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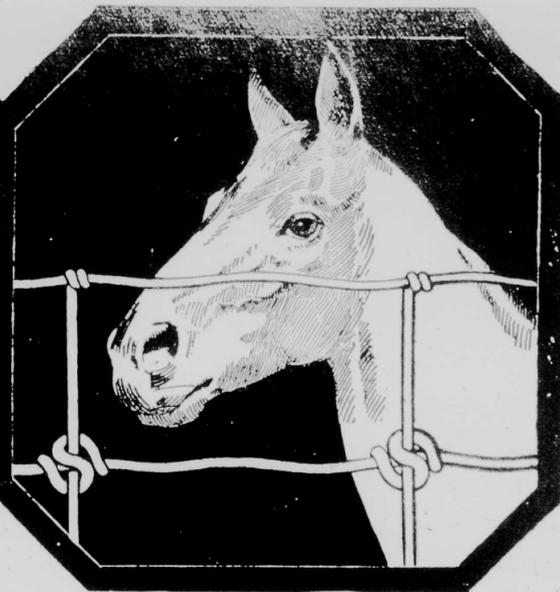
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Regenerated Abundance yielded over 100 bushels per acre and were two weeks earlier than other oats in same field.

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GALLOWAY BROS., Lajord, Sask.

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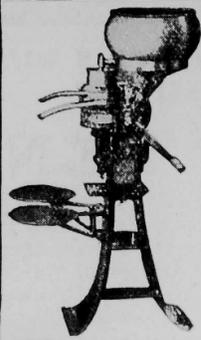
And then the eye-test—look at the locks of the other fence. Have the man give you one to cut apart. Study it where the wires cross; look for marred surface where the cross comes—that means weakness. Then look at the cut-apart Page lock—positive, cannot slip a little bit, shows no sign of squeezing or pinching.

Look, too, that the running wires are wavy enough to allow amply for expansion and contraction—as the Page does.

Last, the third test—the cost test. A Page Fence stands up and stands tight on two posts to any other fence's three. Figure the fence-posts saved, digging labor saved, and the time saved in putting up the fence.

Apply every test—and you will choose Page Fence every time. Send now for valuable free book that teaches how to make sure of fence value before you buy. Write for it to the Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria, and find out why.

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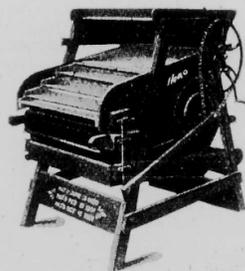
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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February 24, 1909

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EDITORIAL

Our Friend the Oat

Followers of our market reports will have noticed that indications point to better prices for oats. In actual market operations, these indications are not so pronounced, but in the opinions behind the market which gives that condition known as "tone," are to be found pronounced indications of better prices. It is a fact in elevator circles that sufficient oats cannot be got at present prices, and in all other American markets a similar condition exists.

With the market for oats ruling strong, year after year, it is well worth considering whether or not the average farmer should not give oats more of a chance to do their best and raise more of them. No crop is so much imposed upon as the oat crop, and considering the handicaps that are put upon it, it is not to be wondered at that the average yield is so far below the possible output. Land that has raised two crops of wheat and has become dry, weedy, and "tired" is given over to oats. Seeding is left until the latest possible date and the seed, as a rule, is taken from the bin without much attempt to test its percentage germination or to blow out the light grains and weed seeds. Practice has evolved a system of seeding oats so that the stooling habit is induced, requiring the parent plant to produce extra stems when it might be pushing forward its own growth, so that when the dry days of July and August come, the oat crop has just completed its vegetable stage and is beginning its function of seed production. Weather conditions up to this time have been favorable for growth, but with dry weather setting in, fertility nearly exhausted, and weeds making headway, the oat crop has a hard struggle for existence.

As a possible money-making proposition, the oat crop deserves better at the hands of most men. It should not be the case that land becomes unfit for wheat. Oats respond in yields to justify earlier seeding. The difference between extra good and only average seed is enough to make it worth while always to get

the best. And there should be a concentrated attempt made to gradually adopt thicker seeding, so that there would be less stooling and more growth put into the heads of the grain.

The fact that oats for milling purposes are brought in car-lots into some of the best farming districts in the West, while wheat is shipped out, indicates that freight departments of railroads are benefiting more than farmers under certain systems of farm management.

A Broad Classification of Grasses

Anyone who reads these pages must have noticed the interest that is being taken in growing tame grasses. The settler's first problem is to destroy grass and almost his second is to get other grass to grow. Fortunately, we have grasses specially adapted to the somewhat limited variety of our soils, and knowing the characteristics of these grasses one can use them to good advantage.

Timothy, the old standby of the Canadian farmer is not naturally adapted to dry soils. It requires frequent rains and a subsoil that is continually giving up moisture. Nature endowed timothy with an abnormal thirst. It takes up a lot of moisture and exhales a lot, so that it stands little chance of success on the dry loams, especially where the subsoil is dry on upland prairies, but it does well in valley lands or rich, strong prairie soils.

The opposite of timothy, so to speak, is rye grass. Naturally, rye grass makes the most possible use of the moisture it takes up. It does not readily exhale vapor, but having a close covering keeps its moisture for its own use and uses it. It is essentially the upland prairie cultivated grass. Having a thirst somewhat intermediate between timothy and rye grass is brome grass. This grass will do with less moisture than timothy, but requires more than rye grass. It does well on lands that may be considered just a little dry for timothy, but plenty moist enough for rye grass. These are the peculiar characteristics of our three principal grasses with respect to their soil requirements. In their feeding value, there is also a difference generally rating timothy, brome grass and rye grass so that if one has soil that will grow timothy he is not so much concerned about brome unless he wishes to insure against a dry year, and if another can grow brome he leaves rye grass alone, except for the same reason.

The Man's Responsibility

As our agriculture develops, it becomes more and more evident that success depends upon the man. We have legislation for the purpose of arresting the spread of weeds, experimental farms to assist in determining the best crops to

grow, a seed control act to protect from ignorant or unscrupulous dealers, a grain act to help to equitably distribute the services of the railways, and numerous other institutions to inform, protect and bolster up, but all the artificial agencies, man-made laws and institutions will not make a success of a man if the elements of success are not born in him and developed throughout his life.

We are all familiar with the complaint that "there is no chance to make it go here, the cards are stacked against us" or "if we only had a law to compel" some one to do so and so we would be all right. And, nursing these supposed wrongs, many a man plods along without ever stopping to do a little self-analysis and to get acquainted with himself to see if it would not be better and easier to adjust himself to existing conditions than to make the world over again to comply with his standards.

To make a success of farming, a man should continually study his own particular problems. There are very few men who can give much time to public affairs without neglecting private business, and the guide as to which should receive first attention should be the financial ability to leave private business to attend to public affairs. In organized society, the first care is to produce useful, efficient and independent citizens, then an accumulation of such citizens may be safely trusted to manage the State.

The Purpose of Practical Education

This is the season when the greatest activity is manifested in our agricultural organizations, and it should be the aim of every farmer to derive from such all that he is capable of receiving, or they are capable of giving him. In the Prairie Provinces, agricultural meetings are being held, that so far as they go, are the best means of introducing new facts and new ideas and re-emphasizing some of the old ones which we may have forgotten, that is possible at the present state of development of our system of agricultural education. The means of imparting knowledge to the whole farming community, as is attempted by our institutes, fairs and other organizations may be incomplete in its present stage, and capable of being vastly improved upon, but it is as perfect as the development in the agricultural industry at the present time is capable of making it, the system costs money to maintain, those whom it seeks to aid pay as large a share in its maintenance as anybody else, and purely for business reasons should endeavor to get their money's worth from it.

The great object of agricultural education, as carried out through those institutions named, is to induce men to farm better, and the largest inducement that can be offered as an incentive to agricultural progress is the

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money-making possibilities which such progress carries with it. That fact should be kept in mind, both by those who teach and those who receive instruction. There are other objects, it is true, and in their way, higher ones than this, but the practical man in the industrial world judges of the worth of what is offered him in the name of education, by what, if carried into effect, it is likely to produce for him in wealth. If not in wealth, then, secondly in ease and comfort. If your agricultural educationist cannot teach practical money-making things first, and before he attempts to sketch the state of ideal agricultural existence, he will fail in the purpose he undertakes.

HORSE

Building Horse Stables

In the building of horse stables, there are four points to be kept in mind while plans are being prepared and construction work is under way. The stable requires to be well lighted; to be warm in winter, and so constructed that it may be kept as cool as possible in summer; to be built with a view to economy, and to ensure the healthfulness of the stock, it requires some adequate system of ventilation; to be so built as to save labor in looking after the horses; the stalls, passages, doors, feeding and watering facilities being so arranged that little time is wasted, also that no part of the building is unfitted for the purposes for which it was designed, and that no useless space is roofed.

Light in the stable is one of the essentials of cleanliness and health. A dark stable is generally, more or less, a filthy one, and is not conducive to the best health of the animals confined in it. In arranging the windows, they should, as far as possible, be placed so that the maximum amount of direct sunlight may pass through them, that is, as many of them as possible should be on the south side of the building, next to the south, the east side is the best adapted for the entrance of sunshine; the west next, and the north last of all. It is not the best plan to have the stalls arranged so that the horses are facing the light all the time. The sunshine is better entering the stable from behind the stalls rather than in the front. It may be possible to have too many windows in a horse stable, but one seems unable to recall a single instance of a horse barn too abundantly supplied with them. They should be of fair size and not too high up in the wall. Some men seem afraid their horses will jump out through the windows, and consequently, the window space sometimes is up at the ceiling, where it can be of the least use.

In this country, a horse stable needs to be warmly constructed. There should be one dead-air space at least in the walls, two, if a man thinks he can stand the cost of an extra sheathing of lumber. Studding lined on each side with good building paper, and sheathed outside and in with good tight-fitting lumber makes a fairly warm stable. Warmth, of course, depends to a large extent upon the number of horses one is stabling. A large stable full of stock is always warmer than a small one with only two or three head in it. Some builders, in erecting a stable, lose sight of the purpose the dead-air space in the wall is intended to serve. On that space depends, to a large extent, the warmth and dryness of the building. The air confined in it should be as nearly "dead," that is, immovable, as it is possible to have it. It quite defeats its purpose if the air can circulate freely. The stable will then be little warmer than if no air space existed in the walls at all. The lumber and paper lining should fit tightly about the bottom of the studding, outside and in, and at the joists the wall space should be completely cut off from the loft by folding under the building paper and fitting in short pieces of boards between the studs. The foundations in all cases where a permanent structure is being made, should be of concrete, stone or brick, whichever is the most convenient and cheapest to use.

Concrete is not the most desirable material for stable floors, but it is the most durable. It makes a "cold" floor, cold because it draws heat

rapidly from the animals' bodies. Plenty of bedding beneath the horses reduces the loss of heat and diminishes to that extent the "coldness" of the floor, but, unfortunately, straw or bedding of any kind is difficult to keep under horses standing on a concrete floor—more difficult than with wood. Clay is perhaps the best flooring of all, desirable because it is the natural material for horses to stand on; but a clay floor in the average stable is an impossibility. Except for the boxes, the floor must be either wood or concrete. The boxes, if the situation be one easily drained, may be of clay; but the flooring in the stalls must be either wood or concrete, or as some arrange it, a combination of both, a concrete bottom to make the floor watertight and planking laid on it for warmth. If the planks are sawn properly—thicker at one end than at the other—and two layers put down, it is possible to have the horses stand on the level, and at the same time permit drainage to the rear. This method of placing, sawing and laying the planks is described in detail by a correspondent in this issue.

The problem of ventilation, that is, of perfect ventilation, has not yet been completely solved. By perfect ventilation is understood an atmospheric condition within the building, at least as regards the purity of the air, equal to that prevailing outside. To obtain this degree of purity is a practical impossibility by reason of the fact that, were it obtained, the temperature of the air inside would be so very nearly outside conditions that the required degree of warmth could not be maintained. Warmth in the stable is derived from the animals' bodies, and retained by walls so constructed that the greater portion of it is kept within the building. But, if a system of ventilation were in operation that would remove completely and continuously the air from within and replace it with cold air from without, it is readily seen that practically every unit of heat from the animals' bodies would pass out and the stable would be unduly cold. Only a certain degree of ventilation in any case may be secured or is desirable, but it by no means follows that no facilities at all should be provided for introducing fresh air into the stable and removing the vitiated and foul. As a general rule, in this country, horse stables are insufficiently aired. The air inside, moisture-laden from the respiration of the animals, deposits its moisture as frost on the walls and produces conditions far from desirable, both as regards the effect upon the health of the stock and durability of the building.

Of methods of ventilating stables, the King system, described frequently before in these columns, is perhaps the best. If one does not care to go to the expense of installing this or some other complete system, he may, by giving a reasonable amount of attention to the location of doors and windows, by having windows that may be opened, and providing outlet shafts to carry off the heated foul air, secure a fair degree of ventilation. Regarding windows being easily opened, it might be remarked that it is well to have wire screens fitted, so that in summer the windows may be opened to let in air and yet prevent some of the enterprising flies and mosquitos of the neighborhood from coming in for a fill of blood.

Having a water trough in the stable is convenient in winter and on stormy days, but it is of little advantage during the working season. If the well is located close to the building, one may pump the water directly in; but if it is some distance away, a windmill or some power to force the water into a supply tank in the loft or some place in the building is necessary. One of the best ways to provide a supply is to have a galvanized sheet or iron tank attached to the ceiling joists at some point in the stable, say, the end of a feed passage, where it will be out of the way, and connect with the trough by means of a pipe. Except in extremely cold stables, there will be no freezing, and the ceiling is anyway the warmest part of the building. The tank should be flat, not over eighteen inches in depth and fastened to the joists by iron straps passing underneath the tank and bolted to the overlays. Light tire iron is strong enough to hold up a fair sized tank. The straps should pass under each end and be spaced about two feet apart on the length of the tank. The arrangement of stalls depends a great deal on what a man's ideas are regarding economy of space and convenience of doing the stable work. In a great many stables in this country, the feeding alley in front is dispensed with, the mangers built against the outside walls, and the horses standing in double stalls fed from behind, the width of the building in this case be-

ing just sufficient to provide for stall space and the passage behind. In an up-to-date stable, however, this style of stalling and feeding does not prevail. Single stalls, in all cases, are preferable to double, one reason being they offer more comfort, and another, the horses are less liable to injure one another. A single stall should be five feet in width, less than that is not sufficient. The partitions between stalls should be of two inch plank, and for the lower six feet should be the full length from the manger to the rear stall post. Over this height they may taper forward, being sufficiently high at the mangers to prevent the occupant of one stall from reaching over to fight with the animal in the stall adjoining him. The post to support the rear end of the stall partition should be of cedar, if wood is used, or of iron, if one wants things arranged a little more substantially. The post should be of good length, long enough to be set in the ground three feet and leave five feet or more above the floor to receive the ends of the plank partition. It should be set in concrete, so as to be immovable, despite any amount of side pressure on the partitions. A two-inch groove sawn down the inside of the post is the most convenient arrangement for fastening in the planks of the partition. Feeding in mangers is the common practice, and perhaps the best. Feed racks are convenient, but they obscure the light as badly as partitions, and where one wishes to admit the maximum amount of sunlight, it is as well to dispense with this method of feeding.

No properly equipped stable is complete without a separate room for harness. It is economy in the long run to have a harness room, and while a builder may think at the first that the space such an apartment occupies is room wasted, he will find in the end that it pays to have it. The fumes arising from the manure, particularly the ammonia gas from the urine, is destructive to leather goods. The harness room should be shut off as completely as possible from the main part of the stable. Space at the end of the row of stalls or a box near the center may be fitted up to hold harness, and while it appears more convenient to hang harness up on pegs behind the team one strips it off, it is not much more trouble, after all, to place the leather safely away. It pays to do so, because it means money saved in harness and repair bills.

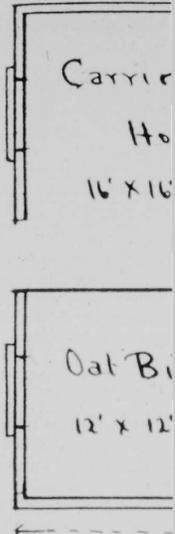
Horse Stable Plans

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The construction of the horse stable is a matter that should be of paramount importance to every farmer of Western Canada, for unfortunately it is one that requires attention on a great many of our farms. In some instances the cost of construction has materially retarded the erection of a suitable building, but in many other cases, where the farmer can well afford to have his horses properly stabled, he has apparently been content to go on from year to year, putting up with the little, low stable that he erected on his arrival in the country and which, in many cases, is without either loft or flooring.

In putting up a stable a man must be guided by his individual requirements, and if he does not intend to farm more than a quarter-section, his plans must of necessity differ widely from those of the man who requires stable room for horses sufficient to work a section. However, in submitting this plan, we presume that the average western farm is a half section and that stable room would be required for about eight horses with a couple of extra stalls that could be turned to good account at threshing time, and at other seasons could be used for stabling the colts or the driver.

The three most important points to be considered in the construction of any building are: first durability, second, convenience and third, cost of construction. That "the best is usually the cheapest" certainly applies to the question of building, and especially in the essential points of construction, such as the foundation and supports, cost should not be considered of first importance. We would, therefore recommend that the foundation consist of stone and cement properly laid and that the supporting posts rest, not on the floor, but rather on stone underneath. Cement makes a very satisfactory floor for the main part of the stable, but an idea that is probably an improvement on the general plan of flooring the stalls is to have good, sound plank (preferably 3" x 6") ripped on an angle with the circular saw so that the plank would be two inches thick at one end and one inch at the other.



The first layer of the thick end toward top layer put down spaces about one inch. This method, while on a perfectly level floor to soak to the back at all times.

The mangers should and it is a decided advantage all feeding from the much more convenient of wasting the feed. lighted where the horses by small windows in by two large windows sufficient to give plenty of light.

It is very desirable under the same roof of both hay and grain. This allows convenience of both hay and grain. This allows convenience of both hay and grain. This allows convenience of both hay and grain.

The loft extends the length of the building with large door in small door on a level other end, where you "Armstrong" method refuses to handle satisfactory is essential. The King satisfactory methods. best buildings and is the ADVOCATE. Where coat of "Manitoba" touches on a building sure to work in and a sessor.

Man.

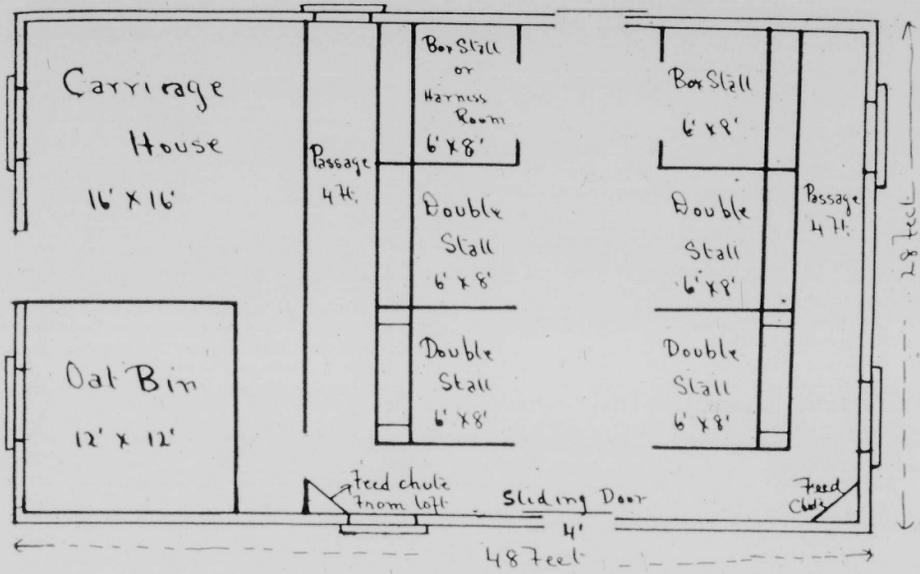
Suggested

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice some discussion in the ADVOCATE on building horse stables. One I intend building 12 feet in length and 34 feet down each side, 3 1/2 feet room for two rows of horse mangers, 6 feet for the 11 foot space as passage between stalls. I am going to have eight stalls each 8 feet wide, then a width with a three foot alley for one horse and as a passage in front of the horse from which a row of cattle may be fed.

The stable will end on one side is a drive shed 18 feet wide. The stable side is to be joined to the stable side, and between this the 6 foot stall already in a door to connect the two a couple of box stalls or across the passage way for used for pigs during cold

for stall space and an up-to-date stable, feeding and feeding does in all cases, are person being they offer, the horses are less than that is not sufficient green stalls should be lower six feet should manger to the rear stall they may taper forth at the mangers to stall from reaching the stall adjoining the rear end of the of cedar, if wood is its things arranged a the post should be of be set in the ground t or more above the of the plank partition. so as to be immov- side pressure on the ove sawn down the convenient arrange- ments of the partition. ommon practice, and racks are conven- t as badly as parti- to admit the maxi- is as well to dispense



PLAN OF STABLE FOR AN ORDINARY SIZED FARM

The first layer of these should be laid tight with the thick end toward the front of the stall and the top layer put down the opposite way, leaving spaces about one inch wide between each plank. This method, while allowing the horses to stand on a perfectly level footing, causes all moisture to soak to the back and ensures a good dry stall at all times.

The mangers should be raised from the floor and it is a decided advantage to be able to do all feeding from the front. It will be found much more convenient and there is less liability of wasting the feed. The passages should be well lighted where the horses face the end of the building by small windows in front. The other passage by two large windows, one in each end. This is sufficient to give plenty of light to the entire stable.

It is very desirable to have sufficient room under the same roof for an entire season's supply of both hay and grain. This may be accomplished by making the building longer than would be required for the stable proper and putting in a partition as shown in the plan. This allows convenient storage room for a supply of oats and is a safer plan than having an oat box situated in the stable. The balance of this part of the building may be used for buggies and implements or for additional grain room if preferred.

The loft extends the entire length of the building with large door in one end for hay fork and a small door on a level with the loft floor in the other end, where you can unload by the old "Armstrong" method anything that the hay fork refuses to handle satisfactorily. Good ventilation is essential. The King system is one of the most satisfactory methods. It is used on many of our best buildings and is familiar to most readers of the ADVOCATE. When all is completed, a good coat of "Manitoba red" will put the finishing touches on a building that will always be a pleasure to work in and a source of profit to its possessor.

Man. JNO. HALLIDAY.

Suggested Stable Plans

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

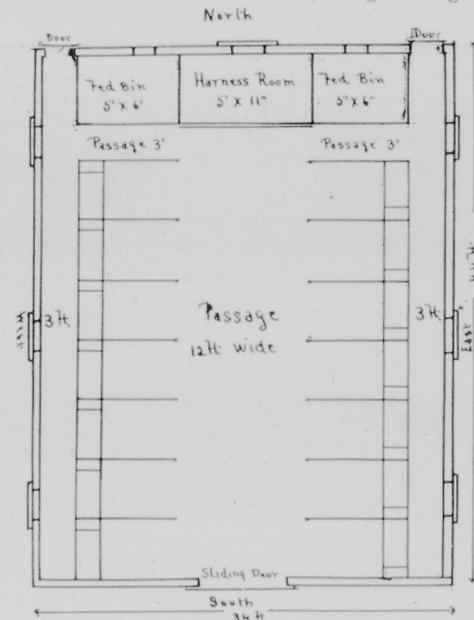
I notice some discussion going on in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on building horse stables, so I will describe one I intend building this summer. It is to be 44 feet in length and 34 feet wide, with a feed passage down each side, 3 1/2 feet in width. This will leave room for two rows of horses, with 2 feet in the clear for mangers, 6 feet for the length of the stall and an 11 foot space as passage behind the two rows of stalls. I am going to have eight double stalls, four to a side, each 8 feet wide, then a stall on each side 6 feet in width with a three foot manger. This stall will be for one horse and as a passage way to go into the feed alleys in front of the horses, and also as a passage from which a row of cattle across the end of the stable may be fed.

The stable will end north and south. At the east side is a drive shed 18 feet wide, the end of which will be joined to the stable saving that much lumber for the side, and between this drive shed and stable where the 6 foot stall already mentioned is, I intend cutting a door to connect the two buildings. I intend having a couple of box stalls on the east side of the stable across the passage way from the cattle which will be used for pigs during cold weather. I know that it is

not best to have horses, cattle and pigs stabled together, but this is the best arrangement I can make for the present. I would like to see some improvement offered on this in your columns.

Sask. J. J. THURSTON.

Housing horses, cattle and hogs in one building is not desirable, for several reasons, though on a good



A POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE PLAN SUGGESTED, GENERAL DESIGN THE SAME, BUT SINGLE STALLS USED AND A HARNESS ROOM PROVIDED FOR

many farms one finds the practice followed. We would suggest in connection with the plans above outlined that five foot single stalls be put in instead of the 8 foot double ones and that in place of a row of cattle and the box stalls suggested across the end, that you arrange a harness room in the center with feed space in each of the corners beside it. We are not altogether "cranky" on this question of having a harness room, but believe that in no stable should the harness be hung up on pegs at the horses heels,

to be knocked down into the manure, trampled under foot, or the leather rotted by the fumes arising from the manure and urine. It is economy in the long run to have a harness room. There might also be a door opening outside from this room, providing the location of your other buildings or dwelling is such that it could be conveniently used. If it is not needed, do not have it in.

The sketch submitted outlines something of our own ideas of laying out a stable of the dimensions given. It may not be adapted to your requirements, but it brings out some points you may not have had in mind. A couple of boxes may be provided, and in the average farm stable, a box stall is a necessity. The feed rooms at each side may be larger than is required, but oat bins may be arranged adjacent to each feeding alley, large enough to hold a sufficient supply of grain to supply the stable for a season. Filling them up once saves time and as oats for feed must be stored somewhere, it is as economical to store them here as anywhere else and considerable labor is saved in handling them.

Clydesdale Judges Appointed

The judges of Clydesdales at the Brandon Winter fair are Jas. McLay, Janesville, Wis., Robt. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and J. G. Washington, Ninga.

* * *

Many a vicious horse has been started on his bad career by not being properly handled when young. Even though the colt is naturally of a bad disposition, he can be easily managed while under six months old. When he once is taught that man is his master, the first step in his training has been successfully accomplished.

Alberta Farmer's Stable

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

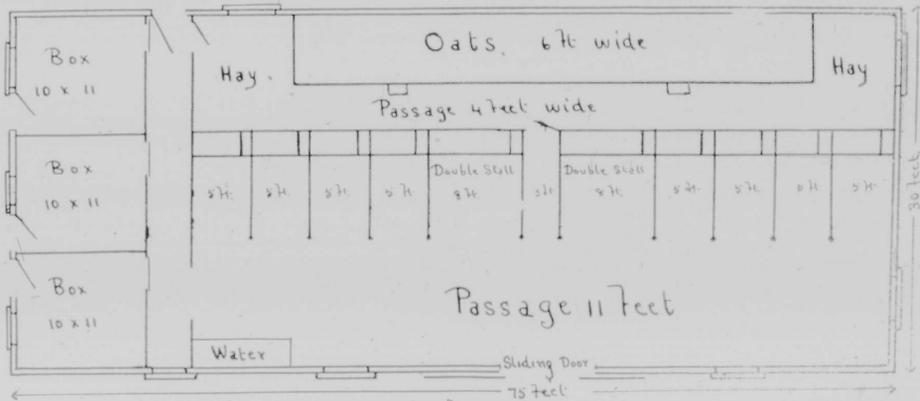
I am sending you what I consider a good horse stable plan. It is 30 feet by 75 feet with 16 feet studs and a hip roof. The building is to be frame with cement floor throughout, except the box stalls which will be floored with clay. In the stalls where the horses stand I intend putting plank on top of the cement on account of the cement getting very slippery in cold weather.

The stable is to be eight feet high above and below, the loft being fitted with slings. In the loft there is to be a large water tank with a pipe leading to the trough behind the horses, making watering convenient in wet or stormy weather. The ten foot space between the stalls and the wall gives ample room to get the horses to and from the water. The harness is to hang on pegs placed on each side of the windows. The oat bin is to be built up to the ceiling and will be filled from above, the oats being drawn from the bin in two places near the floor. The hay will be thrown from the loft and fed to the horses in mangers. The door between passage in front of the box stalls and the passage in front of work horses is to be on castors.

The stalls are 5 feet wide, except the two in the middle which are 8 feet and will be found very convenient to run a team into without taking off the neck-yoke. The entrance from the stalls to the feeding passage is 3 feet and will accommodate a saddle pony if need be. The partitions between the box stalls and the feeding passage in front of the work horses, will run from the floor to the ceiling. The posts for this partition and the rear parts of the stalls will carry the joists. The stable proper is 60 feet long, but, if desired, the 15 feet on the end divided into box stalls could be done away with.

I have had experience with all sorts of stables and I think there is no better way to feed horses than from the front and in the large manger. The water trough in the stable is a fine thing. There could be one placed in both corners, but I think one will be enough to take care of in cold weather.

Alta. CHRIS MOFFAT.



AN ALBERTA FARMER'S IDEA OF A CONVENIENT STABLE

Brands on Imported Percherons

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is the French government stamp placed upon the hoof or neck of the Percheron stallions retained by the government of France? Kindly give system of government retention of stallions with marks. Are stallions with government stamp frequently brought to Canada or the United States?
Sask.

A. J. Q.

Under the French law, a stallion is examined by government veterinarians and when pronounced free from unsoundness is branded on the neck under the mane with a five pointed star. If, for reasons of unsoundness, official certification is withheld, he is branded under the mane with the letter R, which means refused. These are the only marks placed on horses by the French government, and certification for freedom from the diseases specified in the law are granted for one year only, so that stallions are examined annually and in case a horse that has been previously pronounced sound fails to pass he is branded with the letter R over the five pointed star. Horses registered in the French Percheron Society are branded on the neck, beneath the mane, with the letters S. P. standing for Societe Percheronne. The five pointed star, the letter R, and the combined letters S.P., which look something like the American dollar mark, are the only official marks placed upon Percheron horses in France. The first two of these are government brands.

Breeders and importers sometimes mark their horses upon the hoof, with a private mark, to identify the animal. A good proportion of the stallions brought to America are government approved and marked with the five pointed star. We do not know what proportion of Canadian imports bear the official stamp. Thick wind and periodic ophthalmia are the only two maladies for which certificates of soundness are refused. Certificates of soundness are necessary under French law only for stallions standing for public service. There is nothing to prevent breeders from using unsound stallions on their own mares.

STOCK

Cost of Exporting Cattle

What does it cost per head to ship cattle from Calgary to Liverpool? Would it pay a farmer to ship less than 100 head?
Alta.

J. G. H.

The cost varies a little on account of the method of selling ocean space. Sometimes all the boats will have all the freight they want for a certain week and raise their prices, at other times they are anxious to get freight and cut prices. In the cattle and grain exporting business, most of the work consists in arranging ocean freights and in getting shipments at ports when rates are most reasonable. For this reason, professional exporters can generally land cattle cheaper than amateurs. During the inquiry of the meat commission which reported to the Manitoba legislature last winter the following items of costs of shipping from Winnipeg to Liverpool were given in evidence:

Hay in Winnipeg yards, 4 bales to car, 30 cars—120 bales at approximate cost of 50c per bale, based on hay costing \$11.00 a ton.	\$60.00
Railway freight, 30 cars, 20,000 pounds each, 600,000 pounds at 60c a hundred.	3600.00
Hay in car, 4 bales in racks, 4 bales on floor, 8 bales one car, 240 bales at 50c per bale.	120.00
Hay in yards and cars at White River, 6 bales one car, 180 bales, at 80c per bale.	144.00
Hay in yards at Montreal, a hundred equals \$2.00 per car.	60.00
Ocean feed, 300 pounds, hay per bullock at \$14.00 a ton.	1071.00
Straw at 20 pounds per bullock at \$10.00 per ton.	51.00
Insurance at 1% on \$60.00 valuation	229.50
Men as attendants on cattle, allowing 30 cents on 510 head.	153.00
Loading charges in Montreal 10c per head.	51.00

Ocean freight based on 30 shillings per head, which is extreme top price of year £765.
Exchange at \$4.86 for each pound 3719.90
Estimated total expenses in Liverpool, \$4.00 per head. \$2040.00
This would make an average cost of \$22.30 on a train load from the time they arrive at Winnipeg until they reach Liverpool. To get at the cost between Calgary and Liverpool we would have to add the cost from Calgary to Winnipeg which is 45 cents per cwt. which on a 1,350 lb. steer would be \$6.07 making a total of \$28.37 plus feed and attendance. As we said before, the professional shippers handle their cattle cheaper and it is also a fact that the trade usually make things inconvenient for an amateur.

We have cattle feeders, however, who sometimes take their cattle across and sell them on the Liverpool market, sometimes making and sometimes losing. It is by no means certain. Naturally the proportionate cost per steer is less in a shipment of 100 or more than it is on a smaller lot, but as small a shipment as 50 head is sometimes taken over.

The Essential Elements in Trade

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The three propositions you make in a recent editorial are very fair for the purpose of a discussion which you support, with reference to improving the market for cattle and their products. The weakness in your conclusion that private ownership is the better plan of the three is that it has been tried and found wanting. With reference to your argument in favor of improved government inspection, I would say that I believe that a member of the executive of the Grain Grower's Association is about right in his conclusion that the English language is not capable of wording laws strong enough to control the large corporations while they own the whole thing.

