farmer says: "The time is coming when sheep will be kept

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases of Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Creston, B.C.
Best fruit lands and nearest market. Look at your map.
Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre. Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to.

OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee — your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single application — occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
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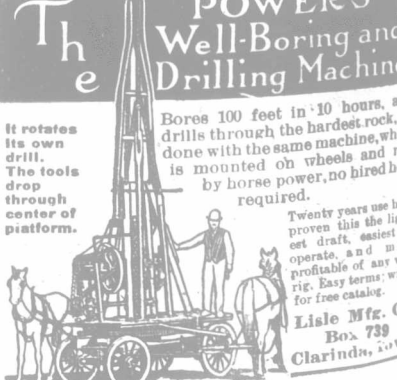
HELP WANTED
We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission — \$25.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising — Royal Purple Stock and "Oultry" — pelicans, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer, or farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

The POWER'S Well-Boring and Drilling Machine



Bores 100 feet in 10 hours, and drills through the hardest rock, all done with the same machine, which is mounted on wheels and run by horse power, no hired help required.

Twenty years use have proven this the lightest draft, easiest to operate, and most profitable of any well rig. Easy terms, write for free catalogue.

Lisle Mfg. Co.
Box 729
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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, Avory, Ohio.

Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Idaho Falls, Id.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.; and du Lac, Wis.

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THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

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Through Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars

Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours, Quebec S. S. Co.

Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies

For rates, reservations, time tables, and full information apply to

A. E. DUFF

General Agent Passenger Department
360 Portage Ave., Phone, Main 7098
Winnipeg, Man.

Perspiration stains are obstinate beyond compare—a villainous composite of acid, alkali and oil. Each element must be dealt with after its kind. Sponge the spots with a mixture of alcohol and ether in equal parts. Rub dry and touch more lightly with household ammonia. When quite dry, if a blur remains, rub powdered French chalk on the wrong side. In sponging lay blotting paper under the silk to prevent the formation of a "ring."

Had a Bad Cough FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never neglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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

on every well tilled farm. They eradicate weeds, cultivate the soil and under ordinary conditions return 100 per cent profit."

A Wynyard farmer says: "Sheep-raising should be practiced more, as there is more money in it than anything else."

A Nesscliffe farmer says: "The advantages in keeping sheep are that wool and mutton are a good side line and sheep are weed destroyers, costing little to keep compared with profits made."

A Holar farmer says: "Sheep husbandry will increase as the province grows older. There is profit in sheep to the extent that they keep down weeds and produce mutton and wool on feed that other stock will not eat. They also require very little care except at lambing time."

The premium list of the Alberta Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Calgary, June 30 to July 7, has been issued and may be had on application to the secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary. The prizes offered total \$29,000, and exhibition entries close June 18.

CHANGE IN HORSE PRIZES

At a meeting of the prize list committee of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition held recently a revision of the list resulted in many changes in the horse sections.

The class for Canadian bred Clydesdales was extended, providing classification as follows: Stallion, three year old, \$25, \$15, \$10; stallion, two year old, \$25, \$15, \$10; brood mare with foal by side, \$25, \$15, \$10; three year old filly, \$20, \$12, \$8; two year old filly, \$20, \$12, \$8.

A third prize of \$10 was added to the two year old stallion and brood mare with foal by side in the Percheron class.

For 1910, geldings will not be allowed to show in the breeding classes Standard Breds and Hackneys. Instead provision has been made for a class for horses of the roadster type, and also one for horses of the carriage type, with the following classification: Filly or gelding, three years old, \$20, \$15; filly or gelding, two years old, \$15, \$10; filly or gelding, one year old, \$12, \$8; brood mare with foal, \$20; foal of 1909, \$10, \$6.

A section was provided for Hackney stallions, to be shown in an appropriate vehicle, \$25, \$15.

In the special prize for the best five light horses, any age, sex or breed, this was changed to read three horses.

A class was also provided for a pair of express horses not over 1,350 lbs., also a section for ladies' hunters with ladies to ride and a class for military horses undocked, officers and privates, \$15, \$10, \$5. The weight carrying of hunters was made up to 160 lbs. for lightweights and for heavyweights over 160 lbs.

The class for draft horses was divided into heavy draft for 1,600 lbs. and light draft or agricultural 1,150 to 1,350 lbs.