What we want at this crisis is to find a system that has been tried and has succeeded. I would briefly refer to the creameries of our sister provinces to the west, although they may not have had exactly government ownership or the co-operative system, pure and simple, it has been a combination of the two, so perhaps you would allow this happy combination to enter the discussion as a fourth proposition. This year, this combination has succeeded so well that the receipts for an ordinary car load of their product has amounted to about \$1500 more than the product of Manitoba creameries according to reports, and the increase has been 225 per cent. Farmer's greatest discouragement is with the sale of butcher's cattle and dairy products, the only feasible remedy is some independent cold storage combined with a beef-chilling or packing establishment.

It would be almost as practicable to preach to fruit men to grow by hothouse methods in order to deliver their goods fresh as the preaching we have got from paper farmers on this subject for the last 25 years.

J. BOUSFIELD.

Everyone will agree with Mr. Bousfield that what we want is better facilities for marketing butcher's stock and dairy products, especially for transporting these products. But the case of the creameries in Alberta and Saskatchewan is not exactly analogous to the butcher's cattle trade in Manitoba. With the creameries, a certain amount of responsibility for successful operation and maintenance is upon the farmer by reason of the money he has invested in the plant, such would not be the case with abattoirs for the handling of meat; and also the territorial government experienced little or no commercial competition in establishing their creamery system which would not be the case with meat products. In the attempts to secure better conditions in both the grain and meat trades the fact is borne home that more depends upon the willingness or otherwise to make a success of any particular system than upon the nature of the system itself, provided, of course, that the system is reasonably feasible. This paper does not endorse nor oppose government ownership of commercial utilities unreservedly, for the reason that it does not necessarily follow that by changing the system or by adhering to the old, improvement will be made, but it will come by the more sensible application of equitable business methods, whether directed by government or by blind self interest.—Ed.

British Live Stock and Meat Imports

Returns of imported stock and fresh meat into Great Britain in 1908 have just been published.

Compared with 1907, the decrease in cattle is over 18 per cent., while sheep are fully 25 per cent. less. As a cattle shipping country the U. S. has gone back nearly 5 per cent., and on sheep about 2 1/2 per cent., Canada being credited with similar increases. As a fresh beef exporting country the States has dropped 16 1/2 per cent. of the volume of business, but in pork has increased its output by 8 1/2 per cent. So that on the fresh meat exports there is a net decrease from that country of about 8 1/2 per cent. This shrinkage from the United States is, however, nearly balanced by the increased weight of fresh beef from Argentina, 950,000 cwts. more reaching us from that country, in addition to 155,000 cwts. more mutton. Of imported fresh meat, South America sent nearly two-thirds of the beef, and nearly 37 per cent. of the mutton, Australasia being credited with only a little over 8 per cent. of the beef, but in respect of frozen mutton taking precedence with 54 per cent. of the whole, Holland making a bad third with 6 per cent., while "other countries" account for the balance of 3 per cent. Holland, however, holds the premier record for fresh pork with, say, 67 per cent. of the imports, the United States ranking second with over 23 1/2 per cent., the balance being distributed between "other countries" and Belgium. Here we may mention, incidentally, that the new regulations affecting meat imports, which came into operation on 1st inst., have not yet interfered to any extent appreciable with the imports of fresh pork, but it is generally assumed that a serious falling off in supplies of boxed meat from U.S. may be looked for.

The total quantity of fresh beef imported from all countries was 5,631,989 cwt. a decrease of 103,014 cwt. from the aggregate weight received in 1907. Of mutton, 4,391,259 cwt. were received a decrease of 187,264 cwt. from the figures of the year before. In pork, there was a slight increase, the total for 1908, 572,222 cwt., being 4,890 cwt. greater than the import figures for this commodity in 1907. The total values of the fresh meats brought in is placed at £19,788,272, a general decrease for the year of £659,003.

In cattle, the total receipts were 383,130 head, Canada contributing 121,076 head valued at £2,066,297, the United States selling the greater proportion of the remainder. Cattle imports show a total decrease of 89,885 head for the year and a decrease in value of £1,555,824. Sheep to the number of 78,900 head were brought in, a decrease of approximately 25,000 head from 1907. The total value of the meat and live stock imports in 1908 was £26,460,082, and the total value of the year's decrease in business amounts to £2,260,833.

FARM

This Week's Competition

This week there will be a departure in the discussion competition. We have several inquiries for information upon the construction of the modern barn. What we would like to have described is the method of building a barn so that the roof will be supported only upon the plates and not only self-supporting, but also sufficiently strong to carry an unloading track without purline plates. Along with the description there should be drawings showing the appearance of the barn from the end, and also the method of supporting the rafters at the hip. For the sake of uniformity and to give all competitors an equal chance, we will suppose the barn to be from 36 to 44 feet in width and from 56 to 86 feet in length. The regular rules will govern in selecting the descriptions for publication, namely:—for what we consider the best we will pay \$3.00, for the second \$2.00 and for any others used \$2.00. The replies will be published in the March 17th number. Descriptions should reach us by March 10th.

This week, the discussions are published in the Poultry department and next week they will be found in the Farm department upon the problem of getting rid of wild oats.

The World's Wheat Situation

Broomhall estimates that between now and the season ending July 31st, the wheat consuming portion of the world, that is, Europe and certain Asiatic and African importing states, will require 31,300,000 quarters of wheat. This estimate is based upon the known consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom and Europe. 31,300,000

quarters is 250,400 needs that quantity of consuming population be drawn upon. The

The question as to is to come from betw present cereal year. If the Argentine had estimated exportable bushels, the question But the Argentine vested in December 80,000,000 bushels b suming that 8,000,000 requirements are kep and remembering the present Argentine Australia, the other southern hemisphere 40,000,000 bushels. It has already forwa between now and ne to export more than tralia will keep eigh till the crop of the North America is ex and July 31st, 68,0 an average of 2,600,0 week, America shippe 2,478,000 bushels. S at a livelier pace tha for some time, if an is to be started tow the 26 weeks between As a matter of fact, it America capable of this estimated total. quantity of wheat s and not rated as vi be tempted strongly ten millions of doing

For the remainder the world is looking looking to herself an to Russia and the and the Danube are 30,000,000 bushels. said now to be asst ten or fifteen million the end of July. Ot tribute four or five n foregoing, and maki all through, we find from February 1st to producing countries approximately 222, The estimated requir of previous consump Where are the 28,000 tide consumers alon That point reached, come from until the flood?

There is always a farmer's hands. No more of the cereal, than she will if i indication in the sit to warrant the expe hence, the world's p of her first food mate it has been any tim emerging from a shor down to the limit, as still to run. We are producers seem cap us. On this contin new cereal year wit for its being a bum of fact, it is difficult America, that is, Can will be able to ship as they did this. States wheat crop is a well known fact, t wheat country was this land will grow of it by any mean making of wheat p apparently, for som Europe is entirely c and while it may b more wheat will be than has been the c likely to see some vi between now and t 1909 will be offered f be slumps, of course be upward.

Meat Imports

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Competition

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Situation

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quarters is 250,400,000 bushels. The world needs that quantity of wheat to carry its wheat-consuming population until the crop of 1909 can be drawn upon. That will not be before August.

The question as to where this volume of wheat is to come from between now and the end of the present cereal year, is becoming quite a problem. If the Argentine had been able to deliver her estimated exportable surplus of 160,000,000 bushels, the question would have been simple. But the Argentine, from the crop harvested in December, will ship no more than 80,000,000 bushels before the end of July, assuming that 8,000,000 bushels more than domestic requirements are kept in the country as reserve, and remembering that 10,000,000 bushels of the present Argentine crop are in Europe. Australia, the other wheat growing state of the southern hemisphere, is expected to contribute 40,000,000 bushels to the European supply. It has already forwarded 8,000,000 bushels, and between now and next July cannot be expected to export more than 25,000,000 bushels. Australia will keep eight or ten million as reserve till the crop of the autumn of 1909 is assured. North America is expected to ship between now and July 31st, 68,000,000 bushels of wheat, an average of 2,600,000 bushels per week. Last week, America shipped 2,112,000, the week before 2,478,000 bushels. She will have to ship wheat at a livelier pace than has been set in any week for some time, if an average of 2,600,000 bushels is to be started towards Europe in each one of the 26 weeks between February 1st and July 31st. As a matter of fact, it is hardly possible to believe America capable of forwarding anything near this estimated total. Unless there is an unusual quantity of wheat still in the producers' hands and not rated as visible, America will have to be tempted strongly before she can come within ten millions of doing what is required of her.

For the remainder of its next half year's supply the world is looking to Europe, rather Europe is looking to herself and to India to some extent, to Russia and the Danubian country. Russia and the Danube are rated capable of exporting 30,000,000 bushels. India, whose wheat crop is said now to be assured, may export, possibly, ten or fifteen million bushels between harvest and the end of July. Other small shippers may contribute four or five millions. Adding these to the foregoing, and making rather optimistic estimates all through, we find that in the half year period from February 1st to July 31st, 1909, the wheat producing countries will supply the world with approximately 222,400,000 bushels of wheat. The estimated requirements, based on the record of previous consumption is 250,400,000 bushels. Where are the 28,000,000 bushels to come from to tide consumers along to the point indicated? That point reached, where will these supplies come from until the harvest of 1909 is in full flood?

There is always a certain quantity of wheat in farmer's hands. North America could scrape up more of the cereal, if it were required of her than she will if it is not. But there is every indication in the situation as viewed at present to warrant the expectation that, a few months hence, the world's position regarding the supply of her first food material will be more critical than it has been any time in recent years. We are emerging from a short crop year with our reserves down to the limit, and the year has five months still to run. We are wanting more wheat than the producers seem capable of getting together for us. On this continent we are approaching a new cereal year with prospects none too bright for its being a bumper crop one. As a matter of fact, it is difficult at present to see how North America, that is, Canada and the United States, will be able to ship as much wheat next year as they did this. Two-thirds of the United States wheat crop is fall sown. Last year, it is a well known fact, the acreage sown in the fall wheat country was seriously reduced. Some of this land will grow spring wheat, but not all of it by any means. This continent has the making of wheat prices for the present, and, apparently, for some little time in the future. Europe is entirely dependent upon foreign aid, and while it may be reasonably supposed that more wheat will be sown next year in Europe than has been the case for some years, we are likely to see some violence in the wheat markets between now and the time when the crop of 1909 will be offered for consumption. There will be slumps, of course, but the general trend must be upward.

Comments on the Grass Seeding Articles

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you be good enough to grant space for a short criticism of the 1st and 2nd prize articles on "To seed 10 acres stubble land to grass in Sask.," published in your issue of the 3rd inst?

In case the enquirer from S. E. Saskatchewan might be tempted by the prospect of a double crop to follow the method which Mr. Ray found so successful, we will refer to the 2nd prize article first.

The method by which Mr. Ray obtained such excellent results would be all right were the prospect of an oat crop the only consideration, but where a catch and stand of grass is desired, I have no hesitation in saying that in eight out of ten years in nine out of ten districts in Saskatchewan, the seeding of a nurse crop with rye grass would result in almost absolute failure of the latter. In the first place, land in three years after fallow is in the worst possible shape to conserve moisture, and even if the June rains are abundant and a good start is secured, if rains in July and August, the critical time with the young grass plants, are not frequent and more than ordinarily heavy, the grass stands a mighty poor chance of holding its own with an oat crop. Anyone who is familiar with Saskatchewan conditions will at once see that only an exceptional year would produce the results secured by Mr. Ray from land in the shape mentioned, as 45 bushels of oats would be a bumper "third" crop without any catch crop.

Then, I would hesitate to sow rye grass seed as deep as it is usual to sow oats or to sow oats as shallow as rye grass seed should be sown on spring plowing of stubble. In exceptional years, both might do well at any depth, but as it is rather difficult to say what this year will be like, I believe the best plan is to adopt a method that has proven successful in an average of ten or twelve years.

Mr. Blake's methods are probably quite suitable for the heavy clay soil of the Pense-Regina districts and for some sections of the Soo and Arcola lines as far east as Weyburn and Francis, but in the lighter lands of S. E. Saskatchewan, and, in fact, in 90% of the province, four discings of stubble early in the spring would result in a dust-bed which would be transferred to some other part of the neighborhood by the first high wind. Mr. Blake does not say when the seed should be sown, but from his letter, one would infer that it should be about 10 days after the early spring cultivation. With this I cannot agree, as on stubble land worked in the way he suggests, the seed that was not blown away—if any—would be dormant throughout the greater part of May, waiting for the June rains, for, as the average Saskatchewan farmer knows, there would not usually be sufficient moisture during May in stubble-land disced four times to start even weed seeds.

Mr. Blake does not recommend a nurse crop for rye grass, but says that if a permanent pasture is desired, for either hay or grazing, a mixture of orchard grass, hard fescue, Kentucky blue grass, rye grass, Timothy, alsike and white clover should be sown with 1/2 bushel grain per acre. I am not prepared to say that the mixture is not all right, although I doubt it, as I have never yet seen a permanent pasture in Saskatchewan that would produce a decent hay crop; but I do say that the same argument that was used against a nurse crop with rye grass holds good with this or any other mixture or single grass, under similar conditions of soil and cultivation.

I would very much like to hear the experience of farmers in other parts of Saskatchewan who have tried sowing with a nurse crop on similar cultivation, if the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is not already tired of the subject.

FARMER.

(We always have room for the publication of experiences that help to understand better our conditions.—Ed.)

The Use of the Soil Packer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"I would like to have some advice as to what kind of packer would be the most satisfactory; and also when would be the best time to use it, before seeding or after?" E. S.

Fleming, Sask. The only soil packer I feel like recommending is the sub-surface packer. Rollers and clod crushers only partially fill the requirements. For the best conditions for plant growth, the soil should be made fine for several inches and then firmly packed, for say four or five inches. No

roller or sod crusher will do this, but it is necessary that a series of bevelled rings be run on the ground so as to reach the above depth and thus pack it solidly. The bevel on the wheels acts like a wedge, and does the work much better than a roller would. I understand that a number of firms, both in Canada and the United States, make this class of machine.

The sub-surface packer should be used directly after the plow, for the soil packs much better when moist than when dried out; a light harrowing is sometimes beneficial after packing, but it is not a good plan to harrow too fine or the soil may drift in high winds.

S. A. BEDFORD.

(There is room for discussion on this subject.—Ed.)

Grass for Hay and Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a pasture composed of low and high land, which I wish to bring under cultivation to grow hay and provide pasture in the fall. Would breaking directly after spring work and then back-setting in about three weeks, working it down fine and sowing to grass and oats, give a satisfactory catch? What variety of grass would you advise to sow for hay in this district?

Stoughton, Sask.

J. S. D.

I would advise our correspondent to plow his pasture field in early spring with a breaking plow, quite thinly, then backset as soon as the sod has rotted, but not sooner. If the breaking is rolled as soon as finished, it will greatly hasten the rotting of the sod, and enable him to backset it earlier. When backsetting, an inch or two of additional soil should be thrown up to give a better seed bed. Grass seed should then be sown at once and harrowed in without a nurse crop. The variety of grass most suitable will depend upon the nature of the soil. If the land is naturally moist and the soil a rich black loam, timothy will probably prove satisfactory; or a mixture of five lbs. of timothy and ten pounds of western rye can be tried. For permanent pasture nothing equals Brome grass, it is very vigorous, quickly recovers when eaten off and starts early in spring and continues green late in fall. It is, however, very difficult to eradicate in strong or springy soil. On light sandy soils there is not this objection to brome and a large area of this grass is now being sown on such soils. Should brome in time become too thick, it should be plowed thinly with a breaker and not backset. This will kill enough of the grass to make it the right thickness, and it will be some years before it becomes too thick again.

S. A. BEDFORD.

(See also other suggestions on grass seeding in this issue. Ed.)

Treating Oats for Smut

Would you advise me as to the best and most practical method to treat, six hundred bushels of oats that are free from weed seed or wild oats.

Are the picklers that are on the market a success? How can I be assured that the formaldehyde is of the required strength?

Alta.

P. L. C.

To prepare formaldehyde liquid for treating all kinds of grain, mix one pound of 40 per cent. formaldehyde in a barrel of water, a common coal oil barrel will do, stir well, then either spray, sprinkle with a watering pot, having a fine rose, or use a grain pickler. In the hands of a careful person nearly all the sprinklers are a success. For economy of labor, the picklers are the most satisfactory, but a spray pump having a fine nozzle is the most economical of liquid. The amount of liquor required for a hundred bushels of grain depends largely on the manner of application and the care taken by the operator. In every case, great care should be taken that the grain is turned frequently so as to moisten every kernel.

A number of samples of formaldehyde was purchased at several of the drug stores in the province a few years ago and forwarded to the chemist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and in every case they were up to the standard, and I do not think that much weak formalin is offered for sale here, and if one buys from a dealer who keeps a fresh stock, it should be all right.

After the grain has been treated, it should be shoveled into a pile and allowed to stand for a few hours well covered with bags to keep in the fumes. Treated grain should be sown within a day or two of treating, otherwise the germination may be injured.

As all grain swells more or less when treated, allowance must be made for this increase in bulk when setting the grain drill, otherwise the stand in the field will be thin. Formaldehyde is a perfect remedy for smut in oats and if treated properly with it there should not be a smutty head in an acre.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Inspector of Commission Merchants Required

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding the question as to what the farmers should do, which has been discussed already at some length in your columns, I would like to add a few suggestions setting forth what I believe should be done and what is required. One piece of legislation, or rather an appointment, that requires to be made at the present time is an inspector to look after commission merchants. At present, there is no way of looking after them, and I think a great wrong is done to both producer and consumer. I know of a case where a man shipped a car of potatoes to Winnipeg. The commission merchant sold the car for \$230.00 sent the producer \$130.00 and retained \$100.00 for commission. Do you think that man will try shipping again? Another shipped a car of hay. There were in the car 20,480 pounds. It sold for \$7.00 per ton. The bill of returns to the shipper was made up as follows:

Freight.....	\$42.00
Switching.....	10.00
Telegrams.....	4.20
Total.....	\$56.00
20,480 pounds hay at \$7.00 per ton.....	\$71.68
Balance to shipper.....	15.48

The commission merchant does not say what his commission charges were. Now when a shipper of any farm commodity receives a return like this, he stops trying to supply the Winnipeg market. This is a piece of injustice that needs looking into. Most farmers who get a return like this, quit trying to produce the article and let the merchant go free. In the United States I notice the people have just such grievances with commission merchants. I think that one of the best means of bringing our wants before the legislature is through the union of municipalities. It is not a straight farmer's organization and therefore cannot be accused of class legislation. I question very much the good ever got from commissions. They are generally the means by which Parliament shirks the responsibility of redressing a grievance by throwing it unto other hands. People get agitated over some wrong and the government appoints a commission to inquire into it (this is a means of soothing the agitation). The commission reports on its findings, but how often is it acted on? Of course a commission such as Roosevelt has appointed will do a lot of good, because they can report on something needful before it has reached that stage where it has become a grievance.

Neepawa

STEPHEN BENSON

The Use of Land Packers

Should land packers be used on summer fallow before harvest or after seeding? If before harvest should the harrow fallow or not? Which is preferable, the flat clod crushing type or the rim subsoil packer?

Sask.

C. F. S.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read inquiries frequently in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE re land packers and will tell you what I have experienced with this implement. I believe the land packer has many points of merit, also some of de-merit. It has to be used in proper season to get good results. I would advise anyone getting a packer to get the widest and biggest one made. To get best results it should be used just as soon as the land is plowed, or not longer than two or three days after. I am speaking of summer fallow. Its use will ensure an earlier ripening of the crop by about four days. It may increase the yield about two bushels per acre. Land on which the packer is used will have to be disced or plowed to sow the stubble crop. And when it comes to summer fallow again, it will take an extra horse on the plow, as the land at the furrow bottom, will be found pretty solid.

Following the seeder with the packer ensures a nice smooth surface for the binder, but I do not think it is as well to pack the subsoil at furrow bottom as to pack right after plowing.

The packer may, to a certain extent, take the place of the spike harrow, but I believe that, considering the price of the packer, if the same field were gone over three times with the spike harrow, that as good results would follow. The harrowing could be done in about the same time. Day for day, and dollar for dollar, nothing beats the good old spike harrow, and I might add, in conclusion, that a harrow cart, either factory or home made, is the best thing a man can put money into, and will make your hired man feel as though you considered the feelings of his feet and legs at least. I find better results comparatively from the use of the packer on fall and spring plowing than on summer fallow.

But don't forget a "lick wid the harrows."
Sask.

WHEAT HEAD.

In reply to a question in parliament, recently, it was stated that the estimated number of farmers in Canada in 1901 was 471,883, and in 1908, 575,000. It was also estimated that 3,349,516 persons were dependent upon farming operations for their support in 1901, and 3,782,000 in 1908. The annual value of exports of farm products in 1901 was \$208,417,820, and in 1908, \$432,534,000.

A Model Kitchen

The question as to the best type and size of kitchen is a matter that confronts everyone who is considering building a new house or remodelling the old one. In a farm house, especially, the kitchen should be the most conveniently located and arranged of any of the rooms, since it is the place where the major portion of the housework is performed. It should be light and airy, with a proper equipment of the various things necessary for expeditious work, and while size is a matter of opinion, some believing that the kitchen should be as large as it is possible to have it, and others holding it should be as small as it can be made and yet serve its purpose, best opinion now-a-days is against large kitchens. A smaller one is more convenient to work in and the family is not so apt to make it a living room.

The accompanying cut illustrates a kitchen exhibited as a full size model at a housekeepers' convention held recently at the Missouri Agricultural College. In this model kitchen, an effort has been made to secure economy in steps taken and in the time required to do housework. The diagram shows the general plan of the kitchen, its position in relation to the pantry, dining room and other rooms and the location of the range and other kitchen furniture.

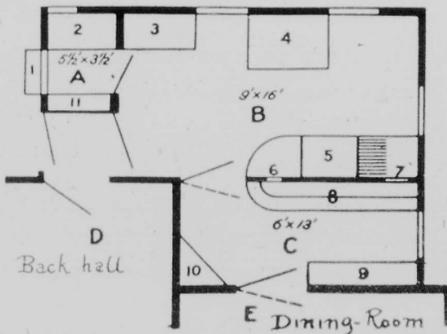
In this model kitchen, a model kitchen cabinet, which provides many conveniences and has the advantage of grouping work materials at hand where they are needed, is placed where there is good light, next to the stove, on the one hand, and to the cold pantry, on the other, with the sink at the back. The stove is also placed where light is abundant.

The easily cleaned refrigerator, in the conveniently placed cold pantry, has an ice door that can be reached from the outside. Outside of the pantry window is a box in which food can be kept cold many months in the year without the use of ice. If well finished and painted the color of the house on the outside, this need not mar the exterior appearance of the house. The shelves in the pantry afford room for storing food materials.

The small table on rollers can be moved into the cold pantry for pastry work when the kitchen becomes too hot. It can be placed conveniently between the kitchen cabinet and stove, when cooking, and makes a table at that point convenient. In this kitchen the lowest shelf of the china pantry is convenient for the reception of dirty dishes from the dining-room table. Here they can be scraped and piled and then passed through the window to the shelf at the right of the sink.

A window at the end of the drain board gives light for dish washing. The window into the cupboard over the drain-board may be made small, allowing simply for the passage inward of the piles of clean dishes, or it may be large enough to give access to the back of all the shelves in that part of the pantry, allowing each dish to go directly from the dish towel to its place on the pantry shelf. The opening may be closed with glass or wooden doors.

At the farther end of the kitchen is a place for the ironing board near to both stove and windows, but entirely out of the way of other workers in the room. It may be hinged at one end and folded up into a wall cabinet when not in use. Enclosed space beneath may give space for the irons, holders, etc. The heights of the ironing board, sinks and table should be suitable to the height of the worker, and every kitchen should have at least one comfortable chair.



PLAN OF A MODEL KITCHEN

Size over all 21' 6" x 15'; A: Cold pantry; B, kitchen; C, pantry; D, back hall; E, dining room. 1. Window box to be used to keep food material in cold weather. 2. Refrigerator with outside door for icing. 3. Kitchen cabinet. 4. Range. 5. Sink with shelves and draining board on either side. 6. Door for passage of soiled dishes from pantry into kitchen. 7. Door for clean dishes to be passed back. 8. Shelves in pantry. 9 and 10. Shelves with glass doors. 11. Shelves in cold pantry.

On the Winter Handling of Manure

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of Jan. 20th, 1909 is an article "Winter Application of Barnyard Manures." The elements of fertility may exist in barnyard manure in the greatest abundance when freshly made, but it is not in a condition then adaptable to the assimilation of the general soil of this country as plant food. What good does it do land to put this manure on it when the land is frozen down, perhaps, 3 feet from the surface, with a coat of ice or crusted snow, in some cases covering most of the surface? The raw manure scattered thinly on top of this surface is exposed to the rays of the sun and wind which evaporates a large percentage of the food from the manure. In the spring, when the general thaw sets in, the juice or tea is pretty thoroughly washed down the Saskatchewan or the Qu' Appelle rivers and it also holds the land back in spring.

Very few people know, or if they do, will not take the trouble to separate the straw from the manure when removing it from the stable and at the time one comes to work the land where this manure has been spread, one has about the most indigestible mess you could imagine on the stomach of your farm. Most people burn this off, this destroys a good deal of material that would have made good manure along with the manure that was in it, and the ashes, before one can do anything to prevent them, go—who can tell us where? But this is the only way to get rid of it, even if one has to rake it up with the horse-rake to do so. If one plows it in, it absorbs what little moisture there is in the soil and holds it open, for this reason it leaves the land useless and you lose your labour and seed; the next time the land is plowed, it turns up as dry as ever.

Making a rough guess from what I have seen of the practices in vogue throughout the country with regard to the disposal of manure which accumulates, I would say that not more than 9% of the farmers make any general attempt to utilize the manure on their farms to recuperate the soil. This is only one form of bad management and a great waste of natural wealth which might be used to advantage. There are many others, but manure is the question at issue.

It takes labor to make manure, but it can be made so that it will not heat. Most of the dry straw should be gathered up under, or close to, the manger before starting to put it on the barrow or other vehicle (it would be better if the straw were cut before using) to be taken to the yard. Incidentally a stable site should be selected with a suitable place for a manure yard. The manure should be spread on top of the pile which should cover a considerable space so that the year's accumulation would not exceed 3 feet in depth at the deepest place and sloping to all sides so as to give easy access to stock to get on it. The horse manure should never be mixed with the cattle manure before it reaches the pile and should be spread on a clean, frozen part of the pile each day, so the cattle will go up on to the pile and eat most of the refuse hay and straw that has come out with it. The pile should be made smooth and level after each addition from the stable has been added. Directly before it sets or freezes, any bits of tasty food thrown on this pile to induce the cattle to trample and play on it should be gathered. If some barrels of water were thrown over it at intervals, it would help, especially if much straw is allowed in it. A pile of manure made in this way never heats or ferments, but it will all get moist and partially rotten in the course of a season. If there are many foul seeds in it, it would require to be turned over in June and to avoid too much heating water should be applied.

About the best place to put manure out on the land is in preparation for a second crop of wheat after summer fallow. Get the plow going in harvest if possible; have the manure spread as light as possible; and on the places where most needed, follow with a disc harrow or some other implement to incorporate the manure with the top soil. Although I have not been able to obtain it, there should be enough help kept on a farm to do the work properly and at the right time. If it doesn't pay that way it won't in the end pay any other, and from practical experience and observation, I believe this to be the best solution to the manure problem. Of course there are exceptional cases, such, for instance, as the enquiry of G. A. S. about manure on spring seeding, to which Professor Bedford has replied complaining about the manure spreaders not working satisfactorily in winter. But I believe that if we do

the work that we can afford the stock well, get manure ready—with wood and use the spreader work to perfection, we can be expected. At what we can make, it I would like to have P on this comment as I know something about Sask.

Our correspondent's statement that much of the average western farmer, in the main, his plow, one, but it may be necessary to suit the conditions.

(Considering that one continual fight against we E. B. C. in our January rational than the above manure to rot in the plow then gets it out. Man too rapidly if piled loc trampled upon too heavy

HORTICULTURE

Profitable Strawberry

That strawberry growing when scientific methods are pursued, is amply proved by Mr. R. A. Bevan of days ago. He stated that he had contracted for next year's F. O. B., Creston.

Mr. Bevan has twenty acres for fruit culture. He has success in strawberry culture as far east as Saskatchewan, landing condition.

The varieties which were the Wilson and the are recognized as good also shipped berries of softest grown in the K and first Deloraine, Man., first class condition.

Mr. Bevan attributes to his system of packing first place, he insists on being left on each berry he cools the berries in brought in by the packer has to be made for hand and last year Mr. Bevan system of his own and that he felt justified in on the lines of his experience.

This cooling house covers over which is erected a of canvas. On this a spray of water to play, all the time. From the vas and the cooling h into the latter, in which which are placed the berry patch. An oughly cooled in this w for shipment and they safely.

In order to supply v Bevan has placed a small and from this source a can be kept playing on the

Mr. Bevan shipped berries of the prairie provinces to Calgary. As a result in which the fruit arrived closed a contract with them with one thousand net, at Creston.

The growers at Creston fruit growers' association basis from most associations at liberty to make independent each case looks after shipments are made on drafts. Each member of the fruit is sent and lo

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1909 is an article "Barnyard Manures," which exist in barnyard manure when freshly from then adaptable general soil of this good does it do when the land is from the surface, snow, in some cases. The raw manure surface is exposed which evaporates from the manure. l thaw sets in, the hly washed down ppele rivers and it ring.

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the work that we can do properly, viz.—look after the stock well, get seed, feed and imple- ments ready—with wood and everything up to date; and use the spreader at a time when it will work to perfection, we will be doing as much as can be expected. And if we take good care of what we can make, it is all we will need to do. I would like to have Professor Bedford's opinion on this comment as I have the conceit that I know something about it.

Sask.

J. D. G.

Our correspondent is certainly correct in his statement that much of the manure made on the average western farm is unwisely distributed and, in the main, his plan for rotting it is a good one, but it may be necessary to modify it somewhat to suit the condition of each farmer.

S. A. BEDFORD.

(Considering that one has to keep up a continual fight against weeds, the plan followed by E. B. C. in our January 27th number is more rational than the above. E. B. C. allows his manure to rot in the pile until before seeding, then gets it out. Manure rots evenly and not too rapidly if piled loosely, kept level and not trampled upon too heavily by the stock. Ed.)

HORTICULTURE

Profitable Strawberry Growing

That strawberry growing is extremely profitable when scientific methods of cultivation are pursued, is amply proved by a statement made by Mr. R. A. Bevan of Creston, in Nelson a few days ago. He stated that he had already contracted for next year's crop at \$3.10 per crate, F. O. B., Creston.

Mr. Bevan has twenty acres of land, but it is not his intention to utilize more than fifteen acres for fruit culture. He has three acres of strawberries and has already met with singular success in strawberry culture. He has shipped them as far east as Sault Ste. Marie, over two thousand miles, landing them there in excellent condition.

The varieties which he shipped that distance were the Wilson and the Senator Dunlop, which are recognized as good hardy berries. He has also shipped berries of the Dornan variety, the softest grown in the Kootenay, to Whitewater and Deloraine, Man., and had them arrive in first class condition.

Mr. Bevan attributes his success in shipping to his system of packing and cooling. In the first place, he insists on a stem one inch long being left on each berry and in the second place he cools the berries in the carriers as they are brought in by the pickers. Special provision has to be made for handling berries in this way, and last year Mr. Bevan experimented with a system of his own and met with so much success that he felt justified in building a cooling house on the lines of his experiments.

This cooling house consists of a frame building over which is erected another tent-like building of canvas. On this canvas he has arranged a spray of water to play, keeping it damp and cool all the time. From the space between the canvas and the cooling house proper, pipes lead into the latter, in which are rows of shelves on which are placed the carriers as they come from the berry patch. After the berries are thoroughly cooled in this way, they are made ready for shipment and they go to their destination safely.

In order to supply water for sprinkling, Mr. Bevan has placed a small dam in a creek close by, and from this source a constant stream of water can be kept playing on the cooler.

Mr. Bevan shipped berries to different parts of the prairie provinces last year, but particularly, to Calgary. As a result of the splendid condition in which the fruit arrived last year, he has just closed a contract with a Calgary firm to supply them with one thousand crates at \$3.10 a crate, net, at Creston.

The growers at Creston have organized a fruit growers' association, but on a little different basis from most associations. Each member is at liberty to make individual contracts and in each case looks after his own collections. All shipments are made on the basis of fifteen days drafts. Each member bills the man to whom the fruit is sent and looks after the sending of

the drafts. In this way there is no trouble over collections through the association.

It is expected that about fifty thousand trees will be planted in the Preston district this spring. It will be remembered that it was at this point that the B. C. government held such a successful auction sale of land some months ago.

C. W. D.

Commercial Aspect of Tree-Planting

It sometimes takes a live sport to bring out a point that otherwise might remain hidden indefinitely. Some five years ago, two festive American citizens, in the vicinity of Walhalla, entertained different opinions as to how much wood could be cut from a certain acre of natural timber. The timber in question consisted of the much abused and despised White Poplar, only that and nothing more. It had been encumbering the land for a period of eighteen years, that is to say, on a certain dry autumn day, eighteen years before, a fire had swept over the land cleaning up every vestige of living vegetation. From the roots of the poplar trees that had been consumed by fire, new trees sprang up as thick as the proverbial hair on the traditional dog. At the end of eighteen years, they had waxed and grown fat to the extent that one of these aforesaid sportive citizens ventured to guess that there would be 75 cords of 4 foot wood cut from a single acre. His opponent offered to give substantial backing to his own opinion that there would be somewhat less. The wager was accordingly laid, the stakes being deposited with the village deacon, who was put under bonds not to go over to the Canadian side until after the wood was cut. The acre was then measured off, and with the aid of a bunch of half breeds who saw in rapt vision sufficient smoking tobacco to last them for the balance of the winter, was quickly reduced to 4 foot cord-wood. After being piled, it was measured by a reliable committee who reported the product of the cut to be exactly 90 cords. The money was accordingly paid over and the deacon duly released from his bonds. The half breeds had been paid 50 cents per cord for cutting and putting the wood in pile and piling the brush. The wood was sold on the ground for \$3.50 per cord, making the total net income of the one acre tract \$270.00.

The moral of this story is that this acre produced an annual net income during the eighteen years of \$15.00 per acre. The writer of this true tale was upon the land when the wood was being drawn off. He was also there three years after and made the rash attempt to drive across the tract with a heavy farm team and a pair of bobsleighs. The three-year-old trees which had grown up since the wood was cut were so large and thick that the team was unable to make its way across. It is fair to presume that at the end of another eighteen-year period, a like amount will be cut, only in that day the wood will bring \$500.00 net instead of \$270.00. The white poplar can be grown anywhere in North Dakota. Young trees should be set four feet apart each way. Some benighted farmers are grubbing out these white poplars to prepare the land for wheat on which the annual net profit is less than \$5.00 per acre. And still we send missionaries to China!

Flowers for the Farmer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some may smile at the idea of the farmer growing flowers, but why should not the farmer cultivate a taste for the beautiful as well as other people? Almost all residents of towns and cities, many of them not as well off as the average farmer, and most of them living in a hand-to-mouth way, try to do something to beautify their surroundings. It is regrettably true that many farmers seem to give very little thought to improving the home surroundings. More's the pity. Going through the country, we find many farms without a tree or plant of any kind about the house, sometimes wheat sown right up to the unused front door. The entrance to the house is often through the barnyard, and often a very dirty barn yard at that. Nothing about the premises to show any refinement, taste or cultivated intellect. Just as though the house were inhabited by a family belonging to some order of the lower animals, who were quite incapable of appreciating the beauties of nature. If you should ask the owner of such a place why he did not try to improve his home surroundings a bit,

he would answer that he had no time for such work. In nine cases out of ten such an answer is false. It only needs a moment's thought to show that this statement is true:—We find that the men who have taken time to plant trees and improve the home surroundings, are in almost every case the most prosperous, and certainly the most highly respected farmers of the country. This proves that it is not a matter of lack of time. What a place to bring up a family on some of these dreary, treeless, prairie farms! No wonder that the young people long to get away to the city.

The farmer who takes the time to improve his home surroundings is not losing anything. He is providing for the comfort and happiness of his family, and cultivating a good taste and a love for the beautiful in himself and his family. Even in the matter of dollars and cents, he will not be the loser, for there is no way by which a place can be increased in value at less expense than by planting trees and flowers, and improving the home surroundings in this way. If he ever wants to sell, he can repay himself for this work in the increased value of his property. In the meantime, he will have the respect of his neighbors, and will have his own self respect considerably increased—a matter of no small importance.

Talking about flowers for the farmer, the best flowers are undoubtedly the hardy perennials. There are many species and varieties of these flowers that are perfectly hardy in the prairie country. These flowers die down on the approach of winter and grow up again in the spring from the roots, so that it is not necessary to plant each year, as it is with annuals grown from seed. These plants, which are usually propagated by division of the roots, can be bought from the nurseries and planted out in the spring, and they are mostly of the easiest culture. By selecting varieties that bloom at different seasons, it is possible to have bloom for almost six months. Some of the early species are in bloom almost as soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring, and others will bloom long after the fall frosts set in. The following will show the date of blooming of a number of varieties of these hardy perennial plants, from a record of plants growing in the grounds of the Buchanan Nursery Company, for the season of 1908. This record will serve as a guide to those who may wish to set out beds of these beautiful perennial flowers.

Name of Variety.	First observed in-bloom.
Scilla siberica	April 30
Pansies	April 24
Tulips	May 5
Iceland Poppies	May 15
Bleeding Heart	May 28
Alysum saxatile	May 23
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)	May 23
Lily of the Valley	May 22
Sweet Rocket	June 3
Aquilegia (Columbine) various kinds	June 4 to 10
Iris, Siberian White	June 6
Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)	June 1
Dielytra exima (Dwarf Bleeding Heart)	May 29
Ranunculus acris (Bachelor Button)	June 1
Iris, German, various varieties	June 8 to 20
Pyrethrum (Painted Daisies)	June 10
Armeria maritima	June 10
Lemon Lily	June 14
Geranium sanguinea	June 15
Oriental Poppy	June 19
Delphinium formosum (Larkspur)	June 19
Sweet William	June 20
Fraxinella (Gas Plant)	June 20
Pinks, various varieties	June 15 to 22
Peonies, various varieties	June 17 to July 10
Lychnis (Scarlet Likeness)	June 24
Tradescantia	June 25
Achillea ptarmica	June 26
Spiræa Philapendula	June 25
Iris, Siberian, blue	June 27
Gaillardia	June 28
Scabiosa	June 27
Coreopsis	July 4
Larkspur dwarf (Delphinium)	July 3
Spiræa ulmaria	July 8
Shasta Daisy	July 17
Golden Glow	July 20
Clematis recta	July 14
Clematis agusticifolia	July 16
Phlox decussata, various varieties	July 20 to Aug. 10
Tiger Lilies	Aug. 6
Boltonia asteroides	Sept. 1
Pyrethrum uliginosum (Autumn daisy)	Sept. 1

Helianthus (Sunflower) Sept. 2
Funkia (Plantain Lily) Sept. 1

This is by no means a complete list, but it includes many good ones. The illustrations given herewith are exact copies of photographs taken in the grounds of the Buchanan Nursery Co., at St. Charles, Man., last summer. No. 1 shows the *Boltonia asteroides*, a small, aster-like flower which, like the daisy, seems to thrive in the frosty fall season. No. 2 is the *Achillea ptarmica* or Bridal Wreath, a pretty little recumbent plant which presents a great mass of white bloom for two months, June to late August.

St. Charles, Man., D. W. BUCHANAN.

Gardening in the West

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Considering the usefulness of the garden and the ease with which it may be managed, it is surprising the small extent to which gardening is carried on in the West. The reason most farmers give for neglecting this department of the farm is that gardening is too much work and trouble, yet a fair-sized garden may be set in a very short time and amply repays for attentions subsequently given. If vegetables only were grown, a man would save money and get more pleasure out of his farm by gardening a little on the side, besides which, fresh vegetables in summer are better, cheaper and healthier than salt pork.

Convincing a farmer, however, that he should have a garden is rather a hard job. He plants his potatoes, usually in the fire guard around the buildings, and that is considered by most to be a sufficient garden. Sometimes he has a crop of potatoes in the fall and sometimes he has not. Had he made a garden, worked it well, planted his potatoes properly, using good seed, he would be certain of a return, and the yield in every case will pay for the extra work required to put potatoes in and raise them properly.

Cabbage is another crop that may be grown easily. One may either plant the seeds and raise his own plants or buy the plants from nurseries. The plants are set out in rows two feet apart each way, and given a fair start are very little trouble afterwards, and even of course, to keep the weeds from smothering them out. Other vegetables such as beets, corn, onions, carrots, butter beans, cauliflower, parsley, etc., while with a little more care, tomatoes and other more tender garden crops may be produced. If protected with a manure mulch in winter, rhubarb, asparagus, sage, thyme and mint can be safely cultivated and are always useful.

A home, however, is hardly complete without a flower garden of some sort. There is nothing that makes a place so homelike as flowers, and there are plenty that are very easily grown. There are perennial phlox, hollyhocks, mignonette, forget-me-nots, sweet William, wallflower, nasturtiums and many others. With a little more trouble one may grow asters, stocks, balsam, dranthus, heliotrope, gailordia, margolds, petunias, zinnias and many, many more. If perennials are planted, the flower garden need only be set out once and the flowers will grow up each year and bloom with very little attention, though it is necessary to protect perennial plants in winter with a good manure mulch. Flowers cost but little to grow, so there is no excuse for anyone not having a few around his home.

Sask.

A GARDEN LOVER.

POULTRY

Answer to Question Competitions

The subject for discussion in this issue deals with the hatching of chickens and as there are two distinct and altogether different hatching methods followed, the subject was presented in the form of two questions: (a) what do you consider the chief causes of failure in hatching chickens in incubators; by what means may these be overcome; how do you operate the machine to ensure a strong, healthy hatch? (b) what are the chief difficulties to contend with in hatching chickens under hens? What method of setting and managing the hens have you found most satisfactory as regards the bringing out of large healthy broods? From a large number of replies received in answer to the questions, the contributions that follow have been selected. The first prize of two dollars for question (a) has been awarded to Rosamond Grabham, Sask., the second prize of one dollar, to Mrs. A. W. McClure, Sask. For question (b) the first prize is awarded to Mrs. Wm. Kinley, Manitoba, and the second to Mrs. Ray, Manitoba. The other contributions whose replies are published now or later will participate in the awards according to conditions set forth in the terms of this competition in our issue of February 3rd.

The subject for discussion this week will be found at the head of our Farm department.

Experience with Incubator

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having had some years' experience in the management of an incubator, I venture to give my opinion as to the chief causes of failing in hatching chicks by artificial incubation. The first reason is that the early spring and the weather conditions and temperatures are usually so variable, that it is a difficult matter to keep the machine *exactly* at the required temperature. Especially is this noticed at night, as during the three weeks the eggs are in the machine, you will undoubtedly have nights when it will be freezing and nights when it will not be nearly so cool. The second reason is that eggs, in the early part of the hatching season, have not got the germ of fertility in them as strongly as is to be desired, consequently quite a number of chicks develop in the shell, but are not strong enough to break through and appear on the field of action to gladden the heart of the operator. Third, a lack of sufficient moisture, as a fair percentage of the chicks seems to get dried during the time of incubation.

The weather not being under our control, the first cause of failures mentioned is rather difficult to overcome. I think it advisable to turn the lamp a little higher than usual at night and to put the machine in the room you think will be most even in temperature and away from draughts. The way to overcome the second difficulty is to have your eggs from vigorous pure-bred stock. Select a small number of your best female birds and place them in a separate house with one good pure-bred male. To meet the lack of moisture that I notice with my hot air incubator, during the last week of incubation, I wring a piece of flannel in warm water and lay it on the eggs for five or ten minutes after returning them to the machine and also on the eighteenth day I immerse them, quickly and gently, one by one, in a pan of warm water.

To ensure a strong, healthy hatch I select the best eggs I can get, preferably from one-year-old hens. The eggs should be of good shape and also freshly laid, and be sure they have not been left in the nest long enough to be chilled before gathering. Use the best coal oil for the lamp, which must be kept strictly clean. Above all, follow the book of directions that is given with every incubator. Follow them closely in every detail and then do not allow yourself to become too anxious at the critical time of hatching.

Sask.

ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

How I Run My Incubator

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

First, I gather all the fresh eggs I want to fill the trays, trim the lamp, and run the machine for a day to get in good running order, then the trays, filled with even sized eggs are put in. On the fourth day I take the eggs out to test them, doing the testing in a warm room so that they do not get chilled. This is done to determine which have good strong germs. Those which are not likely to produce chickens I take out. After the fourth day, I turn and cool the eggs twice a day, airing them for fifteen minutes or longer, according to the size of the air space in the shell. On the seventh day, I test again and then every other day, up to the fifteenth day. With a little practice one is soon able to see how the air space in the shell is progressing, if it is developing too quickly the eggs should not be cooled so much. But if, on the other hand, the space is not getting large enough the eggs must be cooled longer. I find the more often they are cooled the stronger will be the chicks. On the eighteenth day, I look to see if any of the eggs are piped, and if so, I close the ventilator, and also keep the doors closed until the hatch is over. I watch to see if the chicks are coming out wet, and if they are not, I add a little water to make more moisture.

Of course, I do not presume to know why all eggs do not bring forth sound healthy chicks, but in my experience I have had better results from eggs when the hens did not begin to lay until towards spring. The winter layers seem to produce weaker germs, also I have found it a good rule to select the male bird from flocks not akin to my own, unless the eggs contain strong and fertile germs, no incubator, or hen either, will make a successful hatch. I use a Chatham incubator and have always had good success. If the rules are followed closely, I think every one should do well.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Sets in a Separate Building

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have found our chief difficulty in setting hens in the early spring is to so accommodate the sitters that they will not be interfered with by the other hens, and will, at the same time, keep to their own nests. As many of our hens lay all winter, they are more than willing to sit early, and we have found it very important to set them early if their progeny are ever to pay as layers. But in the early season, the shells are easily broken, sometimes the hens would get a taste of a half-formed chick, then nothing but the utmost vigilance would secure chickens from that nest.

Last spring we fitted up a building adjoining the hen house with long boxes running the entire length of the sides. These were partitioned into convenient

sizes. The opening was in front, protected by cotton-covered frames. The cotton projected above the frame and was nailed to the top of the box, thus forming a hinge. As we used empty flour bags each frame protected three nests.

A number of the nests were supplied with nest eggs and an equal number of hens, well dusted with Persian insect powder were transferred to them at night. The covers were fastened down and the hens left until the next afternoon when the pen was supplied with a dust pan, grit, grain and water and the covers removed from the nests. An hour afterwards we visited them and found most of them back in their places. A few acted as if they did not know where to go and were gently put back. The rebels were allowed to depart. The next afternoon we repeated the process and those that returned to their nests were supplied with eggs. A week after another lot were introduced to their nests in the same way, but before we gave them eggs we tested those of the first sitters, removed the infertile ones and refilled the original nests with the fertile eggs as far as they would go. To the rest we gave fresh eggs.

In May we put one of our long boxes out of doors and made small yards for each nest. That was our easiest and most successful plan, but impracticable in the early spring. These plans are not new or original, but what we have found the best with the means at our disposal.

Man.

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

Humoring the Hens

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Probably the greatest difficulty that one experiences in hatching chickens under a hen is the trouble about hens not returning to their own nests after being off to feed, and the difficulty of keeping other hens off the sitters' nests and breaking eggs. The best plan is to set a hen in a nest that she has chosen for herself. The hen has to do the work and has to be humored and allowed to do it in her own way.

A nest on the ground is preferable to any other, because of the moisture from the earth keeping the shells from getting too hard. If the nest is off the ground, a very good plan is to fill the bottom with earth and then with straw. Before putting the hen to work, dust her liberally with powder to kill all lice and plentifully sprinkle the nest with louse killer. I have always used louse killer with first class results. Another matter of vital importance is in the breed of hen one is trying to hatch with. The habits of Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks and a few other breeds are very quiet, and they may be readily handled and when chicks are coming out they rarely trample any to death, as is the case with some of the more excitable breeds. It is advisable, if the weather is dry or hot, to sprinkle the eggs with tepid water at least three times during the process of incubation. Another very important point to consider is in the selection of the eggs for hatching. Choose only good average sized eggs with as great a uniformity in size and shape as possible. It has been widely claimed that chickens will not survive if helped from a shell that is partly crushed, but if one is watching the progress when the chicks are coming out, many a healthy chicken can be saved by removing the shell or dried skin from them.

When the hatch is coming out, the hen should be disturbed as little as possible. Another very important consideration should be to carefully attend to the hens getting both food and water when they come off so that their eggs will not get cold while the hen is searching for food. In case any eggs are broken, the remainder should be taken and carefully washed with lukewarm water before placing in the nest again. Chickens should not be removed from the nest till they are nest ripe or thoroughly dry and do not require any food for the first forty-eight hours after hatching. If it were possible to allow a hen to select her own nest away from the other fowls with safety from vermin, one would be assured of good results, so the nearer one can get to natural conditions, the better the chances are of raising large hatches of healthy chicks.

Man.

MRS. R.

Hen Difficulties Overcome

The chief difficulties to contend with in rearing chickens with hens are lice and the breaking of the eggs. This last summer, I had extra good luck with hens and have found the following method most satisfactory in raising large, healthy broods.

When a hen appears broody, take her away from the other fowls at night, place her on a clean nest in a quiet dark place. In a day or two she will come off to feed and dust herself and if she goes back to the nest, it is safe to trust her with the eggs.

After dark I dust the hen and nest thoroughly with sulphur or insect powder, and place the eggs under her. The day after, I take her off for food and drink and after that, she will come off of her own accord. At the end of two weeks, and while she is feeding, I repeat the dose of sulphur to the nest and again about the 20th day I dust both the hen and nest.

The hens I set were Banded Rocks, one year old and I had no trouble with them leaving their nests or breaking eggs, but had a great hatch of healthy chicks, simply because the hens were properly dusted and fed and were consequently contented.

Sask.

MRS. E. R. VERNON.

The fifth annual convention and second grain exhibition of the Manitoba agricultural societies, together with a short course and farm machinery, was held at the Agricultural college from Some 250 or 300 delegates in the province attended. The grain exhibits went, was not up quality was rated higher. It was prepared for exhibiting of the convention, stock judging was given M. A. C., assisted by 1 province. One afternoon strating the running of and other farm machinery

PROCEEDINGS

"The report of the meeting was the first business of the convention. Prince following report for the :

"In presenting the Agricultural societies are pleased to say that the year's progress. Y membership of 6172—an increase of 3,997 over 1900. In the prizes for live stock and is an increase for the evidences of development, sure, to every one interested. It is not, however, that advancement is more been greater improvement of agricultural societies in year. One year ago, I your attention to the fact open to severe criticism weak management general their summer shows in number of societies open smaller. Of 49 shows of the Agricultural College being particularly weak reported as being worth Of these I would mention Mordene and Bois

"It has been a source of some agricultural societies, regarded as being almost. Among the shows that, garded as deserving of shown marked improvement 1908, I would emphasize wall, Russell, Emerson :

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"In considering the work best societies, it is evident when a great improvement of an assist the success of a show, tentation given it by the he have proper assistance. The expense of an assistant days would not be competent secretary, nothing president who understands them, and directors in committees who will hustle. advisability of holding evening previous to the the purpose of complete arrangements for the ne many of the weaknesses the official judges would

"During the year, 49 judges in live stock, 30 in and I believe the service. For next year t pared to supply judges cultural societies ready so set that circuits can t

"I am glad to know that have availed themselves ing grants for grain sh 28 grain shows have been before the spring season

Founded 1866

The fifth annual convention and second grain exhibition of the Manitoba agricultural societies, together with a short course in stock and grain judging and farm machinery, was held last week, at the Agricultural college from the 15th to the 20th.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' CONVENTION

Some 250 or 300 delegates from the various societies in the province attended and some important questions relating to agricultural society work were discussed. The grain exhibition, so far as numbers of exhibits went, was not up to the mark of last year, but quality was rated higher and considerable improvement was to be noted in the manner in which all of it was prepared for exhibition. During each morning of the convention, demonstration work in live stock judging was given by Prof. Peters of the M. A. C., assisted by prominent stockmen of the province. One afternoon was devoted to demonstrating the running of steam and gasoline engines and other farm machinery.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION

"The report of the managing director of societies was the first business of importance to come before the convention. Principal Black presented the following report for the year 1908:

"In presenting the annual report of Manitoba Agricultural societies and Farmers' institutes, I am pleased to say that the year 1908 has been one of remarkable progress. Fifty-six societies show a membership of 6172—an increase of 705 over 1907 and 3,997 over 1900. In the amount of money paid as prizes for live stock and agricultural products there is an increase for the year of \$6,208.41. These evidences of development will be gratifying, I am sure, to every one interested in agricultural society work. It is not, however, in regard to these increases that advancement is most to be noted. There has been greater improvement in the local management of agricultural societies in 1908 than in any previous year. One year ago, I took the liberty of drawing your attention to the fact that several societies were open to severe criticism because of inadequate or weak management generally, and, in the direction of their summer shows in particular. This year the number of societies open to criticism is very much smaller. Of 49 shows attended by representatives of the Agricultural College, only five are reported as being particularly weak in management, while 38 are reported as being worthy of special commendation. Of these I would mention Carberry, Virden, Deloraine, Morden and Boisvevain.

"It has been a source of special satisfaction to see some agricultural societies, that a few years ago were regarded as being almost lifeless, come to the front. Among the shows that, heretofore, have not been regarded as deserving of first rank, but which have shown marked improvement in management during 1908, I would emphasize Elkhorn, Holland, Stonewall, Russell, Emerson and St. Jean.

"In analysing the work of societies in order to ascertain why some failed, while others working under similar conditions did work that was very creditable, we find that success comes only where the secretary or manager and the directors are alive to their duties. I believe that no man should accept any office in the gift of an agricultural society unless he feels prepared to give his time to the performance of the duties of that office. It is easier to get officers than it is to get enthusiasm in the performance of agricultural society work.

It is noticeable, too, that the societies which, in 1908, held the most successful shows from an agricultural standpoint are prominent among those which do not consider it necessary to have professional horse-racing or other attractions calculated to detract attention from the agricultural exhibits.

"In considering the work of a large number of our best societies, it is evident that the time has come when a great improvement could be made by the appointment of an assistant to the secretary. Since the success of a show depends largely upon the attention given it by the secretary, it is necessary that he have proper assistance, particularly at show time. The expense of an assistant for this work for a few days would not be much. In addition to a competent secretary, nothing is more important than a president who understands his duties and performs them, and directors in charge of the different departments who will hustle. I would suggest, also, the advisability of holding a meeting of directors on the evening previous to the principal day of the show for the purpose of completing the organization and arrangements for the next day. If this were done, many of the weaknesses of management apparent to the official judges would not be seen.

"During the year, 49 societies were supplied with judges in live stock, 30 in dairying and 1 in horticulture, and I believe the service thus rendered was satisfactory. For next year the Agricultural college is prepared to supply judges on similar terms to all agricultural societies ready to have the date of their show so set that circuits can be formed.

"I am glad to know that a large number of societies have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving grants for grain shows. Since November some 28 grain shows have been already held or will be held before the spring season.

"Last year the first 'Good Farming Competition' to be held in Canada was undertaken in this province, the object being to encourage, as far as possible, the application in practice of the modern theories of agriculture and home making. Eight agricultural societies held competitions under our direction, and we believe, with results that were highly satisfactory. It is hoped that, next year, a larger number of societies will hold these competitions. Their advantages in this province have been so fully established that other provinces are to follow our example. "In developing the work of many agricultural societies the need of larger grants has been apparent, and there is little doubt that an increase in the amount of money placed at the disposal of agricultural societies would result in more good work being done in many cases. In order that this condition may be remedied it is to be hoped that the bill offering amendments to the 'Agricultural Societies' act along lines similar to those proposed last year may be passed at the present session of our legislature.

MAKING FAIRS SUCCESSFUL

"How to Succeed," was the subject discussed by Messrs. M. Collins, Carberry; H. W. Dayton, Virden; J. Bates, Deloraine; and Rev. M. C. Rumball, Morden; the managers of the four most successful fairs held in 1908. The essentials to success emphasized were, an energetic directorate and a hardworking secretary, together with such other aids as adequate prize lists; frequent meetings of the society and of the directors; advertising both in the local press and by circularizing the farmers; elimination of doubtful amusements and professional racing; and the appointment of assistants to the secretary on the fair day.

GOOD FARMING COMPETITION

Principal Black stated that the object of holding good farming competitions was that each locality might have a practical demonstration of the most up to date system of agriculture. He discussed the score card by which the awards were placed. An interesting discussion followed Mr. Black's remarks in which Messrs. Larcombe of Birtle; Benson, Neepawa; Prof. Broderick; Andrew Graham and others took part. Mr. Larcombe wanted more emphasis placed on gardening on the score card. Mr. Graham suggested that agricultural societies might spend money to much better advantage in these good farming competitions, spring stock shows, seed grain fairs and plowing matches than in summer exhibitions.

IMPROVING GRAIN SHOWS

Prof. Bedford said that the object of holding seed fairs were: First, to encourage the production of good seed; second, to advertise the seed in the country and bring buyer and seller together. He believed the best means of improving seed fairs were, first and foremost, the election of good directors, and, above all, of an energetic secretary; early preparation for the fair, such as the sending of notices to prominent farmers informing them that a show is to be held, and last by advertising the fact that a fair will be held. He believed in offering suitable, but not necessarily extravagant, prizes, spreading the awards over as large a number of classes as possible. Some fairs have classes for dressed poultry, roots and domestic manufactures. He favored using a score card in judging and leaving it on the exhibit to give the exhibitor an idea of how his grain was scored.

Question—"You said very few farmers know how to clean grain properly; will you give us some pointers as to the proper way of doing it?"

Answer—"Clean it two or three times with the fanning mill. What is wanted is dense, clean grain, not the largest grain nor the soft grain."

Question—"Do large kernels not go out at the back of the mill?"

Answer—"Not always, sometimes it is the large, light ones."

Question—"Will you give description of wild oats? All farmers do not know the different varieties of wild oats."

Answer—"Every oat with a sucker mouth is a wild oat. Some are black and hairy as a dog, some brown, some yellow with beards on them like our grandfathers used to wear, some are white, without hairs, but distinguished from tame oats by the sucker mouth."

Question—"How can we get rid of them? That's what we want to know."

Answer—"The main thing in getting rid of wild oats is to keep below ground and make them rot. Seed the land down to grass for two or three years. Hit the oats every chance you get."

Question—"What is the best treatment for smut?"

Answer—"Bluestone and formaldehyde are of equal value for wheat. Formaldehyde only should be used on oats. We have had best results from using bluestone on barley. No matter how well seed is treated, we cannot get rid of smut if the seed is sown on a field badly infested with smut spores."

Question—"Is two-rowed barley a good variety?"

Answer—"Not in this country. It does not fill up as well as the six-rowed. The six-rowed ripens earlier and is better therefore, for getting rid of wild oats."

it was in the field, or if only one judging were possible, let it be in the field.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT

The following are the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Societies Act:

Grants for aiding Agricultural Societies to be calculated as follows:

A.—One dollar for each member up to 150, provided membership fee be \$1 in cash.

B.—To each Society holding an Exhibition and to any incorporated company or board of management of an Industrial Exhibition Association, an amount to be calculated as follows:

1.—From \$150 to \$350, an amount equal to seventy five per cent of the amount expended for prizes.

2.—For all sums over \$350 and up to \$500, fifty per cent for the additional amount expended as aforesaid.

3.—From \$500 to \$750, twenty-five per cent for the additional amount as aforesaid.

4.—Over \$750, ten per cent for the additional amount expended as aforesaid.

C.—To each such society holding a Seed Grain Show, Good Farming Competition or Plowing Match, an amount equal to two-thirds of the amount actually paid out in cash for prizes, but not exceeding \$50.

D.—The sum of \$50 to be withheld from Societies not holding meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects.

E.—No society or exhibition association to receive any grant where it is shown that any gambling or shows of immoral or obscene nature have taken place on the grounds during the day of the show.

F.—No society, hereafter, to be organized within 15 miles of one already existing.

Messrs. W. I. Smale, Carberry; H. W. Dayton, Virden; C. Fraser, Brandon; Dr. Thompson, Stephen Benson, Neepawa; Rev. Floyd Killarney; Rev. Rumball, Morden; A. M. Campbell, Melita; Harvey, Springfield; Turnbull, Manitou; and many others participated in the discussion of these clauses. It was decided, finally, that these amendments should not apply to Industrial or Arts associations but to Agricultural societies only.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Rev. M. C. Rumball, Morden, brought in the report of the resolutions committee, which embodied motions to the effect as follows: That the convention endorse the holding of good farming competitions; that system, improvement and selection be accepted and used as the motto of the societies; that smaller societies be given a larger place in next annual convention programme; that fairs be made more educational; that delegates attend in a body when the amendments to the societies' act are being presented to the legislature to-morrow; that assistance to fair secretaries be given when necessary; that domestic science course be speedily instituted at the college; that appreciation be expressed of the work of Principal Black and the faculty; that more stock be kept at the college; and that Andrew Graham be endorsed for the railway commission.

On motion of Rev. M. C. Rumball these resolutions were unanimously passed and he was named as the leader of the deputation to the House.

To these was added, on motion of F. Simpson, Shoal Lake, a resolution asking that societies which have no buildings shall receive a government grant, proportionate to what the society will give, to enable them to erect suitable accommodation for exhibits.

AWARDS IN GRAIN EXHIBITION

The awards in the grain exhibition were placed by Profs. Bedford and Brodrick of the college and James Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm. They were as follows:

OATS

Eastern district—1, W. A. Finch, Carman, 88½ points out of a possible 100; 2, R. P. Bradshaw, Roland, 87½ points; 3, James Carr, Meadowlea, 81 points.

Southwestern district—1, James Douglas, Virden, 93½ points; 2, Robert Naismith, Wawanesa, 91½ points; 3, J. G. Barron, Carberry, 91 points.

Northwestern district—1, Carson Glenn, Strathclair, 92½ points; 2, W. R. F. Collis, Shoal Lake, 91½ points; 3, C. P. R. Palmer, Birtle, 85 points.

WHEAT

Eastern district—1, G. M. Verall, Sanford, 94½; 2, Wm. Brown, Headingly, 92; 3, A. and J. Morrison, Homewood, 91.

Northwestern district—1, W. H. English, Harding, 95; 2, Wm. Logan, Minnedosa, 92½; W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, 92.

Southwestern district—1, William Reid, Virden, 96½ points; 2, Robert Turnbull, Elkhorn, 91; 3, E. J. Hodgson, Hartney, 90½ points. Any variety other than red fife—1, Wm. Montgomery, Miami, 89 (white fife); 2, John Churchill, Morris, 88 (white fife); 3, W. R. S. Collis, Shoal Lake, 87 (white fife).

BARLEY

Southwestern district—1, John Peterson, Carberry, 96; 2, W. T. Gorgan, Treherne, 93; 3, A. Cooper, Treesbank, 87.

Mr. Jas. Murray, who followed Prof. Bedford, strongly advised judging grain both at the seed fair and while

in front, protected by cotton projected above to the top of the box, re used empty flour bags

supplied with nest eggs well dusted with Persian red to them at night. Down and the hens left in the pen was supplied with water and the covers. An hour afterwards we got of them back in their nest. The rebels were all afternoon we repeated returned to their nests week after another lot is in the same way, but we tested those of the fertile ones and refilled sterile eggs as far as they are fresh eggs.

long boxes out of doors ch nest. That was our plan, but impracticable plans are not new or found the best with the

MRS. WM. KINLEY.

the Hens

culty that one experier their own nests after faculty of keeping other d breaking eggs. The nest that she has chosen the work and has to be her own way.

referable to any other, the earth keeping the

If the nest is off the to fill the bottom with Before putting the hen with powder to kill all the nest with louse

use killer with first class vital importance is in g to hatch with. The uth Rocks and a few nd they may be readily coming out they rarely e case with some of the divisible, if the weather eggs with tepid water

process of incubation. t to consider is in the ng. Choose only good at a uniformity in size s been widely claimed

if helped from a shell f one is watching the coming out, many a by removing the shell

out, the hen should be Another very import-carefully attend to the ter when they come off cold while the hen is y eggs are broken, the y carefully washed with ng in the nest again.

ved from the nest till dry and do not re-forty-eight hours after to allow a hen to select other fowls with safety sured of good results, natural conditions, the ising large hatches of

MRS. R.

Overcome

ntend with in rearing ad the breaking of the 1 extra good luck with ing method most satis-hy broods.

7, take her away from er on a clean nest in a wo she will come off to goes back to the nest, gs.

d nest thoroughly with place the eggs under off for food and drink off of her own accord. l while she is feeding, h the hen and nest.

l Rocks, one year old m leaving their nests eat hatch of healthy s were properly dusted y contented.

MRS. E. R. VERNON.

Northwestern district—1, W. H. English, Harding, 92; 2, Carson Glenn, Strathclair, 86½; 3, Milne Bros., Westbourne, 86.

Eastern district—1, G. W. Webster, Roland, 90; 2, T. B. Walker, Meadowlea, 82; 3, Wm. Dunn, Miami, 77½.

SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES

For best wheat grown in Manitoba—1, William Reed, Viriden, 96½; 2, W. H. English, Harding, 95; 3, G. M. Verrall, Sanford, 94½.

Sweepstakes, oats—1, James Douglas, Viriden, 93½; 2, Carson Glenn, Strathclair, 92½; 3, Robert Naismith, Wawanesa, 91½.

Sweepstakes, barley—1, John Peterson, Carberry, 96; W. T. Grogan, Treherne, 93; 3, W. H. English, Harding, 92.

EXPERIMENTS OF THE YEAR

Mr. James Murray, Superintendent of the Brandon Farm, summarized the results attained at his institution during the past year. He emphasized the importance of getting good yielding varieties, stating that the difference between the best variety of oats grown on the farm last year and one other variety, would on the 1,216,000 acres sown to oats in the province amount to 30,415,000 bushels. In oats the measure of hull is the measure of a variety's quality. Manitoba produced last year 44,600,000 bushels of oats. Assuming that 20 per cent. of this was hull, which is a fair average, 212,296 tons of oat hulls were produced, a commodity that has practically no value. Of varieties, the Daubeny is proving one of the earliest of the new ones. Of wheat, the most promising of the new varieties is the Marquis, a variety that ripens nine days earlier than the Red Fife. During the past year, a 6-year rotation experiment was started which he believed would ultimately be of some value to the farmers of the province. The system gives one-third the farm each year to wheat, one-sixth to oats or barley, one-sixth to hay, one-sixth to pasture and one-sixth to corn or roots, manure being applied with the last named crop.