Sections have been added in roadster classes for single pacers in harness, \$20, \$10, \$5. In the harness carriage classes undocked horses have been provided for in a class for singles, \$20, \$10, \$5, also for pairs, \$25, \$15, \$10.

"PAY DIRT" IN THE YELLOWHEAD

Half a dozen young men, ex-army officers from France, it is said, are entitled to the credit of first unearthing the vast coal beds near the Yellowhead on the Grand Trunk Pacific. This coal is said to be equal in point of quality to that of the Crow's Nest, of Vancouver Island, of Sidney, Nova Scotia, and the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. The great find is at the head waters of the McLeod, Pembina and Embarras rivers. Not only is the quantity of this coal good, but there is an abundance of it. Experts estimate that there are eight hundred million tons in sight. The principal vein as tested and analyzed is 28 feet thick, with two or three other veins or stratas below, and underlying the main vein. If the builders of the Grand Trunk Pacific could have ordered the placing of these coal deposits they would in all probability

Clip Your Horses In the Spring



In the spring when your horses are soft and you put them at the hard spring work they sweat a great deal. Their heavy winter coat holds this sweat and it dries out slowly. If left to stand they take cold easily and at night they chill and are liable to all kinds of complaints. If you clip them they dry off fast and there is no question but they stand much less chance of taking cold when dry than if wet. You would not like to stand on a raw spring day or on a chilly spring night with a heavy wet suit on. Neither do your horses. It pays to clip them and blanket, if necessary on cold nights. Your horses dry off much faster, they feel better, rest better, get more good out of their food and do better work. They are better all around. Is it the humane and profitable thing to do. The quickest, least expensive and most satisfactory way to clip is with

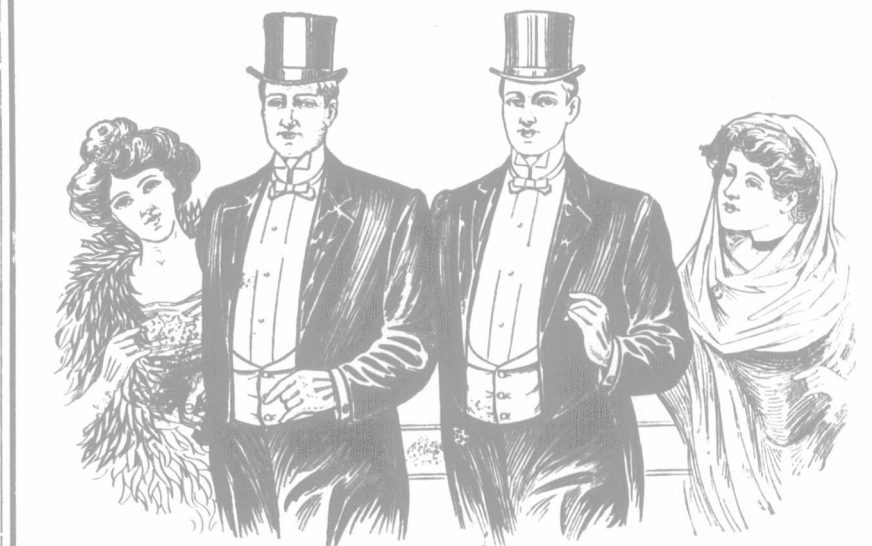
The Great Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The price at your \$9.75 This machine turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. We dealer's all complete, ready for work is only \$9.75. This machine turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. We guarantee it for 25 years because the gears are all cut from the solid steel bar. They are made file hard. They are enclosed and protected safe from dust and dirt and they run in an oil bath. Friction and wear are practically done away with. It is the only ball bearing clipping machine. It has 6 feet of high grade flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one adjustment clipping knife. This is the noted knife that will stay sharp longer and clip more horses than any other clipping knife ever made. Price of the complete machine all ready to use is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer. If he does not have it write us direct.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 110 La Salle Ave. Chicago

Vigorous Manhood

Two "Health Belt Men" One 50 Years Old the Other 30. CAN YOU PICK OUT THE YOUNGER?