EVENING ADDRESSES

On Tuesday evening Premier Roblin presided at the meeting and spoke briefly on agricultural educational work, referring to the growth of the agricultural college and outlining what he hoped that institution would become. Prof. C. E. Lee delivered an illustrated lecture on the development of smut and rust, strongly advising the formaldehyde treatment for the former.

MANITOBA PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE

On Wednesday evening the Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education, discussed very fully the problems of education in the province, giving particular attention to the means possible for improving the rural schools, and strongly advocating the consolidation of country school districts and the more general introduction of the consolidated school system already in operation at Holland, in our own province; at Guelph, Ont.; Middleton, N. S.; Kingston, N. B.; Hillsburgh, P. E. I., and in the principle states of the United States.

Mr. Coldwell said that public schools might be divided into three classes: first, city schools, in which well qualified teachers were employed and first class buildings and equipment provided for carrying on elementary educational work; second, schools in towns and incorporated villages, employing, as a rule, less skilful teachers and with less complete equipment; third, the unadorned rural schools, employing one teacher. Of the three classes, attention ought to be devoted to the one standing most in need of improvement, viz.: the rural schools. He felt that the farmers' children had not the same opportunities as regards well qualified teachers, buildings and equipment for instruction in such branches as manual training, domestic science, etc., as the children educated in cities have.

The principle of all consolidation is that the children should be delivered at the schools every school day of the year, and that the cost of such hauling in vans, etc., should be met by the section collectively, not by the individual alone whose children were drawn to school. This would equalize taxation for school purposes. As now imposed, school taxes are unequally divided. The man living beside the school pays the same as the man living two or three miles away and the latter has the advantage of not requiring to drive his children to school. As a rule the expense in consolidation is greater than in the ordinary school system. It is sure to be more costly at first. The cost at present in Manitoba runs from \$50.00 to \$150.00 per child per year. The greatest value of the consolidated school was in the superior advantages it offered in elementary education.

Mr. Geo. H. Greig discussed the subject "The Agricultural Society's Interest in Improving Live Stock" in a paper that will be presented in full in some future issue.

Manitoba Dairy Association

The twenty-third Annual Convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association was held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, February 17th and 18th. The attendance was large and a number of interesting addresses were delivered by dairy authorities of Canada and the United States—Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; Prof. T. L. Haecker, Minnesota Agricultural College; Prof. J. H. Sheppard, North Dakota Agricultural College; Profs. Mitchell and Bedford, M. A. C., and William Champion, Reaburn. One of the most important matters considered was the question of express rates on sweet and sour cream. The rate on sweet cream is excessive, and is deterring the shipment of the best quality cream to the creameries.

THE ADVANTAGES OF EMPLOYING DAIRY-BRED STOCK
Prof. Haecker illustrated his lecture on this subject with drawings showing the desirable and undesirable types of dairy cows. He based his address largely upon the results attained with the college herd in Minnesota, and gave a great deal of valuable information upon the selection, care, feeding and stabling of dairy cattle. At the conclusion of the address a number of dairymen questioned the professor on certain points connected with cattle stabling and elicited some additional information on these points.

Question.—"Is it not better to turn cows out than to keep them closely confined? You have recommended close confinement during winter?"

Answer.—"From twenty-eight years experience I have noticed no ill effects from close confinement. We have our stable fairly well ventilated, not perfectly ventilated by any means, but sufficiently so as to remove the greater part of the foul and vitiated air."

Question.—"What width do you make your cow stalls?"

Answer.—"In the old barn our stalls are single, 3½ and 4 feet wide. In a second barn, more recently constructed, they are 3 feet from center to center."

Question.—"What kind of flooring do you use?"

Answer.—"Plank beneath the cows and cement for the alleys and gutters. Cement is too cold to use under the cows. I believe it is generally the cause of such diseases as inflammation of the udder and of the ankles."

Question.—"What about cement walls?"

Answer.—"I do not consider cement the most desirable material for cow stable walls."

Question.—"Is there any advantage in tying cows in single stalls?"

Answer.—"No, not so far as economy of space and cost of constructing the stable goes. We find them more economical in feeding."

Question.—"Which is the better tie, chains or stanchions?"

Answer.—"We have tried nearly every tying contrivance that has been on the market. The conclusion I have reached is that a cow is about as comfortable in a stanchion as a man is in a stock."

DAIRY TEMPERAMENT AND THE FEEDING OF COWS

Prof. Mitchell referred first to the growth of the dairy industry in Manitoba. Since 1896, there has been a gradual and sustained increase each year in the dairy products, butter particularly, manufactured in the province. The average price per pound, also, for creamery butter has increased from 14.9 cents in the five-year period from 1896-1900, to 16.8 cents for the period from 1901-1905, and was 20.1 cents per pound for 1906-1907.

In feeding cows for profit we should imitate as nearly as possible summer pasture conditions. The food should be nutritious, palatable, digestible, bulky and well balanced. The question of feeds requires careful study. A cow will not produce as profitably on one feed as she will on another. Prof. Mitchell gave these two rations to illustrate the kind of winter feed a dairy cow requires. The first is without grain: 15 pounds alfalfa, 40 pounds silage, 15 pounds roots. The alfalfa in this case supplies the proteid nutrients: 12 pounds mixed hay, 30 pounds silage, 25 pounds mangels, 4 pounds chopped oats.

EXPRESS RATES ON CREAM

Mr. Mitchell believed that the present schedule of express charges placed a tremendous premium upon sour cream. To illustrate—the charge from Rosser on sweet cream is 40 cents per cwt., and on sour cream 24 cents; from Meadows it is 50 cents on sweet and 24 cents on sour; from McGregor 80 cents on sweet and 31 cents on sour; from Manitou, \$1.00 on sweet and 44 cents on sour. The association should take some steps to remove this grievance.

Prof. Mitchell closed his address with some remarks on manufacturing butter, favoring the co-operative system of manufacturing in districts where it could be properly carried out.

FEEDING FOR MILK PRODUCTION

Prof. Haecker discussed this subject from a scientific standpoint, basing his conclusions upon the results attained with the college dairy herd in Minnesota, of which he is in charge. The aim in successful

winter feeding is to have the cow in thrifty shape and in good physical condition when she freshens. It is not advisable to feed heavily immediately after calving, the rations being gradually increased until the maximum feed is reached five or six weeks after the lactation period begins. From a table of food requirements worked out at his station, he illustrated the method of determining the rations required by different cows.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN CANADA AND THE WORLD

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, gave a general review of the dairy industry in our own country and the world. Outside the Dominion, the most notable development in the industry is being made in Siberia. Siberia first exported butter in 1894, sending out 14,400 pounds. In 1908 butter exports were 135,000,000 pounds.

In the Dominion there has been a decrease in the butter and cheese exporting business during the past few years. There has, however, been remarkable development in the home market. In the prairie provinces, Northern Alberta is producing the most butter, last year's make being estimated at two million pounds. He believed that, in the West, the district between Calgary and Edmonton will be the most important, another important district is in the Fraser Valley in B. C., and on Vancouver Island.

The best opening in the dairy industry at the present time is in supplying the home market. If Canadian cheese manufacturers would place upon our own market as good a quality of cheese as they are exporting in Britain, there would be as much profit in the home trade as in the export. The trouble in this country is that we are shipping out the best of our dairy products. Much of the cheese consumed here is too green. No cheese should be eaten before it is six months old.

In the matter of creameries it was a fact, in this country, that the best butter was made in whole milk creameries, but it depends on circumstances whether a whole milk system can be operated. At the same time, there should be no reason why equally as good butter should not be made under the cream-gathering system, providing the cream were delivered in as good condition as is necessary to make high quality butter from whole milk. The best system of manufacturing is co-operative, but those co-operating require to learn the first principles underlying successful co-operation, that is, everybody must be willing to give and take a little and also learn to believe their associates reasonably honest. Unwarranted suspicion of their fellows is one of the most pronounced characteristics of farmers.

DAIRY FORM AND TEMPERAMENT

Prof. J. H. Sheppard spoke briefly on this subject, emphasizing the importance of selecting good strong sires and the proper type of cows. In the matter of the milkers, particular attention was directed to the necessity of having them with plenty of lung and chest development, stomach room and udder capacity.

On Thursday evening, Prof. Sheppard spoke on the subject: Advantages to Agriculture and Soil Maintenance of the dairy business, opening with a brief review of the evolution in agriculture during the past half century and concluding with an earnest plea to the farmers of the prairie West not to sacrifice the fertility of the soil, and thereby rob posterity of something to which they are as much entitled to as we are. He outlined a four-year rotation system being followed with good advantage in his state, viz.: wheat for three years, seeded once to clover, and one year of corn, potatoes and roots.

THE EVOLUTION OF DAIRYING IN MANITOBA

By means of a diagram on the blackboard, Mr. William Champion, Reaburn, sketched the growth of dairying in Manitoba since the first dairy association was formed twenty-three years ago until the present day. He believed that a good deal of the development made during the past few years was due to the educational efforts put forth by the dairy department at the M. A. C.

Prof. Bedford spoke briefly on the subject, Fodder Corn. A synopsis of his remarks will appear at some later date.

A committee of five, consisting of J. Parent, A. Breton, L. A. Race, J. F. Agnew and W. E. Bonner, together with Prof. Mitchell were appointed by the association to confer with the express companies with the view of adjusting the present unsatisfactory schedule of charges on sweet and sour cream. Failing to secure adjustment the committee will present the grievance of the dairymen to the railway commission.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. Gilroy, MacGregor, re-elected; first vice-president, J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface; second vice-president, L. A. Race; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Carson, Winnipeg, re-elected; directors, D. L. Gill, Chas. Tully, L. A. Gibson, J. R. Nesbitt, J. M. Gill; representatives to Winnipeg Fair Board, W. J. Carson, L. A. Gibson, Brandon.

Ho

The twelfth annual Horticultural Society n Winnipeg, on Thursd The attendance was r the discussions warran enthusiastically upon t work.

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Mr. G. H. Greig calle Winnipeg Exhibition E best-appearing school trated by photographs library and the 2nd a \$1

When the conventio the first suggestion was lity of changing the na of Indian Head, sugge be made with the Saska ments to assist in fina exists. He did not thi it practicable, to organi new provinces. What most require at preser and the way to get that develop interest in th speakers followed, endc but finally, it was deo committee to suggest a fulness of the society, by interested in horticultu

SECRET

Prof. Brodrick, who society for the past two the organization during notable effort was the ho to defray the expense government made a spe

The secretary is als in this capacity as follw Balance on hand Januar Fees for regular member Fees for special member Provincial government Sundries

DISBU

Printing and advertising Plant premiums Typewriting Expenses of delegate t vention Expenses of Prof. Robert Judging competitions at Plains Postage Sundries Balance

RECEIPT

Balance from 1908 Membership fees

DISBU

Typewriting Stamps Printing annual report Balance in Bank

Dr. Speechly of Pilot visit to the Minnesota and gave many useful hi

HORTICULTURAL WORK O AT 1

This was the subject Murray, the superintende not remarkable for the g trees, but the productio satisfactory. The assort includes, asparagus, be flowers, corn, celery, ca peas, radishes, squash, parsnips, salsify and toma Several varieties of sw Earliest sugar, Hiawat Bantam were matured fo until October.

Celery made a satisfac were also grown satisfact a bad season in the apple

Horticulturists in Convention

The twelfth annual convention of the Western Horticultural Society met at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance was not as large as the nature of the discussions warranted, but those present entered enthusiastically upon the furthering of Horticultural work.

The president of the society, Mr. A. P. Stevenson of Nelson, Manitoba, officiated at the opening session and quickly disposed of routine business.

Prof. Baird moved that the society follow up its investigation work in connection with the establishment of trial stations and that an appropriation be made to cover the cost of furnishing material.

Mr. G. H. Greig called attention to the fact that the Winnipeg Exhibition Board is offering prizes for the best-appearing school and school grounds as illustrated by photographs. The 1st prize is a \$25.00 library and the 2nd a \$10.00 library.

NEW BUSINESS

When the convention got down to new business, the first suggestion was a discussion of the advisability of changing the name of the society. Mr. Ross of Indian Head, suggested that some arrangement be made with the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments to assist in financing the society, as it now exists. He did not think the time was ripe, nor was it practicable, to organize horticultural societies in the new provinces. What the horticultural interests most require at present is more financial strength, and the way to get that strength, he thought, was to develop interest in the western provinces. Other speakers followed, endorsing the above statements, but finally, it was decided to appoint a special committee to suggest a method of extending the usefulness of the society, by enlisting the support of those interested in horticulture in the western provinces.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Prof. Brodrick, who has been secretary of the society for the past two years reviewed the work of the organization during the past year. The most notable effort was the holding of a show in September, to defray the expenses of which the provincial government made a special appropriation of \$500.00. The secretary is also the treasurer and reported in this capacity as follows:—

Balance on hand January 1st from 1907 ..	\$ 94.45
Fees for regular membership, 1908	145.00
Fees for special membership	15.00
Provincial government grant	200.00
Sundries	16.70
	\$472.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and advertising	\$ 50.49
Plant premiums	30.40
Typewriting	33.53
Expenses of delegate to Minnesota convention	25.00
Expenses of Prof. Robertson to convention	7.70
Judging competitions at Virden and Gilbert Plains	17.00
Postage	50.00
Sundries	6.15
Balance	251.88
	\$472.15

RECEIPTS FOR 1909

Balance from 1908	\$251.88
Membership fees	14.00
	\$265.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Typewriting	3.35
Stamps	8.00
Printing annual report	243.45
Balance in Bank	11.08
	\$265.88

Dr. Speechly of Pilot Mound gave a report of his visit to the Minnesota Horticulturists' Convention and gave many useful hints from the visit.

HORTICULTURAL WORK ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT BRANDON

This was the subject of a short report by Mr. Murray, the superintendent. The season of 1908 was not remarkable for the growth of flowers, fruits and trees, but the production of vegetables was quite satisfactory. The assortment of vegetables grown includes, asparagus, beets, beans, carrots, cauliflower, corn, celery, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, radishes, squash, pumpkins, musk-melons, parsnips, salsify and tomatoes.

Several varieties of sweet corn including Devitt's Earliest sugar, Hiawatha, and Burpee's Golden Bantam were matured for table use from August 16th until October.

Celery made a satisfactory growth. Musk-melons were also grown satisfactorily in hotbeds. 1908 was a bad season in the apple orchard, owing largely to a

blight which appeared in 1906. This blight is different to many other forms, in that it is a bacterial, rather than a fungus, growth. The blight is developed within the tree and no method of treatment seems to be successful. In the past two years, upwards of 500 trees have succumbed to this blight. The variety most immune is a hybrid called Carlton. Several new varieties fruited and some show quite satisfactory promise. Several native plum trees fruited, and of the lot, some have proved quite promising.

A number of sugar maples planted in 1907 are still living and have suffered little, or not at all, from frost. Many years ago a plantation of sugar maple was set out, but they have not grown well. It is just possible, however, that a more hardy strain has been secured.

Mr. Schultz of Minnesota, said that although the source of blight was not known, they, in his state, have found that it is usually associated with the Transcendent and they had, therefore, cut out all Transcendents.

A report upon home grounds improvement was read by Mr. George Monteith, which outlined the work done by a local association at Killarney. The chief line of work was with the school board, with the result that soon every school now had its garden. Another line was a sweet pea contest among children, giving each child a half-ounce of seed. At a flower show later, every child that had flowers scoring above a certain percentage was given a prize in bulbs. About 140 children received packages and 17 exhibited. A home grounds contest was also held, including classes for well-kept lawns, improvement in new lawns and vegetable gardens. The flower show was held in August and did much to stimulate interest and illustrated the keenness of the sentiment that had developed.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM A SEEDSMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

This was the subject of a paper by Mr. Turnbull, of the Steele, Briggs Company, who said, in part: "To begin with, the conscientious seedsman looks for the highest vitality with the best varieties. Vitality in practically all varieties of garden seeds is as strong the second year as the first, but every one wants fresh seed. This being the case, it is necessary to insure against a shortage of supply by holding over a small amount of high seed. A high percentage of germination, however, is the first concern of the progressive seedsman and to this end he bends every energy."

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE

"Everyone is aware of the non-warranty clause in seedsmen's contracts and while this may appear to somewhat facilitate dishonest practices, still, there are so many vicissitudes that the seedsman cannot undertake to protect the planter against natural pests and adverse conditions as well as the whims of the grower. There are so many things that might enter into a failure, that Canadian seedsmen have never considered that they could warrant their seeds to produce a clean crop. So far, the courts have not decided to what extent seedsmen are responsible for the seeds they supply, but in the case of complaints from the planters, the seed merchants usually try to make a satisfactory settlement. It is expected, however, that the courts will soon decide where the responsibility of the seedsman ceases."

FLOWERS THAT A FARMER'S WIFE CAN GROW

This was the subject of a paper read by Mr. Thos. Jackson, florist, at the agricultural college. Mr. Jackson's paper was written for the novice and was directed to those who have the most primitive facilities for growing flowers. The class recommended was the annuals, some of which require transplanting and others do not. The list that does not require transplanting includes sweet pea, mignonette, nasturtium, and sweet alyssum. Those to be transplanted are the sunflower, tobacco plant, snapdragon, stalks, marigolds, petunias, and verbenas. Methods of handling each variety were described by Mr. Jackson. In discussion, a delegate suggested that to protect seeds on the open prairie, it was a good idea to build a seed wall.

HEDGES

At the opening of the afternoon session, Professor Bedford took up the subject of hedges for country and city. In part, Mr. Bedford said:

"These can generally be classed under two heads, the low hedge for the ornament, and the tall one for a windbreak. The former is adapted to city uses, the latter gives the best satisfaction on the farm."

"Whether the hedge be high or low, care should be taken to select the right tree or shrub for the purpose, as some plants do not readily adapt themselves to the requirements of a hedge."

"All stately trees, like the elm, are not naturally hedge plants, while low-growing and shrubby trees, like the ash-leaf maple, readily take the shape required for a hedge."

"For the best results, a hedge plant should stand pruning, and naturally branch closer to the ground, otherwise the hedge will look thin and bare. Trees

with coarse, open branches, such as poplars or cottonwoods, are unsuitable for this purpose, and no amount of pruning will make them attractive.

"On the average prairie farm, shelter is necessary, in fact, until our fierce winds are somewhat checked by trees in one shape or another, it is almost impossible to have a good vegetable or flower garden on the farm, and in winter the barnyards are so filled with snow that it is difficult to move around, and any article left outside is soon buried under several feet of snow."

"While a windbreak made of several rows of trees does good service for this purpose, a good many trees are required and the snow is apt to break them down. In my opinion, a cheaper and better windbreak can be formed by planting the trees in the shape of a hedge, for this purpose it is best to have two hedges, the other being one hundred feet from the buildings. This should be made of willow, either sharp leaved or Russian golden. Willow will bend when loaded with snow, whilst most other trees will break, this tree can be grown from cuttings, and makes a rapid and cheap hedge. When planting, only leave one bud out of the ground, otherwise they will dry out and fail to grow. The trees should be about two feet apart, and a single row is as good as a double one. After the first year, very little pruning will be required for this kind of a hedge."

"Inside the willow hedge, and about twenty-five feet distant from it, a row of seedling maples should be planted. They can be set out from two to three feet apart and in a single row. A slight pruning should be given this hedge each year until it gets beyond reach, when it will do well without pruning."

"In the twenty-five feet of space between the two hedges, small fruits, such as raspberries, can be planted, and abundant crops of excellent fruit obtained every year. The hedges provide shelter, and the high banks of snow that always gather there furnish moisture that lasts all through the fruiting season."

"There are a number of other trees suitable for farm hedges, but I think these two suit the purpose, and both are cheap and easily procured."

NURSERY WORK

A most interesting address was given by Mr. N. M. Ross on the growing of nursery supplies of conifers. The address was also illustrated with lantern slides from photos taken on the forestry farm at Indian Head, and on nurseries of evergreens in Europe. Pine and spruce were the principle sorts discussed, and it was evident from the large numbers grown and the few gaps in the nursery plots that these conifers are not difficult to propagate in Saskatchewan.

Mr. John Caldwell gave his observations of forestry work in Saskatchewan, and paid a glowing tribute to the work of Mr. Ross and the forestry station at Indian Head.

A paper on birds, by J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, brought the twelfth annual convention to a close, after which the following officers were elected: President, John Caldwell, Virden; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Speechly, Pilot Mound; 2nd Vice-President, J. J. Ring, Crystal City; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. F. W. Broderick; Directors, D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles; Dr. Thompson, St. James; Robert Aitkin, Elmwood; F. S. Jacobs, Dr. Baird, George Batho, W. G. Scott, Winnipeg, and A. M. High, Killarney.

Saskatchewan Grain Grower's Convention

The eighth annual convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was opened at Weyburn on Wednesday morning and continued steadily at work for three days was the largest attended and most enthusiastic in its history, the many questions brought forward being ably discussed. After the president had extended privileges to the Manitoba and Alberta delegates he read his report.

In his address the president said, in part: "The past season has been one of the most profitable in our history, although not as abundant as many of the preceding ones. With the increased acreage under cultivation, we produced more grain than in any year of our previous history the exact amount being 105,589,543 bushels. Of this amount 50,500,000 bushels were wheat, being an increase over last year of 23,000,000 bushels. There have been in all of the different statistical districts some very heavy yields reported. This would lead us to believe, 'That improved methods of cultivation would greatly increase the average yield.' The quality on the whole has been excellent and the price has been above the average, which leaves a good margin of profit to the producer."

The summer and fall were ideal for preparing the land for seed for the coming year, and all are looking forward to the year before us with renewed confidence. The harvest being early and the weather favorable for moving the crop, the annual car shortage was of short duration.

Regret was expressed that the provincial government had decided to abandon hail insurance, but a more hopeful note was sounded in reference to the new flour and oat meal mill recently opened at Moose Jaw.

Reference was made to the death of Mr. R. S. Cook of Prince Albert, one of the 1908 directors.

During the year, a scheme for establishing life memberships was evolved and application for incorporation has been applied for.

For next year, Mr. Hopkins suggested that the key note should be "organize", for the day will never come when the farmers' interests may be trusted to other hands.

The secretary-treasurer's report presented the following financial situation:

Balance on hand for 1908.....	\$1059.81
Arrears.....	1335.40
Fees for 1909.....	266.50
Government grant.....	500.00
Total.....	\$3161.71
EXPENDITURES	
Expense of delegates to Ottawa.....	\$467.25
Expense of delegates' executive.....	276.85
Expense on organization and sundries for same.....	93.80
Inter-Provincial Council.....	34.00
Printing, Postage, etc.....	631.54
Telephone and telegraphs.....	17.33
Reporting.....	15.00
Official organ.....	50.00
Salary of secretary-treasury.....	250.00
Balance on hand.....	\$1326.04
Total.....	\$3161.71

OFFICERS ELECTED 1909

President, E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw; Vice president, F. M. Gates, Fillmore; Directors at large, A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; J. A. Murray, Wapella; G. E. Langley, Maymont; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. C. Tate, Regina; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District No. 1.—Frank Shepherd, Weyburn. District No. 2.—Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw; District No. 4.—W. H. Sanderson, Kamsack; District No. 5.—John Evans, Nutana; District No. 6.—T. Hill, Kinley; District No. 8.—Andrew Knox, Colliston.

Prince Albert was chosen as the meeting place of the 1910 convention and a change in the official organ was made from the Farm and Ranch Review to the "Grain Growers' Guide."

The credential committee being appointed, W. M. Langley gave an interesting speech on the proceedings at Ottawa last year when the delegates of the Inter-Provincial Council (appointed at the Saskatoon, 1908 Convention) were received by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. To their surprise, they were ushered into a crowded room containing members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Bankers' Association, etc., etc., all allied against them. When the little band of representatives of Western Grain Growers entered, Mr. Langley in his happy and amusing way quoted Sir Richard Cartwright:

"Gentlemen, introduce yourselves. You represent the most important feature of this meeting." "Of course," continued the speaker, "because they all get a picking out of us." They were not successful in getting elevators taken over, but material alterations were made of a beneficial nature.

Mr. Gates of Fillmore, followed with report of delegation before Provincial Legislature on "Hail Insurance" (since dropped by the local government), noxious weeds in the hands of the municipalities, the Hudson Bay route and government ownership of internal elevators and mines.

The credential committee, not having completed its business at this stage, a long informal discussion took place on Life Membership and Hail Insurance.

RESOLUTIONS

The committee reported the following resolutions: Hudson Bay Road: That we record our satisfaction with the promise of the federal government to construct a railway to Hudson's Bay, equipping the same with government owned and operated terminals, and urge the government to use all possible expedition to bring the same into early operation. Carried.

Be it resolved that the pooling of rates to be made permanent by the annual convention. Carried. Parcel post: that representation be made to postmaster general with view to reduction.

Resolved, in the opinion of this association, the provincial government be asked to purchase coal or operate mines at a reasonable profit in the interests of the people of Saskatchewan and to build sheds at central points for the distribution of same and that we protest against the mine companies giving one man in a town the monopoly of the trade therein, as it lowers the amount in store and tends to a coal famine.

Be it further resolved that we petition the federal government to enact legislation to preserve and hold for all time all natural resources, such as timber, coal oil and other mines and either operate or lease them. Carried.

Commission on oats: That, in the opinion of this convention, commission on oats is excessive. Carried.

Hail Insurance: A long discussion took place on hail insurance and the matter, after much debate, was allowed to stand, over, upon Mr. Langley outlining an alternative of the government.

THE CHIEF BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF INTERNAL ELEVATORS

In an eloquent address, Mr. E. A. Partridge spoke in part as follows: Why are we here? What is the

object of our coming together? Is it not that we are not getting that reward for our toil such as it demands? In the United States there are 600 trusts which name the price of commodities in which they deal. If these 600 trusts enhance the price we have to pay, we are in dire straits and must use drastic measures.

The details of this plan involve the following: First, the ownership of storage facilities, and this storage in the hands of parties non-interested and not in the hands of owners. Second, there shall not be discrimination in transportation. Very often in these matters, certain shippers are given privileges in weights, etc. In the third place, our ability to name prices demands that we handle our own commodities. No one reform can be regarded as a panacea in these matters; they dove-tail into each other, are dependent on each other. This demands a plan to finance this matter until the world demands our products. Some one replies that we have always had a market. Yes, indeed, but it has often been a rotten one. If there were an overplus, the world suffered, or a shortage, the price was enhanced. Products should be held until a demand is made. Who has a better right to hold products than the producers. An ample supply of credit is needed until such a time as produce is needed. But you reply this is capitalistic. No doubt. But we have to meet the present conditions with present methods. The missionary has to adapt his methods somewhat to the conditions of the savage. Banks will not lend to the farmers to speculate, but these same banks will lend to the other men who speculate on products which they do not own. Is this right? Those to whom they lend are usually monied men. What if banks will not lend? If governments have storage facilities, then as you are the government, you can easily finance this matter. Let me say to you, gentlemen, that you may bear in mind that this measure is needful, but that it is not needful that any of the men now in the government be again returned to parliament. The governments say there is nothing in it, but if 100,000 farmers say there is something in it, they will sit up and think. The farmers need to think of this and then to make it effective. If we cannot convince the legislators of the reasonableness and the need of this ownership, we perhaps can convince the farmers, who may later have an opportunity to convince the legislators.

The fourth part of the plan demands a change in the method of placing farm products on the markets. This will demand the classification of grain. But if farmers demand this, then the financier, the banker, the railroad officials bob up and oppose any change of existing conditions. The farmer demands that as he is the producer, he shall also have the privilege of classifying the wheat.

(Continued on page 278.)

MARKETS

As was anticipated in our market review last week, wheat continues to maintain a high price level, the undertone of the situation is strong with every indication of higher values. In another column of this issue the world's situation in wheat is reviewed thoroughly, of which review we would recommend a careful perusal by our readers. While prices fell off to some slight extent early in the week, due to the unresponsiveness of Liverpool to American advances, it regained quickly. Cash wheat was in active demand and a fair export business doing. At Winnipeg on Thursday, cash wheat sold up to, and above, the May option, a rather unusual circumstance.

Figures giving the amount in store at Fort William show 4,404,000 as against 4,390,000 last week and 7,805,000 for the same week last year. Shipments for the week were 351,188 as against 418,397 last year. Oat stocks totalled 2,176,632, barley 300,411, flax 742,568, as against 2,035, 483; 586,193 and 649,240 bushels, respectively, for the same week last year. The total Canadian visible supply of wheat is 6,198,502, visible American, 41,472,000, as against 8,969,472, and 43,321,000 for the two countries on the same date last year.

Oats and flax are strengthening somewhat. Advance in coarse grain prices is seldom as rapid as wheat, but oats, especially, show a tendency to move higher. Barley is featureless. Prices for the week were:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	106½	107	107	107½	108½	108½
No. 2 North-ern	102½	103	103	103½	104½	104½
No. 3 North-ern	99½	100½	100½	100½	101½	101½
No. 4	95	95½	95	95½	96	96
No. 5	89½	89½	89	89½	90½	90½
No. 6	83½	83½	83½	83½	84	84
Feed	71	71	71	72	72	73
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	103	103			104½	105
Oats—						
No. 2 White	40½	41½	41½	41½	42	42½
No. 3 White	39½	40½	40½	40½	41	41½
Feed	39½	40½	40½	40½	41	40½
Feed 2	38½	39½		39½	39½	40½

Barley—						
No. 3	49	49	49	47	48½	
No. 4	47	47	47	47	47	
Feed	43	43	43		43	

Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	130	131	131	133	133	135
No. 1 Man.	128	129	129	131	131	133

OPTION PRICES

	Open	High	Low	Close
Monday, Wheat—				
Feb.	105½			105½
May	107½	107½	106½	106½
July	108½	108½	107½	107½
Tuesday—				
Feb.	105½	106	105½	106
May	106½	107½	106½	107½
July	107½	108	107½	108½
Wednesday—				
Feb.	105½			106
May	107½	107½	107½	107½
July	106½	108½	108½	108½
Thursday—				
Feb.	106	106½	106	106½
Mar.	106			106½
May	107½	107½	107½	107½
July	108½	108½	108½	108½
Friday—				
Feb.	107½	108	107	107½
Mar.	106½	107½	106½	107½
May	107½	108½	107½	108½
July	108½	109½	108½	109½
Saturday—				
Feb.	107½	108	107½	107½
Mar.	107½			107½
May	109	109½	108½	109
July	109½	110	109½	109½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$20.00
Shorts	21.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	24.00
Barley	22.00
Oats	26.00
Hay, per ton car on track,	
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$6.00 @ 7.00
Timothy	9.00 @ 10.00
Baled straw	4.50 @ 5.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	33
Storage bricks	29
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.	29

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra, fancy dairy prints	24 @	26
Dairy in tubs	21 @	23

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh	40 @	45
Cold storage, candled		33
Pickled		31

POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba	18 @	20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	17 @	19
Spring chicken, per lb.		18
Ducks, per lb.		15
Geese, per lb.	13 @	15

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	75 @	80
Carrots, per cwt.		\$1.50
Beets, per cwt.		1.50
Turnips, per cwt.		75
Manitoba celery, per dozen	50 @	60
Cabbage, per cwt.		1.50
Onions, per cwt.	1.75 @	\$2.00
Parsnips, per cwt.		2.00

HIDES—

Frozen (subject to usual tare)	7 @	7½
No. 1 tallow		5
No. 2 tallow		4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	40 @	75
Lambskins, (late taken off)	40 @	75
Wool (western unwashed)	7 @	8

DRESSED MEATS—

Beef carcasses, per lb.		7½
Hind quarters		9
Front quarters		6½
Dressed hogs		8½
Dressed lamb	12 @	13
Dressed mutton		10½

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Export steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; butcher cattle, \$2.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$5.50; hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00; fat hogs, \$4.75.

CHICAGO

Native beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$7.00; cows, \$3.10 to \$5.35; heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.60; bulls, \$2.90 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.30. Sheep, native ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.25; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.80; western lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.80. Hogs, \$6.10 to \$6.75.

People and the

One of the result laws is that 6,000,0 used to be barred into Canada.

The Technical Un nounced its intenti aeronautics. Count lively interest in th deliver occasional lec

Both chambers passed the bill prov with proportional r All the inhabitants i age are entitled to v

A Cleveland ma of an oxygen-acety through in two min and pierce in less t of hardened steel t twenty hours to go

The announcemen scholarship for Man coveted honor goes an Icelander by bir during his school d more than any oth good in Canada.

An anonymous d university on conditi be raised the res fund for the gene No time limit is s half million, but that he already h of this fund, inclu recently made by gift of \$25,000 also

Because he rescu from a life of dissip street, Toronto, O fortune estimated a of Toronto a refuge be erected at a c which are being dr architect. The sit Lippincott streets. Burbank advice w and return to a With the announc comes the inform ed to \$3,000,000. the estate, amou have been bequea will also provided for erring young w

Signor Rava, Mi communicates the gical discovery at ations have been Several statues, bronze objects ha a cell, evidently a large altar of tr covered. The ap is built of bricks, concrete. In the

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

One of the results of the new British postal laws is that 6,000,000 English magazines, which used to be barred by high rates, are coming into Canada.

The Technical University of Stuttgart has announced its intention to establish a chair of aeronautics. Count Zeppelin has manifested a lively interest in the matter and he probably will deliver occasional lectures.

Both chambers of the Swedish diet have passed the bill providing for universal suffrage with proportional representation in parliament. All the inhabitants in the country over 24 years of age are entitled to vote.

A Cleveland man announces the invention of an oxygen-acetylene torch which will melt through in two minutes two inches of solid steel, and pierce in less than ten a twelve-inch piece of hardened steel that a saw would take some twenty hours to go through.

The announcement of the winner of the Rhodes' scholarship for Manitoba has been made. The coveted honor goes this year to Skeeli Johnson, an Icelander by birth, but a resident in Winnipeg during his school days. The Icelander, perhaps more than any other foreign people, has made good in Canada.

An anonymous donor gave \$100,000 to McGill university on condition that an additional \$500,000 be raised the resultant \$600,000 to be a fund for the general use of the university. No time limit is set for the collection of the half million, but Principal Peterson stated that he already had in hand about \$100,000 of this fund, including a donation of \$50,000, recently made by Robert Reford and another gift of \$25,000 also by an anonymous benefactor.

Because he rescued a young woman in Chicago from a life of dissipation, David S. Kidd, 17 Lenox street, Toronto, Ont., has won for himself a fortune estimated at \$250,000, and for the city of Toronto a refuge for erring young women, to be erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, plans for which are being drawn by Mr. Rattsbee, a local architect. The site chosen is at College and Lippincott streets. Mr. Kidd gave Miss Lucy Burbank advice which led to her reformation and return to a wealthy home in Pittsburg. With the announcement of her father's death comes the information that his wealth amounted to \$3,000,000. The daughter's share of the estate, amounting to \$250,000 is said to have been bequeathed to Mr. Kidd, and the will also provided for the erection of a home for erring young women at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Signor Rava, Minister of Public Instruction, communicates the particulars of an archaeological discovery at Gianiculum, where excavations have been going on since last June. Several statues, fragments of columns, and bronze objects have been unearthed, and now a cell, evidently belonging to a temple, and a large altar of triangular shape, have been discovered. The apex is towards the east. It is built of bricks, covered with some sort of concrete. In the middle of the altar a well

is sunk. It was covered with tiles. It was opened in the presence of Signor Rava and Prof. Bernabei, and was found to contain a bronze statue of the god Kronos, a mythical divinity, with a serpent wound around the body while nearby were eggs in an excellent state of preservation. The discovery shows particularly that the site was a place of sacrifice. It is of extraordinary importance, being unparalleled in archaeological finds.

To the closing of the saloon in Georgia must be chiefly attributed the decrease of 8,810 in the number of arrests by the police last year, as compared with the records of last year 1907.

To that fact also, it follows, is due the decrease of \$34,350 of the amount of fines collected in recorder's court and of \$10,388 in the value of fines worked out on the streets.

Add to the \$35,000 saving in police court fines the amount of money which that would also represent as having been spent across the standing bar for the intoxicants which resulted in the arrests, and there was quite a comfortable sum saved to families who would, no doubt, have found themselves at times in distressing circumstances.

The experiment of the abandonment of the saloon, therefore, cannot be questioned; its success is established in these figures, which, in similar proposition, will undoubtedly be found in other communities from which the saloon has now disappeared.

The saloon has gone for good and those who are even remotely anticipating its return are indulging a fatuous hope.

Marriage Under National Control

A recent visitor to Manitoba was Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson, of Chicago, who is acknowledged to be one of the most skillful surgeons on this continent. He is a Canadian by birth, a graduate of Manitoba college and of Trinity, and for a number of years before going to Chicago he practiced with great success in Winnipeg. The founding of Manitoba Medical college was largely due to his energetic efforts. Dr. Ferguson has never lost sight of his Western Canadian friends and enjoyed meeting old friends of a dozen years ago. At a banquet given by the Medical Association of Manitoba he made an address which contained much food for thought in other than medical minds. Among other things he criticised the tendency towards separate settlements of the various nationalities coming into the country. The keeping of each class of immigrants by itself he considered a mistake, detrimental to the people themselves and to the future of the Canadian nation. He dwelt with emphasis upon his idea that marriage should be under national control. The state should have the deciding voice when it was a question of the welfare of her future citizens. Capricious and fanciful affinity should not be sufficient to authorize marriage. The physically defective, the weak-minded, the morally degenerate should not be allowed to perpetuate their delinquencies. He said "Let me ask what are man's obligations to the future? Are they to give more consideration to plants, flowers, dogs, cats, horses and pigeons than to rearing high-minded, strong-bodied boys and girls? No person should be allowed to marry without a certificate from a reputable physician stating the physical condition of the person intending to marry. With the marriage certificate should be recorded the family and personal history of each contracting party, paying special attention to congenital defects, hereditary diseases, acquired diseases and habits and a brief statement of their mental and physical condition. Why should a couple of impulsive non-entities enter into a life contract, when life, health nor accident company would for a moment accept either of them for membership?"

History of the Laymen's Missionary Movement

The short career of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, which is to hold a national missionary congress in Toronto, March 31st to April 4th, is full of interesting incidents, and the Movement has shown a most remarkable growth.

It was organized in connection with the Centennial celebration of the Haystack prayer meeting in New York, November 13th and 14th, 1906. Following these meetings there was a group of laymen who met for prayer in the chapel of the 5th Avenue Pres. Church, continuing all afternoon and evening, and closing with resolutions covering the following points:

The 100th anniversary of the first American Foreign Missionary work finds the door of every nation open to the Gospel; the organizations at work are doing excellent service; business men are taking a vital interest in every form of church work, and such men have been very successful in the management of large business and political enterprises; a committee should be appointed to co-operate with the Mission Boards for three purposes: to project a campaign of education among laymen; to devise a comprehensive plan looking towards the evangelization of the world in this generation; to endeavor to form through the church boards a commission of fifty or more laymen to visit the mission fields, and report to the church at home.

The work since that time has taken giant strides, and quite a number of denominational Laymen's Movements have been organized. The work in the Canadian churches has been particularly strong, though the churches in the Southern States have their denominational organizations very complete.

It has no organization apart from a general committee, with headquarters in New York, meeting twice a year, and an Executive Committee of 21 members meeting each month. Three Secretaries give their whole time to the work of the general Movement, besides the Denominational Secretaries.

The Movement stands for investigation, agitation and organization; the investigation by laymen of missionary conditions; and the organization of laymen to co-operate with the ministers and Missionary Boards in enlisting the whole church in its supreme work of saving the world.

It is noteworthy that wherever the Movement has been presented, in scores of cities of the United States and Canada, it has received the enthusiastic commendation and co-operation of representative men. A commission of six laymen from the United States and Canada presented the Movement in Great Britain, where it was at once taken up, and National Committees organized both in England and Scotland. It has since spread to Germany and Australia.

The power of the Movement in the lives of men seems to be partially answered by the following considerations:—

- (1) The Movement presents to men the greatest possible spiritual challenge—the need of the world.
- (2) It makes the largest possible demands upon men; reminding them that all life is a trust involving stewardship of opportunity, influence, time and treasure; that spiritual values are the only permanent ones, and that selfishness is suicidal.
- (3) The effort to evangelize the world presents to every man the largest opportunity of service which can come to him in this life.
- (4) The life purpose emphasized by the Movement when followed satisfies the deepest spiritual ambitions of men.
- (5) The effort to evangelize the world presents the speediest and surest method of saving the church.
- (6) The union of all branches of the church in such co-operation emphasizes, as nothing else can, the unity of the church.

49	47	48½
47	47	47
.....	43
133	133	135
131	131	133

High	Low	Close
107½	106½	106½
108½	107½	107½

106	105½	106
107½	106½	107½
108	107½	108½

.....	106
107½	107½	107½
108½	108½	108½

106½	106	106½
107½	107½	107½
108½	108½	108½

108	107	107½
107½	106½	107½
108½	107½	108½
109½	108½	109½

108	107½	107½
109½	108½	109
110	109½	109½

LL FEED		
	\$20.00	
	21.00	
	24.00	
	22.00	
	26.00	
\$6.00 @	7.00	
9.00 @	10.00	
4.50 @	5.00	

ND EGGS		
	33	
	29	
	29	
24 @	26	
21 @	23	

40 @	45	
	33	
	31	

18 @	20	
17 @	19	
	18	
	15	
13 @	15	

75 @	80	
	\$1.50	
	1.50	
	75	
50 @	60	
	1.50	
1.75 @	\$2.00	
	2.00	

7 @	7½	
	5	
	4	
40 @	75	
40 @	75	
7 @	8	

	7½	
	9	
	6½	
	8½	
12 @	13	
	10½	

WINNIPEG		
5; butcher cattle,		
gs, \$5.75 to \$6.00;		
00; cows, \$3.10 to		
lls, \$2.90 to \$4.50;		
30. Sheep, native		
bs, \$5.00 to \$7.80;		
ogs, \$6.10 to \$6.75		

LITERARY SOCIETY

THE FOURTH CONTEST

At an informal gathering of magazine writers not long ago, a journalist read for criticism a little sketch he had written, but had not yet submitted to a publisher. It was the story of an old man and his love and devotion to his sick wife. In the end, the wife dies, and a few weeks later, unable to live without her, the old man slips away to find her.

When the reader had finished the manuscript, half a dozen voices said, "Why didn't you give it a happy ending?" "Why didn't you let the wife get better?"

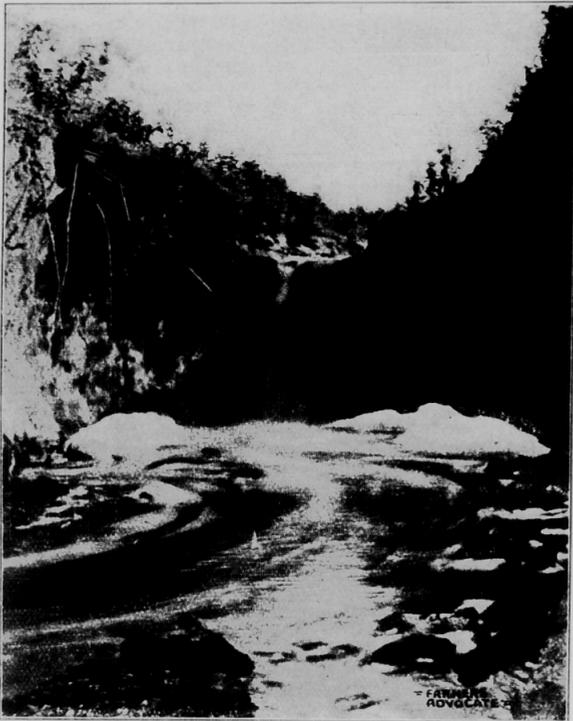
Others of the listeners said, "No; it is better as it is. The ending is the natural one, therefore the most artistic and desirable."

Afterwards, the thought came to see what the Literary Society of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE thought about it. We could make it a paragraph or postcard contest.

SHOULD A WORK OF FICTION HAVE A HAPPY ENDING? WHY DO YOU THINK SO?

The drawing and photography sections did not arouse so much enthusiasm and some entries in them were made too late to go to the engravers. The quality was all right, but the quantity left something to be desired. But that poetical natures are abundant in the west, and especially among ADVOCATE readers, was amply demonstrated by the returns in that section. After the first reading, eight poems were set aside to be read again. The difficulty was then to choose three out of the eight for the prizes and that took longer to solve. At last, we chose "Sing, Sweet Bird" by Jessie E. Jackson; "In My Heart" by A. R. Munday, and "Yesterday, To-day and Forever" by C. Pansy Munday as the prize-winners. But the other five were too good to be lost and we have decided to publish them along with the others.

We hope every reader of the results of this contest will at once look up the details of the new contest given in this issue, and send in an answer to the questions: Should a work of fiction have a happy ending? Why do you think so?



MEKIWIN FALLS. CONTRIBUTED FOR CONTEST BY JAMES MILNE

Is there any just cause why two hundred people who read the Literary Society should not answer that question in a single sentence or paragraph, or more if you wish? You can write your answer on a post card, if that is more convenient, but send it along.

(a) The length of your answer to the question will not affect the decision. The more concise the better.

(b) Have your answer in at the ADVOCATE office, addressed to the Literary Society, by March 15th.

(c) Prize-winners may choose as rewards one of (1) A half-year's subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for self or friend (2) A Literary Society badge pin (3) Any book from the list given in the issue of October 21st, 1908.

Everybody who reads at all has his or her opinion of how a book or story should end. Let us have it. Do it as soon as you read this notice, and the result will be the finest contest of the winter.

THE POEM AND PICTURES OF CONTEST THREE

We were more than pleased at the results of the poetry contest in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Literary Society.

SING, SWEET BIRD

Sing, sweet bird, my weary heart to cheer,
For I am all a' weary of the world;
Oh! let thy song in wildest passion flow
Sing, sweet bird, and sooth my weary ear
How calm the night! how fair the starlit sky!
Lo! not a sound but Philomel is heard
Upon the lily's breast there lies a tear,
Sing, sing, sweet bird.

Sing, sweet love, I think of naught but thee
When thou art near, this sad earth is forgot.
Oh! come to me upon the wings of song,
Sing, sweet love, and with thy song crown me.
Take, take this heart, my dearest—bid it rest

In ideal realms, this dreary world above,
Oh! let it beat in unison with thine,
Sing, sing, sweet love.

Alberta. JESSIE E. JACKSON.

IN MY HEART

They tell me that thy form is dead;
Ah, do they think that so,
I can believe thy spirit fled.

Whose truthfulness I know?
Thy vow to me thou'lt not forswear,
Though Death should try his art;
Though well I know thy body there,
Yet thou art in my heart.

It matters little to our bliss;
The memories I hold,

The flowers are with dew heavy laden,
There's the murmur of waters below,

But dearest of all in that garden,
In many bright sunny hours,
As I played beside the roses,
Or twined the fairest flowers,
Was my mother's voice a-singing



"BACHING" WITH A VENGEANCE! CONTRIBUTED FOR CONTEST BY J.T.M. ANDERSON

The love that hallowed our first kiss,
Gives soothing manifold.
I cannot separate be from thee,
Nor can we ever part;
While I love thee, and thou lov'st me,
Thou livest in my heart!

Manitoba. A. R. MUNDAY.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY AND FOREVER
O Thou who loved Thy Israel,
So much, that when a chosen band,
Thou stayed them far from Jacob's well
Within the desert's bound of sand,
Thou nourished them with bread from Heaven,
And gave them drink from calloused stone—
In this Thy holy Sabbath even
Hear us, for we, too, are Thine own.

Give us that love which doth embrace
Thy darkened souls on alien sod;
And, if Thou callest us by grace
To teach them of the living God,
O give us of Thy Living Well;
And give the faith that knows Thee near!

And Thou, who loved Thy Israel
Love us, love us, and meet us here.

Manitoba. C. PANSY MUNDAY.

A bit of some ballad old,
While the birds and flowers seemed listening,
As she sang by the fountain cold.
Manitoba. MAY EWENS.

THE OLD SONGS

Sing me a song, tonight, love
A song of the olden days,
Such as my mother used to sing
Which in the memory stays,
How oft as twilight deepened,
Has her voice so full and free
Singing o'er and o'er the old songs,
Filled my heart with melody.

CHORUS:
Then sing, the old songs, tonight, love
Something soft and low,
Which will lead me back to olden times,
In the twilight long ago.

I seem to feel her spirit, love,
So near when daylight flies
I hear her singing once again,
Till tears bedim my eyes,
And I think of things I might have done,
Had I then but known
How I would miss the twilight hour
Since I was left alone.

Saskatchewan. L. G.



THE PRAIRIE SHACK IN WINTER. CONTRIBUTED FOR CONTEST BY EARL CURRIE

THE OLD GARDEN

There is a quaint old garden,
Set down beside the sea,
Roses blossoming gaily,
Birds sing loud and free;
Warmly the sun always shines there,
Soft are the breezes that blow

THE LAST NIGHT IN A LUMBER CAMP

Sing merrily ho! For to-morrow we go
To our homes far away from the camp.
I guess we won't mind, for we won't
Have to grind
Our dull axes by light of the lamp



The PHC

Yo en graph, choice, children

What human become tired of story again and tired children? The Edison Phonograph children amuse bought for the drawing-room allow the child That is why a home. Because enjoyed by the good on popular used. It plays t

Edison

A new Record plays twice as long All owners of on their present F new Phonographs four-minute Records have a very wide range good for long pieces on the shorter Records Your dealer has attachment, and h which he will be g FREE. Ask your catalogue of Edison F complete lists of Edise We Desire Good graphs in every town Dealers having estab National Phonogra

FERRY There is scarcely any limit possible improvement but it takes time and m been improving flower seeds for over 30 years. people are working to Seeds suit you. Buy the For sale every FERRY'S 1000 SEED FREE ON REQ D. M. FERRY & CO., I SEE

Our is at your service. order and we will be THE FARMER



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

YOUNG and old can enjoy an Edison Phonograph, but if there is any choice, it is especially the children's entertainer.

What human entertainer, what mother or nurse doesn't become tired of singing a song over and over, of telling a story again and again at the demand of a group of interested children?

The Edison Phonograph never gets tired; it will keep the children amused for hours, but an Edison Phonograph bought for the nursery pretty soon finds its way to the drawing-room because the grown-ups are not content to allow the children to have all the fun.

That is why an Edison Phonograph should be in every home. Because it entertains the whole family, it can be enjoyed by the entire family circle at once. It is just as good on popular music as it is on classic music. It is easily used. It plays for all.

Edison Amberol Records

A new Record has been made for the Edison Phonograph which plays twice as long as the old one.

All owners of Edison Phonographs can have an attachment put on their present Phonographs which will play the new Records. All new Phonographs are now made to play both the two-minute and the four-minute Records. You can have both kinds of Records, and thus have a very wide range of music. The four-minute Record is especially good for long pieces of music, too long to be played on the shorter Records, and also for dances, accompaniments to songs and things of that kind.

Your dealer has the Edison Phonograph with attachment, and he has the new Amberol Records which he will be glad to play for you.

FREE. Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

We Desire Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 127 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.



So merrily sing, how we welcome the spring
With its change to the warm from the cold
It's six months or more since we passed through the door
Of our homes, which we long to behold.

Sing merrily ho! It's the last night you know,
Come, sing us your merriest lay.
Hurrah for our wives, who are part of our lives,
Hurrah for our sweethearts gay,
Hurrah for the bush, and hurrah for the "push;"

Though sometimes his pushing was tight
Hurrah once again for the brave shanty men,
But it's time to turn in, so good night.

CHORUS:
Sing, merrily ho, and farewell to the snow,
In its place sounds the patter of rain.
We will have a short rest, and return with fresh zest,
To the jolly old camp life again.
Alberta. Mrs. Wm. FORAN.

THE BACHELORS FROM ONTARIO

One by one we came out West,
Thinking it was, for us, the best;
Caring not how far we stray'd
From a cozy home, or an eastern maid,
Trusting the West to us would give
A goodly land in which to live,

And a better chance "Our Pile" to make
Ontario farms we did forsake.

Dreaming we came; our dreams came true:

Riches we have; they're plain to view,
Comfort and cheer, on every hand,
Dwelleth throughout this western land,
Solely one good we lack "Out West,"
(Having that one we would be blest)
Wives! from the girls we used to know,
Girls that we loved in Ontario.

British Columbia. S. J. MCGIRR.

THE BONNIE PRAIRIE

I lo'e the bonnie prairie, wi' its clear and breezy air;
And I sigh na' for the countries that are mair fresh and fair;
For here ye hae the freedom that ithers canna gie;—
Sa gie me the Prairie Province, and the bonnie maple tree!

The prairie in the springtime's a joyous sight to see,
Wi' the catkins on the poplar and the crocus on the lea,
The pussy willow's fragrant blooms that nod and dance wi' glee,
And its crimson robe adorneth the bonnie maple tree.

Mrs. D. C.

INGLE NOOK

SCOTCH LASSIE PAYS A VISIT

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come in to thank you for the good Christmas recipes? They were fine. As regards making carrot pickles, they are made the same as beets; some put them with beets. For carrots done alone add a little salt and boil in the vinegar. Many thanks, "Mere Man," for the letter on Peerless incubators. I may trouble you with a few questions after awhile. Dear Dame Durden, can you send me recipe for carrot marmalade?

I was beginning to think the same as you about our old members who have not written for ever so long. I would like to see more ideas exchanged, and new ones put up by old and young, giving the young girls an inviting corner. Although we have a few now, the more the merrier. I take a great interest in this corner, and look forward for it each week. One cold day I walked over to a neighbor's place through the deep snow expressly for the paper which had gone astray. Does any member know where I could purchase an instruction book teaching the different stitches in crochet work,—a beginner's instructor? I like to read your letters that appear from time to time, but find them close too quickly. Your tip about the alarm clock when baking was a good one. I wished the letter that "Nameless" wrote had been continued in our next, for I like her writing.

I am sending a few tested recipes. I cut all the recipes out and paste them in an old *Advocate*.

If "Northumberland Lass" wishes to learn French let her get a dictionary—French-English—and a good grammar. Acquire a vocabulary of the simpler words just as a child does; imitate the grammar in such doses as you can assimilate—that's the way to learn any language. Your accent may horrify a Parisian, but if you persevere, you will be able to read the original and possibly write grammatically. It is nice to be able to even read foreign languages.

Regarding women's work for women, I think if we could have legislation enacting "that" in the event of the sale of the homestead the wife should be paid "by purchaser" one-third of the actual value of place, this to be held by her till such time as her husband should provide a new and fitting home for herself and children, would eliminate crookedness on either side, safeguard all parties and yet be no bar to right relations between man and wife. This is lengthy enough in all conscience; so, I will come to an abrupt conclusion.

Saskatchewan. SCOTCH LASSIE.

(For carrot marmalade, wash and boil until tender four pounds carrots; drain and peel, then press through a colander into a granite kettle with two pounds sugar, one pint water, a few pieces of chipped lemon peel, the grated rind of two oranges and a very little ginger. Simmer gently till as thick as you desire it, put into glasses and cover carefully when cold.)

I have an encyclopedia of needle-work that gives full instructions for crocheting which I would willingly lend you until June if you care to pay the postage (10 cents) upon it. It gives instruction for other kinds of fancy work, too.

Many thanks for the recipes and for all of your interesting letter. D. D.)

RECIPES SENT BY SCOTCH LASSIE

Cornmeal Gems.—3 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar (white), butter of egg, 1 cup flour, 1 cup cornmeal, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder.

Chocolate Icing.—Put one square of Baker's chocolate into a bowl and set over the tea kettle to melt. Take one cup of sugar and enough milk to dissolve it, boil to a thick syrup, then pour on melted chocolate and beat till nearly cold.

Prepared Mustard.—4 tablespoons mustard, 4 tablespoons sugar (white), 1 egg mixed with above in smooth paste. Add slowly 1 cup vinegar. Set pan in boiling water and allow to cook until thick. Last of all add 1 tablespoon butter.

RECIPES SENT BY SUFFOLK

Bubble and Squeak.—Fry a few thin slices of cold beef or pork (for the former a little butter is required) taking care not to dry them up. Place the meat in center of dish and keep warm, now fry cabbage (previously boiled) and potatoes with a sliced onion and place round the dish.

Steak and Kidney Pudding.—Line a good sized basin with suet crust, cut some steak and a kidney into small pieces, allowing a small amount of fat, dust well with pepper, salt and flour. Place this in the basin and put in sufficient stock or water to three parts fill it. Moisten the edges of the crust, cover pudding over, press the two crusts together that the gravy may not escape. Tie the pudding over with a floured cloth and boil very thoroughly. For two pounds of steak allow about four hours.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN THE INGLE NOOK

Dear Dame Durden:—It is a long time since I wrote to the Ingle Nook, and then I came for help. I am coming

FERRY'S SEEDS

There is scarcely any limit to the possible improvement in seeds, but it takes time and money. We have been improving flower and vegetable seeds for over 50 years. More than 2000 people are working to make Ferry's Seeds suit you. Buy the best—Ferry's. For sale everywhere.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

for that reason now, knowing well that if you or any of the members can, you will give it. I wish so that I could give some in return. Unfortunately I never seem to know anything anyone asks for; however, I am sending a few "cold beef" recipes that I hope will be of use to some one.

Can anyone tell me what will take the "dress" out of new cotton goods easily? The only way I know is washing, washing, washing; and I am sorry to say there is not much love lost between me and my wash board. Also, can anyone tell me how I can be sure not to take any bed bugs with household effects when moving into a new house? In the one in which we are now living there are quite a number, and I find it impossible to get rid of them. I have tried many and many ways. Has anyone a good recipe for preserving apples for early summer use? Can anyone tell me if white boots can be blackened with ordinary boot blacking?

What can I give in return for asking these many questions? I have recipes for many kinds of puddings and sweets, and for cooking game and meat, if anyone is in need of any. I meant to have sent old country recipes for plum-pudding, mince meat and Christmas cake—recipes that have been tried for several generations, but was sick and unable to do so. However, should anyone care for them it would give me pleasure to send them. I have just thought of something else I have wanted to know a long time. Perhaps someone can tell me: How can I use yeast cakes in recipes where it says "a teacup of yeast," etc?

With every good wish for the New Year to all members and yourself, from,

Manitoba. (It is a housekeeping letter, but not at all "terrible." It seems good to have you back again after a long absence; I can't answer all your questions, but I'm sure the members will come to the rescue.

SUFFOLK.

Here are several remedies for getting rid of the pests you mention. Wash corners and cracks of woodwork, corners and joints of bedstead and springs with boiling water and soap. Then apply with a feather equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid. Then try fumigating with sulphur. Remove from the room only such metal objects as you do not wish tarnished. Close up all cracks in doors or windows. Then set four ounces of sulphur in a dish and place that dish inside a larger one on the floor. Set fire to the sulphur and leave the room quickly, closing the door tightly after you. Leave closed for an hour, then air the room well for at least another hour before occupying it again. Red oil of cedar dropped with a medicine dropper in the folds of the mattress and in cracks and joints is also recommended. All of these remedies together should prove discouraging to the boldest insect.

My mother always kept new cotton goods by themselves in the wash. They were left to soak over night in soft water to which borax was added. Then they were washed out in warm suds, rinsed well before boiling, then boiled in water with borax or ammonia, but no soap. Hang outside and let bleach for a few days.

This is the only recipe I have for preserving apples, but perhaps some member can give trustworthy directions:—Pare tart, mellow apples; quarter and remove the cores. Make a syrup of 1/2 pound sugar to every pound of apples and enough water to cover the fruit. When the syrup has cooked a few minutes remove it from the fire and let it become lukewarm. Then add the apples and cook gently till the fruit is transparent. A teaspoon of ginger tied in a little muslin bag and cooked with the fruit, or a little essence of lemon gives a flavor that is pleasing. Seal carefully in jars while hot.

I doubt if white shoes can be blackened in that way; but a number of

"Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6235 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

6236 Teddy Bear
Night Drawers.
2 to 8 years.

6208 Boy's Suit,
4 and 6 years.

6218 Five Gored
Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.

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32 to 46 waist.

6217 Infant's Slip,
One Size.

6212 Child's Coat,
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4 years.

6239 Infant's Bag
Night-Town. One Size.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write

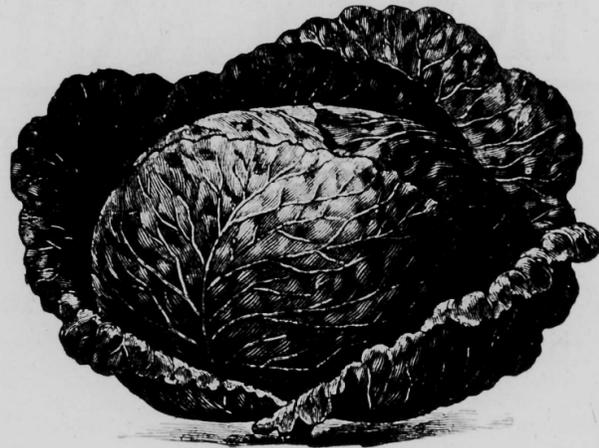
only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

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SPECIAL Varieties that will grow and mature in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA. See page 12 of our New Catalogue for 1909.

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Buggy Harness complete, X. C. Trimming; Lines, 3/4 inch, all black; Breast Collar, folded with 1 inch layer; Traces, double and stitched, attached to Breast Collar; Breeching, folded body with 1 inch layer; good, strong, well made and neat Back Band.

Our Wholesale Price \$8.75 per Set

THE J. R. VAN NORMAN CO.
108 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

coats of the blackish color, with just time coat to dry, and coat of the liquid be successful.

As far as I can, yeast cake is about



A FEW CROAKS

Dear Cousin Doris, be a good plan to our button? I note the members are I am glad to see t proving. Most of t very monotonous.

Do not you think letters giving the kept, or the teach always — to the ruled out of the club

Do any of the me the fishing is appri a big raft with a te On hot evenings we have a duck hunt.

B. C. (a)

(No, I would not ters out altogether, make it hard for th But I do think th boys who are past t write interesting l items in which didn't you tell us polo? Did you polo story called. It is a good one. C.

LITTLE YAN

Dear Cousin Do first letter. I have letters so long I tho see my letter close t wam. I am eleven ing to school soon. from school. I lik well, but I like th lived in the States a called Yankees. It summer when we g birds singing in the it would be nice to will wait and see if again, so I wish vo will tell more the new member.

Sask. (b)

FIRE IN

Dear Cousin Doris last letter in print I would write again escape the waste not going to school one here yet. Our down last fall, but mess part of the toy horses and eighted three pigs, a hundr ducks.

Sask. (a)

BROTHERS PL

Dear Cousin Doris written to your co and I thought I wo has been as cold a three of the childre have frozen their fa I like the name o and like to read m We go to school ev a big hill near the s take their sleighs and I have no sleigh, b one, and we both s There are about tw going now to our sch pony and cutter and

coats of the blacking laid on in succession, with just time between for such coat to dry, and finishing up with a coat of the liquid "shiny" polish might be successful.

As far as I can find out, one dried yeast cake is about equal to an ordinary

cup of liquid yeast. But I'd consider it a favor if some one who really knows could give us both information on that point.

I am sure the members will make use of the beef recipes you have sent and be glad to see others. D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

A FEW CROAKS FROM BULL FROG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Would it not be a good plan to have a Wigwam on our button? I notice that a number of the members are asking for badges. I am glad to see that the club is improving. Most of the letters used to be very monotonous.

Do not you think that for the future, letters giving the number of animals kept, or the teacher's name (which is always — to the readers) should be ruled out of the club?

Do any of the members feel glad that the fishing is approaching? We have a big raft with a ten foot diving board. On hot evenings we play water-polo or have a duck hunt.

B. C. (a)

BULL FROG.

(No, I would not like to rule such letters out altogether because that would make it hard for the very little people. But I do think that all the girls and boys who are past ten should be able to write interesting letters without the items in which you dislike. Why didn't you tell us more about water-polo? Did you ever read Kipling's polo story called "The Maltese Cat"? It is a good one. C. D.)

LITTLE YANKEE GIRL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter. I have been reading your letters so long I thought I would like to see my letter close to the Western Wigwam. I am eleven years old, I am going to school soon. We live three miles from school. I like this country very well, but I like the States best. We lived in the States all my life, and we are called Yankees. It is nice here in the summer when we go out and hear the birds singing in the trees. Well, I think it would be nice to have a button. I will wait and see if I ever see my letter again, so I wish you all a good time. I will tell more the next time. Your new member,

Sask. (b)

NELLIE LEE.

FIRE IN TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letter in print last year I thought I would write again and hope it will escape the waste paper basket. I am not going to school because there is not one here yet. Our little town burnt down last fall, but it was just the business part of the town. We have three horses and eighteen head of cattle, three pigs, a hundred hens and twelve ducks.

Sask. (a)

RETA P. SAGER (10)

BROTHERS PLAY TOGETHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to your corner for some time, and I thought I would write now. It has been as cold as fifty below, and three of the children that go to school have frozen their faces.

I like the name of your corner now, and like to read many of the letters. We go to school every day. There is a big hill near the school, and the boys take their sleighs and slide at noon hour. I have no sleigh, but my brother has one, and we both slide together on it. There are about twenty-three scholars going now to our school. We drive our pony and cutter and have two miles and

a half to go. I think I had better close or Cousin Dorothy will not print it.

Man. (a) CECIL ROGERS (8)

A KIND MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Seeing that a member of the Western Wigwam asked for the song of "Fair Charlotte Dwelt by the Mountain Side," and knowing the words, I thought I would send them to her.

I like to read the Western Wigwam very much. There are fourteen scholars in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss —. I think the song will take up so much room, that I will close now.

Sask. (a)

MORNING GLORY.

(It was thoughtful of you to send on the poem that was requested. It is so long that I'll have to send it directly to the member, or there would be no room left for letters and for new poems. We'll be glad to have you come again and stay longer. C. D.)

A VERY NICE PAPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I see a lot of little letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I enjoy myself very much in reading them. My uncle John takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a very nice paper. My uncle and I have been going to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. — and we like him very much. It has been pretty cold here this winter. I am 11 years of age and my birthday is on the 3rd day of August. I am wishing to see my letter in print.