I can show you how to restore your youth and how to keep it. A "Health Belt man" CANNOT grow old; he must be young forever. Years count for nothing in this life, so long as you have great vitality. Weakness, Nervousness, Unmanliness are conditions to be laughed at by the intelligent user of my great appliance, for it gives, in abundance, all that vim, vigor and nerve force which the weakened system craves. Worn every night and all night for two or three months, it sends a great, warm, glowing volume of electricity into your body through the nerve centers at small of back; from the first hour's use you experience a decided benefit; there is a great, mysterious force which gets right to work. No drugs to be taken; no conditions imposed except that dissipation must cease. Help nature that much; the Belt will do the rest. It takes the weakness and kink out of your back; it drives rheumatic pains away from all parts of the body; you will feel and look young and strong again; women and men noticing your physical change will be more attracted toward you on account of your new vitality and life; in two months you can experience the full vigor of perfect manhood, or you need not pay me. I will accept your case on the "No Cure, No Pay" plan, or if you prefer to pay cash, I will give you a discount.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

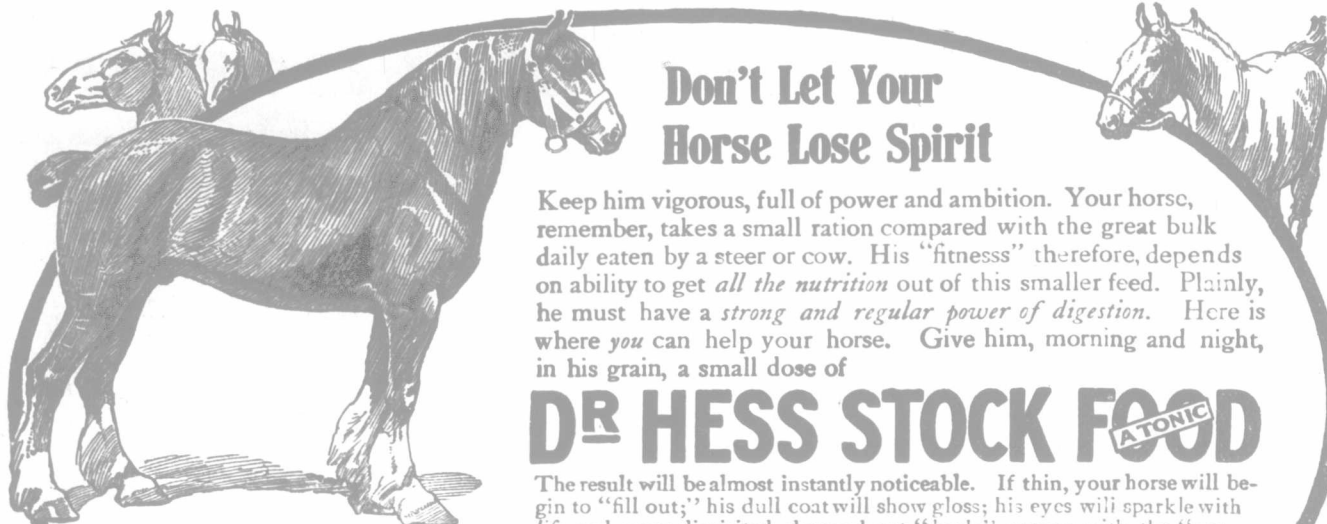
If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. They are better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME

ADDRESS



Don't Let Your Horse Lose Spirit

Keep him vigorous, full of power and ambition. Your horse, remember, takes a small ration compared with the great bulk daily eaten by a steer or cow. His "fitness" therefore, depends on ability to get *all the nutrition* out of this smaller feed. Plainly, he must have a *strong and regular power of digestion*. Here is where you can help your horse. Give him, morning and night, in his grain, a small dose of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The result will be almost instantly noticeable. If thin, your horse will begin to "fill out," his dull coat will show gloss; his eyes will sparkle with life, and your dispirited, dragged-out "hack" will appear with the "get up" of a prize winner. All because Dr. Hess Stock Food acts upon

his digestive organs, gives them strength and tone, and relieves minor ailments. Improving condition, increasing growth and milk production by improving digestion, is "The Dr. Hess Idea." The dose is small and is fed but twice a day. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 86-page Veterinary Book free any time for the asking. Mention this paper and inclose 2c. stamp.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Give a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to your laying hens every morning; and don't forget the growing chicks, or the old fowls you're fattening to sell. Pan-a-ce-a is a wonderful help—in fact, it's the necessary basis on which to build a successful poultry business. It increases the hen's power of digestion so that a large percentage of her food goes into eggs and flesh—that means economy and profit. In the same way (by aiding digestion) it helps the little chick and the old fowl. It also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Weak Men, Have Courage



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can

regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction, and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in various parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility, you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve builder and body builder in the world today.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER. — If you go into a fight, stay with it, no matter how poor your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up he will quit first.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

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 you 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. Wishing you the best of success, I remain—J. F. WORLEY, Gull Lake, Sask.