MARGARET MILLISSIA THOMPSON (11)
Alta. (b)

THE ADDRESS WAS CORRECT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has only taken the ADVOCATE a short time, but my uncle took it and I had the opportunity to read the Children's Corner, which was never missed. I am a little Yankee girl. We moved to Canada two years ago. We lived in Saskatchewan in a German settlement for over a year, and I never had a little girl to play with all the time and I got awfully lonesome. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins about my own age (10) if they will write first. I am reading "The Golden Dog" and like it very much. I am not in favor of pen-names so I will sign my real name, hoping this will escape the waste paper basket and wishing your paper every success.

Alta (a)

MARY SHERWOOD.

COME AGAIN OF COURSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as long as I can remember. We drive a horse named Maude to school. We play hockey at school now, but in the summer we play baseball. I have a little black calf of my own. I feed him oats and hay every day. I am in the second book. The studies I like best are arithmetic, spelling and geography. I got for Christmas presents, a gun, a book and a mouth organ. I can play the mouth organ. I am nine years old. If you print this letter I will write again if you want me to. I will sign my own name.

Man (a) GEORGE ALEXANDER (9).

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A distinct type of sugar Beet, producing not only a "Royal" good crop but roots of giant-size and rich feeding quality. Upon our own grounds the past six years it gave a yield of nearly 50 tons of clean roots per acre, and 3 tons per acre more than the heaviest producer of other sorts on the list. They have a small clean, top, and are easily trimmed. The roots are longer than Danish or any of the other varieties, heavy, even shaped, holding their size to the ground, when they gradually taper to a point; stand upright, and three-fourths their length out of ground. They are so easily harvested that they may be turned out by a push of the foot, free from small or prongy roots. The color of the roots is bronzy green nearest the top, the body a light green shaded and changing to a bright rose above ground; the tip a lighter shade of rose. The flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet, and imparts a rich, pleasant flavor to dairy products, when fed to milch cows. Our "Royal Giant" is the heaviest cropping Sugar Beet known to us; the largest, handsomest and cleanest roots, the most easily harvested and the most profitable Sugar Beet to grow that we have ever tried. It has fully realized all we claimed for it, and has now become the leading variety. Price, by mail, postpaid, lb., 30c.; 4 lbs. \$1.10.

Consider This

It is not our rule to check up reports; but, out of curiosity, one of our staff figured out a few details in connection with the Government Experiments Reports, and here they are. Out of twelve tests (each test embracing about eight different varieties) of Sugar Beets at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, covering six years, Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" won first place seven times and second place or close up in the other tests. There must be something in it—these are fair tests—they are not our tests. They talk, though—for our Seeds. Just a sample of all our seeds and the care taken to bring them up to the highest standard.

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There is no other root crop grown which produces so large an amount per acre of desirable cattle food for winter feeding as the Prize Mammoth Long Red Mangel. Under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown. Our strain of Mammoth Long Red is exceptionally fine and expressly grown for our own trade from selected well-shaped roots. Dealers and growers who have used it for years past prefer it to any other long red variety. Has a distinct appearance; roots are massive, straight and regular in size, broad shouldered, small top, free from coarseness and of most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. Sold in 1 lb. packets only. By mail, 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.



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It is remarkably even in shape, rather elongated, and of vigorous growth, and has a fine neck; large leaves with green stems and very smooth, fine skin. The flesh is white, firm and sweet, greatly relished by cattle, easily harvested (growing more than half above the ground) producing an enormous crop, and is an excellent keeper. It yields about as much as Prize Mammoth Red and the quality is superior. Sold in 1 lb. sealed packets only. By mail, 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Steele, Briggs' Giant White Sugar

The "Giant White Sugar" Mangel differs from the ordinary varieties of mangel, from being much sweeter and, in consequence, more nutritious. The roots are very large, firm, smooth, clean, of oval shape, stand well out of ground and very easily harvested. The color of root is light green at shoulder, white beneath; flesh white, crisp, sweet and unexcelled in feeding quality. It is the heaviest yielding Sugar Mangel in cultivation and relished by all stock upon the farm. All Mangels are Beets; this may be called a Sugar Beet, but is a distinctive type and color. 1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

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Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top

Producing large, round, perfectly-shaped bulbs with very small top; flesh rich yellow, firm, free from coarseness, of excellent quality; skin yellow, with a deep purple top; a splendid keeping variety. There is no other sort which we have ever grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop. It is a prize winner everywhere, and has become the favorite with the leading root growers of Canada, the demand has so increased as to require thousands of lbs. annually to fill our orders. Sold only in sealed packets. Price, postpaid, 1/2 lb., 18c.; lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.15.

"Unrivalled Canadian Gem"

A variety of recent introduction and which may be called the Twentieth-Century acquisition. It is the best drought and mildew resisting variety known; produces clean bulbs, of medium size, nearly round; of a purple color above ground, yellow beneath; a small top and neck; flesh rich yellow, crisp, sweet and juicy. Those who grow swedes for shipping will find it a gem. None better for winter storing. Sold in sealed packages. Postpaid, 1/2 lb., 18c.; lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.15.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE (Free)

Steele, Briggs' Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited.

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good, strong.

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CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



Every Woman Who

is trying to save money should know that our Mail Order Department has planned a thousand ways for her to do it in our

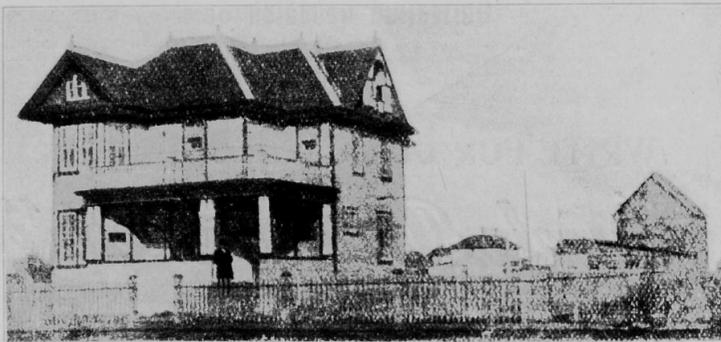
New Spring and Summer Catalogue

It QUOTES LOWER PRICES than you are accustomed to pay, and ILLUSTRATES almost every article, so that there's the least possible chance of your being disappointed. But if you do happen to be disappointed with the goods, KINDLY SEND THEM BACK AT OUR EXPENSE—we would rather lose an order than have a dissatisfied customer.

Unless you are sure that your name is on our mailing list, write us a line at once and we will mail you our beautiful new Catalogue about March the first.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate



MR. FARMER---

Exchange your farm land for this fine City Home. Ten-roomed, fully modern house, electric light, hot air heating, hot water connections, cistern, splendidly finished throughout, built two years. Centrally located, two minutes from car line. Corner lot 63x120 ft., fenced, stable, carriage sheds, in best residential section.

Have you improved farm land to exchange?—your chance to retire and get income property.

LAWRENCE, ROGERS REALTY
258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Phone 1826

The Golden Dog

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

Copyright 1907 by L. C. Page Co., incorp.

"Come, Le Gardeur, let us take leave of the Intendant, and return at once to the city, but not in that plight!" added he, smiling, as Le Gardeur, oblivious of all but the pleasure of accompanying him, grasped his arm to leave the great hall. "Not in that garb, Le Gardeur! Bathe, purify, and clean yourself, I will wait outside in the fresh air. The odor of this room stifles me!"

"You are not going to leave us, Le Gardeur!" Varin called, across the table, "and break up good company? Wait till we finish a few more rounds, and we will all go together."

"I have finished all the rounds for to-day, Varin, maybe forever! Colonel Philibert is my dearest friend in life; I must leave even you to go with him, so pray excuse me."

"You are excused, Le Gardeur." Bigot spoke very courteously to him, much as he liked the idea of his companionship with Philibert. "We must all return by the time the Cathedral bells chime noon. Take one parting cup before you go, Le Gardeur, and prevail on Colonel Philibert to do the same, or he will not praise our hospitality, I fear."

"Not one drop more this day, were it from Jove's own poculum!" Le Gardeur repelled the temptation more readily as he felt a twitch on his sleeve from the hand of Philibert.

"Well, as you will, Le Gardeur; we have all had enough and over, I dare say. Ha! ha Colonel Philibert rather puts us to the blush, or would were not our cheeks so well-painted in the hues of rosy Bacchus."

Philibert, with official courtesy, bade adieu to the Intendant and the company. A couple of valets waited upon Le Gardeur, whom they assisted to bathe and dress. In a short time he left the Chateau almost sobered, and wholly metamorphosed into a handsome, fresh Chevalier. A perverse redness about the eyes alone remained, to tell the tale of the last night's debauch.

Master Pothier sat on a horse block at the door with all the gravity of a judge, while he waited for the return of Colonel Philibert and listened to the lively noise in the Chateau, the music, song, and jingle of glass forming a sweet concert in the ears of the jolly old notary.

"I shall not need you to guide me back, Master Pothier," said Philibert, as he put some silver pieces in his hollow palm; "take your fee. The cause is gained, is it not, Le Gardeur?" He glanced triumphantly at his friend.

"Good-by, Master Pothier," said he, as he rode on with Le Gardeur. The old notary could not keep up with them, but came jolting on behind, well pleased to have leisure to count and jingle his coins. Master Pothier was in that state of joyful anticipation when hope outruns realization. He already saw himself seated in the old armchair in the snug parlor of Dame Bedard's inn, his back to the fire, his belly to the table, a smoking dish of roast in the middle, an ample trencher before him with a bottle of Cognac on one flank and a jug of Norman cider on the other, an old crony or two to eat and drink with him, and the light foot and deft hand of pretty Zoe Bedard to wait upon them.

This picture of perfect bliss floated before the winking eyes of Master Pothier, and his mouth watered in anticipation of his Eden, not of flowers and trees, but of tables, cups, and platters, with plenty to fill them, and to empty them as well.

"A worthy gentleman and a brave officer, I warrant!" said Pothier, as he jogged along. "He is generous as a prince, and considerate as a bishop, fit for a judge, nay, for a chief justice! What would you do for him, Master Pothier?" the old notary asked himself. "I answer the interrogatory of the court: I would draw up his marriage contract, write his last will and testament with the greatest of pleasure and without a fee!—and

McK P SE

You cannot afford until you have first our LARGE, HAI SOME ILLUSTRAT CATALOG of VEGI ABLE SEEDS, FLO ER SEEDS, SE GRAINS, CLOVERS, GRASSES, PLANET JR. TOOLS, POULTRY SUPPLIES' CYPHERS INCUBAT-ORS.



Brandon
MAN.

McKenzie's PURE SEEDS

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QUALITY SEEDS

The Key to
SUCCESS
is QUALITY

You cannot afford to place your order for seeds until you have first seen our **LARGE, HAND-SOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOG** of **VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, SEED GRAINS, CLOVERS, GRASSES, PLANET JR. TOOLS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, CYPHERS INCUBATORS.**



**McKENZIE'S
Yellow Globe Danvers Onion**
The Standard Everywhere
Popular Globe Shape. Early-Splendid Cropper. Handsome Yellow Skin. Delightfully Flavored.

It is safe to say there has never been an onion more universally known and grown than this great standard onion. With such pronounced merits of earliness, productiveness, excellent table quality, fine keeper, enormous yield, it could hardly be otherwise than popular. It is of medium size, very solid and heavy. Owing to its bulb formation very early in the season it produces a first class and most superb onion throughout the summer, maturing in the fall, crisp, solid and perfect in shape.

In color it is a rich brownish yellow of most striking appearance. The neck being small the tops ripen off, giving it unsurpassed keeping qualities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/2 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.10; lb. \$1.95.

CABBAGE

I used your McKenzie's Northern Favorite Cabbage Seed and think every seed must have grown, quality is true to your advertising. Mr. R. L. McMillan, Milestone, Sask.

CAULIFLOWER

The McKenzie's Early Snowcap Cauliflower received from you exceeded in quality and earliness any I have ever grown.—F. B. Pearson, Shoul Lake, Man.

ONION

Must say that your McKenzie Northland were the best onions around here. Intend growing them this year and will always highly recommend them.—D. Parkinson, Balgonie, Sask.

Appreciating that it is impossible to conceive of anything in which so much weighs in the balance and hinges upon the quality, as in seeds; we exercise every possible care to secure seeds that combine to the greatest degree the potent essentials necessary to absolutely sure growth and great productiveness.

To those who recognize QUALITY, **McKENZIE'S PURE SEEDS** are as near the essence of purity and the perfection of quality as Nature, science and experience can produce.

A Prize Winning Garden Selection

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
BEAN—McK's Perfection Wax	\$0.10			\$0.30
BEET—McK's Extra Early	.05	.10	.35	1.00
CABBAGE—McK's Northern Favorite	.10	.25	.60	
CORN—McK's Northern Success	.10			.25
CELERY—McK's Brandon Prize	.10	.30	1.00	
CAULIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap	.25	3.00		
LETTUCE—McK's All Seasons	.10	.30	.75	
ONION—McK's Northland	.10	.25	.65	2.50
PEA—McK's Manifold	.05			.35

McKenzie's High Grade Grasses

CLOVERS AND SEED GRAINS

TIMOTHY—The growing of this best of all hay crops now so extensively carried on everywhere, is universally recognized as one of the most profitable branches of farming. Our stocks comprise the choicest, cleanest, purest obtainable. F.o.b. Brandon, per 100 lbs., \$7.50; F.o.b. Calgary, per 100 lbs., \$8.50.

WESTERN RYE—It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to our prairie lands, even when impregnated with alkali. Affords excellent pasturage, makes good hay. Resists drought and cold and is easily grown. We are unquestionably headquarters for Western Rye and owing to the purity of our stocks, sell large quantities in the States. F.o.b. Brandon or Calgary, \$11.50 per 100 lbs.

BROME—Drought defying, frost resisting, it adapts itself to almost every condition of the soil yielding enormous crops of splendid hay and affording early and abundant pasturage. Our seed of this magnificent grass is unequalled for purity and high germination and less seed per acre is required than any other grade. F.o.b. Brandon, \$12.50 per 100 lbs. F.o.b. Calgary, \$13.00 per 100 lbs.

COMMON RED CLOVER—Is decidedly the best variety for sowing alone. It takes full possession of the land, choking out the weeds. We hold and always will, this grade at the highest level. No seed is sent out except what is absolutely known quality. If it is not as recommended, return at our expense.

DANISH ISLAND AND WHITE GIANT OATS—Two great varieties. Grown from the inherited stock seed of a specially selected strain and a highly developed type of exceptional purity and highest quality. F.o.b. Calgary per bushel, \$1.50; 10 bushel or over per bushel, \$1.40. F.o.b. Brandon per bushel, \$1.25; 10 bushels or over, per bushel, \$1.15. Our stocks of these are free from wild oats.

WHEAT—PURE RED FIFE—BEDFORD'S GOLD STANDARD—An absolutely pure and distinct type, strong, vigorous, robust grower, early maturing, strong vitality. Hand-selected, re-cleaned, grown on back setting in ten acre plots. F.o.b. Calgary, per bushel, \$1.60; 10 bushels or more, per bushel, \$1.55. F.o.b. Brandon, per bushel \$1.60; 10 bushels or more, per bushel, \$1.55.

SIX-ROWED MENSURY BARLEY—Very early grows very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well filled heads of plump grain. Our stocks are especially choice, clean and pure. F.o.b. Brandon or Calgary, per bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels or more, per bushel, 90c.

Brandon
MAN.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd.
Western Canada's GREATEST Seed House

Calgary
ALTA.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE

OUR new Spring and Summer catalogue has been issued and a copy should now be in the hands of everyone who purchases goods from us, or who has been in the habit of receiving our catalogues in the past.

The one that has just gone out is by odds the best that we have ever compiled. The illustrations are better; the descriptions are better; the selections are better; and above all the values are the best we have ever offered.

Since coming to Winnipeg we have frequently had inquiries regarding Farm Implements, and as our aim has been, and ever will be, to be the greatest possible service to the purchasing public we have this season added some lines that will be of very great interest to the farmers of the West. Our wagons, our hayrakes, our mowers, our disk and drag harrows, our field cultivators, and our hay carrier outfits are built by the leading manufacturers in their several lines and will be found satisfactory in all respects. A full description of these various goods are contained on pages 291 to 294 of our new catalogue.

Other lines, as usual, demonstrate our supremacy in style and value. Our ladies ready-to-wear garments are made in the same styles as are being worn in New York, Paris and other centres of fashion. Our millinery is at least six months in advance of the styles to be seen elsewhere in the country, and the reason is that it is copied from the newest French styles brought to us by Express from the French capital. The models cost us a lot of money; but the facsimiles, we are offering to our Mail Order customers at extremely moderate prices.

Our men's clothing shows a marked improvement over anything we have ever before shown in this line, in style, quality and value. The illustrations in the catalogue are copied from the very latest creations in men's wearing apparel. In times past we have been a bit conservative in the matter of styles, but our Winnipeg experience has taught us that the young men of the West want the best and the newest to be had; and they have the money to pay for it.

We kept this fact very prominently before us when preparing our new Spring and Summer catalogue as a perusal, of the clothing pages will show.

These are a very few of the many interesting features of our catalogue, and you can become familiar with them all by studying the catalogue. If you have not already received a copy, let us know, and if any of your friends have not, send us their names and addresses.

The catalogue is sent free on request and will be found interesting both as a style book and a price dictionary.

WRITE FOR OUR
GROCERY
CATALOGUE

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

no notary in New France could do more for him!" Pothier's imagination fell into a vision over a consideration of his favorite text—that of the great sheet, wherein was all manner of flesh and fowl good for food, but the old notary would trip at the name of Peter, and perversely say, "Rise, Pothier; kill, and eat."

CHAPTER IX.
PIERRE PHILIBERT.

Colonel Philibert and Le Gardeur rode rapidly through the forest of Beaumanoir, pulling up occasionally in an eager and sympathetic exchange of questions and replies, as they recounted the events of their lives since their separation, or recalled their schooldays and glorious holidays and rambles in the woods of Tilly—with frequent mention of their gentle, fair companion, Amelie de Repentigny, whose name on the lips of her brother sounded sweeter than the chime of the bells of Charlebourg to the ear of Pierre Philibert.

The bravest man in New France felt a tremor in his breast as he asked Le Gardeur a seemingly careless question—seemingly, for in truth, it was vital in the last degree to his happiness, and he knew it. He expressed a fear that Amelie would have wholly forgotten him after so long an absence from New France.

His heart almost ceased beating as he waited the reply of Le Gardeur, which came impetuously: "Forgotten you, Pierre Philibert? She would forget me as soon! But for you she would have had no brother to-day, and in her prayers she ever remembers both of us—you by right of a sister's gratitude, me because I am unworthy of her saintly prayers and need them all the more! O Pierre Philibert, you do not know Amelie if you think she is one ever to forget a friend like you!"

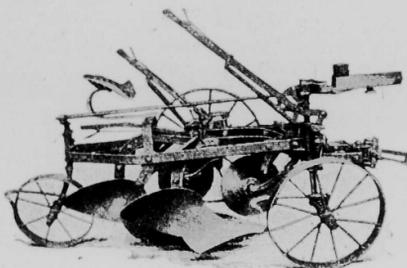
The heart of Philibert gave a great leap for joy. Too happy for speech, he rode on a while in silence.

"Amelie will have changed much in appearance?" he asked, at last. A thousand questions were crowding upon his lips.

"Changed? Oh, yes!" replied Le Gardeur, gaily. "I scarcely recognize my little bright eyed sister in the tall, perfect young lady that has

New Eclipse Plows

THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS



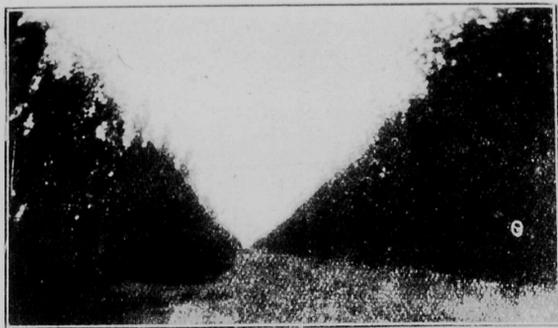
For the man with hard, stiff land, the **Eclipse** is the Plow, the positive lock device keeps it in—always.

In stony land, you will have no broken shares; the Plow raises itself and enters the ground again after passing a stone. Do not these things appeal to you? Learn more about the New

Eclipse Plows by getting our catalogue.

Made by
The Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.,
Madison, Wis.

The STEWART - NELSON CO., Ltd.
General Agents WINNIPEG



in the prairie provinces. Write for free catalogue.

Buchanan Nursery Co., Winnipeg
(ST. CHARLES VILLAGE P. O.)

Driveway Through Shelter Belt

of Russian Poplars in grounds of Buchanan Nursery Co.; trees three years old. No need to live on a prairie farm exposed to the wind. By using our hardy, home-grown trees, you can have a shelter like this in the same time. We can supply these hardy Poplars and all other trees, fruits, shrubs and plants for planting

taken her place. But the loving heart, the pure mind, the gentle ways, and winning smiles are the same as ever. She is somewhat more still and thoughtful, perhaps—more strict in the observances of religion. You will remember, I used to call her in jest our St. Amelie: I might call her that in earnest now, Pierre, and she would be worthy of the name!"

"God bless you, Le Gardeur!" burst out Colonel Philibert,—his voice could not repress the emotion he felt,—and God bless Amelie! Think you she would care to see me to-day, Le Gardeur?" Philibert's thoughts flew far and fast, and his desire to know more of Amelie was a rack of suspense to him. She might, indeed, recollect the youth Pierre Philibert, thought he, as she did a sunbeam that gladdened long-past summers; but how could he expect her to regard him—the full-grown man—as the same? Nay, was he not nursing a fatal fancy in his breast that would sting him to death? for among the gay and gallant throng about the capital was it not more than possible that so lovely and amiable a woman had already been wooed, and given the priceless treasure of her love to another? It was, therefore, with no common feeling that Philibert said, "Think you she will care to see me to-day, Le Gardeur?"

"Care to see you, Pierre Philibert? What a question! She and Aunt de Tilly take every occasion to remind me of you, by way of example, to shame me of my faults—and they succeed, too! I could cut off my right hand this moment, Pierre, that it should never lift wine again to my lips—and to have been seen by you in such company! What must you think of me?"

"I think your regret could not surpass mine; but tell me how you have been drawn into these rapids and taken the wrong turn, Le Gardeur?" Le Gardeur winced as he replied,— "Oh, I do not know. I found myself there before I thought. It was the wit, wine, and enchantments of Bigot, I suppose,—and the greatest temptation of all, a woman's smiles,—that led me to take the wrong turn, as you call it. There, you have my confession!—and I would put my sword through any man but

This is To Ex

COST

- The following nam
- 1st prize No. 9 20
- 2nd " No. 6
- 3rd " No. 412
- 4th " 3 Piece
- 5th " Econom
- 6th. " Wingold

This guessing cont

6 p.m., July 20th, 1909

FREE. A handse our latest production i found in other ranges lected it for our 1st pr ductory price. The pr would have to pay else

The selling price f voir has been determin carefully sealed, and d 1909, the envelope con to a Board of Judges, v Manager Farmer's Ac

The above named They are well known, 21st, 1909. The envel the price on the ticket voir, will be made pub After carefully ex and allot the prizes. and address and what at once, addressed to Only one guess regis particulars. To make the illustration.

DO IT NOW.

Make your guess

Your chances to v

the newspaper or print

Write to-day for our who wants a cream separ interest you, write us at



No. 6, \$48.95.

Adv'g. Manager Wingold Stove Co. 181-3 Bannatyne A I guess your price No. 9-20 Merit Win Range complete, w closet & reservoir

Name Address Province

I am interested and would like to N.B. Children's g ered unless name mother is given.

WING

This is your opportunity To Win a Prize Without Expense or Effort COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

The following named valuable prizes will be given away FREE on July 21, 1909:
 1st prize No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Range complete as illustrated.
 2nd " No. 6 Wingold Cream Separator, capacity 500 lbs.
 3rd " No. 412 Wingold Double Driving Harness, Solid Nickel Trimmings.
 4th " 3 Piece Mahogany Parlor Suite.
 5th " Economy A, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine.
 6th " Wingold Ball Bearing Washer and Wringer.

This guessing contest begins March 1st and closes July 20th, 1909. No guesses registered after 6 p.m., July 20th, 1909.

FREE. A handsome steel range and five other useful prizes. The Merit Wingold Range is our latest production in steel ranges mounted on leg base. It has many distinct advantages not found in other ranges of this type. To quickly introduce the Merit Wingold Range we have selected it for our 1st prize. To win it be the first person to correctly guess our special low introductory price. The price at which this range will be sold will be 25% to 30% lower than what you would have to pay elsewhere for a range equal to the Merit Wingold.

The selling price for a Merit Wingold Range No. 9-20, complete with High Closet and Reservoir has been determined and written on a price ticket which has been placed in an envelope and carefully sealed, and deposited with the Eastern Townships Bank for safe keeping. On July 21st 1909, the envelope containing the price ticket, and a complete record of all guesses will be delivered to a Board of Judges, viz: Mr. Jas. Troy, Editor of the Western Home Monthly, Mr. Corbin Weld, Manager Farmer's Advocate and W. L. Williams, Nor-west Farmer.

The above named Board of Judges are in no way connected with the Wingold Stove Co., Ltd. They are well known, and the public is assured of an absolutely fair and unbiased decision on July 21st, 1909. The envelope containing the price ticket will be opened by the Board of Judges and the price on the ticket for a No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Range, complete with High Closet and Reservoir, will be made public through the Press. After carefully examining the records of guesses registered, they will declare the Winners and allot the prizes. Try your luck—costs nothing to try. Fill in on the coupon below your name and address and what you consider a reasonable price for a range of this type, and mail the coupon at once, addressed to Adv. Manager Wingold Stove Co., Ltd., 181 1/2 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. Only one guess registered free. If you want to make additional guesses write for further particulars. To make an intelligent guess read the description of the Merit Wingold Range under the illustration.

DO IT NOW.

Make your guess today. Mail the coupon at once and participate in this great contest.

Your chances to win are good. The employees of this firm, and all persons connected with the newspaper or printing offices of this City are barred.



This Range Given Away FREE

The Merit Wingold Steel Range is made to fill the requirements of those who prefer a range mounted on leg base. The body is made of Wellsville Blue Polished Steel, the kind that requires no stove polish. A large firebox equipped with Duplex Grates, Sectional Fireback properly ventilated which insures long life and the best results with the least fuel is provided. The top or cooking surface is large and roomy. The body of the oven is made of 16 gauge cold rolled steel, with ends flanged and rivetted to the body of range. We guarantee the Merit Wingold to bake to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting. The reservoir is made of heavy copper and encased. The High Closet is large, conveniently arranged and beautiful. The Merit Wingold Steel Range is finished in the most approved manner, and is superior to anything that has ever been offered before. The illustration above is of a No. 9-20 complete which we are giving away free for 1st prize in our guessing contest.

Write to-day for our new 1909 cream separator offer. We have the greatest offer for the man who wants a cream separator ever heard of. If the very best cream separator that can be made would interest you, write us at once. Get our new offer, it's the best ever.

A Wingold Cream Separator

BRINGS

INCREASED EARNINGS, GREATER SAVINGS

Better Satisfaction, Happiness and Contentment to the Farm Home. Other Farm Crops are Harvested but Once or Twice a Year at the most. The Wingold Cream Separator harvests its crop twice a day, or 730 times a year, bringing you a generous income, causing money to flow to your pockets all the year around.

Save \$50 by ordering a "Wingold Cream Separator and become the owner of the easiest operated, the easiest cleaned, the closest skimming and the most durable cream separator manufactured. If you keep two or more cows, buy a Wingold Separator, it will prove a good investment. Let us send you our catalog, telling all about the Wingold Cream Separator, it explains why we are offering the very best Cream Separators at about half the price others ask for ordinary machines.

It does not break the butter fat globules. It requires no special tools for its care. It is the real labor saving Cream Separator. You can't afford to make a mistake when you can buy this splendid machine for so little money. Write today for our new big catalogue. It explains everything. Tells you just what you want to know about Cream Separators.

Low-down Supply Can Disc Bowl. Easily Cleaned.

CAPACITY

No. 5, \$44.95

350 to 450 lbs. per hour.

No. 6, \$48.95, 500 to 550 lbs. per hour. No. 8, \$54.75, 600 to 650 lbs. per hour.

Adv'g. Manager Wingold Stove Co. 181-1/2 Bannatyne Ave.

I guess your price for No. 9-20 Merit Wingold Range complete, with high closet & reservoir, \$.....

Name

Address

Province

I am interested in and would like further particulars N.B. Children's guesses not registered unless name of father or mother is given.



buys the Economy five drawer drop head Solid Oak Cabinet, the best machine in the world for the money. While the price is extremely low some might think it too cheap to be good, yet we guarantee it to do the work required of a machine equal to any you can buy elsewhere for \$65. It is made to last and give good satisfaction. An absolute 10 year Guarantee with every machine. Three Months Free Trial Before You Decide to Keep it or Not. Positively a Saving of \$15 to \$40. Strictly High Grade Sewing Machines. None better Made. These machines are sold through the Retailer at double our prices under another name. Why pay more when you can get the best machines made at so great a saving? Thousands now in use and every one giving perfect satisfaction.

\$22.50 Buys the WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER

The Wingold Grain Cleaner is the Latest and Best mill made. It will separate wild and tame Oats from Wheat faster and do better work than any mill on the market of equal size. It is the only mill having the combined advantages of the Winnowing and Separating types. It has the largest sieving surface, adjustable lower shoe which imparts a long, short or jumping motion to the screens, cleans all kinds of grain and is equipped with Zinc Sieves. The Wingold is sold direct to farmers at wholesale price. Can furnish only a limited number this season. Write at once for further particulars or send us our price with the understanding that, should you find the mill other than as represented, it can be returned and the purchase price, together with freight charges, are to be returned you. Special Low Price to quickly introduce THE WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER. Only \$22.50 for 24 inch size. Capacity 30 to 40 bushels per hour. Bagging attachments extra. Write for further information.



ALBERTA SPECIAL

We offer this leader in farm harness the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30 per cent. more money. Bridles 1 in., cheeks round winker stays and checks, square blinds open, stiff or jointed bits, lines 1 in. with snaps and spreaders; hames, high top, steel bound with 1 in. x 18 in. hame lug and double grip trace buckle, traces 1 1/2 in. x 3 ply x 6 ft. with cockeye; martingales and pole straps, 1 1/2 in. with slides and snaps felt-lined strap back band with hooks and terrets, cruppers buckled to back-strap, X.C. trimmed. This is only one of our many leaders. Our catalogue shows a complete line. Write for it. It's free.

DOUBLE TEAM HARNESS for \$24.25



\$17.75

THIS LARGE WINGOLD RANGE

REDUCED TO \$24.95



BURNS either COAL or WOOD

If you could save \$15 to \$40 by buying a Wingold Range, and it would last longer and give you better satisfaction than any range you can buy elsewhere at double our price, you would no doubt favor us with your order. Send us our price and we will ship the range for your use for 30 days and if you don't find you have made a big saving return the range at our expense and we will refund your money.

This Wingold Steel Range has six 8 in. lids; 18 in. oven, made of 16 gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gallon reservoir; large warming closet high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and everyone giving satisfaction. Every range guaranteed. Write for Catalog to-day.

WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG



You'll Buy A Cream Separator

When You See the One
You've Always Wanted

You know that there are two styles of separators which are recognized as standard, and that other manufacturers each make ONE style. Each claims that his ONE HOBBY is the "only" one. Each will try to force his one style on you, whether it's what you want, need and want to pay for or not. That is NOT the Empire Way.

We saw the good in both styles, if rightly designed, made of the right materials, by the right men. So here is the result of Empire inventions, Empire materials, Empire workmen and facilities, and Empire "know-how". A quality machine for every cow owner in

THE EMPIRE LINE

THE FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE.

THE EMPIRE DISC.

All are backed by the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government Bond because we know that each is better than any other make of separator at any price.

As each style has all sizes, we offer twice as wide a choice as others. All are the same in quality—FIRST GRADE.

Fit your ideas, fit your capacity needs, fit your pocket-book.

THE EMPIRE BOOK FREE. Gives facts, not claims, because we don't depend on ONE style to make a sale. It is fair and impartial. Write for it to-day.

Empire Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

482 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Make \$25 to \$50 a Week
MOUNTING BIRDS AND ANIMALS

You can learn TAXIDERMISTRY right at home in your spare time. WE TEACH BY MAIL all the details of this interesting profession with all its closely guarded trade secrets. You learn how to mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads and Fishes, How to Tan Skins, Make beautiful Rugs, Robes and Fur Garments. Besides, we tell you how you can establish a profitable business of your own and begin making money with the very first lesson. Almost no competition. BIG DEMAND for complete work. IF YOU HUNT, FISH OR TRAP, you can make your home beautiful with the skins and heads that you now throw away. A pleasant work.

WE GUARANTEE SUCCESS OR REFUND ALL TUITION

Our charges are extremely low and we refund every penny you have paid if you are not completely satisfied after completing the course. Equally adapted for Men, Women or Boys. This is the only institution in the world teaching Taxidermy, which has been a secret profession for hundreds of years. Thousands of successful graduates and Thirteen Gold Medals awarded us prove the value of our methods.

FREE! For a limited time only we will send free our Beautiful, Illustrated Book on Taxidermy, Sample Copy of the Taxidermy Magazine, Sample Diploma and full particulars of our wonderful course. **POST YOURSELF!** If you live in the country, if you want to make more money than you have ever made in your life before, if you want to be INDEPENDENT — WRITE for these free books today. Your name and address on a postal will do, but don't delay, send it right now, TODAY.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY — Box P49 — OMAHA, NEB.

WHERE AN ADVERTISER PATRONIZES A
FARMER'S PAPER HE IS DESERVING OF
A FARMER'S PATRONAGE

No. 1 **\$300** per
Wheat Land **acre**

Five year terms to land owners

320 or 640 acre blocks. Choice of location

ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN

MADDEN, Dept. B

428 Traders Bank,
Toronto, Can.

you, Pierre, who dared ask me to give such an account of myself. I am ashamed of it all, Pierre Philibert!"

"Thanks, Le Gardeur, for your confidence. I hope you will outride this storm!" He held out his hand, nervous and sinewy as that of Mars. Le Gardeur seized it, and pressed it hard in his. "Don't you think it is still able to rescue a friend from peril?" added Philibert smiling.

(To be continued.)

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

Continued from page 267.

Government ownership involves grading of wheat. We have a grading system now, which is as near perfection as it can be, but it must be connected with a sample market to avoid abuses.

What is the ideal system of marketing grain? At initial points, make it possible for farmers to store products in 1000 bushel bins, or several farmers may unite to use a bin. The exporter or a commission man cannot compete with the elevator man, who by reason of existing conditions can buy cheaper. Every dealer, large and small, shall have an equality in buying and selling. Many farmers now use the platform by reason of doubt that exists re the present system as practiced by the elevators. The farmer ought to understand that in this matter, "they are it," and that a government is only a committee to serve in the interests of the whole. Demand that your government shall borrow money at a low rate and finance this matter, and they must do it, and thus help the small farmer. Gentlemen, do not forget the moral question in this issue. You have to get back to that matter always to secure the happiness of all. We must remember in this matter our brother.

This wheat can be stored and you can get an advance of 50 to 75 per cent. Then, when the demand is strong, place the wheat on the market, and when the returns are made, the balance due may be received. This would eliminate the question of street buying by wagon load. In this matter the educational element must not be lost sight of. We must educate ourselves, concerning this question. In this matter of exchange, the spirit of co-operation, and not the spirit of competition, should obtain.

I want to now deal with the secondary markets. The car-load is the unit in this matter. Where the secondary

market is eliminated, then the millers at home in the east and in Europe will be our buyers and they will compete with each other, and the farmer will get the higher price. Old Country men want the best, but they now do not get the best, and the remedy for this is that wheat be sold by sample, as the millers now buy. This will, says the objector, be alright when we have many mills. But this very system will produce a set of mills. The sample market will make mills. Make all buy from sample market, then the small can compete with the large.

We want the best market in which to sell grain. I have studied this question from that first trip on which you sent me, and out of which has come this movement. Special binning is needed. Why? So that the millers of the near and far east can buy the sample.

Mr. Partridge then dwelt on the matter from the financial side and emphasized how the banks favored the great financiers.

Mr. Walter Simpson seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bryce spoke against it. Mr. Gates believed the scheme was practical and thought the premiers had largely misunderstood our representations.

Mr. Levi Thompson spoke against the motion. When farmers can say you must buy my wheat at my price then the people will rise up and the struggle for food supply will result.

Mr. Langley, at some length, spoke in support. After a whole day's discussion the motion was passed almost unanimously, only seven voting against it.

Mr. George Langley introduced the following:

Whereas, it was recommended by this Association and the Inter-Provincial Council of Grain Growers, that the Dominion government acquire, own and control the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and transfer elevators further east, and also proposed terminals on the Pacific.

He complimented the Association on the good discussion of previous day. He showed that terminal elevators without cleaning apparatus, by reason of dockage for dirt, meant large profits for the shipping elevator. One pound of dirt in every bushel of wheat meant, in a million bushels, a profit of \$20,000 to the elevators. For this reason, we want the government to take over the elevators.

Mr. Green thought the whole situation lay just there, and, therefore, he supported the resolution.

Mr. Simpson, Regina, presented special resolutions on which the resolution committee had not acted, but which may be moved by a delegate of the sub-association from which they emanate.

Mr. Frank Shepherd, Weyburn, spoke re amendments to the grain act. From correspondence reaching from June last up to December 24th, 1908, the pledge made by Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, re platform accommodation for Weyburn had been grossly neglected. After discussion, decision was reached that these facts be given to the executive of this Association, and that the executive of this Association have power to deal with the same.

Mr. E. A. Partridge moved a motion recommending the appointment of Mr. Andrew Graham to the Board of Railway Commissioners. Carried.

TRADE NOTES

CANADA'S LEADING MILLERS

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company has a far-reaching system of storehouses scattered throughout the entire West, which are used both as purchasing depots and flour warehouses. As fast as the wheat is bought, and required at any of the company's mills it is shipped to Brandon, Winnipeg or Goderich, in which cities the company's mills are located.

The St. Boniface Mill is one of the



GUDET 57609 (7)

The above is ty
My drafters excel in
tion just arrived Jan
adian-bred two-year-
sale.

R.

Rosedale farm, Magr

Test of AFFECTIO ERNMEN'

The followi
vitality proves
treatment:—

GRADE OF WHEAT

No. 1 Ha
No. 1 No
No. 2
No. 3

At Brandon
smutty wheat,
50 lbs. per acre.

"Formaldehy
40 lbs., per acre.

WATCH F

Pamphlet re

THE STANDARD CHE
Box 151 Winnipeg

THE ROESSLER & HA
and Per

Founded 1866

then the millers and in Europe will they will compete the farmer will Old Country men they now do not get edy for this is that ple, as the millers says the objector, have many mills, will produce a set ple market will buy from sample hall can compete

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Association on of previous day. minal elevators ratus, by reason ant large profits or. One pound of wheat meant, profit of \$20,000 this reason, we to take over the

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Weyburn, spoke rain act. From ng from June er 24th, 1908, r. C. C. Castle, er, re platform yburn had been ter discussion, at these facts be e of this Asso- xecutive of this to deal with the

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NOTES

G MILLERS

da Flour Mills eaching system red throughout are used both and flour ware- the wheat is at any of the is shipped to r Goderich, in any's mills are

l is one of the



GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw
Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons



The Acme Grain Pickler

(Capacity 100 bush. per hour.)

IT DOES A PERFECT JOB.

Thousands now in Use
and sold by Dealers in EVERY WESTERN TOWN.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Well-boring Machines, Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces, Chemical Fire Engines, Sub-Surface Packers, Etc., Etc.

Well Equipped Machine Shop and Up-to-date Foundry in connection. Write for Catalogues.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. Ltd.
Brandon, Manitoba

Test of Smut Treatment AFFECTING VITALITY AT GOVERNMENT FARM, OTTAWA, 1908

The following table showing difference in vitality proves superiority of Formaldehyde treatment:—

GRADE OF WHEAT	FORMALDEHYDE	BLUESTONE
No. 1 Hard - -	84 - -	54
No. 1 Northern	75 - -	57
No. 2 " - -	78 - -	52
No. 3 " - -	62 - -	46

At Brandon Experimental Farm, in 1907, smutty wheat, not treated, yielded 17 bush. 50 lbs. per acre.

"Formaldehyde Treated" yielded 34 bush. 40 lbs., per acre.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
Box 151 Winnipeg Manufacturers

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO., OF NEW YORK
and Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

London, England

IMPORTANT SALE

200 REGISTERED HACKNEYS

AND

HIGH CLASS HARNESS HORSES

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, '09

At The Repository

Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, London, England

The Sale takes place the week following the close of the Great Hackney Horse Show, when many prize winners will be sold. Catalogues on Application to

TICHENOR - GRAND COMPANY

Proprietors and Auctioneers

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.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their printing done by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—The imported Percheron stallion "Unterwald" (47621). Pedigree and all other information on application to Sec. Treas. Glenboro Percheron Syndicate, Box 14, Glenboro, Man.

FOR SALE—The imported Clydesdale Stallion Heathfield No. 11742. The most successful foal-getter in the Elkhorn District. Pedigree, photo, all other information on application to Sec. Treas. Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeding Association Box 14 Elkhorn, Man.

WANTED—For Season 1909. Young man seeks situation to travel Shire, or Clydesdale stallion, previous experience on one of the leading Shire Stud Farms in England. Can use artificial impregnator, etc. In reply, please state wages given. G. Oliver, Flett's Springs, Sask.

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—Well cleaned. Seven dollars per cwt. Bags free. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Shire Stallion four-year-old. Imported from Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply: P. W. Perry, Deloraine, Man.

ITALIAN BEES—A few Colonies for sale. May Delivery. W. E. Cooley, Solsgrith.

KELOWNA—Fruit farm. 50 acres, 4 miles out. House, outbuildings, own irrigation system, clear 15 acres cultivated, school, church, post-office, store. Axel Entin, Kelowna, B. C.

SEED WHEAT—Imported Abundance Oats, Cord Wood, Farms, and Barred Rocks. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—"Pandora Hotel" (Fully Licensed). 30 rooms newly furnished. Return \$650.00 per month exclusive of Dining Room. \$6000.00 will buy. Good reasons for disposal. J. H. Bosuston, Pandora Hotel, Victoria, B.C.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls for sale, heavy milking strains, prices right. John Gemmill, Pilot Mound, Man.

FOR SALE—The Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion Baron Avenel (4772) 9796. Foaled 1900. Owned by the Kendallton Horse Syndicate. A successful foal getter. Color bay with white points. For other information apply to Wm. L. Martin, Wapella, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants, good to select 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Inter-Ocean Real Estate Co., 24 Aikens Building, Winnipeg.

FARM TO RENT—In the celebrated Dauphin district, 100 acres ploughed ready for sowing, 100 yards from Railway station, only seed furnished. Nat Little, Fork River, Man.

HOMESTEADERS—\$700 cash buys South African Scrip of 320 acres. The choicest land open to homestead entry. Write immediately. Box 16, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The Imported French Coach Stallion, Vent-Du-Nord. Nine years old. Weight 1600 pounds. For further information apply to J.N. Caskey, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—The Pure-bred Imported Clydesdale Stallion, "Royal Gold." Sure and good stock-getter—9 years old. He has fine action and is gentle. Reason for selling—has been on same route five seasons. Will sell cheap for quick sale. For information apply to Wm. Duke, Whitewood, Sask.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY acre farm, splendid soil, all level, good water, two hundred acres summer fallow, ready for seeding, good buildings. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Suitable terms. Communicate or call. Maybery, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron Stallion "Wallace" (20831). The surest and best foal-getter in the province. His stock have won more prizes than any draft stallions in the province. It will be a pleasure to show him and his stock to intending purchasers. D. O. Yeomans, Alexander, Man.

PRESTON SEED WHEAT—Grown on breaking two successive years. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. \$1.10 l.o.b. Neepawa. Paul Homer, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE—One S. A. V. Scrip (320 acres) for \$700 cash. Apply Guy Warner, Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

FOR SALE—The Imported Clydesdale stallion, Prince Darnley, 7561. Pedigree and all other information on application to A. K. Card or James Duncan, Glenboro, Man. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

MAW'S EGG FARM, Parkdale, Man.—Acclimatized utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, (Stock and Eggs), Poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice Cockerels \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.00 per setting. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

PURE-BRED White Wyandotte Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.00 per 4 doz.; \$6.00 per hundred. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, bred and raised on separate farms. Pleased to answer inquiries. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice Cockerels at special prices if ordered now. Won 1st and 2nd cockerel at Enderby, B. C., in January, with two entries. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

C. W. ROBBINS—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chilliwack, B. C.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORNS—Exclusively \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Only choice birds sent out. Mrs. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS, breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Eggs in season, Rhode Island Reds a specialty. Stock at all times. South Salt Springs, B.C.

BREEDER'S 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.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd. Neepawa, Manitoba, Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

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

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. At present ready for shipment several good young bulls up to twenty months and a few Yorkshire boars and sows. Write for prices.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn of best Scotch type. 24-4

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

show places of Winnipeg. Among millers it is famous as one of the most perfectly equipped large modern mills in the world. In extent the property covers over 12 acres. The mills, which were completed in 1906, cost over \$1,000,000. The mill proper is seven stories in height, with a floor space of 75,000 square feet; and apart from the mill there are 14 tanks with a capacity, including the warehouse, of over 500,000 bushels; an elevator that has a capacity of 45,000 bushels, and an electric power plant from which is distributed power, light and heat for the entire establishment. Is it any wonder these Westerners are proud, proud of their country and its soil, their wheat, i. e., Purity Flour?

GOSSIP

SHINGLE-ROOFING POINTERS

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I notice that sometimes you have queries regarding shingles and roofing, and I thought I would give you my views on the shingle question for what they are worth. Shingles are ordinarily sold by the thousand, and the standard size is 4 inches wide, but nowadays nothing is said about the length or thickness, and these two dimensions are important factors in making a serviceable or useless article. Most farmers who come to the mill to buy will be able to tell the size of the roof to be covered, and take their choice of what is offered mainly from the standpoint of price, and the most intelligent seem to have the haziest of notions as to what constitutes a good shingle for their purpose. The old standard size was 18 inches long, and five butts together to equal 2 1/2 inches, and a few mills are still cutting that size, but the tendency is to drop to 16 inches in length, and six butts to 2 inches, which makes a big difference to the millman, as he saves timber, labor, and last, but not least, freight, and the farmer still buys by the thousand and pays the same price, and does not know the difference till this roof is on some years, and then he finds it out—to his cost. A shingle never rots on a roof, but is worn out by the action of wind and rain on the exposed surface, and it stands to reason that the thinner it is and the shorter it is, the less timber there will be at the weather line to hold, and there is the weakest place. The difference does not seem so great until you come to compare, and perhaps measure, and then figure out the difference in the amount in the two pieces. Just for the moment, suppose you are measuring the two sizes, what will you find? On the 18-inch shingle, at a point 5 inches from the butt, you find you have just 3/4 inch of timber, and on the 16-inch you have 9-32 inch, which gives you a difference of just about 25 per cent. more wood in the heavier article, and a great deal less than 25 per cent. often spells the difference between satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

Learn Dancing at Home



Waltzing gives control, poise, elegance. With Prof. de Tournay's complete course, anyone can learn without aid of instructor. Hundreds have, so can you. Book of instructions illustrating each step and figure 50c. Hundreds sold. Send today. International Trading Co., Postal Station C, Box 25, Montreal.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

 JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited
 SHEFFIELD, ENG.
 Avoid imitations of our
CUTLERY
 By Seeing That This EXACT MARK
 Is on each Blade.
 Sole Agents for Canada:
JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Imparts a
Fragrance
 and softness to the skin unobtainable by other means. Best for Baby—Best for you. Albert Soaps Ltd., Mfrs., Montreal

Steedman's
 aim.
 To make children
Happy & Healthy.
STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING
POWDERS
 contain no poison.
 They prevent fits and convulsions, and relieve feverish heat.
STEEDMAN'S
 THE DOUBLE EE IS YOUR GUARANTEE.

PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS.
 Backed by over 35 years experience and two million users. 1909 illustrated catalogue free. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1109B, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE VIOLIN FREE

 This is a fine, handsome clear-toned, full-sized violin, highly polished, nicely colored, complete with string bridge, three gut strings, ebony finish pegs, long bow of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete sent securely packed in a box. Just send us your name and address, and agree to sell only 5 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular 50c. size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of Silverware Cuff Links or ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this handsome Violin, etc. just as represented. Write to-day. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.



CAT

Cut This Cou

Brandon Pump and V

Please Send Your C

Name

P.O.

Prov.

FARMER'S AI

Certainly, in this it to be one of the spread of the metallic so prominent in y columns. After you the side of shingle yo next essential is the factored. A roughly never give good service, it seems to ha draw the water up line by capillary attr fuzz in dry times is a and a vantage ground start. Then, too, t or ought to be careful the butts are a little the points. If it ha butts touch, and the wide, the joint fills starts a rot; wher were open the stuff and be carried off the that reason, the shing by a wheel-jointer is than one edged by wheel planes smooth, makes a rough cut.

When you have you to put on, decide w to paint them, or r go on. If you want your shingle in any c shingle stains, and s done, and let dry be but if you don't dip, expect satisfaction. paint or other dressi of that will give go roof after it is laid, remarked that the t was, the worse it w and the reason is not the work is very of heat of summer, w hot and dry, and i of the paint till all face is saturated w notice a man painti seen to be most care thick on the weath when the rain co through the joints u below. The wood free from paint, abs which soaks down line, there to be met oil-soaked wood. T stop where it is until so it runs for three o then the butts start come fluttering down comes through the ro is borne in on t shingles are no go not what they used t

A shingle of prope dipped, will give as any roof I know of roof, or a roof made ed and pinched little will never give satisf



BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

Every Pump and Windmill Absolutely Guaranteed

- 14 ft. Star Power Mill and 8 in. Floor Grinder, \$160
- 13 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$110
- 12 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$100

The above Mills are all fitted with Upright Shafting, Boxings, Couplings, Guy Rods, Turnbuckles, all ready to erect.

8 ft. Star Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower, only \$60

CATER'S WOOD AND IRON PUMPS



Cut This Coupon Out

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works.
Please Send Your Catalogue E.

Name _____
 P.O. _____
 Prov. _____

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

LEAD IN THE WEST OVER 15,000 NOW IN USE

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods write to us direct and we will supply you.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS
BRANDON, MAN.

Certainly, in this instance, it seems to be one of the reasons for the spread of the metallic roof that seems so prominent in your advertising columns. After you have decided on the side of shingle you need, then the next essential is the way it is manufactured. A roughly-cut shingle will never give good service. In the first place, it seems to have the power to draw the water up under the weather line by capillary attraction, and the fuzzi in dry times is a harbor for sand and a vantage ground for mosses to start. Then, too, the edging must or ought to be carefully done, so that the butts are a little narrower than the points. If it happens that the butts touch, and the joint above is wide, the joint fills with debris and starts a rot; where, if the butts were open the stuff would wash out and be carried off the roof. And for that reason, the shingle that is edged by a wheel-jointer is a better article than one edged by a saw, for the wheel planes smooth, while the saw makes a rough cut.

When you have your shingles ready to put on, decide whether you want to paint them, or not, before they go on. If you want a good job, dip your shingle in any of the advertised shingle stains, and see that it is well done, and let dry before it is laid; but if you don't dip, don't paint and expect satisfaction. There is no paint or other dressing that I know of that will give good results on a roof after it is laid, and I have often remarked that the better the paint was, the worse it was for the roof, and the reason is not far to seek, as the work is very often done in the heat of summer, when the wood is hot and dry, and it drinks up the oil of the paint till all the exposed surface is saturated with it, and, if you notice a man painting, he is always seen to be most carefully dabbing it thick on the weather line. Then, when the rain comes, it breaks through the joints upon the shingle below. The wood being dry and free from paint, absorbs the water, which soaks down to the weather line, there to be met by the wall of oil-soaked wood. The water must stop where it is until evaporated, and so it runs for three or four years, and then the butts start to break off and come fluttering down, and the water comes through the roof, and the idea is borne in on the owner that "shingles are no good," or at least not what they used to be.

A shingle of proper size, properly dipped, will give as good results as any roof I know of, but a painted roof, or a roof made of those skimped and pinched little pieces of wood, will never give satisfaction, and they

will, I think, eventually put the public from using them entirely in all sizes and qualities.—Millman.

TO IMPROVE THE HORSES

Despite constant warnings through agricultural papers, and at Farmers' Institute meetings, the practice of using low-grade mares for breeding purposes, and of crossing breeds, continues to be responsible for inferior horses in all parts of Canada. For many years, Mr. George Gray, of Durham County, Ont., has passed judgment on horses at fairs in all parts of the Dominion. A short time ago he returned, after an extended trip through the West and in British Columbia.

Asked his opinion regarding the present status of the horse industry, Mr. Gray replied: "Great damage has been done to the horse industry of Canada by a persistent mixing of breeds. When a man starts rearing colts of a certain breed, he should not change, unless he finds that he has made a wrong selection. He should not, in any case, continually change the breed of stallion made use of. "At all shows, a glaring weak point is found in the class of brood mares. Too many farmers dispose of their best females, and breed from inferior animals. I have sometimes turned down whole classes. Clydesdale mares, as a rule, have more quality than those of other breeds. Females of the light breeds are deplorably weak. No brood mare in any class should get a prize if she is blemished.

"In all parts of Canada we have as good sires as can be found in any country. Every farmer should make use of these. Canadians are well equipped with means of ascertaining desirable type and proper conformation. Short courses in judging are doing much to improve the class of horses. If every farmer would take advantage of the educational facilities available, and act according to the teachings of those who have made a study of horses, there would soon be a great change for the better in the class of horses at our shows."

THE QUESTION OF HUMUS

It is commonly supposed that the fertility of soils is largely determined by the organic matter they contain, especially in the form of black humus. Indeed, so generally is this idea held that the expression "rich black soil" is very generally used. While it is unquestionably true that most soils which are fertile are well supplied with organic matter, and even that those which are very fertile are usually quite black in color, there are a large

Earn \$75 to \$150 per month as Brakeman or Fireman.

Just study an hour a day for 8 or 10 weeks and we guarantee to assist you to a position on any railway in Canada. Hundreds of men wanted in the next few months. If you want the above salary, ask for our booklet

The Dominion Railway SCHOOL
Dept. C
Winnipeg, Man.

Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? If so, let us know and for the small sum of 2 cents per word we will insert your ad.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Make Your Youngster Happy with a

BROWNIE CAMERA

There's no better fun for the children than picture taking. And any boy or girl can make good pictures with a

BROWNIE

Write for "The Book of the Brownies"; mailed free.

Price \$1.00 to \$9.00

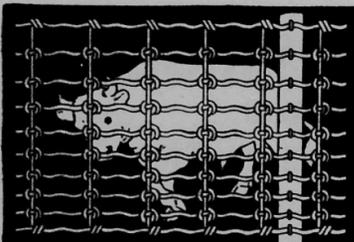
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VIOLIN FREE
This is a fine, handsome
ar-toned, full-sized violin
highly polished, nicely color
complete with string
edge, three gut strings,
only finish pegs, long hair
white horse hair and box
resin. Everything com
plete sent securely packed
a box. Just send us you
name and address, and agree
sell only 8 boxes of our
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digestion, Stomach Trou
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sell, as each customer who
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us entitled to receive a
resent of silverware. Cut
links or ring. Don't miss the
chance of your life. Send
us your name and address
at once, and we will
promptly send you by
mail (postage paid) the
8 boxes of medicine.
When sold remit to us
the \$2.00 and we will
send you this hand
some Violin, etc. just
as represented. Write
today. Address THE
NEW LIFE REMEDY
CO. Dept. 74
Toronto, Ont.

Limited
FACT MARK
ts for Canada:
TREAL



Fence Friends

Every buyer of Peerless Fence becomes a friend of ours because Peerless fence saves him trouble, money and time. PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is made of all No. 9 Steel Wire well galvanized. PEERLESS FENCE requires very few posts, and you save money on the net cost of your fence.

PEERLESS
The Fence That Saves Expense

One of the reasons why PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is better than other fences is because of the PEERLESS lock. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying PEERLESS Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.,
Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



Six Songs for 25c.

Not one song, but the entire six songs for twenty-five cents.

I Wish I Had a Girl,
Sweet Azalea,
Comrades in Life and Death,
When you go for a Trolley Ride,
Should we Part.

EXTRA SPECIAL. Just published
"The Village Barn Dance," 15c.
By Miss Mollie King.

The National Song, "O CANADA,"
By Mr. Recorder Weir, 19c.

THE DELMAR MUSIC CO.

Lindsay Building,

Dept. C. Montreal.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,
NELSON, B. C. Ltd.

number of exceptions to the statement that the fertility and amount of organic matter go hand in hand. One of the most striking illustrations of this is the lack of fertility shown by many of our marsh soils. In some cases they need potash fertilizers, in others they need phosphates to make them productive.

On the other hand, we frequently find soils that contain a relatively small amount of organic matter, at least in the form of black humus, and yet show a considerable degree of fertility.

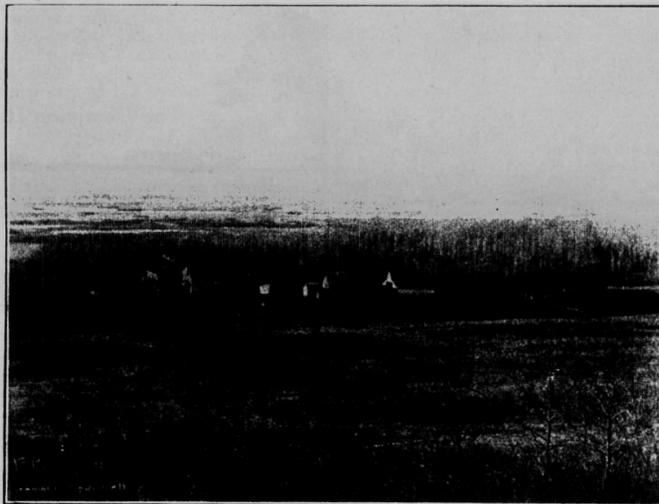
The influence of green vegetable matter turned under on the fertility of soils is well known, and in extent is very important. The practice of turning under green manuring crops is followed to a considerable extent, but by no means so widely as it should be. The opinion, however, seems to be quite general that the effect of this green manuring is, to a considerable extent, at least, due to its action on the soil grains, producing changes in them which make them available to crops. This idea, however, we do not believe to be sufficiently well grounded in actual observation and fact. In most cases, by far the greater action of these green manuring crops is the result, in all probability, of the return through decomposition, of their contents to the soil in an available form for the crop following.

The influence of barnyard manure is too well known to need comment except to call attention to the fact that the decomposition of the man-

brother to the champion of Great Britain. Braemar Champion is a red C. Butterfly, 9 months of age, by the champion Broadhooks bull, Lovat Scout. Brilliant Character, Favorite Character, and Prince of Characters (imp.), are three young red bulls, all bred by John Young, of Tilbouries, and all sired by the Missie bull, Sterling Character. Here are a trio of young bulls that will be appreciated by discriminating buyers. Other bulls on hand for sale are: Redstart (imp.), a red, 22 months old, sired by the C. Lavender bull, Sittyton Royal; dam Rosalie 3rd, a Bruce Snowdrop, by the champion, Argyle. Lord Gloster (71102), a Toronto winner, red, 16 months old, by Imp. Ben Lomond; dam a Duchess of Gloster, by the Village-bred bull, Village Hero. Cranberry Chief (71297) is a red, 15 months old, by the Broadhooks bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry; dam Cranberry 4th (inn.), by Murchison. Besides these, there are several others, the whole giving a scope for selection hardly equalled in Canada. In females the herd represents the Scotch Thistle, Ury, Cranberry, Gwynne, Heiress, Countess, Stamford, Strathallan, C. Lovely, Nonpareil, Duchess of Gloster, Princess, Strawberry, Clementina, Roan Lady, Jilt and Maggie strains, imported and Canadian-bred. Among them are a large number of choice heifers, nearly all from imported stock.

SHORTHORN SALES IN ONTARIO

That there is iron in the blood and



"WOODDALE" FARM NEAR SHELLMOUND, MAN. PROPERTY OF WALLACE BROS.

ure is not generally followed by accumulation of the organic matter in the form of humus, although this is frequently stated to be the case. On the contrary it has been repeatedly noted that soils very commonly continue to decrease in humus. It is evident that the manure has all been decomposed, and that, therefore, its content of the various elements has been liberated.—Bul. 139, Wis. Sta.

NEWLY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Mr. J. F. Mitchell, of Burlington, Ont., has just landed a right nice lot of seven Shorthorn bulls, of the low and thick type, and their pedigrees show them to be exceptionally well bred. Clansman 2nd is a beautiful roan yearling, bred by Wm. Anderson, of Saphock, Old Meldrum. This is a young bull, put up on show lines all over. Bandsman is a roan yearling, of superior quality, exceptionally well bred on prizewinning lines, and will make a winner. Newton Ideal is a roan, 10 months old, a son of the great Star of Morning. This young bull is something particularly good, his low, thick, even type; his extra good back and quarters; his grand head and thick covering, making a coming show bull of a high order. Count Claret is a Campbell Claret, roan, 10 months of age, by the Augusta bull, Prince Augustus; dam by Grand Duke, own

optimism in the air of the beef-raising industry in America, was amply demonstrated by the bumper attendance and brisk bidding at the joint sales of Shorthorns, held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, the first week of this month, when, in two days, bidders from five of the Provinces of the Dominion and eight States of the Union appropriated one hundred head of cattle at an average price of \$265, and the entire one hundred and eleven head offered, young and old, at an average of \$248, and where a Canadian-bred heifer sold for \$2,500, a record price for many years in this country.

The contributors to these sales were: J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.; Miller Bros., of Stouffville, Ashburn and Brougham, Ont.; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.; Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.; Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; David Birrell and Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont. Thirty head were taken by buyers from the United States and 81 head by Canadians. The sales were honorably and admirably conducted, and the Union Stock Yards proved an ideal place to hold such sales.

Following is the list of sales of \$100 and upwards. Only 11 sold for less than \$100, and these were mostly quite young or in thin condition:

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR **HARD SERVICE** AND **GUARANTEED WATERPROOF** AT ALL GOOD STORES
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD. TORONTO CAN.

HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING. Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan's, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
220 KING STREET WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

Mr. Stubb.—This paper states that a genius should never marry. It says that a married man cannot invent things like a single man.

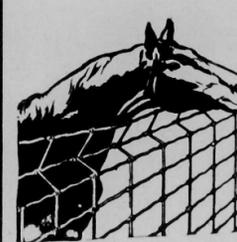
Mrs. Stubb (sarcastically).—Nonsense, John. I notice a married man never has any trouble inventing excuses about getting home late.

Fat and the Directoire

The coming season will be a hard one for fat ladies. The directoire mode endorses already lift scornful eyebrows at such a plebeianism as bulky hips. Fat, in short, whosoever it may be deposited, has merited great condemnation and is anathema. In Chicagoese, it's got to go.

Many minds—many methods. 1. Exercise. 2. Dieting. 3. Worrying. 4. Tight lacing. 5. Marmola. All these are suggested, but not all should be adopted. For instance, 1 and 2 are not easy, while 3 and 4 are not hygienic. Thus we set them on one side and consider Marmola.

What is it? A harmless powder obtainable of any good druggist, which, when mixed with 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 4 ounces Peppermint Water and taken after meals and at bedtime will, without causing any inner disturbances or outward flesh wrinklins, reduce the excess flesh, proportionately and uniformly 12 to 16 ounces a day.



Horses and cattle habit of leaning and down upon the top wire fence.

If persisted in, this pressure will ere long cause long stays on the fence to bend—then be And your fence is disfigured.

But not so with the

DILLON Hinge - Stay Fence

Pressure of a horse animal on the top wire the short hinge-stay action—

As shown in the picture When pressure is re the fence springs back place again.

And for the same reason, heavy snows or ing on the fence do n figure or injure the DI

Just write for catalog taining the whole st DILLON superiority.

MONARCH Stiff-Stay Fence

This is an all No. Drawn Steel Wire Fence

The lock is the twin that has been in use fo in the United States ar nounced the best lock stiff-stay fence.

Each end of the M lock is hooked securel the lateral—

Cannot spread or loos May we send catalogu full description of this di kind of a stiff-stay fence

FENCE AGENTS

Our agents succeed th because our line is th complete.

They have both a stay fence and a sti fence to offer prospectiv tomers.

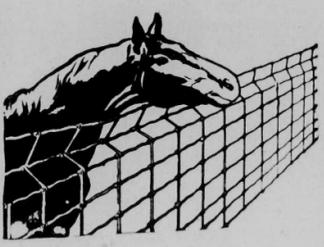
As well as a complet of ornamental fences and Just write for our a plan.

The Owen Sound Fence Co., Ltd OWEN SOUND, ONT

A Woman's Sym

Are you discouraged? Is your a heavy financial load? Is your p physical-burden? I know what th delicate women—I have been disc but learned how to cure myself. relieve your burdens. Why not end stop the doctor's bill? I can do this will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a fr remedy (Orange Lily) which has be my hands to be given away. Perb box will cure you—it has done so fo so, I shall be happy and you will be (the cost of a postage stamp). You confidentially. Write to-day for m ment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Win



Horses and cattle have a habit of leaning and pressing down upon the top wire of a fence.

If persisted in, this continual pressure will ere long cause the long stays on the ordinary fence to bend—then break.

And your fence becomes disfigured.

But not so with the

DILLON Hinge - Stay Fence

Pressure of a horse or other animal on the top wire brings the short hinge-stays into action—

As shown in the picture. When pressure is removed the fence springs back into place again.

And for the same hinge-stay reason, heavy snows or climbing on the fence do not disfigure or injure the DILLON.

Just write for catalogue containing the whole story of DILLON superiority.

MONARCH Stiff-Stay Fence

This is an all No. 9 Hard Drawn Steel Wire Fence.

The lock is the twin of one that has been in use for years in the United States and pronounced the best lock on a stiff-stay fence.

Each end of the Monarch lock is hooked securely over the lateral—

Cannot spread or loosen.