Dear Sir.—I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence, your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up too. Thanking you, I am,—WM C. ALLAN, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man

I cannot take up more space with these extracts. But if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

This appliance has cures in almost every town and city in the country and if you will write I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble.

FREE BOOK

I have a beautiful 30-page illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Gentlemen,—Please send me, pre-paid your Free Book.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturdays until 9 p.m.

have placed them just where they are, near the summit of the Rockies on the eastern slope. From the mines it will be generally down hill to Winnipeg and all the prairies, although as a matter of fact there are no grades on the National Transcontinental Railway. In the year 1908 one million tons of Pennsylvania coal went into the West. With the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific the West will have not only an abundance of coal but a quality that can be stored in the summer before the crop begins to move, also it will apply the much desired return load for the cars that will carry wheat from the prairie provinces to Prince Rupert.

It is expected that the line will be completed and in operation to the pass by the end of the year. As a spur line of only twenty miles will take them to the mines, the West should be getting this coal in a year from now. This discovery is important to the whole country. It will enable manufacturers to establish in the West and will help the economical operation of the railways.

TRADE NOTES

PHONOGRAPHS FOR SUMMER

Those who have advertised phonographs report large sales during the past few months. Spring and summer always make a person enjoy music. Many enjoy a piano but few there are who do not relish a few selections on an Edison phonograph. Whether your taste inclines to grand opera and high class vocal and instrumental selections, the infectious "rag-time" melody, sentimental songs sacred numbers, recitations or vaudeville sketches you can be accommodated in the April lists of Edison phonograph records. There are forty-five numbers in all, the regular list of forty-two having been supplemented by the addition of three from the May lists which, because of the popularity of the selections they represent, have been placed on sale with the April records. They are "By the Light of the Silvery Moon" in both four and two-minute lists, sung by Ada Jones and chorus, and the "Cubana Glide" in the four-minute list, sung by Collins and Harlan accompanied by the New York military band.

There are five grand opera records to gladden the hearts of the lover of that form of entertainment, and selections they are. Marguerita Sylva, Hammerstein's leading soprano, sings the Grand Air d'Agathe from "Freischutz"; Florencio Constantino, the great Spanish tenor, is heard in the Flower Song from "Carmen," Blanche Arral, the favorite coloratura soprano, offers the Waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," Ernesto Caronna, a baritone well known throughout Europe and South America and who has sung in opera in this country, sings the Brindisi aria from "Hamlet," and Walter Soomer, leading basso of the Metropolitan Opera House, contributes Blick Ich umher, the beautiful poetic number from "Tannhauser."

The standard list is made notable by "Dixieland," a characteristic march played by Sousa's Band; "I'd Rather Say Hello Than Say Good-Bye," a sentimental number by Manuel Romain; "To a Wild Rose," from MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches," by Victor Herbert's Orchestra, "The Despatch Rider," a concertina solo by Alexander Prince; "Cloud Chief," and Indian composition by the American Symphony Orchestra; "How Can They Tell I'm Irish," comic song by Edward M. Favor, and "Miss Liberty March," by the New York military band.

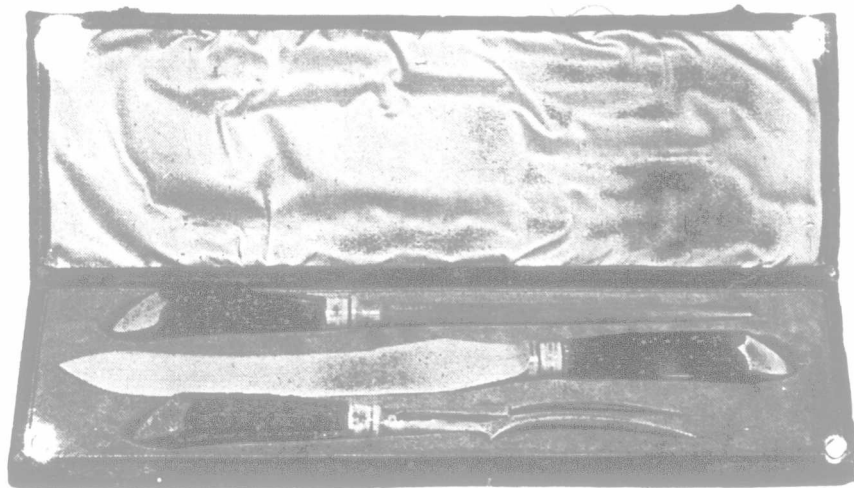
TEST YOUR EGGS

The Magic Egg Tester advertised in these columns by The West Poultry Yards, Milestone, has met with encouraging sales. Those who have used it speak highly of it, and do not hesitate to say it is worth the money. One man writes: "If people knew its value they would sell a cow, if need be, to buy one."

TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO VALUE

A FEW WELL CHOSEN WORDS WILL EARN FOR YOU ANY ONE OF THESE SPLENDID PREMIUMS

EVERY PREMIUM IS WELL WORTH YOUR TIME

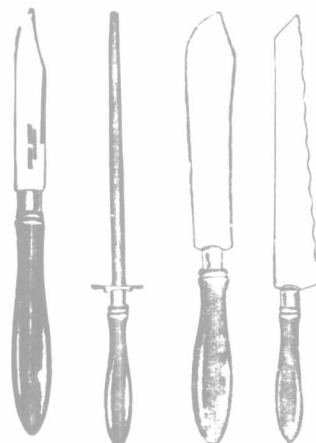


CARVING SET

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.

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each

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.

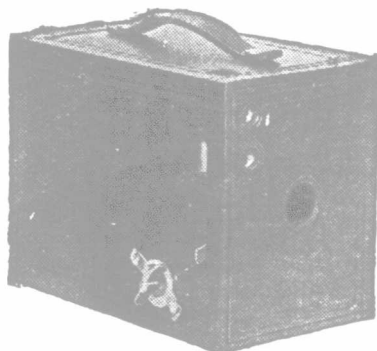


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Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER.

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.

You Need Our Premiums



NO. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA

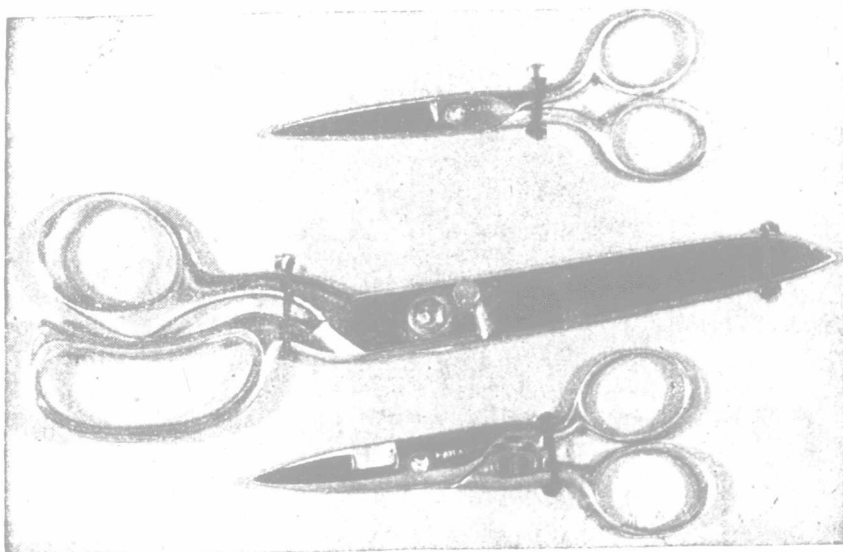
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A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved success. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity 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.

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Not very 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.



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Farmer's Advocate

OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

t where they f the Rockies 2. From the lly down hill : prairies, al- fact there are nal Transcon- he year 1908 Pennsylvania t. With the Trunk Paci- not only an quality that miner before , also it will l return load carry wheat ces to Prince e line will be ation to the e year. As a y miles will es, the West oal in a year ery is in- ountry. It rs to estab- will help the the railways.

NOTES

SUMMER

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pera records the lover of iment, and uerita Sylva, oprano, sings from "Preis- antino, the heard in the " Carmen," rite colora- Waltz song t," Ernesto well known South Amer- n opera in Brindisi aria lter Soomer, Metropolitan s Blick Ich tic number

ade notable haracteristic Band: "I'd Say Good- ber by Man- Roso," from Sketches," Orchestra, a concertina ace: "Cloud sition by the estra: "How " comic song " and "Miss New York

IGS r advertised West Poul- s met with e who have f it, and do worth the : "If people ould sell a ne."

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wood shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 5

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"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

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