May we send catalogue with full description of this different kind of a stiff-stay fence?

FENCE AGENTS

Our agents succeed the best because our line is the most complete.

They have both a hinge-stay fence and a stiff-stay fence to offer prospective customers.

As well as a complete line of ornamental fences and gates.

Just write for our agency plan.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

J. A. WATT.

Females.

- Secret Rose, calved May, 1907; Elmdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky. \$ 810
- Mildred 30th, Oct., '06; D. Horrel, Midland, Ont. 265
- Matchless 45th, Jan., '07; J. G. Biller & Sons, Hartington, Neb. 200
- Jilt's Lady, Jan., '08; D. Horrel 210
- Matchless of Mapleton 2nd, July, '01; John Scott, Waterloo 150
- Marion Stamford, Nov., '06; Jas. Scott 150
- Isabel Ruth 2nd, Dec., '04; S. E. Findley, Mansfield, Ohio 140
- Mysie 51st, Nov., '05; Thos. Mercer, Markdale 145
- English Lady 30th, July, '06; J. G. Biller & Sons 100
- Matchless 37th, May, '06; F. McCrae, Port Elgin 130
- English Lady 35th, Dec., '07; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask. 150
- Oxford Queen, Sept., '07; W. G. Geary, Bellwood, Ont. 130
- Fanny Nonpareil, Feb., '08; Thos. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio 125
- English Lady 33rd, Jan., '07; J. J. McKenna, Toronto 110
- Olga's Fair Stamford, Oct., '07; W. G. Geary 105

Bulls.

- Jilt Stamford, Dec., '07; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. \$ 360
- Bellona Victor, Feb., '08; Geo. Gould, Edgar Mills 180
- Victor's Lad, Feb., '08; W. Woolcott, Newton 125
- Bonny Victor, Feb., '08; Thompson Bros., Spires 120

W. G. PETTIT & SONS.

Females.

- Dido 21st, Oct., '06; Thos. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio \$ 500
- Ury's Star 5th, Oct., '04; Hon. W. C. Edwards 465
- Averne 13th, Nov., '06; Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis. 475
- Rosetta 16th, Sept., '06; D. Horrel, Midland 280
- Roan Lady 8th, Oct., '06; Thos. Johnston 240
- Roan Lady 9th, Dec., '06; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. 230
- Waterloo Princess 38th, Oct., '06; J. J. McKenna, Toronto 165
- Pride 6th, Jan., '08; D. Horrel 160
- Claret 3rd, April, '02; T. S. Sproule, Markdale 185
- Primrose 8th, March, '01; Chas. Thompson, Teeswater 160
- Martha 7th, Sept., '03; T. S. Sproule 150
- Countess of Balmoral 5th, March, '02; T. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs 115

Bulls.

- Prime Favorite (imp.), March, '02; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask. \$ 570
- His Grace, March, '07; T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, Ont. 190
- Lord Fyvie, May, '07; T. S. Sproule 125
- Silver Prince, April, '07; M. Vrooman, Living Springs 130
- Waterloo Star, October, '06; W. J. Wray, Schomberg 165
- Scottish Leader, Oct., '07; E. Rathburn, Thorndale 120
- Red Lad, Sept., '07; J. Cross, Maidstone 115
- Scottish Favorite, March, '08; D. Horrel 145

MILLER BROS.

Females.

- Pleasant Valley Jilt, Oct., '06; Thos. Johnston, Columbus, Ohio \$2,500
- Rosabel, Jan., '07; S. Dymont, Barrie 660
- Village Fairy 15th, Feb., '08; Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man. 500

BARNS THAT SCATTER LIGHTNING

Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

Barn Roofing

that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

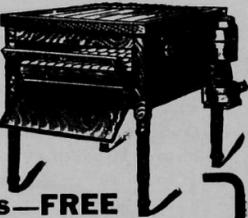
There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cup. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on



the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature. The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given.

Please send today for the grand FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements



THE MANITOBA LINE

OF

GASOLINE ENGINES

COMBINES

Simplicity, Durability

and Economy

Made in all sizes from 2 to 25 horse-power, Vertical and Horizontal, Stationary and Portable, and Combination Wood Sawing Outfits.

Every engine undergoes a thorough test for two weeks in our Factory before shipment is made. No experimenting at the expense of the purchaser.

Made in the West.

Send for Catalog.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.

Box 301

BRANDON, MAN.

Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

Buyers of all kinds of HIDES, FURS, HORSEHAIR, PELTS and WOOL.

Top Prices Paid

106 S. Railway St.

Box 286

Medicine Hat

Phone 181

A BOY'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE TWICE DELIVERED FROM DEATH

Mr. S. J. New of 154 Baldwin St., Toronto, says: "I can trace my son Harold's trouble to when he had the measles five years ago, from which he never really recovered. Some of the best physicians attended him, but with months of suffering he in turn contracted whooping cough, bronchitis, and then pneumonia."

"MY POOR BOY WAS REDUCED TO A SHADOW." "Month after month went by that we shall not soon forget; months of sleepless nights, fearful coughs, weakening night sweats, left my boy a mere shadow. He had no appetite, and my heart ached to see how he was wasting away. He spent one whole summer at the Lakeside Home for sick children, and came home greatly improved, but the cold winds of October took him off his feet again. The doctor advised me to send him to Muskoka, but heavy doctor's bills had depleted my financial resources and such a step seemed out of the question. Scores of friends advised the use of PSYCHINE, but I was inclined to place PSYCHINE on a par with many advertised remedies and cheap nostrums. However, my friends proved such strong advocates of it that I at last consented to try it."

"HUMAN LIPS CANNOT DESCRIBE THE CHANGE." "We tried PSYCHINE and human lips cannot describe the change that took place. No words can express the thankfulness of his mother and myself when we saw the crisis was over and realized that our boy was fighting his way back to life and health. PSYCHINE had mastered that which all the doctors' prescriptions had failed to check. Day by day Harold grew stronger and all through the winter of 1906 although continually out of doors he failed to take cold, and he put on flesh very quickly. By the spring my son was completely cured, and developed into a strong, sturdy lad."

HAROLD AGAIN FALLS A VICTIM TO DISEASE. "About last Christmas he was again attacked, this time with diphtheria; and had this dread disease very badly. After spending some time in the Isolation Hospital he returned home cured of his illness, but oh! in such a pitiable state of emaciation. The latest struggle with the grim monster death had reduced him to a skeleton almost, and the boy could scarcely stand, he was so weak."

PSYCHINE AGAIN GIVES GOOD SERVICE. "Again we began to give him PSYCHINE and before one bottle had been used he showed a marked improvement. We continued the treatment, and in a very short time Harold was as strong as ever and able to go to school. We haven't any need for a doctor in our home since we started using PSYCHINE. It is certainly a wonderful remedy. Can you wonder that I am never tired of proclaiming its merits?"

"Though not in such a marked degree, I may say that my other children have been greatly benefited by this medicine. It saved my boy Harold's life without doubt, and no sufferers should despair until they have given PSYCHINE a trial."

PSYCHINE is the greatest strength restorer and system builder known to medical science. PSYCHINE regulates and tones up all the vital organs. It cures stomach troubles, aids digestion, destroys disease germs in the system. The greatest of tonics, it makes the blood pure, rich and healthy, giving renewed vigor and energy to those who are weak and tired and run down. It revitalizes every part of the system, and cures when all else fails. At all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LIMITED, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Use Psychine for Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs and Throat Troubles.

PSYCHINE
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN
THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

Send this coupon with name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, and a TRIAL BOTTLE of PSYCHINE will be mailed you FREE. FAW



From a photo by C. L. Roevear Toronto

HAROLD NEW, TORONTO

ings permanently located, a round cement silo is the kind to build.

TENANT A NUISANCE

A man came to me to ask me to get him a house to live in for the winter, and, as I was moving out of my house on homestead, I told him he could have the use of the kitchen and upstairs, also the barns, if he would look after the house for the winter. He is keeping his hens in the cellar, and the filth of the place is terrible. I told him to move out, but he told me he would move when he was ready. What can I do with him? W. H.

Ans.—Take an officer of the law and have him ejected by force, if he will not clean up or move peaceably.

WORMS IN HORSES

Kindly tell me what is the best way to get rid of worms in horses? Sask. J. J.

Ans.—For worms in horse, take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic. Mix and make into twenty-four powders. Druggist will prepare these. Give a powder every night and morning in feed, or as a drench in a pint of water. After last powder has been given, give a purgative ball of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

SIX-HORSE EVENER WANTED

Please give directions for making and attaching a six-horse evener for a Massey-Harris, left-hand binder, six horses abreast. T. W. D. Sask.

Ans.—There is no method we ever saw by which six horses could be hitched to a binder abreast. If you wish to use that number on your machine, you will have to hitch them tandem.

TREATING POTATOES FOR SCAB

I am putting in a good acreage of potatoes this year, and would like to know if there is a treatment of the seed that will prevent the potatoes being scabby. Sask.

Ans.—Potato scab may be controlled by treating the seed, providing the potatoes are not planted on the same soil from which scabby stock has been produced. The best treatment is to soak the seed for two hours in a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to twenty-five gallons of water. Corrosive sublimate, mixed in water at the rate of one ounce to eight gallons is also effective in destroying the scab. Either of these treatments will be found satisfactory, but the formaldehyde will be found more convenient to use, and also the safer and cheaper of the two. It is useless to treat scabby seed if it is to be planted in scab-infected soil.

ICE FIGURES

Why do trees, leaves and ferns appear on the windows on cold days? Is there any explanation? Sask. A. K.

Ans.—As water solidifies and forms ice, the water particles arrange themselves in certain definite forms. The basis of the various forms which ice may assume on a window pane is the crystal, and each crystal is built upon the same plan. The smallest point of ice examined under a microscope will show several crystalline forms, but if they are examined closely each one will show a six-rayed structure; that is, each little point of the "ice flowers" as the figures you refer to are called, consists of a most perfectly formed six-rayed star. Every figure formed by water in freezing is a narrative of this six-rayed star form. The feathery figures formed on window panes may differ a great deal in shape, may resemble trees, ferns, leaves or flowers; but if they are examined closely it will be found that

the angles between the and branches is the same between the rays of the petals of the ice flower formed are extensions forms one finds in the Under the microscope, large and the image a screen, ice crystals riads of various forms, one finds on window pane crystal that is perfect dow, they are combine complex forms in obedi natural principle, the s ably that produces the l stal in water when it l

COTTON FRONT CHIC

Would you consider a with cotton front warn this climate, where our drops to forty and fift low in winter month mean grey cotton, or cotton duck, weighing eight and up to twelve yard? Could you tell could get some good potatoes of a kind wh ture early and be a f suitable for the early 1 Alta.



CLYDES
Second prize in Aged Class at R Clydesdale in servi

Ans.—Cotton-front ch are of doubtful value in At the same time one ca condemn them since som advise their use, and a satisfied with the rest from them. The poultry is contributing a serie to this journal, outlines issue of Jan. 13, a sati tilating system, but he vise building cotton, or ly called, muslin curtain In Eastern Canada, houses are said to be There, light cotton, ch muslin is used instead of windows, but we think gether too airy for this you decide to try the c fairly heavy cotton or di vide for closing the oper quired. If very much o of light cloth, the house cold. The purpose of the check draught and di somewhat as it passes in ing.

Any of the seed houses in the columns of this supply you with seed po the earliest and most-ap ptes.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE SCENIC ROUTE TO THE EAST

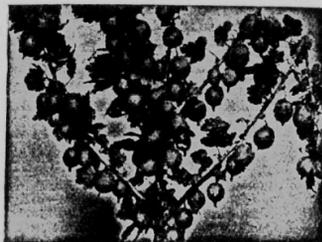
Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

FRUIT LANDS IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



If you want a delightful and lucrative occupation with a perfect climate and magnificent surroundings write for our illustrated and descriptive booklet No. 5, entitled:

Robson, the Cream of the Kootenay.

IT'S FREE.

McDermid and McHardy

210 Portage Ave.

And Nelson, B. C.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

located, a round kind to build.

WUISSANCE

me to ask me to live in for the was moving out of instead, I told him use of the kitchen the barns, if he he house for the sping his hens in filth of the place old him to move e he would move What can I do W. H.

cer of the law and force, if he will re peaceably.

HORSES

what is the best worms in horses? J. J.

in horse, take sulphate of iron, copper, and two lomel and tartar take into twenty-gist will prepare wder every night, or as a drench After last pow-give a purgative aloes and two

NER WANTED

tions for making -horse evener for left-hand binder, T. W. D.

method we ever horses could be abreast. If you mber on your ma-e to hitch them

DES FOR SCAB

good acreage of and would like to treatment of the ent the potatoes

may be con-e seed, providing e planted on the h scabby stock The best treat-e seed for two n of one pint of enty-five gallons e sublimate, mix-ate of one ounce also effective in

Either of these and satisfactory, e will be found use, and also the e two. It is by seed if it is b-infected soil.

RES

es and ferns ap-on cold days? tion? A. K.

idifies and forms articles arrange definite forms. ous forms which a window pane each crystal is me plan. The examined under ow several cry-if they are ex-me will show a that is, each ce flowers" as to are called, perfectly formed y figure formed s a narrative of form. The ned on window great deal in e trees, ferns, if they are ex-l be found that

the angles between the little shoots and branches is the same as that between the rays of the star or the petals of the ice flower. The shapes formed are extensions only of the forms one finds in the ice crystal. Under the microscope, or when enlarged and the image thrown upon a screen, ice crystals present myriads of various forms, more so than one finds on window panes. In each crystal that is perfect on the window, they are combined into more complex forms in obedience to some natural principle, the same one probably that produces the hexagonal crystal in water when it freezes.

COTTON FRONT CHICKEN HOUSE

Would you consider a chicken house with cotton front warm enough for this climate, where our thermometer drops to forty and fifty degrees below in winter months? Do you mean grey cotton, or the heavier cotton duck, weighing six, seven, eight and up to twelve ounces to the yard? Could you tell me where I could get some good quality seed potatoes of a kind which will mature early and be a fair producer, suitable for the early market? Alta. T. E. M.



CLYDESDALE STALLION, GOLD MEDAL [IMP.]

Second prize in Aged Class at Regina Spring Show in 1908. Gold Medal is, perhaps, the heaviest Clydesdale in service in the West. Owned by Peter Horn, Regina, Sask.

Ans.—Cotton-front chicken houses are of doubtful value in this climate. At the same time one cannot entirely condemn them since some poultrymen advise their use, and apparently are satisfied with the results obtained from them. The poultry expert who is contributing a series of articles to this journal, outlines briefly in our issue of Jan. 13, a satisfactory ventilating system, but he does not advise building cotton, or, as generally called, muslin curtain front houses. In Eastern Canada, curtain-front houses are said to be satisfactory. There, light cotton, cheesecloth or muslin is used instead of glass in the windows, but we think this is altogether too airy for this country. If you decide to try the cloth, get a fairly heavy cotton or duck, and provide for closing the openings, if required. If very much of the front is of light cloth, the house will be too cold. The purpose of the cloth is to check draught and diffuse the air somewhat as it passes into the building.

Any of the seed houses, advertising in the columns of this journal, can supply you with seed potatoes of all the earliest and most-approved varieties.

MARE IN POOR CONDITION--WORMS --IRREGULAR DENTITION

1. Two months before foaling aged mare could not eat hay, and lost flesh very rapidly, which symptoms came on all at once. The veterinary surgeon examined her mouth and said her teeth were at fault, and filed them, telling me to bring her back after foaling. He has attended her twice since and can see nothing wrong or do any more for her. She has since got all right, but is very poor, and quite active. Am feeding her good hay and crushed oats, and giving iron sulphate, aniseed and gentian.

2. All my horses are troubled with worms. Have given linseed oil and turpentine on an empty stomach, also santonine and copper sulphate without effect. Would arca nut do, as used for dogs, and what would be the dose?

3. Colt, now eight months old, when six months old got to stack of oat sheaves, and had colic all last summer when on grass. Is very poor, with no life, but not troubled with colic; urine very thick and white; drinks plenty of water, but

does not eat much hay. J. G. Man.

Ans.—1. We do not see that we can advise any better treatment for this mare than you are at present giving, except that you should give her an occasional bran mash and roots, such as carrots or turnips.

2. The dose of arca nut for the horse is from four to six drams, given mixed with some mucilaginous substance in the form of a ball; but the remedies you have been using are far more effectual in the horse.

3. You should have this colt's teeth examined, there is likely to be irregular dentition. If, upon examination, his mouth proves not to be at fault, give him this powder in a desertspoonful dose morning and evening, mixed with damp feed: Powdered gentian, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1/2 ounce; carbonate of iron, 1 ounce. Mix.

SWEENEY—OLD WIRE CUT

1. I have a mare that got sweeney on her left shoulder last summer. I blistered it twice, but that did not do it much good. What is the best thing I can do for it? Shall I blis-

Plow and Harrow - both at once

Make one job of it and pulverize your soil when it crumbles easiest—while it is moist—before sets and hardens.

This 2-in-1 Harrow Attachment

(Fits Any Sulky or Gang)

saves all the time of harrowing and a world of slavish labor. When plowing is done, harrowing is done, and done right, because done at the moment when you get best results. Spring and Spike teeth or two rows of spikes cultivate, pulverize and fine the soil, make the true dust mulch and preserve moisture underneath. Seeds start quicker and grow better because there is moisture in the ground to give them a start.

Horses hardly know the difference. Each horse pulls only 7 in. width of harrow. The great 2-in-1 implement pays for itself over and over every year. Money cheerfully refunded if you want to send it back after reasonable trial. Write for prices and particulars now to

Sulky Attachment, \$12.00

Gang Attachment, \$15.00

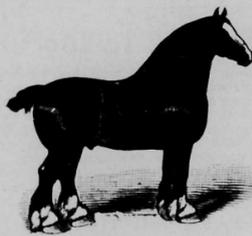
The Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg



FOR SALE

The Home Bred Clydesdale Stallion Glenhill (8908)

Rising 3 years old. Sire, the Champion Cunnhill (3645) [11292]. Dam, Jennie Field (4365), by Senator (3781), by Barons Pride [9122]. This young stallion comprises substance with quality and is a good, close, true actor. For further information write me.



John Perdue

Souris, Man.

I Have Just Landed

a fresh importation consisting of 8 Clydesdales, 2 Percherons, 2 Hackney Stallions and 2 Imported Mares ranging from 3 to 6 years old. Prices and terms to suit

For further particulars apply to

F. J. Hassard, V. S.

Deloralne, Man.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby

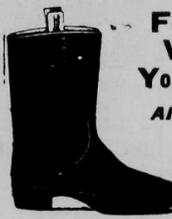
Guelph, Ont.

Huge Success.

OUR "G" Brand Grained Leather Half-Wellington CLOGS

Lined Thick Felt.

CUT THIS OUT and Keep it safely.



For MEN, WOMEN, Youths or Lads,

All One Price.

Postage Paid to your door.

\$2.00

Sizes Made, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12's.

Grand for Winter.

Quickly pulled on.

Grained Leather TOPS.

Thick Cosy Lining. Wood Soles.

Very light, about 1" thick.

Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our

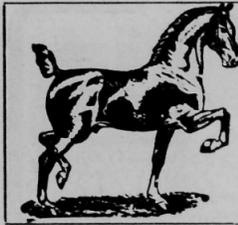
Celebrated "G" Brand Half Wellington Clogs

Being Cosily Lined with THICK BROWN FELT your Feet are Warm and Dry. We will Despatch by RETURN MAIL and you will be Delighted. You have NO IDEA HOW NICE AND COSY THEY ARE, until you see them. Your friends will all be writing for them whenever they see them. One Customer in Carlton Place wrote for a Sample Pair of our Wood Soled Clogs. Next Post, he wrote for other Thirteen Pairs. Another Customer writes—"They only want SEEING."

We could easily fill this Paper "twice over" with Testimonials.

Write off to Good Old SCOTLAND by First Mail.

JOHN GREENLEES, 4 Wellington St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. North-West Trade a Specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jit. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



We have a bunch of the best **Clydesdale Fillies** bred, that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home-bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS
Now is the time to get posted. Send your name for free sample and prices. Write to-day.

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PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

They are milkers. They are just as good as the best of beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



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CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD,

McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd Of **SHORTHORNS** I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand champion bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
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HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Can sell you Champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, 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 years old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que. Importer and Breeder of High Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving traveling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

ter it again, and what kind of a blister?

2. I have a pony that got cut with barb wire on the hock joint. It healed up well, but left a hard scab about 1 1/2 of an inch long and 1/2 of an inch wide. This scab breaks off quite often, but does not run. The leg is swollen up a little larger than the other from the hock down. Can you tell me what to do with it, and if it will hurt her for work?

READER.

Ans.—1. You may blister the shrunken muscles again, using cantharides, 4 drams; lard, 2 ounces; rub in well for twenty minutes then tie her so that she cannot rub or bite it. In forty-eight hours wash wash off the blister and smear with vaseline every three days. Put her to work, or give exercise immediately after the blister is off.

2. You cannot do anything for the old barb-wire cut, except the application of vaseline occasionally to keep it soft. You may work her. The exercise will do good.

COLT HAS INJURED STIFLE

Have a spring colt which got kicked on the stifle joint about a month or six weeks ago. Have used Absorbine, but the bunch does not go away, and colt continues to be lame. The bunch is about the size of my fist and is soft.

Sask.

Ans.—Apply a good blister to the swelling. If the first blistering has not the desired effect, apply a second one three weeks after the first. First, clip off the hair, then well rub in the blistering ointment for twenty minutes. Tie up his head so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. Then wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days. For blistering, get powdered cantharides, 2 drams; biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; lard, 3 ounces.

COLLECTING DAMAGE TO STOCK

1. Kindly state what action should be taken to recover value of stock killed on railway.

2. Is a railway company liable for full value of stock killed in herd law district, where right of way is fenced, but cattle-guards removed at beginning of winter.

Sask. S. J. W.

Ans.—You can make a claim on the company yourself for the full amount of the loss, or employ a solicitor to make the claim for you, or, perhaps, it would be better still for you to lay your claim before the Railway Commission at the first opportunity, or have someone lay the case for you. The law on the subject of injury to stock is very loose, or the matter would not properly come before the commission.

2. Yes; the company is liable for the full value if it can be shown that the loss is blamable upon it. But it may be that it is not compulsory for the company to fence or protect its right of way at the point where the stock was killed. Our law does not compel railway companies to fence unless the adjoining land is settled and enclosed, so it is possible that they may not be legally liable.

PIGS AILING

I have a litter of September pigs. For a time they were doing well, but lately seem affected at the throat. They have difficulty in breathing and eating, and fall fast. I have bedded them with barley straw (bearded.) Would it be that some of the beards are getting lodged in their throats?

W. B.

Ans.—While barley straw is not the best bedding for pigs, because of the danger indicated, it is probable that close confinement, lack of exercise, and constipation, are causes of the ailment. Give laxative food, as bran, oat chop, and roots, and, if necessary, raw linseed oil as a purgative, say half a teacupful to

RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY WIRE SINGLE WIRE STRONG, DURABLE.
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
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DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
Does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Pictou, Ont.
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More Water Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 25 to 33% more water than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the **"American" Centrifugal Pump**
It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.
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The French Coach Stallion Mercier 3541, dark chestnut, 16 1/2 hands weight 1400, foaled May 1900, sired by Imp. Menos, dam Gularne by Perfection the greatest getter of prize winners of his age. Mercier is crippled in front but otherwise perfectly sound and is one of the finest stock getters it is possible to own. His average get has been 85% and his colts are large, handsome, true to type and with great quality and action, they can be judged by over 100 to be seen on the Ranch. Having so many of his fillies we are forced to change. Young horses will be taken in exchange. Wanted a short backed, heavy boned French Coach Stallion free from hereditary defects for cash or in trade for above stallion or for registered Clyde fillies or Stallion of which we have several excellent specimens for sale.

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We Grow Them. Sell Direct and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but **ABSORBINE**
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or direct. Book 4¢ free.
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The safest, Best BLISTER the place of all liniments for milk Removes all Bunches or Blemishes and Cattle, SUPPRESSED A OR FIRING. Impossible to prod Every bottle sold is warranted to Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by express, charges paid, with its use. Send for descriptive circ The Lawrence Williams Co.

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Care the! remove the bunch without horse—have the part looking before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure
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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses, and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTICS OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blister. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our arm saver huskers. Get book 112 It's free. Write for it today.

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Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be initiated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

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We are head quarters for all kinds of Well-making Machinery and carry the largest stock of any house in the West.

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Given free for selling our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Do not miss this chance. We guarantee silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$2.50 worth. Seeds are all assorted varieties, both flower and vegetable soil in 3c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages, and sell very fast. Send your name and address. Write to-day. A post card will do. **The Reliable Premium Co.,** Dept. H., Waterloo, Ont.

each, and repeat if necessary. Keep a mixture of charcoal, or wood ashes and salt, in a box, to be taken at will.

CROPS ON NEW BREAKING

I have lately taken up land and must grow some grain this, my first, season. On enquiry, I am told to break the land 3 1/2 to 4 inches deep, disc harrow immediately, but not to set the lever too far over or the sod would be brought to the surface, fallow with harrows, teeth slanting and weighted. What is my chance of a crop; would you advise wheat or oats? Can you advise a better method?
RANCHER.

Ans.—There is some risk in sowing grain on new breaking, but with favorable weather conditions there is practically a certainty of getting a crop. Read what D. B. says in this issue under the head, "Wheat Does Well on Breaking." Practical experience of this kind, although sometimes contrary to theory and practice in other districts, is more useful than any suggestion that we can make.

CEMENT BLOCKS

I am about to erect some buildings on my homestead here in Western Saskatchewan. The cost of lumber just now is very high, and I am thinking of using cement blocks instead. Can you give any information regarding the suitability of such buildings? Are they warm and frostproof? Are the keen frosts liable to do the structure any injury?
R. E. S. Sask.

Ans.—Cement blocks are used quite generally throughout the West in place of brick or matched siding. If laid up properly, and cast with a hollow space they make splendid building material. Of themselves, of course, they are not frost-proof, but when laid carefully in mortar they probably make as warm a material as brick or shiplap. Weather does them no harm whatever. If gravel and sand are convenient, and a block machine is available, we would not hesitate to recommend blocks for the outside walls.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

To whom is it necessary to go to get an engineer's certificate for traction engine in the Province of Saskatchewan?
E. G. S. Sask.

Ans.—Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

TUMOR IN SHOULDER

1. Horse has an enlargement on his shoulder. This was caused by a collar bruise. It is hard. How can I remove it without taking horse from team?

2. When a horse's feet are contracted, is it better to keep the soles pared down thin or not?

3. Can you give me the prescription for scratches of a lotion made of tanner's oil, turpentine and sulphuric acid?
F. M. C.

Ans.—1. This cannot be reduced without giving the horse rest, as the friction from the collar acting upon the tumor and surrounding tissues would complicate matters. The tumor should be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic, as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. External applications will not remove it.

2. It is better to leave the sole alone. It will exfoliate sufficiently without the use of the knife.

3. I do not know of any such mixture used for the purpose, and cannot imagine it mixed in any proportions that would make it valuable for such cases. When an oil is used, we generally use 1 part carbolic acid to 30 parts sweet oil.

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Have a reputation that we are determined to maintain. There are no Clydesdales too good for us to import, and we offer them to our customers at prices that cannot be equalled. We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most approved type and bluest blood. We have had years of experience in bringing horses from Scotland for the Western farmers, and we think our present collection fills the demand better than anything we have offered before.



Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

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I have the largest breeding and importing establishment in Manitoba. My horses are all young and newly imported, and the sires represented are Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Sir Everest, Baronson, Prince Thomas, Royal Edward, Everlasting, Hiawatha, Godolphin, Mercutio.

I have some fine yearling Shorthorn bulls and females of all ages for sale. Also a litter of beautiful marked working collie pups—not the brainless show kind—and an imported trained two-year-old bitch, black and white in color. **DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.**

Come and see me or write, and let me have a chance to demonstrate how well I can treat you. If you come to buy with cash or bankable paper, you won't get away from Carberry.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

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—AND—

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IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes. **Three Championships and six firsts** awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

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Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my many years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.

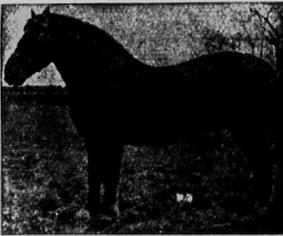
FOR SALE

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion Bulwark (12070)

This horse is a proved foal getter and has done excellent service in our district. His breeding is of the best, being by Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam, Kate of Ambræ (2286) was by Scottish Pearl, by St. Lawrence who was by Prince of Wales (673). His breeder was Wm. Nicholson, Bombie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Best of reasons for selling. May be seen at address.



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EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

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THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
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Selected Recipes

Hard Times Omelet.—Put a cupful of finely crumbled bread into a bowl, and pour over it two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk. When the bread has become thoroughly moistened, stir it with a spoon until it is entirely smooth and free from lumps. Add the yolks of two eggs, beating them into the bread and milk one at a time, then fold in the stiffly-whipped whites, and pour into well buttered baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven until well set. A pleasing variation is to sprinkle the top of the omelet with grated cheese

and paprika before removing it from the oven. If a sweet omelet is desired a generous sprinkling of maple sugar will prove pleasing.

Shepherd's Pie.—One quart of cold cooked meat, one pint of water, half pint of hot milk, six good sized potatoes, one tablespoonful of minced onion, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two level tablespoonfuls of flour, two and a half teaspoonfuls of salt, and half teaspoonful of pepper. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and set on the stove. When hot add the flour stirring until smooth and brown. Gradually pour the water on this mixture, stirring constantly. When the gravy boils add one-third of the pepper and half teaspoonful of the salt. Have the meat

cut in slices or small cubes, and seasoned with one teaspoonful of salt and one-third teaspoonful of pepper, and put it in a two-quart dish. Pour the gravy over the meat and then add the onion. Boil and mash the potatoes, add the milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of pepper. Spread this on top of the meat, and bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

Lima Bean Soup.—One cup lima beans, two cups milk, one cup water, one bay leaf, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one small onion, salt and pepper to taste. Slice the onion and brown in the butter; add the flour; stir until smooth and brown; add the water, bay leaf, and beans,

and cook twenty minutes, or until the beans are soft. Press through a sieve, scald the milk, add the beans, and cook until thickened. Season and serve. A few drops celery extract, onion juice, a little catsup, Worcestershire sauce, or curry powder; any proper flavoring used with judgment gives variety and adds to the various soups. The coarser leaves and stalks of the celery may not be sufficient to give the right flavor to the soup, but a drop or two of celery extract will add just what is needed. Tomatoes can be used with great freedom, as they combine with so many other things. Remember that one tablespoon meat, vegetable, or cereal need never be wasted where soup is used every day.

A MESSAGE TO MEN

WHO ARE WEAK AND AILING

The failure of medicine of quacks, and even of other so-called electric belts is no argument against Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. No other treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. Everything else may fail, but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS WHO TRIED OTHER REMEDIES WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Here's an Offer
That No Weak
Man Can Afford
to Miss

Everybody
Admires and
Honors a
Strong Man.

ARE
YOU
ONE?



If You are
Tired of Use-
less Drugging,
Come Now

Do You Want
to be

"A Man
Among
Men?"

WRITE
TO-DAY

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low, and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny and restless. It is to men who have part or all of those symptoms, and want new life, new force, new vigor.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise, because it has cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Do not be in error. This grand appliance is like no other. It is new. It has all the good points that are known in electricity. It gives a powerful current, but does not burn or blister, because my special cushioned electrodes make the current a warm, gentle glow, which exhilarates and relieves at once.

Dear Sir,—You can use this testimonial if you wish, for after wearing your Belt for two months, I feel sure I am cured. I believe it is the surest and quickest cure known. I feel twice as strong as I did when I left Collingwood, Ont., which was about two weeks or more ago. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that after using your Belt for forty days I am completely cured, and I highly recommend it to anybody troubled with backache or any other troubles. I remain, yours very truly, HORMISDOS LAMOUREUX, Lamoureux, Alta.

Dear Sir,—After giving your Belt a fair trial, I now drop you these few lines to let you know how much good your Belt has done for me. I am glad to say that my back and stomach are all right. I can sleep fine all night and eat well also. I think your Belt is all right. I would not part with it

I know no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Can anything be fairer than that?

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the belt on trial, and one who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and—

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I have a nicely-illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, FREE.

Free Book If you cannot call, then fill out this Coupon, mail it to me, and I will mail you, free, sealed, and in plain envelope, my Book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail, or at offices only.—No agents.

Now, if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act to-day—NOW.

for its weight in gold. Hoping you will excuse me for not writing sooner, I am, yours truly, F. L. COGHLAN, Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—Your Belt is great. As soon as I put it on I could feel the glow of warmth in my stomach and back. The Belt is all you claim it to be; in fact, more. It is Nature's own remedy and a good one, for I am feeling twice the man already—no emissions—no pains.—THOMAS MURRAY, 152 Gladstone St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—My Indigestion has quite disappeared and my kidneys are free from pain. I no longer feel any weakness in my spine and my appetite has returned, so that I can enjoy as good a meal as any man my size. I have gained five pounds in weight. I am also free from diarrhoea, which was severe during the summer months. I am most thankful to say that the Belt has about cured me of other weaknesses. I believe your Electric Belt is a genuine success.—A. P. HICKLING, St. James, Man.

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

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